


UNIV. OF
TORONTO
LIBRARY

BINDING FEB 1 1923



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2022 with funding from
University of Toronto


~~Gov. Doc.~~
~~P. Can~~
~~L~~

Canada Labour, Dept. of

THE

LABOUR GAZETTE

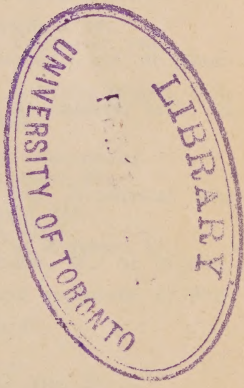
Published Monthly by
The Department of Labour
Canada



VOLUME XXI

For the Year

1921



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1922

174320
1/3/23



HD

8101

A3

v.21

cop.2

INDEX

Accidents, Industrial:

study of compensation for industrial accidents, published by Trades and Labour Congress, 125

Canada: fatalities in 1920, 440; in last quarter of 1920, 256; in first quarter of 1921, 743, 1437; in second quarter of 1921, 1072, 1437; in third quarter of 1921, 1433.

Alberta: report for 1920, 787.

Nova Scotia: fatalities in, 789.

Ontario: mining in 1920, 591; in pulp and paper industry, 650.

Quebec: in 1919-20, 198.

United Kingdom: accident statistics, 294; factory inspector's report, 1294; on railways in 1919, 7.

United States: metal mine fatalities, decline in 1919, 759; to women in industry in New York, 592; accidents and "safety first" movement, 294.

See also INSURANCE; LEGAL DECISIONS; REHABILITATION; SAFETY AND HEALTH; WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

Acland, F. A., Deputy Minister of Labour:

Canadian delegate to 8th session of Governing body, International Labour Office, 1006.

Aerated Water Industry:

report on, by Bureau of Statistics, 682.

Agreements, Industrial:

Canada, monthly statements, 86, 231, 417, 622, 720, 827, 943, 1042, 1184, 1303, 1407. apprenticeship clauses in recent, 897. United States: in New York clothing trades, 798.

AGREEMENTS (BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS):

Building and construction—

bricklayers, masons, and plasterers, at Calgary, 948; at Edmonton, 1047; at Hamilton, 948, 1506; at Kingston, 947; at Ottawa, 1308; at Regina, 1047; at Toronto, 237; at Winnipeg, 832. (See also "Plasterers" under this head.)

carpenters, at Calgary, 948; at Drummondville, Que., 90; at Edmonton, 833, 1185; at Hamilton, 1308; at Ottawa, 1047, 1507; at Sault Ste. Marie, 948; at Winnipeg, 832, 1508; (millmen) at Winnipeg, 1308.

electrical workers, at Edmonton, 1186; at Moose Jaw, 90; at Ottawa, 1047; at St. Catharines, 1485.

engineers, at Hamilton, 1308.

hod carriers, at Ottawa, 948.

metal workers, at Edmonton, 1046; at Toronto, 1046; at Vancouver, 1407; at Victoria, 1504; at Hamilton, 1506; at Saskatoon, 1503.

painters, at Guelph, 949; at Saskatoon, 832; at Toronto, 720; at Winnipeg, 949. paving cutters, at Brownsburg, 949.

plasterers, at Calgary, 1048, 1185; at Hamilton, 1048; at London, 950; at Moose Jaw, 1409; at Regina, 1048; at Toronto, 949.

Agreements, Industrial—Con.

Building and Construction—Con.

plumbers, at Brantford, 236; at Calgary, 950; at Fredericton, 950; at Kingston, 236; at Moose Jaw, 1049; at Ottawa, 1648; at Peterborough, 1049; at Port Arthur, 1309; at Regina, 1049; at Saskatoon, 1186. various trades, at Welland ship canal construction, 1410.

Textiles and clothing—

carpet weavers, at Toronto, 1306. clothing workers, at Montreal, 1306. tailors, at Hamilton, 87; at Sault Ste. Marie, 417; at Victoria, 1408.

Domestic and Personal Services (including amusements)—

barbers, at Moose Jaw, 1310; at New Westminster, 90; at Ottawa, 90; at Sarnia, 1053; at Vancouver, 1052. hotel and restaurant employees, at Calgary, 838; at Toronto and Hamilton, 91. musicians, at Regina, 93. stage employees and moving picture operators, at Calgary, 419, 1411; at London, 91, 92; at Prince Albert, 92; at Regina, 93.

Food, drink and tobacco—

bakers, at Brantford, 1044; at Calgary, 1044; at Fort William, 1503; at Peterborough, 1303; at Toronto, 944.

bakery salesmen, at Vancouver, 1184.

brewery workers, at Calgary, 1045, 1408; at Pernie, 945.

cigar makers, at Hamilton, 231.

dairy employees, at Vancouver, 1304.

dairy teamsters, chauffeurs, etc., at Winnipeg, 944.

deep sea fishermen, at Prince Rupert, 1042.

flour mill workers, at Calgary, 1408; at Moose Jaw, 417, 944.

Metals, machinery and conveyances—

boiler makers, at Amherst, 231.

bridge, structural and ornamental iron workers, at Montreal, 622.

lathers, at Montreal, 1508.

locomotive workers, at Kingston, 87.

machinists, at Amherst, 86; at Calgary, 1305.

machine and shipyard employees, at Montreal, 1505.

tinsmiths, at Sarnia, 86.

Mining and quarrying—

coal miners at Brule, Alta, 833.

settlement of coal mining dispute in Nova Scotia (Montreal Agreement), 36; alleged violation of, 918.

District 26, United Mine Workers of America, in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 90.

mill and smelter workers at New Denver, B.C., 1042.

Municipal—

civic employees, at Calgary, 1310; at Edmonton, 1053, 1054; at Moncton, 237; at Moose Jaw, 837; at Winnipeg, 834.

engineers, at Moose Jaw, 1053.

policemen, at Edmonton, 1189.

pumping and electrical employees, at Saskatoon, 721.

Agreements, Industrial—Con.**Printing, bookbinding and publishing—**

bookbinders, at Calgary, 946.
 pressmen, at Ottawa, 622; at Toronto, 622;
 at Vancouver, 89; at Winnipeg, 89, 827.
 printers, at Calgary, 231; at Hamilton,
 418; at Moose Jaw, 1044; at Nelson,
 947; at New Glasgow, 88; at Prince
 Albert, 232; at St. Catharines, 1306; at
 St. Hyacinthe, 1043; at St. John, 945; at
 Swift Current, 1044; at Sydney, 1043;
 at Vancouver, 1408; in Okanagan Valley,
 1306, 1505; at Windsor, 946.
 stereotypers and electrotypers, at Calgary,
 88; at Hamilton, 1505; at Montreal,
 1043; at Regina, 1182; at Winnipeg,
 827.

Public Utilities—

electrical workers, at Edmonton, 1187; at
 Montreal, 1052; at Moose Jaw, 94; at
 Prince Rupert, 1411; at Vancouver, 622;
 at Winnipeg, 836.
 light, heat and power employees, at Mon-
 treal, 1309.

Pulp and paper—

pulp and paper workers, at Iroquois Falls,
 1504; at Merritt, 87, 1305.

Transportation—

longshoremen, at Montreal, 831; at St.
 John, 235, 236; at Victoria and Esqui-
 malt, 1050; at Victoria Harbour, Ont.,
 1050.
 harbour workers, at Montreal, 1505.
 marine engineers, at Port Arthur and var-
 ious lake ports of Ontario, 234.
 marine firemen and others, in British Colum-
 bia, 1050.
 steamship employees and checkers, at Mon-
 treal, 831.

Railways, Electric—

barn, shop and snedmen, at Winnipeg, 829.
 gas workers, at Winnipeg, 829.
 machinists in gas distribution, at Winni-
 peg, 830.
 motormen and conductors, at Winnipeg,
 828.
 shopmen, at Quebec (Montmorency), 233.
 street railwaymen, at Cornwall, 419; at
 Edmonton, 1186; at Galt, 233; at Lon-
 don, 830; at Moose Jaw, 1051; at Ot-
 tawa, 721; at Saskatoon, 721; at St.
 Catharines, 233; at Toronto, 1051; at
 Windsor, 1040.

Railways, Steam—

railway employees and Railway Associa-
 tion of Canada, 721.

See also INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

Agriculture:

wage standards for farm labour in West-
 ern Canada, 1080.
 rural industries, 1081.
 International Congress of Land Workers,
 Amsterdam, 6.
 International Union of Fruit and Vege-
 table Workers of North America formed,
 1086.
 United Kingdom, conciliation committees
 in, 1082.

France, employment service in, 648.

See also FARMERS; SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT
 BOARD.

Alberta:

accidents in 1920, 787.
 "check-off" system for United Mine Work-
 ers, objection to, 1261.
 coal mining disputes in 1920, 582.

Alberta—Con.

coal production in, 131.
 deputation of Canadian Manufacturers'
 Ass'n and Alberta Retail Merchants'
 Ass'n to Provincial Government, 126.
 education, technical, in, 204; education,
 vocational in, 594; vocational training
 in mining by correspondence, 53.
 Factories Act: conferences under, on mini-
 mum wage, 981; cancellation of orders
 appointing advisory committee, 1234.
 municipal wages, Edmonton and Calgary
 to confer on, 130.
 safety regulations for refrigerating plants,
 754; first aid classes in, 1085; for
 women employees, 650.
 teachers, arbitration board for, 1445.

See also LABOUR LEGISLATION; LEGAL DECIS-
 IONS; UNEMPLOYMENT; WORKMEN'S COM-
 PENSATION, ETC.

Alberta Federation of Labour:

Eighth annual convention, 208.
 provincial report to Trades and Labour
 Congress, 1123.
 legislation asked for by, 126.

Alberta Retail Merchants' Association:

deputation to provincial government, 126.

Algoma Steel Corporation:

educational courses for employees, 7.
 industrial relations plan, 521.

American Federation of Labour:

41st annual convention, 919.
 conference with railroad brotherhood, 297.
 delegate from, addresses Trades and La-
 bour Congress, 1148.
 approves of Ohio Workmen's Compensa-
 tion Act, 1335.
 inquiry into credit control and labour
 banks, 1291.
 plan for better understanding between
 workers and employers, 757.
 promotes arbitration in building industry,
 63.
 relation to Amalgamated Clothing Work-
 ers, 4.

Anthrax:

actor by Int. Labour Organization, 553.
 disinfecting station at Liverpool, 864.

Apprenticeship:

Canada, recent developments in, 892.
 apprenticeship council outlined by National
 Joint Industrial Board of Building In-
 dustry, 7, 894; approved by National
 Joint Conference, 198; approved by
 Assn. of Can. Building Industries, 205.
 in printing trade: new rules approved by
 I.T.U., 1270; views of United Typothe-
 tae, 1442.
 status of, defined by Brotherhood of Rail-
 way Carmen, 1371.
 Alberta: amendment of regulations, 783.
 United Kingdom: adult apprenticeship
 plan, 61; unions as "masters," 1274;
 joint committee in printing trades, 1164.
 New South Wales, in, 799.
 France: improved system in, 862.
 Germany: regulation of, in, 1447.
 United States, report on, 1012; apprentice-
 ship system in, 381; training by shop
 practice, 1165.

See also VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

Arbitration and Conciliation:

conciliation work of Dept. of Labour, 999.
 Alberta: arbitration board for teachers, 1445.
 Manitoba: joint council of industry, 1490.
 Quebec: arbitration for public employees, 298; in municipal strikes and lockouts, 679.
 United Kingdom: agricultural conciliation boards formed, 1082.
 Australia: act to settle disputes, 296.
 Germany: plan in, 757.
 Norway: compulsory arbitration abolished, 758.
 Roumania: law to settle industrial disputes, 6.
 United States: conciliation division of Labour Department, 379; board of arbitration proposed in Paterson, N.J., 131; in New York printing industry, 798; decision in Rochester clothing trades dispute, 694; National Board for Jurisdictional Awards, 63; plan on Pennsylvania Railroad, 127.

See also CONCILIATION AND LABOUR ACT; INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES; INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.

Argentine:

action on conventions of Int. Labour Conferences, 363, 1004.

Asiatics:

British Columbia Order-in-Council excluding, validity questioned, 1334.
 exclusion of, favoured by Am. F. of L., 922; by T. and L. Congress, 1142.
 employment of female labour by Chinese, 2; in Manitoba, 1442.

Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries:

annual conference of, 205; attitude to joint councils, 520.

Australia:

domestic service in, 391.
 industrial disputes, settlement of, 296.
 minimum wages, report on, 599.
 prices in, see PRICES.
 New South Wales—apprenticeship in, 799, report on 44-hour week in building and iron trades, 802; unemployment insurance in, 1335; safety first ass'n, 1443.

Austria:

action on conventions of Int. Labour conferences, 1005.
 employment of disabled soldiers, etc., 796.
 labour bank in, 1292.
 trade union membership, 1087.

Aviation:

France, insurance for aviators, 1340.

Bachelors' Tax:

in Yukon, 1389.

Bakery Industry: See BREAD, ETC.

Banks and Banking:

amalgamation opposed by Can. Fed. of Labour, 1262.
 credit policy of A. F. of L., 921.
 labour banks in various countries, 1291; at Cleveland, 1338; at Philadelphia, 982; in Germany, 864.

Bankruptcy:

under Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1277.

Barbers:

Ontario Govt. asked to license barbers, 1085.

Belgium:

action on recommendations of Washington Labour Conference, 362, 1004.
 8-hour day, exemptions from, 1238.
 juvenile employment service, 1380.
 prices in, see PRICES.
 trade union membership, 128.

Bell Telephone Company of Canada:

industrial relations plan, 575.
 pension and benefit fund, 1086.

Benefit: See INSURANCE.

Board of Commerce of Canada:

declared *ultra vires* of Parliament, 1508.

Bombay: See INDIA.

Bonus:

Crosby Shoe Co., at Hebron, N.S., 299.
 Ford Motor Co., amount paid to employees, 8.

See also WAGES (methods of payment).

Boot and Shoe Industry:

report on, by Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 371.
 opportunities in, in Ontario, 373.

Brazil:

labour department formed, 1235.
 proposed colonization of, by Japanese, 1443.

Bread, Biscuit and Confectionery Industry:

opportunities in, in Ontario, 375.

British Columbia:

coal mining disputes in 1920, 582.
 coal prices, inquiry into, 903.
 Coast Loggers' Ass'n withdraws from One Big Union, 130.
 provincial loan for private industries, 1335.
 Timber Industries Council formed, 298.
 education, technical, in, 53, 55, 594; vocational training in mining by correspondence, 53.
 Labour Dept. and Minimum Wage Board, annual reports of, 901.
 laws giving effect to Washington Conventions, 547, 784.
 mothers' allowances, and neglected children, report on, 1290.
 provincial report at Trades and Labour Congress, 1133.

See also LABOUR LEGISLATION; LEGAL DECISIONS; MINIMUM WAGES; UNEMPLOYMENT; WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

Building Guilds: See GUILDS.

Building Trades:

apprentice council outlined, 7; approved by National Joint Conference, 198.
 Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries, annual conference of, 205; attitude to joint councils, 520.

Building Trades—Con.

- National Industrial Conference, 205, 548, 645.
- industrial councils planned for Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, and Moose Jaw, 978.
- Alberta, joint industrial council proposed at Calgary, 753.
- Ontario Builders' Association, convention of, 294.
- Ottawa, employers and joint councils at, 520; organization of, at Toronto, 498; conference on unemployment at Toronto, 998.
- Toronto council requests Factory Act amendment, 130.
- wages in, 1901-20, 452.

See also EMPLOYMENT.

- United Kingdom: apprenticeship plan, 61; ex-service apprentice scheme rejected, 296; national wages and conditions council, 755; success of guild movement, 979, 1010; National Buildings Guild, Ltd. formed, 1082; guilds approved by Ministry of Health, 1390; wages in, in 1914 and 1920, 419; proposed sliding wage scale in, 646.
- Australia: 44-hour week in New South Wales, 802.
- Holland: Amsterdam building guild, 649.
- United States: building guild at Ann Arbor, Mich., 1238; report on building by President's conference on unemployment, 1375; National Board for Jurisdictional Awards, 63.

See also HOUSING.**Bulgaria:**

- compulsory labour ordered in, 129.

Bureau of Statistics: *See* STATISTICS.**Calgary:**

- building trades, joint industrial council proposed, 753.
- civic group insurance plan, 650, 981.
- Trades and Labour Council objects to "minimum service" tax, 1235.

— See also MUNICIPALITIES.**Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees:**

- eleventh convention of, 1267.
- revocation of charter, 1132, 1134; adjustment of differences with, favoured by T. & L. Congress, 1135.
- invited to join Can. Fed. of Labour, 1262.

Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company, Limited:

- industrial councils plan, 499.

Canadian Council of Immigration of Women for Household Service:

- establishment of, and report by, 387.

Canadian Federation of Labour:

- 13th annual convention, 1261.

Canadian Manufacturers' Association:

- jubilee convention, at Quebec, 802.
- propose new Workmen's Compensation Act for Quebec, 7.

Canadian National Council on Child Welfare:

- officers elected, 754.

Canadian National Railways:

- workers representation on management proposed, 292.

Canadian National Safety League:

- 2nd annual report, 691.

Canadian National Telegraphs:

- agreement with telegraphers unions, 1481.

Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment, No. 1:

- work described by Minister of Labour, 501.
- agreement between Railway Association of Canada and various brotherhoods to continue board, 668.

Proceedings—

- Canadian National (eastern lines), and trainmen, 662, 663, 664, 1362; and maintenance of way employees, etc., 1363.
- Canadian Pacific (western lines) and conductors, 353; and telegraphers, 667.
- Grand Trunk, and trainmen, 353.
- Kettle Valley Railway, and conductors, trainmen, etc., 1360, 1361.
- Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, and trainmen, 1359.
- Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway, and conductors and trainmen, 664, 666.

Canadian Teachers' Federation:

- 1st annual convention, with constitution, 1150.

Catholic Unions. *See* NATIONAL AND CATHOLIC UNIONS.**Catholic Workers of Canada, Confederation of:**

- organization of, 1263.

Census of Industries: *See* STATISTICS DOMINION BUREAU OF.**Chauffeurs:**

- licenses for, favoured by New Brunswick Fed. of Labour, 207.

"Check-off:"

- In Alberta, 1261.
- In U.S.A., against U.M.W. of A., 1368, 1372.

Children:

- Int. conference on traffic in women and children, 758, 1156.
- British Columbia: employment of children act, 784; night employment, 784; report on neglected children, 1290.
- Quebec: Industrial Establishments Act, 197.
- United Kingdom: employment regulation, 549.
- Japan: night work for girls under 14 forbidden, 759.
- United States: children's bureau's report, 692; welfare work in, 378; federal child labour law unconstitutional, 1084.

See also CANADIAN NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR CHILD WELFARE; INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (WASHINGTON CONVENTIONS).**Chile:**

- action on Washington conventions, 333, 1004.

Chinese: *See* ASIATICS.

Civic: *See* MUNICIPALITIES.

Civil Service:

- Canada: reforms favoured by T. & L. Congress, 1145.
- Alberta: wages, etc., 130.
- Manitoba: group insurance, 7, 859.
- Quebec: group insurance, 681, 1234; staff meetings, 198.
- U.S.A.: demands by A. F. of L., 925.

Cleveland, Ohio:

- labour bank at, 1291.

Closed Shop:

- meaning of, defined, 791.

Clothing Trades:

- reports on, by Dom. Bureau of Statistics, men's wear, 684; women's wear, 1158.
- United Kingdom: clothing and tailoring guilds, 1446.
- Australia: cost of clothing, 602.
- U.S.A.: agreement in New York trades, 798, 980; decision in Rochester dispute, 694; needle trade alliance formed in New York, 4.

Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated:

- agreement in New York, 980.

Coal:

- prices in British Columbia, inquiry into, 903.
- threatened shortage of, in western provinces, 1236.

Coal Mining: *See* MINING.

Coloured Workers:

- rights of, conference by A. F. of L., 923.

Combines:

- Combines and Fair Prices Act declared *ultra vires* of Parliament, 1508.
- in British Columbia coal trade, 905.

Commerce, Board of: *See* BOARD OF COMMERCE.

Commercial Telegraphers Union of America:

- convention of, 1481.

Company Housing:

- in United States, 551.

Company Stores:

- in United States, 1163.

Conciliation: *See* ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION.

Conciliation and Labour Act:

- report of Conciliation Committee in dispute between Intercolonial and P.E.I., G.T.P., C.N.R., etc., and employees, 1351, 1359.

Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada: *See* CATHOLIC WORKERS OF CANADA.

Conferences, Industrial:

- Joint Maritime Commission, 66.
- on industrial relations, at Ottawa, 485.
- second national conference opposed by Can. Manf. Ass'n, 804.
- National Industrial Conference of building industry, 206, 645, 978.
- printing trades, 978.
- on unemployment, at Toronto, 998.
- Int. conference on traffic in women and children, at Geneva, 758, 1156.
- United Kingdom: industrial safety conference, 3.
- United States: industrial committee formed by Nat. Civic Fed'n, 1087; labour conference at Washington, 297; proposed railway conference on wages, 554; President's conference on unemployment, 1087, 1286, 1373.

See also INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (LEAGUE OF NATIONS); CONVENTIONS.

Conscription of Labour:

- in Bulgaria, 129; in Russia, 1394.

Conventions:

- Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries, annual conference of, 205.
- master mariners, pilots and navigators, at Ottawa, 130.
- Ontario Labour Educational Association, 806.
- Int. Congress of Working Women, 648, 1484.
- Int. Congress of Intellectual Workers, at Brussels, 1239.
- International Transport Workers, congress at Geneva, 807.
- International Railwaymen's congress, 697.
- Int. Congress of Land Workers, Amsterdam, 6.
- British Trades Union Congress, 1272, 1335.

See also CONFERENCES; LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.

Co-operation:

- statistics of Canadian societies in 1920, 1080.
- remedy against exploitation, 1296.
- advocated by Pres. of British Trade Union Congress, 1276.
- approved by A. F. of L., 920.
- Manitoba: law governing issue of credit, 1278.
- International Alliance: summer school at Basle, 864; 10th Congress, 1270.
- United Kingdom: Co-op. Union Congress, 862; co-op. societies exempt from corporation profits tax, 1335.
- France, increase in, 759.
- Italy: joint ownership of shipping, 554.
- U.S.A.: school for training store managers, 1235.

See also INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE; UNITED GRAIN GROWERS, LTD.

Co-Partnership:

- in British Columbia, during 1920, 902.
- United Kingdom, "Co-partnership exhibition," 864; plan of Priestman Bros., England, 1025; unions cannot expel members for participating in, 863.

Cost of Living. *See* PRICES.

Cotton Industry:

- United Kingdom: some recent agreements and disputes, 1008.

Credit:

- conference on credit asked for by Employment Service Council, 1280.
- inquiry into by A. F. of L., 1291.
- United States: nationalization of, proposed by labour conference, 297.

Criminal Code:

- amendment proposed by T. and L. congress, 292.

Czecho-Slovakia:

- action on Washington conventions, 363, 1004.
- prices in. *See* PRICES.

Debt:

- British Columbia: Attachment of Debts Act amended, 785.

Denmark:

- action on conventions of Int. Labour Conferences, 1004.
- domestic service, organization of, 393.
- prices in, summary of. *See* PRICES.

Disarmament:

- views of A. F. of L. on, 926; of T. and L. Congress, 1132; British Trades Union League demands labour representation at Conference, 1275.

Disputes, Industrial. *See* INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.**Dock Labour:**

- United Kingdom: decasualization of, 1173.

Domestic Science:

- International Federation for teaching of, 1238.

Domestic Service:

- club room at Ottawa for domestic workers, 650.
- report on standardization of, 387.
- United Kingdom: labour exchanges and, 1237.
- Denmark: trade union of maid servants, 393.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics. *See* STATISTICS, DOMINION BUREAU OF.**Dominion Coal Workers' Relief Association:**

- 2nd annual report, 754.

Drury, Hon. E. C.:

- on rural industries, 1081.

Education:

- Frontier College, Toronto, work of, 1289.
- progress of vocational education in Canada, 53, 202, 594.
- Technical Education Act in operation, 51.
- Government policy on technical, 1128.
- Dominion Director's report, 583, 785.
- Montreal Labour College, reopening, 1085.
- technical schools and apprenticeship, 893.
- trade educational bureau organized by Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, 1370.
- vocational classes for fishermen on east coast, 651.
- summer schools for women workers, 861.

Education—Con.

- Alberta: technical education in. *See* ALBERTA.
- British Columbia: public schools act amended, 785.
- New Brunswick: expenditure on vocational, 651.
- Ontario: recent laws in, 858. Adolescent School Attendance Act, 3, 893, 1085; Ont. Labour Educational Ass'n. convention of, 806; vocational guidance in Ontario schools, 53, 1335; Algoma Steel Corporation institutes classes for employees, 7.
- Prince Edward Island: education measures in, 1278.
- Quebec: dairying and intermediate agricultural schools, 680; Workers' College at Montreal, 1085.
- Saskatchewan: instruction in engineering, 1442.
- United Kingdom: Act of 1920, 295; Workers' Educational Association, 1391; policy of Trades Union Congress, 1274; technical training for the unemployed at Edinburgh, 1339.
- South Africa: miners' training schools, 5.
- United States: Bryn Mawr summer school for women workers, 861; recent developments in, 597; Federal school bill, 204; legislation on industrial rehabilitation, 757; vocational education in, 1012; school for training co-operative store managers, 1235; Workers' education in, 647; pamphlet by American Fed. of Labour, 863; vocational training approved by A.F. of L., 923; industrial teachers' scholarships in New York State, 1017; workers' college to be established at Katona, N.Y., 759; educational reforms in California, 864; school of citizenship in Chicago, 205; Shipping Board school for marine engineers, 205; workers' colleges, 598, 759; Workers' Educational Bureau of America formed, 647.

See also APPRENTICESHIP; TEACHERS; WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Efficiency: *See* PRODUCTION.**Elections Act:**

- Trades and Labour Congress propose holiday for elections, 1144.
- amendment asked for by labour, 1338.

Electrical Apparatus Industry:

- report on, by Bureau of Statistics, 683.

Electricians:

- licensing of, asked for by Saskatchewan labour, 1338.

Electrotypers: *See* STEREOTYPERS, ETC.**Emerson Efficiency Bonus:**

- method of wage payment, 1023.

Emigration: *See* MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT.**Employers:**

- organization of, report by Dept. of Labour, 1442.

"Employment":

- bi-weekly bulletin of Employment Service of Canada, issue of, 981.

Employment:

in Canada in 1920, 209.
 monthly reports by employers, with chart, etc., 80, 225, 408, 610, 702, 812, 931, 1029, 1087, 1241, 1395, 1448.
 in building trades as indicated by building permits, 83, 227, 410, 618, 712, 820, 940, 1039, 1090, 1244, 1343, 1403, 1450.
 for civic employees in 15 cities, monthly statement of, 84, 229, 412, 620, 711, 819, 939, 1038.
 in United States in 1920, 415.

See also EMPLOYMENT SERVICE; UNEMPLOYMENT.

Employment Agencies:

abolition of private agencies 44; abolition favoured by National and Catholic Unions, 1264; disapproved by Can. Manufacturers' Ass'n, 803.
 British Columbia: abolition of private, 247; repeal act amended, 785.

Employment Service:

Canada: institution of, in 1918, 43; services of, described by Minister of Labour, 1127.
 monthly reports, with tables, 71, 209, 399, 606, 699, 808, 927, 1025, 1089, 1243, 1343, 1450.
 quarterly report, 1405.
 2nd annual report, outline of, 582.
 annual conference of western representatives, 605.
 juvenile service in Canada, etc., report on, 1377.
 for handicapped workers, 48.
 in British Columbia during 1920, 901.
 Ontario: employment service council authorized, 782.
 Quebec: work in 1919-20, 197.
 United Kingdom: report on work of exchanges, 413, 1168; domestic servants, 1237.
 France: for agricultural labour, 648.
 United States: work of exchanges, 377; report on, 1374; Federal Bureau favoured by A. F. of L., 922.

Employment Service Council of Canada:

meeting of executive, 47.
 3rd annual meeting, 1279.

Employment Services, International Association of:

8th annual meeting, 650; 9th annual meeting, 1167.

Engineering and Shipbuilding:

United Kingdom: some recent disputes in, 1009; wage reductions in, 1446.
 United States engineering societies co-operate with labour for greater efficiency, 8.

Factory Legislation:

Alberta: Factory Act amended, 783.
 New Brunswick: proposed amendments, 207.
 Ontario: Factory, shop and office building act, 782.
 Saskatchewan: minimum age of employment for girls, 681.

See also LABOUR LEGISLATION; SAFETY AND HEALTH.

Fair Wage Contracts:

monthly statements, 85, 230, 416, 621, 722, 822, 942, 1041, 1190, 1302, 1412.
 Trades and Labour Congress demands fair wage clauses in government contracts, 1144.

Farmers:

United Farm Women of Alberta, resolution on education, 204.
 United Farmers of Alberta, wage standards, 1081.
 United Farmers of Manitoba, wage standards, 1081.
 co-operation with farmers in United States approved by A. F. of L., 923.

See also AGRICULTURE; UNITED GRAIN GROWERS, LTD.

Fatalities: *See* ACCIDENTS, INDUSTRIAL.**Fatigue, Industrial:** *See* SAFETY AND HEALTH.**Female.** *See* WOMEN.**Finland:**

action on conventions of Int. Labour Organization, 1004.
 prices in, summary of. *See* PRICES.

Fire Fighters:

double platoon system favoured by T. and L. Congress, 1147; practice in regard to, 1442.

Fire Prevention: *See* SAFETY AND HEALTH.**First Aid.** *See* SAFETY AND HEALTH.**Fishermen:**

vocational classes for, on east coast, 651.
 position of, under Nova Scotia Workmen's Compensation Act, 1278.

Flour Milling Industry:

report by Dom. Bureau of Statistics, 872.

Ford Motor Company:

bonus to employees, 8.

Foundries and Machine Shops:

Ontario: vocational opportunities in, 686.

France:

action on recommendations of Int. Labour Organization, 362, 1005; objection to regulation of hours of farm labour by Int. Labour Organization, 1081.
 agricultural employment service in, 648.
 apprenticeship in, 862.
 Co-operative Wholesale Society's work, 759.
 domestic service, organization of, 393.
 employment of disabled soldiers, etc., 797.
 juvenile employment service, 1380.
 insurance for aviators, 1340.
 order for dissolution of General Federation of Labour, 128.
 prices in, summary of. *See* PRICES.

Franchise Act, 1920:

amendments proposed by T. and L. Congress, 292.
 amendment sought by United Mine Workers of America, dist. 26, 917.

Frontier College, Toronto:

work of, and scheme for unemployment relief, 1289.

Furniture and Upholstery Industry:

vocational opportunities in, in Ontario, 376.

statistical report on, 1159.

guild formed at Manchester, etc., England, 1338, 1446.

Gannt, H. L.:

task-with-bonus plan of wage payment, 1022.

Genoa Convention. See INT. LABOUR ORGANIZATION.**Germany:**

action on recommendations of Washington labour conference, 367, 1443.

apprenticeship, regulation of, in Saxony, 1447.

arbitration bill, 757.

coal mining industry in, 1018.

Compulsory training of women, 982.

employment of disabled soldiers, 796.

juvenile employment service, 1379.

prices in, summary of, see PRICES.

social attachés created, 862.

strike insurance company formed, 8.

teachers' union, 864.

trade union membership, 128.

unemployment doles, 1335.

women trade union members, 1017.

workers' bank established, 864, 1292.

Glass Industry:

report on, in 1918 by Dom. Bureau of Statistics, 899.

Gompers, Samuel:

elected president, Pan-American Fed. of Labour, 131; re-elected by Amer. F. of L., 927.

Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Limited:

"flying squadron" at, 1083.

Grand Trunk Railway:

shorter hours instead of reduced staff, at London, 1085.

Gray Dort Motors, Ltd.:

industrial relations plan, 493.

Greece:

ratifies conventions of Int. Labour Organization, 362, 1003.

Group Insurance. See INSURANCE.**Guilds:**

United Kingdom: National Building Guild, Ltd., formed, 1082; constitution of 1498; trade union guild council formed, 979; work of building guilds, 1010; Ministry of Health approves guilds, 1390; furniture guild at Manchester, 1338; new guilds formed, 1446.

Holland: Amsterdam building guild, 649.

Italy: sea workers, 534.

United States: building guild at Ann Arbor, Mich., 1237.

Gutta Percha and Rubber, Ltd.:

industrial relations plan, 513.

Halford, J. H.:

Canadian delegate to Int. Fedn. of Trade Unions, 68.

appointed vice-chairman, Ontario Workmen's Compensation Bd., 1334.

Halsey Premium:

method of wage payment, 1020.

Hamilton, Ont.:

industrial relations committee at, 298.

"Harvester" industrial council, 518.

police and workmen's compensations, 1442.

board of health favours general minimum wage, 1442.

Harding, President:

proposal for railway conference, 554.

unemployment conference, See UNEMPLOYMENT.

Harness and Saddlery Industry:

Ontario: vocational opportunities in, 373.

Hart, Schaffner and Marx:

economic essay contest, result of, 131; 18th

economic essay contest, 651.

Harvest Labour:

Canada: employment problem discussed, 48.

U.S.A.: clearance office in, 378.

Health: See SAFETY AND HEALTH.**Hodges, Frank:**

states case of British coal miners, 678.

Holidays:

restoration of Church holidays sought by Catholic Unions, 1265.

Holland:

building guild in Amsterdam, 649.

8-hour day provided, 5.

prices: monthly summary of, see PRICES.

Hoover, Hon. H. H.:

address to U.S. Unemployment Conference, 286.

Hours of Labour:

Canada, recent changes in, 714, 823, 943, 1189, 1312.

wages and hours of labour in Canada, 1901 to 1920 (Supplement), 449; Sept. 1920 and June 1921 (Supplement), 1217.

6-hour day for coal miners demanded in Maritime district, 917.

8-hour day and 44-hour week called for by Trades and Labour Congress, 1143.

8-hour day opposed by Can. Manufacturers' Ass'n, 803.

44-hour week in printing trades, 1268.

44-hour week, stereotypers assessed for strike benefits, 1235.

fire-fighters, double platoon system, favoured for, 1147.

printers assessed to further shorter week movement, 1086.

recent changes in. See WAGES AND HOURS. restriction of overtime, etc., in slack periods, 48, 49, 50.

short time and unemployment, 295.

night work by young persons. See INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (Washington Conventions).

Hours of Labour—Con.

International Transport Workers demand 48-hour week at sea, 807.
 in British Columbia in 1920, 901; for women and children, 547; night employment of women and young persons, 784; Saturday night opening of stores at Victoria opposed, 863; hours of work act, 784.
 in Manitoba: 8-hour day bill rejected, 650.
 in Nova Scotia: 8-hour day, irregularities in mines, 918.
 in Ontario: in Toronto factories, 1384.
 workers in G.T.R. shops at London prefer shorter hours to reduced staffs, 1085.
 in Quebec: report on, for 1920, 197.
 in Yukon: 8-hour day for miners, 1389.
 in United Kingdom: Labour Ministry recommends short hours, 299; British policy on Washington convention, 1004; 48-hour week for seamen favoured by British trades union congress, 1274; 6-hour day demand by Miners' Federation, 1276; shorter hours and industrial fatigue, 1084; workers' aversion to overtime, 1293; working hours, fatigue and efficiency in steel industry, 200; overtime in textile trades, 1446.
 in Australia: 44-hour week in building and iron trades in New South Wales, 802.
 in Belgium: exemption from 8-hour day, 1238.
 in France: objections to regulation by Int. Labour Conference of hours of farm labour, 1081.
 in Germany: 8-hour day bill, 1443.
 in Holland: 8-hour day in, 5.
 Sweden: result of 8-hour day in, 651; rejects 8-hour day, 759.
 United States: changes in, 420; 8-hour day approved by U. S. Railroad Labour Board, 910.
 shorter working day favoured by American Federation of Labour, 922.

See also WOMEN.

Household Workers: *See DOMESTIC SERVICE.*

Housekeepers Association of Calgary:
 work of, 389.

Housing:

National Housing Board recommended by Association of Canadian Building Industries, 206.
 credit advanced in Manitoba to municipalities for, 1278.
 unsanitary conditions in Nova Scotia coal mining camps, 918.
 Atlantic Underwear Co. of Moncton, apartment house for female employees, 131.
 United Kingdom: cost of, in, 1390.
 Italy, plan in, 1083.
 United States: by employers, 551.
See also RENT.

Hygiene: *See SAFETY AND HEALTH.*

Immigration: *See MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT.*

Imperial Oil Company:

annuities and insurance benefits, 549.
 industrial relations plan, 508.

Index Numbers:

wage rates, 450.
 prices in Canada, etc. *See PRICES.*
 United Kingdom: British Trades Union Congress challenges accuracy of Labour Dept. figure, 1275; analysis of, by labour bodies, with reply by Labour Dept., 1294.

India:

action on conventions of Int. Labour Conferences, 367, 1005.
 department of Labour at Bombay, 758; at India office in London, 982.
 prices: monthly summary of. *See PRICES.*

Industrial Accidents: *See ACCIDENTS, INDUSTRIAL.*

Industrial Conditions:

monthly review of, 8, 132, 300, 554, 652, 759, 865, 983, 1087, 1241, 1342, 1448.

Industrial Councils:

report of Dominion conference on, at Ottawa, Feb., 1921, (supplement), 485, 545.
 government policy of, 1128.
 success of, 535.
 Manitoba Joint Council of Industry, 1490.
 attitude of organized labour towards, 1131, 1137; of Int. Photo Engravers Union, 1483.
 experience of, in Canada and U.S.A. (supplement), 485, 545.
 in building industry: constitutions drafted for Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw, 978.
 Civil Service "Whitley Councils" favoured by T. and L. Congress, 1145.
 Timber Industries Council of B. C., formation of, 298.
 United Kingdom: for railways, 756, 1386; railwaymen abandon claim for, 979; safety work of, 1293.
 Italy: High Council of Labour, 385.
 U.S.A.: approved by Amer. Fed. of Labour, 757; People's Light, Gas and Coke Co. of Chicago, 298; Committee for adjustment of disputes on Penn. R. R., 127.

See also BUILDING TRADES; WORKERS' COMMITTEES; WORKERS' COUNCILS.

Industrial Diseases:

in Toronto, 1385.
 United Kingdom: factory inspector's report, 1294.

See also SAFETY AND HEALTH.

Industrial Disputes:

(Canada) monthly summary, 40, 190, 357, 575, 672, 769, 884, 991, 1120, 1257, 1364.
 industrial disputes in Canada during 1920, 164.
 conciliation work of Dept. of Labour, 999.
 comparative statistics for various countries in 1920, 581.
 United Kingdom: monthly statement of strikes and lockouts, 42, 192, 360, 578, 676, 773, 889, 995, 1123, 1260, 1366, 1480; some recent disputes in United Kingdom, etc., 1008; coal strikes, 579, 677, 774, 890; effects of coal strike in other industries, 60; cost of coal strike to government, 979.
 Germany: strike insurance, 8.

Industrial Disputes—Con.

United States: record of Bureau of Labour, 1916 to 1920, 1124; decision in Rochester clothing trades disputes, 694; United Mine workers' investigate conditions in West Virginia, 1369; sympathetic strikes declared unlawful, 267; plan for adjustment of Penn. R. R. disputes, 127; railroad labour crisis in, 1387.

See also ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION; CONCILIATION AND LABOUR ACT; INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT; INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS; LABOUR LEGISLATION, ETC.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (BY INDUSTRIES):**Building—**

building trades at Hamilton, 772, 885, 992; at Moncton, 772; at Moose Jaw, 772, 885; at Ottawa, 770, 772, 885, 992; at Toronto, 358, 576.
builders' labourers, at Quebec, 886.
bricklayers, at Calgary, 772, 885; at Windsor, 674.
carpenters, at Regina, 673; at Sault Ste. Marie, 772, 885; at Sydney, 674, 771; at Welland, 992, 1121.
iron workers at Banff, Alta., 772; at Montreal, 577, 887; at Quebec, 887; at Saskatoon, 771; at Winnipeg, 772.
painters and paper hangers, at Regina, 772; at Sault Ste. Marie, 772, 885, 992, 1121; at Toronto, 359, 576.
plasterers, at Regina, 772; at Winnipeg, 886, 992.
plumbers and steamfitters, etc., at Belleville, 772; at Moncton, 886; at Montreal, 41, 191, 358; at Moose Jaw, Regina, and Saskatoon, 886, 992; at Port Arthur and Ft. William, 887; at Vancouver, 41; at Welland, 772; at Windsor, 772, 885.
stonecutters, at Calgary, 887; at Hamilton, 674, 887, 992; at Montreal, 772, 885; at Toronto, 885, 992, 1121; at Vancouver, 673; at Winnipeg, 772.

Clothing—

clothing workers, at Montreal, 41; at Toronto, 358.
garment workers, at Hamilton, 359, 576; at London, 358; at Montreal, 1479; at Sault Ste. Marie, 191, 358; at Toronto, 576, 673.
shoe workers, at Galt, 993, 1122, 1259; at Montreal, 41, 191, 358, 1479; at St. Hyacinthe, 1479; at Toronto, 771, 886, 993, 1123, 1365, 1479.
tailors, pressers, etc., at Hamilton, 1122; at Montreal, 358, 576; at Winnipeg, 1122, 1258;
water-proof garment workers, at Montreal, 577.

Food, Drink and Tobacco—

brewery workers, at New Westminster, 359; butchers, at Chatham, 674; at Montreal, 577, 674; at Toronto, 674.
cigar makers, at London, 577, 674; at Vancouver, 886, 993, 1122, 1259, 1365, 1479.

Leather Trades—

leather cutters, at Toronto, 577.

Lumbering—

loggers, at Jackson Bay, B.C., 41, 191; at Ocean Falls, B.C., 1258, 1365, 1479.
millworkers, at Chipman, N.B., 577, 673, 771, 885; in Northumberland County, N. S., 674; at Vancouver, 358, 576.
planemen and yard labourers, at Vancouver, 358.
sawyers and packers, Vancouver, 1259.
shingle makers at New Westminster, 191.

Metals, Machinery and Conveyances—

boilermakers, shipbuilders, etc., at Montreal, 1258; at Victoria, 191.

Industrial Disputes—Con.**Metals, Machinery and Conveyances—Con.**

gaugemen, at Sydney, 992, 1121, 1258, 1365, 1479.
machinists, at Brantford, 359, 576, 673; at Orillia, 772, 885, 992, 1121, 1258, 1365, 1479; at Prince Rupert, 772.
metal workers, at St. John, N.B., 359, 576.
moulders, at Amherst, 674; at Brampton, 673; at Charlottetown, 359, 576; at Collingwood, Ont., 41; at Lindsay, 576, 673; at Walkerville and Windsor, 576, 673.
patternmakers, at Brantford, 359, 576, 673, 771, 885, 992; at Burnaby, B.C., 577, 673.
railway employees, at Sydney, 41, 191, 358, 576, 673, 771, 885, 992, 1121, 1258, 1365, 1479.
sheet metal workers, at Calgary, 887; at Saskatoon, 992, 1121, 1258.

Mining and Quarrying—

settlement of dispute in Nova Scotia, 36.
coal miners, at Brule, Alta., 358, 576, 673; in Cumberland County, N.S., 577, 673, 770-1; at Drumheller, 674; at Edmonton, 41; at South Minto, 885, 992, 1121; at Sydney Mines, 358; at Wayne, Alta., 1121; at Ardley Alta, 1478.
pit drivers, at New Waterford, N.S., 993.
metalliferous miners, at Stewart, B.C., 770-1.
mine, mill and tramline workers, at Stewart, B.C., 771, 885.
miners at Mayo, Y.T., 576.
quarrymen, millmen, etc., at Iona, N.S., 1122.

Municipal—

labourers, at Quebec, 887.
policemen and firemen, at Quebec, 887.

Printing and Publishing—

printers, bookbinders, etc., at London, 674, 771; at Halifax, 773; 886, 993, 1122, 1258, 1365, 1479; at Hamilton, 773, 886, 993, 1122, 1258, 1365, 1479; at Montreal, 887, 993, 1121, 1258, 1365, 1479; at Ottawa, 887, 993, 1121, 1258, 1365, 1479; at Peterborough, 773; at Regina, 773; at St. Hyacinthe, 773, 886; at Toronto, 887, 993, 1121, 1258, 1365, 1479; at Vancouver, 191, 773, 886, 993, 1121, 1258, 1365, 1479; at Vernon, 773, 886; at Victoria, 773; at Winnipeg, 993, 1122, 1258, 1365, 1479.
lithographers, at Ottawa, 41.
photo-engravers, at Montreal, 773, 886, 993, 1121, 1258, 1365, 1479; at Ottawa, 773, 886, 993, 1121, 1258, 1365, 1479.

Pulp and Paper—

mill workers, at Cap Madeleine, 992; at Fort Frances, Ont., 770, 772, 886; at Hull, 770, 772; at Iroquois Falls, Ont., 770, 772, 886; at Kenogami and Jonquière, Que., 674, 770-1; at Sault Ste. Marie, Espanola, and Sturgeon Falls, Ont., 770, 772, 886, 993; at Thorold, Ont., 359, 557, 673, 770-1, 886, 992.

Textiles—

mill workers, at Guelph, 191, 358; at Three Rivers, 41.

Transportation—

coal drivers, at Ottawa, 773.
street railway employees, at St. John, N.B., 887, 993, 1122, 1259.
electrical workers, at Vancouver, New Westminster, and Victoria, 359, 577.
firemen and oilers, at Vancouver, 1122.
longshoremen, at St. John, N.B., 993, 1122.
scowmen and lumber handlers, at St. John, N.B., 993, 1122, 1258.
teamsters, at Edmonton, 1259.

Industrial Disputes—Con.

Woodworking and Furniture—

wood workers, upholsterers and finishers, at Kincardine, Ont., 770-1.
finishers, at Toronto, 359, 577, 674.
piano workers, at Toronto, 191.
upholsterers, at Toronto, 771, 885, 992.

Miscellaneous—

musicians, at Calgary, 1259; at Kitchener, 577, 674; at London, 577; at Ottawa, 1259.
waiters, at Ottawa, 887.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907:

proceedings, monthly summary of, 22, 147, 314, 569, 659, 767, 869, 988, 1095, 1250, 1350, 1458.
summary of proceedings in 1907-1921, 572.
summary of proceedings in 1920, 581.
number of disputes dealt with in 1907-1921, 1000.
extentions proposed, 292.
labour's attitude towards, 1334.

PROCEEDINGS (BY INDUSTRIES):

Building—

Ass'n. of Can. Building and Construction Industries and various employees, at Hamilton, 989; supplementary report, 1113; and carpenters, at Ottawa, 660, 870.

Food, Drink and Tobacco—

Canadian Fish and Cold Storage Co., at Prince Rupert, and fish packers, 988, 1114.

Metals, Machinery and Conveyances—

Algoma Steel Corp. and engineers, etc., at Sault Ste. Marie, 314, 1250, 1351, 1458.
Dominion Iron and Steel Co., and steel workers, at Sydney, 147, 314; electrical workers, machinists, etc., at Sydney, 570.
electrical contractors, and workers, at Toronto, 147.
Maritime Nail Co. at St. John, N.B., and employees, 660.
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., iron, machine, electrical workers, etc., at New Glasgow, 570.

Mining—

Local No. 4070, U.M.W. of A., and various employers, at Edmonton, 22, 316.
Humberstone Coal Co. and employees, at Edmonton (application withdrawn) 23.
Timiskaming Mine Managers Ass'n and miners at Cobalt, 314, 571.

Municipal—

firemen, at Fort William, 23; at Hull, 988, 1116; at Ottawa, 570, 660; at Windsor, 570.

Navigation—

Canadian Steamship Co. (Great Lakes) and employees, 569, 768, 870, 1106.
Canadian National Steamship Co., at Prince Rupert, and longshoremen, 1096.

Public Utilities—

B. C. Electric Railway Co. and other power companies and electrical workers, 148.
Canadian National Telegraphs, and telegraphers, linemen, etc., at Toronto and Montreal, 1458.
Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co., and employees, at Glace Bay, 1458.
N. B. Power Co., and motormen, conductors, etc., at St. John, 869, 881.
Ottawa Gas Co., and employees, 767, 880.
Toronto, Hydro-Electric, and linemen, operators, etc., 660, 870.

Pulp and Paper—

Dryden Paper Co., and employees, at Dryden, Ont., 569.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907—Con.

Railways, Electric—

B. C. Electric Railway, and motormen, conductors, etc., 1351.
Cornwall Street Railway Co., and employees, 23, 147.
Greater Winnipeg Water District Railway, and engineers, conductors, etc., 659.
Hull Electric Co., and street railwaymen, 1458.
Int. Transit Co., Sault Ste. Marie, and conductors, motormen, etc., 1351, 1458.
London Street Railway Co., and employees, 767.
Montreal Tramways Co., and employees, 989, 1251.
Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway and employees, 570, 767, 869, 1096.
Saskatoon street railway employees, 570, 660.
Toronto and York Radial Co., and linemen, operators, etc., 659, 768, 873.
Toronto Suburban and linemen, etc., 870, 989, 1352.

Railways, Steam—

various railways and engineers, firemen, conductors, etc., 1095, 1250, 1354.
Canadian Pacific, Canadian National and Grand Trunk, and employees, 1351.
Algoma Eastern, Sudbury, and employees, 660, 768, 878.
Canadian National: employees, 23, 154, 314; and clerks, freight handlers, etc., 989, 1096; (western lines), and draughtsmen and fieldmen, 23; and steam shovel and dredgers, 870; (Stores dept.) and clerks, freight handlers, etc., at Port Rouge, Winnipeg, 569, 767, 871.
Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk and freight handling staff, Montreal wharf, 767.
Canadian Pacific and Western Stevedoring Co., and clerks, freight handlers, etc., 870.
Canadian Pacific and clerks, freight handlers, etc., 989; at Port McNicoll, 767, 871, 989, 1119.
Grand Trunk, and clerks, freight handlers etc., 1095, 1459.
Intercolonial, P.E.I., G.T.P., C.N.R., and employees, 1351, 1466.
Toronto Union Station, employees, 1250.

Transportation—

Canadian Express Co., and wagon men, porters, etc., 147, 328.
Canadian National Transfer Co. and teamsters, chauffeurs, 27, 989.
Canadian Merchant Marine, and employees, 1096.
longshoremen, at St. John, N.B., 870.
Western Stevedore Co. and railway and steamship clerks, etc., 1095, 1254.

Industrial Fatigue. See SAFETY AND HEALTH.

Industrial Rehabilitation: See EDUCATION.

Industrial Relations:

conference on, at Ottawa (supplement), 485.
Canadian Manufacturers' Ass'n and, 803.
committees at Sault Ste. Marie and Hamilton, 298.
United States: first year of Kansas Court, 757; Leitch plan, 383.
See also INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS.

Industrial Surveys:

by college students at San Francisco, 1240; of U.S.A., by a trust company, 647.

See also STATISTICS, DOM. BUREAU OF.

Injunctions:

- in B.C. against electrical unions, 265.
- in U.S.A. against United Mine Workers, 1368, 1372.
- condemned by A. F. of L., 920.

Insurance:

- benefit plan of Commercial Telegraphers' Union, 1481.
- Dominion Coal Workers' Relief Association, Nova Scotia, 754.
- group insurance in British Columbia, 902; for civil servants in Manitoba, 7, 859; for civil servants in Quebec, 681, 1234; for civic employees at Calgary, 650, 981; at Ottawa, recommended, 1442.
- Imperial Oil Company's plan, 549.
- sickness insurance proposed by T. and L. Congress, 292; for civic employees in western cities, 1446.
- social insurance section of Int. Labour Office (League of Nations), 553.
- unemployment insurance considered by Labour Dept., 48, 1128; Employment Service and, 45; approved by T. & L. Congress, 50; opposed by Can. Manufacturers' Ass'n, 803; opposed by A. F. of L., 922; for sailors, considered by Joint Maritime Commission, 68.
- United Kingdom: unemployment insurance act, 295, 413, 550, 860; criticism of, 550; methods described, 1174, 1182.
- Australia: institution in, 1335.

Intellectual Workers:

- international congress at Brussels, 1239.

International, Third (Moscow):

- alleged anti-union campaign by, in Canada, 1130, 1132.
- Italian General Federation, conditional affiliation with, 649.

International Association of Public Employment Services: See EMPLOYMENT SERVICES, INT. ASS'N OF.**International Congress of Intellectual Workers:** See INTELLECTUAL WORKERS.**International Co-operative Alliance:** See CO-OPERATION.**International Emigration Commission:** See INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (League of Nations).**International Federation for the Teaching of Domestic Science:**

- objects of, 1238.

International Federation of Trade Unions:

- congress of, 68.
- affiliation of Trades and Labour Congress with, approved, 1132, 1137.
- withdrawal of A. F. of L. from, 925.
- Italian General Federation and, 649.

International Harvester Co.:

- industrial relations plan, 490, 518.
- wage reduction accepted by employees, 978.

International Labour Organization (League of Nations):

- draft conventions and recommendations of 1st and 2nd conferences brought before Canadian Parliament, 776.
- Canadian members of panel for commission to deal with recalcitrant members, 124.
- Dominion and Provincial jurisdiction re conventions, 776.
- relations of, to the states members, 779.
- vice-presidents elected, 1443.
- British Empire delegates to League of Nations visit International Labour Office, 193.
- Int. Federation of Working Women and, 1484.

1st Conference (Washington):

- action of various countries on recommendations of, 862, 697, 1003.
- Canada's action on anthrax infection, 553.
- alleged shelving of recommendations of Washington conference, 69.
- Canadian Manufacturers' Ass'n, and Washington conventions, 803.
- Trades and Labour Congress demands legislation giving effect to recommendations, 292, 1135.
- B. C. Legislature gives effect to recommendations of Washington Conference, 547, 784.
- N. B. Fed. of Labour demands legislation giving effect to Washington programme, 207.
- Quebec: labour delegation asks enactment of laws as proposed by Washington conference, 124.
- Saskatchewan: labour executive asks for legislation giving effect to recommendations, 1338.
- British Government's action on, 1003, 1493.
- India's action on, 367, 1005, 1496.
- France objects to regulation of hours of farm labour, 1081.
- Germany: 8-hour day bill, 1443.
- Greece and Roumania ratify Washington conventions, 1003.
- Japan prohibits white phosphorus in match industry, 759.
- Sweden rejects 8-hour day, 759.
- United States Secretary of Labour recommends adoption of recommendation on employment agencies, 377.

2nd conference (Genoa):

- action of various countries on conventions of, 1005; action of British Government on, 1005, 1493.

3rd conference (Geneva):

- Canadian representatives at, 1234; revised agenda for 3rd conference, 292; date of meeting, 553; joint Maritime Commission convention, 66.
- international seamen's code, report on, 905.
- seamen's conference to report to Int. Labour Organization, 548.
- International Emigration Commission, resolutions of, 1155.

Governing Body:

- constitution of, discussed, 1007.
- advisory committee on industrial hygiene planned, 979.

International Labour Organization (League of Nations)—*Con.*

Canadian representative on, 7.
6th meeting of, at Geneva, summary of proceedings, 355.
7th meeting of, at Geneva, 1006.
8th meeting of, at Stockholm, 1006.

International Railway Men's Congress:
3rd conference of, 697.

International Seafarers' Federation:
conference on seamen's hours, 548.

International Shipping Federation:
conference on seamen's hours, 548.

International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union:

See STEREOTYPERS, ETC.

International Transport Workers' Federation:
congress at Geneva, 807.
3rd conference of railway section, 697.

International Typographical Union: *See* PRINTING TRADES.

International Union of Journalists:
constitution proposed, 1269.

Iron and Steel Industry:

United Kingdom: fatigue and efficiency in, 200.
Australia: 44-hour week in New South Wales, 802.

Italy:

action on recommendations of Washington labour conventions, 365, 1004.
co-operative control of ships, 554.
general federation of labour and internationals, 649.
government dockyards rented to trade unions, 980.
housing plan in, 1083.
new National Council of Labour, 758.
prices. *See* PRICES.
Turin Chamber of Labour and unemployment, 132.
workmen's control of industry, 385.

Japan:

action on conventions of Int. Labour Organization, 368, 1004.
colonization proposed in Brazil, 1443.
use of white phosphorus forbidden in match industry, 759.
labour unions recommended by employers, 1340.
legislation asked by employers, 1447.
night work for girls under 14 forbidden, 759.
prices: monthly summary of. *See* PRICES.

Japanese: *See* ASIATICS.

Joint Industrial Councils: *See* INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS.

Journalists, International Union of:
proposed constitution, 1269.

Kansas Court of Industrial Relations:

successful year claimed, 757; alleged to have failed, 921; constitutionality of, to be tested by United Mine Workers, 1369.

Labour, Department of (Canada):

annual report, summary of, 581.
report on employers' organizations, etc., 1442.
action towards alleviation of unemployment, 996.
conciliation work of, 999.
inquiry into alleged decrease in production by labour, 195.

See also ROBERTSON, HON. GIDEON D.

Labour Colleges: *See* EDUCATION.

Labour Banks: *See* BANKS AND BANKING.

Labour Efficiency: *See* PRODUCTION.

Labour Legislation:

Canada: recent federal labour laws, 1277.
Dominion and Provincial jurisdiction defined in relation to Washington Conventions, 779.
programme of T. and L. Congress, 292, 1147.
report on, to T. and L. Congress, 1130.
recent laws criticised by president of C.M.A., 802.
action resulting from recommendations of Nat. Industrial Conf., 583.
Alberta: new legislation, 208, 781; Alberta Fed. of Labour asks for various legislation, 126; measures favoured by employers' organizations, 126.
British Columbia: new legislation, 781; laws giving effect to Washington Conventions, 547, 784.
Manitoba: new legislation, 1277.
New Brunswick: amendments proposed by N.B. Fed. of Labour, 207; new legislation, 679.
Nova Scotia: new legislation, 1277.
Ontario: amendments suggested by T. and L. Congress, 2; new legislation, 781; Factory Act amendment requested, 130.
Prince Edward Island: new legislation, 1277.
Quebec: T. and L. Congress asks for new measures, 124, 125; new legislation, 679.
Saskatchewan: new legislation, 679; amendments proposed by labour, 1337.
Yukon Territory, new legislation, 1389.
See also ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION; EDUCATION; HOURS OF LABOUR; MINIMUM WAGE; PENSIONS; SAFETY AND HEALTH; WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION; LEGAL DECISIONS.

Labour Organization:

industrial unionism opposed by T. and L. Congress, 1146.
growth of trade unionism since 1913, 1382.
right to organize recognized by U. S. Railroad Labour Bd., 909.
Japan: unions as means of gauging unemployment, 1340.

See also OPEN SHOP.

Labour Organizations:

trade union membership abroad, 128.
growth of trade unionism in various countries since 1913, 1382.

International—

Int. Fed. of Trade Unions, congress of, 68.
Pan-American Fed. of Labour, 131.
barbers, journeymen, Int. Union of: barbers' licenses proposed in Ont., 1085.
Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated: agreement in New York, 980.

Labour Organizations—Con.*International—Con.*

- Commercial Telegraphers Union of America, convention of, at Toronto, 1481.
 Fruit and Vegetable Workers of North America, Int. Union of, 1086.
 Journalists, Int. Union of, constitution proposed, 1269.
 Letter carriers, Federated Association of, at Montreal, 1367.
 Photo-Engravers Union, Int.: convention of, at Toronto, 1482.
 Postal Workers, Amalgamated, 3rd annual convention, at Victoria, 1367.
 Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of: 14th convention, 1370.
 Railwaymen's International Congress, 697.
 Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union of North America: 20th annual convention, 1152; assessed for 44-hour week campaign, 1265.
 Transport Workers' Federation, International congress at Geneva, 807.
 Typographical Union, International convention of, 1268; plan for labour bank, 1292.
 United Mine Workers of America, Dist. 18 and Dist. 26; conventions, 916.
 Working Women, Int. Congress of, conventions at Geneva, 1484.
- See also* AMERICAN FED. OF LABOUR; INT. FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS; CONVENTIONS, ETC.

In Canada—

- 10th annual report on, 695.
 Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, convention of, 1267; revocation of charter, 1132, 1134.
 Canadian Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers, etc., convention of, 70.
 Canadian Fed. of Labour, 1261.
 Canadian Teachers' Federation, first annual meeting, 1150.
 Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada, organization of, 1263.
 National and Catholic Unions, activity of, 1133; convention of, 1262.
 Master mariners, pilots and navigators, Canadian association formed, 130.
 British Columbia Coast Loggers' Association withdraws from One Big Union, 130.
 New Brunswick Fed. of Labour, convention, 207; provincial report, 1133.
 Nova Scotia Fed. of Labour, cancellation of charter, 1135.
 Ontario Labour Educational Ass'n., convention, 806.
 Toronto Building Trades League, 498.
- See also* ALBERTA FED. OF LABOUR; TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA.

United Kingdom—

- trade union membership, 128, 1382; British Trades Union Congress, 1272, 1335.
 Building Trades Operatives, National Fed. of, 646; reject plan for dilution of union labour, 236; Miners' Federation, convention of, 1276; South Wales Miners' Federation organizes Labour bank, 1292; Professional Workers, National Fed. of, 756; transport workers amalgamate, 299; Women Workers of Great Britain, National Fed. of, amalgamates with National Union of General Workers, 299; Women's Trade Union League, 1275.

Labour Organizations—Con.

- Austria:* trade union membership, 1087.
Belgium: trade union membership, 123, 1382.
Denmark: trade unions of maid servants, 393.
France: Gen. Fed. of Labour, dissolution order, 128; houseworkers' union, 393; trade union membership, 1382.
Germany: trade union membership, 128, 1382; women trade union members, 1087.
Italy: General Federation and international organizations, 649; Federation of Sea Workers, 554; Turin Chamber of Labour and reduction of hours, 132; unions rent government dockyards, 980; trade union membership, 1382.
Russia: trade union membership, 128, 1382.
Switzerland: domestic servants' unions, 394; trade union membership, 1382.
United States: Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' co-operative bank at Cleveland, 129; conference of A. F. of L. and railway brotherhoods, 297; federated shop crafts on railways recognized, 859; National Women's Trade Union League, date of convention, 554; Needle Trade Alliance, formed in New York, 4; trade union membership, 1382.
- See also* AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR; CONVENTIONS; GUILDS; INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS; WORKERS' COMMITTEES, ETC.

Land Workers: *See* AGRICULTURE.**Lawrence, Calvin:**

appointed railway commissioner, 1334.

League of Nations:

British Trades Union Congress demands labour representation, 1275; India as member of, 982; Ter Meulen International credit system approved, 1271; relation to Int. Labour Organization, 1007.

See also INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION.

League of Nations Society of Canada:

formation of, 858; inauguration of, 1336.

Leather Industry: *See* BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY; HARNESS AND SADDLERY INDUSTRY.**Legal Decisions Affecting Labour:**

- Privy Council: (employers' liability), 1213; Board of Commerce, and Combines and Fair Prices Act *ultra vires*, 1508.
 Canada (supreme court), 1077.
 Alberta cases: retirement bonus for civic employees legal, 750; safe-guarding employees, 752; workmen's compensation, 445, 1332; employers' liability, 643.
 British Columbia cases: international union enjoined from revoking local charter, 265; minimum wages, 122.
 Ontario cases: right of Labour Congress to revoke charter of affiliated union, 641; compensation for injury by fellow workers, 445.
 Quebec cases: Admiralty Court, 121; employer's liability, 975, 1077, 1078, 1213, 1439, 1529; liability of accident insurance company, 642; workmen's compensation, 265, 751, 855, 856, 1334, 1438.

Legal Decisions Affecting Labour—Con.

Saskatchewan cases: employers' liability, 121; workmen's compensation, 266, 975.
 United Kingdom: unions and co-partnership 863.
 United States: sympathetic strikes, 267; compensation for injury due to employee's carelessness, 446; injunction against "check-off" system, 1372.

"Leitch Plan" of Industrial Relations:

application of, in U.S.A., 383.

Lenine, Nicolai:

declaration on world situation, 65.

Lever Brothers, Port Sunlight, Eng.:

co-partnership plan, 1025.

Lien:

Nova Scotia Woodmen's Lien Act extended, 1278.
 Saskatchewan: amendments to Mechanics' Lien Act, 681.

Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of:

co-operative bank at Cleveland, Ohio, 1291, 1338.

Lumber Industry:

campaign to organize, started by A. F. of L., 925.
 British Columbia timber industries council, formation of, 298.

Luxemburg:

action on conventions of Int. Labour conferences, 1005.

Luxury Tax:

effect on prices and on unemployment, 45.

Macaroni and Vermicelli Industry:

report on, by Bureau of Statistics, 686.

Macdonald College:

training for household service at, 389.

Manitoba:

group insurance for civil servants, 7, 859.
 8-hour day bill rejected, 650.
 mothers' allowances in, in 1920, 688.
 provincial agent to secure domestics from Gt. Britain, 553.
 provincial report at T. and L. Congress, 1133.
 safety league established in, 691.
 vocational education in, 594.

See also LABOUR LEGISLATION; UNEMPLOYMENT; WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, ETC.

Manitoba Joint Council of Industry:

report on rents in Winnipeg, 3; work of Council, 1490.

Marine Engineers. *See* SEAMEN.

Maritime Commission. *See* INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION.

Massey-Harris Company:

industrial relations plan, 495.

Master Lathers' Association, Toronto:

attitude to open shop, 298.

Master Plumbers' Association of Montreal:

production schedule of, 1234.

Meat Industry:

report on, by Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 371.
 anti-trust legislation, evasion of, 921.

Mechanics' Lien:

See LIEN.

Metal Trades:

wages in, 459.
 Italy: unions take over govt. dockyards, 980.
 United States: apprentice training by shop practice, 1165.

Mexico:

prices: monthly summary of. *See* PRICES.

Migration and Settlement:

Int. Emigration Commission of Int. Labour Organization, 1007, 1155.
 Canada: in last quarter of 1920, 263; in first quarter of 1921, 748; in second quarter of 1921, 1211; in third quarter of 1921, 1431.
 Immigration Act amended, 1277.
 Orders-in-Council affecting immigration 2, 553.
 government policy restricting immigration 1128, 1131.
 agreement with United Kingdom on immigration, 48.
 immigration act amendment proposed by T. & L. Congress, 292.
 resolutions of T. and L. Congress, 51, 1142.
 immigration of women, and domestic service, 387.
 restriction of immigration favoured by A. F. of L., 922; by Alberta Fed. of Labour, 269; by New Brunswick Fed. of Labour, 208.
 proposed colonization of Brazil by Japanese, 1443.
 United States: Bureau of Immigration, 379; immigration restriction, 8, 982; American Fed. of Labour proposes restriction of immigration, 757, 922.

See also ASIATICS.

Military Training:

opposed by A. F. of L., 926; by T. and L. Congress, 1146.

Miners' Federation of Great Britain:

annual conference, 1276.

Minimum Wage:

boards not appointed in Quebec or Nova Scotia, 650.
 Alberta: conferences under factories act, 981; Labour Federation asks for minimum wage for women, 126.
 British Columbia: orders of Board, 1489; work of board in 1920, 902; act amended, 784; prosecutions, 122.
 Manitoba: orders of Board, 1486.
 New Brunswick: Board proposed by Labour Federation, 207.
 Ontario: act amended, 782; orders of Board, 130, 589, 1156, 1485; Hamilton Board of Health favours general minimum wage, 1442.

Minimum Wage—Con.

- Saskatchewan: orders of Board, 1488.
 Australia: report of Royal Commission on basic wage, 599.
 United States: laws in, 552, 1339; annual report of board of District of Columbia, 1017.

Mining and Quarrying:

- coal statistics of Canada, Jan. to June, report by Dom. Bureau of Statistics, 1489.
 international conference at St. Louis, Mo., on standardization of mine rescue apparatus, etc., 1338.
 short ton recommended for British Columbia coal mines, 905; for maritime district, 918.
 disputes in Alberta and Eastern British Columbia in 1920, 582.
 Director of Coal Operations, regulations of, 162.
 Alberta: coal production in 1916-20, 131.
 British Columbia coal mining, inquiry into, 903; coal mine regulation act amended, 784, 785; Vancouver Island coal miners, wage adjustments for, 356, 768, 1256, 1477.
 Nova Scotia: mines act, 1278; report for 1920, 590.
 Ontario: accidents in 1920, 591; operations in 1919, 59.
 United Kingdom: coal strike in. *See INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.*
 danger research board formed, 982; miners' welfare fund, 1086.
 South Africa: miners' training schools, 5.
 Germany: coal mining industry, 1018.
 United States: decline in metal mine fatalities, 759; coal mine fatalities in 1920, 1499; safety engineer appointed, 648.
See also UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA, ETC.

"Montreal Agreement": *See AGREEMENTS INDUSTRIAL (MINING).***Moore, Tom:**

- labour view on Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1334.

Mothers and Mothers' Allowances:

- British Columbia: maternity protection act, 784, 785; mothers' allowances in 1920, report on, 1290.
 Manitoba: mothers' allowances in, in 1920, 688; loans authorized, 1277.
 New Brunswick: allowance proposal of Labour Federation, 207.
 Nova Scotia: commission approves allowances, 1235;
 Ontario: administration of allowances, 982; advance statistics for first year, 1337; allowance act amended, 782; standard of living, 130.
 Quebec: pensions proposed for, 1443.
 Saskatchewan: amendments to allowance act, 681.
 United Kingdom: pensions for, proposed by British Trades Union Congress, 1275.
 United States: progress of allowances in, 131; maternity bill approved by A. F. of L., 924.

Municipalities:

- plural voting on by-laws opposed by Labour Congress, 1144.

Municipalities—Con.

- right of strike or lockout of civic employees denied by Catholic Unions, 1265.
 unemployment relief plan, 1281.
 employment for civic employees. *See EMPLOYMENT.*
 Alberta: conference on wages, 130; proposed reductions in civic wages in, 1334, 1445.
 Quebec: municipal strike and lockout act, 679; scaffold inspection, 680.
 Saskatchewan: advance polls for railway employees, etc., 681; proposed reductions in civic wages in, 1445.

Mutual Services":

- new term for "welfare work," 759.

National Association of Corporation Training:

- report of committee on apprenticeship, 1012.

National and Catholic Unions:

- 4th annual convention, at Hull, 1262; activity of, in Quebec, 1133.
See also CATHOLIC WORKERS OF CANADA.

National Council of Women:

- information bureau at Ottawa on Canadian-made goods, 863.

National Industrial Conference:

- 2nd conference opposed by Can. Manufacturers' Ass'n, 804.

National Joint Conference Board of Building Trades: *See BUILDING TRADES.***Needle Trade Alliance:**

- formation of, in New York, 4.

National Womens' Trade Union League:

- United States: date of convention of, 554.

Natural Resources:

- public ownership of, approved by A. F. of L., 924.

Netherlands: *See HOLLAND.***New Brunswick:**

- accident prevention society formed, 299.
 fire prevention board organized, 1085.
 first aid and safety campaign in, 1085.
 Hon. W. E. Foster on unemployment in, 1153.
 recent labour laws of, 679; amendments proposed by Labour Federation, 207.
 teachers request higher pay, 131.
 vocational education in, 202, 651.
See also WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, ETC.

New Brunswick Federation of Labour:

- 8th annual convention, 207.
 Provincial report to T. and L. Congress, 1133.

New South Wales: *See AUSTRALIA.***New York:**

- industrial teachers' scholarships in, 1017.
See also UNITED STATES.

New Zealand:

- domestic service in, 391.
 prices: monthly summary of, *See PRICES.*

Newswriters: *See* JOURNALISTS, INTERNATIONAL UNION OF.

Norway:

action on conventions of Int. Labour Conferences, 368, 1004.
compulsory arbitration abolished, 758.
prices in, summary of. *See* PRICES.
social attachés created, 862.
workers' committee act, 5.

Nova Scotia:

minimum wage board not appointed, 650.
mining and quarrying in 1920, 590.
mothers' allowance approved by commission, 1235.
technical education for fishermen, 651.
See also LABOUR LEGISLATION; WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, ETC.

Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association:

conference at Halifax, 126.
2nd annual meeting, 788.

Nova Scotia Federation of Labour:

cancellation of charter, 1135.

Occupational Diseases: *See* INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

Oil:

duty on, favoured by A. F. of L., 923.

Old Age Pensions:

government investigation into, 1128.
favoured by Trades and Labour Congress, 292, 1145; by New Brunswick Fed. of Labour, 207.
United Kingdom: national superannuation scheme, 1274.

See also PENSIONS.

One Big Union:

collapse of, reported to A. F. of L., 924.
B. C. Coast Loggers' Ass'n withdraws from, 130.

Ontario:

Adolescent School Attendance Act, 3, 893, 1085.
barbers' licenses proposed, 1085.
Provincial Builders and Supply Ass'n, convention of, 294.
Community Halls Act, 7.
education, laws on, 858; technical education in, 203; vocational education in, 594. *See also* WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.
Factory Act amendment requested, 130.
labour representatives asked for on various boards, 1085.
Minimum Wage Board: *See* MINIMUM WAGES.
mining operations in 1919, 59; mining accidents in 1920, 591.
mothers' allowances, administration of, 982; advance statistics for first year, 1337; mothers' allowances commission and cost of living, 130.
municipalities: plural voting on money by-laws opposed by labour, 1144.
organized labour accepts wage reductions, 1334.
provincial report to T. and L. Congress, 1133.
safety council at Chatham, 299.

Ontario—Con.

vocational guidance for schools, 1335.
vocational opportunities in, 373, 686.

See also LABOUR LEGISLATION; LEGAL DECISIONS; MINIMUM WAGES; TORONTO; UNEMPLOYMENT; WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

Ontario Labour Educational Association:

annual convention, 806.

Ontario Medical Association:

considers reforms of medical profession, 806.

Ontario Motor League:

prizes for school children, 650.

Ontario Pulp and Paper Makers' Safety Association:

annual report, 650.

Ontario Safety League:

7th annual report, 691.
prizes for school children, 650; winners, 1234.

Open Shop:

meeting of, defined, 791; views of religious bodies on, 922; conferences on, by A. F. L. and railway brotherhoods, 297.
Master Lathers' Association, Toronto, attitude towards, 298.
Toronto pressmen supported by Can. Fed. of Labour in dispute on, 1261.

Orders-in-Council:

Chinese employment of female labour, 2.
respecting immigrants, 2, 553.

Oriental. *See* ASIATICS.

Pan-American Federation of Labour:

3rd annual conference, 131.

Parsons, S. R.:

manufacturers' representative on Canadian Board under Int. Labour Organization, 804.

Pennsylvania Railroad:

adjustment of disputes on, 127.

Pensions:

for civil servants in Quebec, 681.
Police Pensions Act, Alberta, 783.
Superannuation Act in B.C., 1444.
for teachers at Westmount, Que., 553.

See also OLD AGE PENSIONS; MOTHER'S ALLOWANCES.

Personnel Research Foundation, U.S.A.:

supported by Amer. Fed. of Labour, 861, 926.

Philadelphia:

labour bank at, 1292.

Phillips, T. W.:

on work of employment and insurance department of British Ministry of Labour, 1168.

Phosphorus:

Austria and Czecho-Slovakia adopt Berne convention, 865; Japan adopts, 759.

Photo-Engravers' Union, International: Printing Trades—Con.

convention at Toronto, 1482.

Picketing:

right to, asserted, 292.

Piece-Work:

Needle Trade Alliance of New York objects to, 4.

some typical methods of payment for, 1019.

"Plumb Plan":

plan for railway nationalization, approved by U.M.W. of A., 1369; by Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, 1371.

Plumbers and Plumbing:

standardized production, at Montreal, 1234.

Poland:

action on conventions of Int. Labour Conferences, 1004.

night work for women prohibited, 299.

Police:

Alberta: pensions act amended, 783.

Ontario: Hamilton police and workmen's compensation, 1442.

Portland, Ore.:

unemployment relief scheme, 1288.

Portugal:

action on conventions of Int. Labour Conference, 1005.

Postal Workers:

annual conventions of, 1367.

Prices:

Canada: retail and wholesale, monthly statement of, with tables, 94, 238, 421, 624, 724, 839, 951, 1054, 1192, 1314, 1414, 1510.

cost of living in Canada, 1910-1921, 967.

recent changes in prices in Canada and other countries, 964.

effect of, on wages, 1129.

coal shortage and prices in prairie provinces, 1236.

British Columbia: coal inquiry, 903.

wage adjustment of Vancouver Island Coal Miners, 356, 768, 1256, 1477.

prices during 1920 in Canada and other countries, 108.

in United Kingdom and other countries, monthly summary of, 108, 251, 436, 638, 738, 852, 964, 1068, 1207, 1327, 1428, 1524.

United Kingdom: analysis of price statistics by labour bodies, with reply by Labour Dept., 1294; wages adjusted to cost of living, 1237.

in Australia, 601.

See also INDEX NUMBERS; RENT.

Priestman Brothers, of Hull, England:

payment by results plan of wage payment, 1024.

Prince Edward Island:

Navy League school of navigation, 202.

technical education in, 53.

See also LABOUR LEGISLATION.

Printing Trades:

wages in, 464.

joint industrial councils planned for Edmonton and Regina, 978.

66th session of Int. Typo. Union, 1268.

scheme of Int. Typographical Union for labour bank, 1292.

Int. Typo. Union assessed to further 44-hour week, 1086.

United Typothetae, views of, on apprenticeship, 1442.

United Kingdom: joint apprenticeship committee, 1164.

United States: arbitration in New York, 798.

See also STEREOTYPERS, ETC.

Prisons:

Ontario: extra-mural employment of sentenced persons, 782.

Production:

inquiry by Department of Labour into alleged decrease of production by labour 195.

effect of joint councils on, 540.

production schedule of Master Plumbers' Assn., Montreal, 1234.

U.S. clothing manufacturers demand a standard of, 4.

Profit Sharing:

John Morrow Screw and Nut Co., Ingersoll, Ont., plan of, 131.

United Kingdom: report on, 1340.

Prohibition:

freedom of sale of light beer, etc., favoured by T. and L. Congress, 1146.

United States: beer approved by A.F. of L., 926.

Proportional Representation:

favoured by T. and L. Congress, 1135; by Alberta Federation of Labour, 209; by Saskatchewan Labour organization, 1338; by New Brunswick Fed. of Labour, 208; inquiries into, in Manitoba, Ontario and Montreal, 583; action on, deferred by Catholic Unions, 1265.

Pulp and Paper Industry:

statistics for 1918-19, 58.

Ontario safety association, report of, 650.

Purchasing Commission:

co-operates with Employment Service, 45.

Quality Bonus:

method of wage payment, 1023.

Quebec:

arbitration bill for public employees, 298.

education, technical, favoured, 202; vocational education in, 594.

pension scheme for teachers, 1150; at Westmount, 553.

forestry students sent to Sweden, 982.

group insurance for civil employees, 1234.

mothers' pensions suggested for, 1443.

provincial report to T. and L. Congress, 1133.

minimum wage board not appointed, 650.

Public Works, Dept. of, annual report for 1919-20, 197.

See also LABOUR LEGISLATION; LEGAL DECISIONS; UNEMPLOYMENT; WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, ETC.

Railway Association of Canada:

Agreement to continue Board of Adjustment, 668.

Railway Carmen: *See* LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.

Railway Commissioners for Canada, Board of:
Order No. 330 (*re* boilers), 553.

Railwaymen, International Conference of: *See* INTERNATIONAL RAILWAYMEN'S CONFERENCE.

Railways:

statistics of Canada for year 1918-19, 196;
supplementary, 588.
wages on, 1901-20, 467; electric, 466.
reduction in wages and changes in working conditions in Canada and United States, 790.
agreement between Railway Association and brotherhoods to continue Canadian Board of Adjustment, 668.
agreements with federated trades in Canada and United States, 859.
public ownership favoured by A. F. of L., 924.
G.T.R. shop apprentice system, 895.
United Kingdom: accidents in 1919, 7; reorganization in, 1386; employees abandon claims for industrial council, 979; workers' grades reduced, 699; joint industrial councils for, 756.
United States: apprenticeship in, 1016; labour crisis in, 1387; conference proposed to settle wage dispute, 554.

See also INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES; CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS; CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1; UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOUR BOARD.

Raney, Hon. W. E.:

statement on unemployment measures in Ontario, 1393.

Reformatories. *See* PRISONS.

Rehabilitation:

employment of disabled soldiers and industrial workers in Gt. Britain, Germany, Austria and France, 795; legislation on industrial rehabilitation in U.S.A., 757.

Rent:

fair rent court recommended by Ont. Labour Educational Ass'n., 806.
fair rent legislation in Nova Scotia, 1278.
in Winnipeg, 3.
in Australia, 601.

Repair Work:

statistics of, for Canada, 1160.

Robb Engineering Works, Amherst, N.S.:
agreement with shop committee, 548.

Robertson, Hon. Gideon D., Minister of Labour:

address to Amer. Ass'n. for Labour Legislation, 43.
letter to Hon. Walter Rollo, on unemployment, 46.
address to T. and L. Congress of Canada, 1127.
address to conference at Ottawa on industrial relations, 487, 542.
letter to mayors on unemployment, 1153.
memorandum to provincial governments on unemployment, 996.

Robertson, Hon. Gideon D., Minister of Labour.—Con.

statement regarding unemployment situation, 1280.
letter on labour conditions at Welland Canal, 1136.

Roumania:

action on recommendations of International labour conference, 368, 1003, 1005.
law to settle industrial disputes, 6.

Rowan Premium:

method of wage payment, 1020.

Rubber Industry:

report on, by Bureau of Statistics, 370.

Rural Industries:

proposed in Ontario and United Kingdom, 1081.

Russia:

British official report on political and economic situation in, 1394.
famine relief urged by British Trade Union Congress, 1275.
Martens, L. A. K., deported from U.S.A., 64.
mortality in, 129.
relations of Soviets to Int. Fed. of Trades Unions, 63.
"Soviet" propaganda, 64.
Soviet government condemned by A.F. of L., 925.
trade union membership, 128.

Safety and Health:

International Mine Rescue and First Aid Conference, 651.
International Labour Office committee on industrial hygiene, 979.
international conference at St. Louis, Mo., on standardization of mine rescue apparatus, etc., 1338.
shorter hours and industrial fatigue, 1084.
for seamen, considered by Joint Maritime Commission, 68.
Canada, progress of safety movement in, 691.
industrial safety conference at Halifax, 126.
health insurance proposed by T. and L. Congress, 1145.
boiler regulation on railways, 553.
standardization of oxygen breathing apparatus recommended by Institute of Mining, 553.
Alberta: first aid classes, 1085; first aid instruction for female employees, 650; mine rescue and first aid in, 787; regulations for refrigerating plants, 754; Alberta Fed. of Labour favours further regulations, 209.
Manitoba: provision for "First Aid" under Workmen's Compensation, 982. *See also* MANITOBA SAFETY LEAGUE.
New Brunswick: accident prevention society formed, 299; fire prevention measure, 679; fire prevention board organized, 1085; first aid and safety campaign in, 594, 1085.
Nova Scotia: conference of safety supervisors at Halifax, 126; Steam Boiler Inspection Act amended, 1278; Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association convention, 738.
Ontario: building trades ask amendment of factory act, 130; Fire Departments, Two-platoon Act, 781; Pulp and Paper

Safety and Health—Con.

Makers' Safety Ass'n., 650; industrial hygiene in Toronto, 1383; safety council at Chatham, 299; stationary and hoisting engineers' act, 782. *See also* ONTARIO SAFETY LEAGUE.

Quebec: electrical and heating inspection, 680; scaffold inspection act, 680. *See also* SHAWINIGAN FALLS SAFETY LEAGUE.
Saskatchewan: vehicles act amended, 681.
United Kingdom: fatigue and efficiency in iron and steel industry, 200; Industrial Fatigue Research Board, report of, 4; Industrial Safety Conference, 3, 294; work accomplished by Joint Industrial Councils, 1293; mining danger research board formed, 982; miners' welfare fund, 1086; university training for welfare work, 1497.

Australia: safety first association in N.S. W., 1443.

United States: mine safety engineer appointed, 647; accident prevention in, 294; economic value of safety work, 1240; expenditure of U.S. Steel Corporation on safety, 131.

Sailors: *See* SEAMEN.

San Francisco:

industrial survey by college students, 1240.

Saskatchewan:

Grain Growers' Association; wage standards, 1081.

provincial report at T. and L. Congress, 1133.

wage standards for farm labour, 1080.

university course in ceramics, 1337.

See also EDUCATION; LABOUR LEGISLATION; LEGAL DECISIONS; MINIMUM WAGES; UNEMPLOYMENT; WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, ETC.

Sault Ste. Marie:

industrial relations committee at, 298.

Schools. *See* EDUCATION; TEACHERS.

Scientific and Industrial Research, Honorary Advisory Council for:

approved by T. and L. Congress, 1137.

report on industrial hygiene in Toronto, 1383.

Seamen:

demands of Int. Transport Workers, at Geneva, 807.

international code, 905.

Int'l Shipping Fed. and Int. Seafarers' Fed. representatives confer at Brussels, 548.

Joint Maritime Commission, 66.

Master mariners, pilots and navigators form Canadian association, 130.

payment of wages by bankrupt, 121.

Prince Edward Island: school of navigation, 202.

British Trades Union Congress favours 48-hour week, 1274.

Marine department of A. F. of L. proposed, 924.

Italy: guild of, 554.

United States: school for marine engineers, 205.

See also FISHERMEN; INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (LEAGUE OF NATIONS); SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Shawinigan Falls Safety League:

work of, in Quebec, 691.

Shipbuilding: *See* ENGINEERING AND SHIP-BUILDING.

Shipping:

United States: report on, by President's conference on unemployment, 1376.

Shop Committees:

in Robb Engineering Works, Amherst, N.S., 548.

Shops Regulation:

Manitoba act amended, 1277.

Smith, Obed:

Canadian representative at Int. Conference on Welfare of Women and Children, 758.

Social Attachés:

appointed by Germany and Norway, 862.

Social Service Council:

14th annual convention, 293.

Soldiers and Sailors:

housing loan for veterans in Manitoba, 1278.

T. and L. Congress opposes competition of, with civilians, 1144.

United Kingdom: "King's National Roll," 1173.

employment of disabled, in Gt. Britain, Germany, Austria and France, 795.

Soldiers' Settlement Board:

statistics of settlement, 1086.

South Africa, Union of:

action on recommendations of Washington Labour Conference, 367.

government miners' training schools, 5.

juvenile employment service, 1378.

unemployment commission, 131.

industrial federation conference, 551.

prices: summary of. *See* PRICES.

South Wales Miners' Federation:

labour banks, 1292.

Soviet: *See* RUSSIA.

Spain:

action on conventions of Int. Labour conference, 367, 1004.

prices: monthly summary. *See* PRICES.

Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Ltd.:

industrial relations plan, 522.

Statistics, Dominion Bureau of:

railway statistics for 1918-19, 196; (Supplementary), 588.

proposed advisory council for, 1334.

statistics of manufacturing industries in Canada in 1918, 56.

statistical reports on various industries, (rubber, leather, boots and shoes, meat, flour millings), 370; (fruit and vegetables, bakeries, confectioneries, etc., automobiles, cooperages), 584; (aerated water, electrical apparatus, macaroni and vermicelli), 682; (clothing industry,

Statistics, Dominion Bureau of—Con.

women's wear), 1158; (clothing industry, men's wear), 682; (furniture and upholstery), 1159; (repair work), 1160; (pulp and paper industry in 1918), 58; (in 1919), 59; (glass industry), 899; (vinegar and pickle industry), 899; (coal industry), 1489.

Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union of North America:

annual convention of, 1152.
assessed for 44-hour week strike, 1235.

See also PRINTING TRADES.

Strikes: *See* INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

Superannuation: *See* PENSIONS.

Surveys: *See* INDUSTRIAL SURVEYS.

Sweden:

action on recommendations of Washington labour conference, 368.
domestic service in, 393.
8-hour day, effect of, 651; 8-hour day rejected, 759.
prices in, summary of. *See* PRICES.
Quebec forestry students in, 982.

Swift Canadian Company:

industrial relations plan, 512.

Switzerland:

action on conventions of Int. Labour Conferences, 365, 1005.
domestic service in, 394.
labour department established, 651.
prices, summary of. *See* PRICES.

Tailoring: *See* CLOTHING.

Tariff:

proposal to have labour representative on Commission, 292.

Taxation:

civic tax for "minimum service" at Calgary, objections by labour to, 1235.
employees' poll tax in Nova Scotia, 1278.
of unimproved lands, favoured by New Brunswick Fed. of Labour, 208.

Teachers:

Alberta: arbitration board for teachers, 1445.
New Brunswick: higher pay sought, 131; supported by New Brunswick Fed. of Labour, 208.
Quebec: pension scheme for, 553, 1150.
Germany: trade union of, 864.

See also CANADIAN TEACHERS' FEDERATION.

Technical Education: *See* EDUCATION.

Ter Meulen Credit System:

adopted by League of Nations, 1271.

Textile Industry:

opportunities in, in Ontario, 374.
United Kingdom: some recent disputes in woollen industry, 1009; overtime dispute in textile industry, 1446.
West Virginia operatives call for wage reduction, 8.

See also CLOTHING.

Timber Industries Council of British Columbia:

formation of, 298.

Toronto:

building trades league, 498.
government work to relieve unemployment at, 46.
industrial hygiene in, 1383.
conference on unemployment in building trades, 998.
Home and School Council, report on domestic service, 390.
technical school extended, 53, 55.
workers' lectures, under auspices of Toronto University, 1234.

Trade Boards:

United Kingdom: investigation into, 1235.

Trade Unionism: *See* LABOUR ORGANIZATION.

Trade Unions: *See* LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.

Trades and Labour Congress of Canada:

synopsis of proceedings of 37th annual convention, 1126.
circular on unemployment, 50, 1140.
legislative programme presented to government, 292.
legislative programme of Saskatchewan executive, 1387.
report to A.F. of L., 924.
delegation to Ontario government on various labour laws, 2.
delegation to Quebec government, 124, 125.

Trades Union Congress (United Kingdom):

53rd annual convention of, 1272, 1335.

Transport Workers: *See* INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT WORKERS' FEDERATION.

Unemployment:

action by various countries on Washington convention regarding, 1004.
Canada: government relief measures, 44, 46, 681, 996, 999, 1128, 1153, 1280, 1393.
Canada's programme for meeting unemployment: address and letter by Minister of Labour, 43.
in trade unions (Canada): periodical statements, with tables, 74, 219, 402, 612, 705, 814, 933, 1032, 1089, 1242, 1342, 1398, 1449.
discussion and recommendations of Employment Service Council of Canada, 47, 1280.
provincial advisory councils, 48, 49, 1279; approved by T. and L. Congress, 50.
T. and L. Congress recommendations, 50, 1140.
resolution by National and Catholic unions, 1264.
miners' relief fund in District 26, U.M.W. of A., 917.
telegraphers' union plan, 1484.
Frontier College, Toronto, land clearing plan for unemployment relief, 1289.
Alberta: labour requests conference on, 126; conferences, 863, 1154, 1283; proposed measures, 997.
British Columbia: proposed measures, 998.
unemployment conferences, 1155, 1284.
Manitoba: unemployment conference, 1154, 1282.
New Brunswick: unemployment in, 1153.

Unemployment—Con.

Ontario: relief measures in, 47; unemployment committee, 996, 1154; action by Ont. Labour Educational Association, 806.

Quebec: measures to relieve, 998.

Saskatchewan: measures to relieve, 1154.

United Kingdom: conference on, 295, 550; special committee formed, 1086; relief scheme of cabinet committee, 1285; conference at Bethnal Green, 861; Rowntree Company's plan, 550; technical training for unemployed at Edinburgh, 1339; Trades Union Congress, resolution on, 1273.

South Africa: commission appointed, 131.

Germany: doles in, 1335.

United States: President's conference, 1087, 1286, 1373; plan of Amer. Fed. of Labour, 757; relief plan in Oklahoma zinc lead district, 651.

See also EMPLOYMENT.

Unemployment Insurance: *See* INSURANCE.

Union Label:

use of, recommended by T. and L. Congress, 1138; by A.F. of L., 922.

United Farmers: *See* FARMERS.

United Grain Growers, Ltd.:

statistics of, in 1920, 1080.

United Kingdom:

action on Washington and Genoa conventions, 363, 1003, 1493.

Agriculture Act repealed, and wages board abolished, 859; Agricultural Wages Board superseded by conciliation committees, 1082.

apprenticeship: joint committee in printing trades, 1164; adult apprenticeship scheme, 61.

building trades: national wages and conditions council, 755; building guilds, report on, 1010; National Building Guild, Ltd., formed, 1082; constitution of, 1498; trade union guild council formed, 979.

co-operative union, 53rd congress of, 862; co-operatives exempt from corporations profits tax, 1335.

co-partnership: unions must allow participation in, 863; co-partnership exhibition, 864.

Domestic Workers' Employment Bureau, 390, 1237.

Education: Workers' Educational Association, report of, 1391; summer school for workers, 861. *See also* EDUCATION.

employment exchanges: report on work of, 413; juvenile employment service, 1377; employment exchanges and domestic servants, 1237; employment and insurance department of Ministry of labour, work of, described, 1168; employment of disabled soldiers, sailors, etc., 795; employment of women and children, regulation of, 549.

factories inspector's report for 1920, 1293. housing: high cost of, 1390.

industrial disputes: *See* INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

labour bank, for South Wales Miners' Federation, 1292.

Labour Party, membership of, 864.

migration: *See* MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT.

United Kingdom—Con.

Miners' Federation, conference of, 1276.

National Fed. of Professional, etc., Workers, emergency conference, 756.

prices, summary, *see* PRICES; price analysis by labour bodies, with reply by Labour Dept., 1294.

profit-sharing in, report on, 1340.

railway reorganization in, 1386; industrial council for railways, 756; railwaymen abandon claim for, 980.

rural industries recommended, 1081.

trade boards, investigation into, 1285.

Trades Union Congress, 53rd annual convention, 1272; new officials elected, 1335; delegate from, addresses T. and L. Congress, 1148.

trade union membership, 128.

transport workers amalgamate, 299.

women's labour conference, 1011.

See also ACCIDENTS, INDUSTRIAL; HOURS OF LABOUR; SAFETY AND HEALTH; INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES; UNEMPLOYMENT; WAGES; MINING.

United Mine Workers of America:

convention at Indianapolis, 1368.

injunction against, 1368, 1372.

Alberta "check-off" system, objections of Canadian Federation of Labour to, 1262.

District 18, special convention to restore autonomy to, 916; conference on restoration of local autonomy, 753; Department of Labour's conciliation work in, 1001.

District 26, annual convention of, 917; settlement of dispute by "Montreal agreement," 36.

United States of America:

Labour Department's annual report, 377.

Labour Department, appreciation of, by A.F. and L., 923.

Federal Trade Commission, work of approved by A.F. of L., 920.

agreements in New York clothing trades, 798, 980.

apprenticeship in, 381, 1012; apprentice training by shop practice, 1165.

arbitration in New York printing industry, 798.

building guild in, 1238; National Board for Jurisdictional Awards, in building industry, 63.

child labour in, 692; child labour law unconstitutional, 1084.

company stores in, 1163.

credit strength in 1920, 110.

domestic service organization, 392.

engineering societies co-operate with labour for greater efficiency, 8; Personnel Research Foundation and labour, 861.

employment, juvenile service, 1379.

housing by employers in, 551.

immigration restriction, 8, 982; Russian Soviet ambassador deported, 64.

industrial rehabilitation legislation, 757.

industrial relations, working of Kansas Court, 757; Leitch plan, 383.

industrial survey of U.S.A., 647; of San Francisco by college students, 1240.

joint council of People's Light, Gas and Coke Company, Chicago, 298.

labour bank at Philadelphia, 982.

legal decisions prejudicial to labour, 921.

minimum wage laws in, 552, 1339; District of Columbia, annual report of Minimum Wage Board, 1017.

mothers' pensions in, 131.

prices, summary of, *see* PRICES.

United States of America—Con.

railways: changes in wages and working conditions, 790; federated shop crafts and railroads, 859; proposed railway conference to settle wage dispute, 554. *See also* UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOUR BOARD. trade court at Chicago, 863. unemployment conference called by President, 1087, 1286; further recommendations of, 1373; unemployment relief plan in Oklahoma, 651. workers' councils of postal employees, 1237. workmen's compensation in, 1335.

See also ACCIDENTS; ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION; EDUCATION; INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES; LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS; SAFETY AND HEALTH; WAGES.

United States National Civic Federation:

industrial committee organized, 1087.

United States Railroad Labour Board:

decisions respecting working conditions and wages for railroad employees, 906; statement of principles, etc., 790; and labour crisis, 1387.

United States Rubber Company:

industrial relations plan, 502.

United Women's Educational Federation of Ontario:

convention of, 806.

Uruguay:

action on conventions of Int. Labour Conference, 1005.

Vancouver Island:

adjustment of miner's wages and prices, 356, 768, 1256.

Venezuela:

action on recommendations of Washington labour conference, 369.

Verity Plow Company:

wage reductions accepted by works council, 1081.

Vinegar and Pickle Industry:

report on, in 1919, 900.

Vocational Guidance:

Ontario: in schools, 1335; in Toronto schools, 55.

See also EDUCATION.

Vocational Opportunities:

in Ontario: in boot, shoe, harness, textile, bread, biscuit, confectionery, and furniture industries, 373; in foundries and machine shops, 686.

Vocational Training: *See* EDUCATION; VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.

Wages:

Wages and hours of labour in Canada, from 1901 to 1920 (Supplement) 449.

wages and hours of labour in Canada, September, 1920, and June, 1921 (Supplement), 1217.

recent changes in Canada, 714, 823, 943, 1189, 1312, 1406.

Wages.—Con.

effect of prices on, 1129.

reasons for wage reductions, 803.

typical methods of payment (Taylor, Gantt, etc.), 1019.

true basis of wages, discussed by A. F. of L., 920.

reductions accepted by works councils, 978, 1081.

reports by Dominion Bureau of Statistics on various industries. *See* STATISTICS DOMINION BUREAU OF.

agricultural labour standards in western Canada, 1080.

building activity, effect of increases on, 45. railways: changes in, in Canada, 790.

Alberta Federation favours weekly payment, 209.

British Columbia, average for 1920, 901.

Ontario: labour accepts cost of living standard, 1334.

Yukon: monthly pay day for miners, etc., 1389.

United Kingdom: agricultural conciliation boards formed, 1082; in building trades in 1914 and 1920, 419; proposed sliding scale in building trades, 646; report on, by labour committee, 1294; trade boards investigated, 1235; wage reductions in 1921, 755; rates measured by cost of living, 1086, 1237; recent wage agreements and disputes, 1008; reductions in engineering trades, 1447.

United States: changes in, 420; changes in, on railways, 790; arbitration in New York printing industry, 798; West Virginia workers approve reduction, 8.

See also COST OF LIVING; FAIR WAGE CONTRACTS; MINIMUM WAGES; AGREEMENTS, INDUSTRIAL, ETC.

War:

referendum before declaring, disapproved by A. F. of L., 926.

War Work:

number of workers engaged in, in Canada, 43.

Washington Conventions: *See* INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION.

Watters, J. C.:

question of expenses as delegate, 1143.

Welland Canal:

construction work to relieve unemployment, 46.

letter from Minister of Labour on conditions at, 1136.

Western Canada Coal Operators' Association:

agreements with U. M. W. of A., 162.

Whitley Councils: *See* INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS.

Winnipeg:

rent investigation in, 3.

Woollen Industry: *See* TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

Women:

Int. Congress of Working Women, 648, 1484. Int. Fed. of Working Women, 1484.

Women—Con.

admission to labour organizations approved by A. F. of L., 924.
 position of, in Catholic unions, 1264.
 Int. Conference on traffic in women and children, at Geneva, 758, 1156.
 domestic service, standardization of, 387.
 Educational Federation of Ontario, 806.
 Canadian Women's Hostels approved by Employment Service Council, 1279.
 employment of, by Chinese, 2; in Winnipeg, 1442.
 night work prohibited in various countries, 299.
 Alberta: first aid instruction for employees, 650.
 British Columbia: night employment of women, 547, 784.
 Ontario: regulations governing female labour, 130; minimum wages in, 589.
 United Kingdom: employment regulation, 549; Nat'l. Fed. of Women Workers amalgamated with General Workers Union, 299; labour women's conference, 1011; employment before and after child birth, British policy on convention on, 1004. *See also* INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (Washington conventions).
 Germany: compulsory training in, 982; trade union membership, 1087.
 United States: work in women's bureau, 379; accidents to, in New York, 592.
See also MINIMUM WAGE; MOTHERS, ETC.

Women's Trade Union League (British):
 brought under Trades Union Congress, 1275.

Woodworking Industry: *See* FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY INDUSTRY.

Workers' Colleges: *See* EDUCATION; WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASS'N.

Workers' Councils:

United States: postal employees, 1237.
 Italy: workmen's control in industry, 385.
 Norway: law establishing, 5.

See also WORKS COUNCILS; INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS.

Workers' Educational Association:

lecture courses arranged in Canada, 1234;
 delegation to Ontario government, 2.
 United Kingdom: annual report, 1391.

Workers' Educational Bureau of America:

formation of, 647.

Workmen's Compensation:

lack of uniformity in Provincial acts, 978;
 uniformity in provincial laws favoured by T. and L. Congress, 1145; by Hull Labour Council, 863.
 proposed extension to provide retraining for injured workers, 1131.
 Quebec: T. and L. Congress publishes study on compensation for industrial accidents, 125.
 Alberta: annual report for 1920, 786; act amended, 783; proposed amendments to act, 126; safety regulations for refrigerating plants, 754; first aid instruction for women employees, 650; numbers instructed, 1442.
 British Columbia: report for 1920, 1380.
 Manitoba: report of Board for 1920, 1492; act amended, 1443; enlargement of act sought by T. and L. Congress, 1145; provision for first aid, 982.
 New Brunswick: report for 1920, 593; proposed amendments, 207.
 Nova Scotia, report for 1920, 689; accident prevention, 788; Nova Scotia act defines position of fishermen on shares, 1278.
 Ontario: report of Board for 1920, 1491; businesses coming under Act, 7; labour representative on Board asked for, 1085; arrangement with Quebec, 1336; Hamilton police desire protection under, 1442.
 Quebec: new act planned, 7; T. and L. Congress publishes study on compensation, 125; arrangement with Ontario, 1336.
 Saskatchewan: legislative amendments desired, 206, 1337; public employees included and other amendments, 681.
 India: legislation desired, 1496.
 United States: Ohio act as model, 1335.

See also LEGAL DECISIONS.

Workmen's Compensation Boards of Canada, Association of:
 3rd annual convention, 1445.

Works Councils:

wage reductions accepted by Int. Harvester Co. and Verity Plow Co., employees, 978, 1081.

See also INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS; WORKERS' COUNCILS.

Yukon:

labour legislation in, 1389.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

Prepared and edited in the Department of Labour, Ottawa

MINISTER—THE HONOURABLE GIDEON D. ROBERTSON.
DEPUTY MINISTER—F. A. ACLAND.

Volume 21

JANUARY, 1921

Number 1

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

The month in brief

This issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE contains a statement by the Minister of Labour outlining the government's policy with respect to the present unemployment; also an outline of the policy of the Executive Council of the Trades and Labour Congress on this question. A report is given of the proceedings of the Executive Committee of the Employment Service Council of Canada. The issue also contains articles on the progress of vocational education in Canada.

At the beginning of December, unemployment among trade unions was 10 per cent of the total membership as compared with 5.99 per cent (corrected figure) at the beginning of November, and 3.58 per cent at the beginning of December 1919. According to returns received from about 5,000 firms, there was a continued steady decrease in the general average of employment throughout the month.

The cost of the weekly family budget of staple foods showed a further decline averaging \$14.84 at the middle of December, as compared with \$15.32 in November, \$14.73 in December, 1919, and \$7.96 in December 1914. The index number of wholesale prices also showed a further decline, being 290.5 for Decem-

ber, as compared with 304.2 for November, 322.7 for December, 1919, and 137.6 for December, 1914.

The time loss due to industrial disputes was less during December than during November, or December, 1919. There were in existence during the month 10 strikes, involving about 1,554 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 14,654 working days. At the end of the month there were on record 4 strikes involving about 379 workpeople.

Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During December the Department received reports of two Boards established to deal with disputes between (1) the Corporation of the City of Fort William and certain of its employees, being fire fighters, members of local Union No. 193, International Association of Fire Fighters, and (2) the Canadian National Transfer Company and certain of its employees, being teamsters and chauffeurs, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. Four applications were received during the month for the establishment of Boards, and an application which had been received during the previous month was withdrawn.

Order-in-Council respecting immigrants

An order-in-council P.C. 2930 was passed on November 30, temporarily suspending regulations made by order-in-council P.C. 924, of May 9, 1910, with regard to the entry into Canada of immigrants of the mechanic, artisan or labourer classes. The new regulations require immigrants of these classes to have \$250 in their own right in addition to transportation to destination in Canada; or if an immigrant is accompanied by his family or any member thereof, \$125 for each member of his family over 18 years of age, and \$50 for each child of 5 and under 18 years. These provisions apply to immigrants from the United States from December 15, 1920, and to immigrants from other countries from January 1921, and will remain in force until March 31 when the earlier regulations will again become operative, unless otherwise ordered. Similar regulations were in force last winter under order-in-council P.C. 2499. (See LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1920, page 106).

Legislation requested by Labour in Ontario

Members of the executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, together with the provincial secretary of the Ontario Workers' Educational Association, waited upon the Ontario Government on December 17 to present requests respecting legislation. These included the following: An act limiting hours of labour to not more than eight per day. An act concerning employment of women before and after childbirth. Acts providing for the payment of fair wages and observance of established hours and other conditions; for pensions for aged and needy persons; for aid for co-operative societies; for one day's rest in seven for all workers; to prohibit the activities of private detective agencies in industrial disputes. Amendments to the Ontario Temperance Act, whereby it would be legal to manufacture and sell any beverage not exceeding 2½ per cent alcohol by weight. Amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act

making it compulsory that all cases of accidents be reported by the employer, no matter whether the man so injured leaves his work at the time or not; to increase the percentage of wages to be paid during accidents; to fix a minimum sum for permanent disability, etc., in harmony with the present cost of living, and that the payments fixed prior to this date be revised in accordance with this minimum. Amendments to the Shops and Factories Act to extend its regulations to industrial establishments such as shipyards, etc., in order that health and safety regulations may be enforced; to raise the age at which children may be employed to sixteen years to coincide with Section 3 of the Adolescent School Attendance Act which will come into force on September 1, 1921; to give further protection to women and children against being employed in unhealthy processes; to prohibit night work in bake shops; and to prohibit the continuance of home work in the clothing industry. Amendments to the Trade Disputes Act of Ontario to make it apply to public bodies such as the Hydro Electric Commission, the Toronto Police Commission, etc. They also requested that the powers conferred by the Ontario Employment Agencies Act, 1917, be exercised to the end that all private employment agencies operated for profit be abolished. That the Building Trades Protection Act be enforced by the appointment of scaffolding inspectors, etc., in the largest centres. That labour should be allowed representation on all government and appointive bodies where labour is particularly affected. That the removal of all old wall paper before placing on new be made compulsory.

On December 14, a labour deputation waited upon the Attorney-General for Ontario, and requested that the Ontario government enforce the order-in-council passed under section 31a the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act of 1914, which states: "No Chinese person shall employ in any capacity or have under his direction or control any female white person in any factory, restaurant or laundry."

School attendance of adolescents in Ontario

The issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for June, 1919, contains a reference to the Adolescent School Attendance Act for Ontario. This Act was to come into force by proclamation. By a proclamation issued on July 13, last, section 3 of the Act will become effective on September 1, 1921, section 9 on September 1, 1922, and section 7 on September 1, 1923. The first of these sections requires that every adolescent between 14 and 16 years shall attend school for full time unless he is unable to attend by reason of sickness, infirmity, or other physical defects; or he has passed the matriculation examination of an approved university or has completed, to the satisfaction of the Department of Education, a course of study which may be regarded as the equivalent of the requirements of such examination; or he is in attendance at some other educational institution approved by the Department; or he is employed on the authority of a home permit or an employment certificate. Section 9 requires that every urban municipality with a population of 5,000 or over must, and other municipalities or school sections may, establish or maintain part-time courses for the education of adolescents between the ages of 14 and 18 years. Under Section 7, every adolescent between the ages of 16 and 18 years, unless excused for a special reason, must attend part-time classes for at least 320 hours each year, when such courses of instruction are established in the municipality in which he resides or is employed.

Investigation into rents in Winnipeg

The Manitoba Joint Council of Industry recently issued a report relating to rents in Winnipeg. This report is the result of investigations of 147 complaints made by tenants against their landlords; twenty apartment blocks being involved. The investigators in their report claim that there is no profiteering in rents in Winnipeg; that the rents charged for 1920-21, while appearing excessive, do not yield the owners of apartment buildings,

with certain exceptions, an exorbitant rate of interest upon their original investment, the average being 6.99 per cent; that the rents of apartment buildings were abnormally low during war years, indeed so low that in some cases owners lost money upon their investments and in others received a very low rate of return, and that while the advance is quite extraordinary and regrettably sudden, yet such advance does not allow an excessive return to the owner upon his original investment; that while rents are high in Winnipeg, the increase as between pre-war and present rates has not been excessive as compared with that experienced in other cities, the rate of increase in 60 other cities in the Dominion being 34.8 per cent and in Winnipeg 37.9 per cent. The investigations also showed that taxes absorb a larger proportion of the gross revenue than any other charge with the exception of fuel and depreciation, the percentage running from 7 to 24 per cent of the gross rentals in the cases submitted to the council. The report refers to the serious housing shortage and to the importance of constructing warm and weatherproof buildings; it states that a considerable amount of irritation between landlords and tenants might be prevented if more consideration were given to the rights of others in the way of landlords providing comfort in suites and dwellings, and tenants giving care to the property of the landlords. The report states that it is the intention of the Council to call a conference representative of all classes of citizens to consider the housing situation.

British Industrial Safety Conference

The *British Labour Gazette* for December states that a report has been issued of the proceedings of the British Industrial Safety Conference, organized by the Home Office and the British Industrial "Safety First" Association, and held on September 22, 1920. This report may be obtained from the Under Secretary of State, Home Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.1. It contains the

the following papers delivered at the conference:

"'Safety-First' and its Application in the Factory," by Mr. Gerald Bellhouse, C.B.E., Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories.

"The Safeguarding of Machinery, with special reference to Machine Tools," by Mr. G. Stevenson Taylor, O.B.E., Inspector for Dangerous Trades.

"First Aid in the Factory," by Dr. J. C. F. Bridge, F.R.C.S. (Edin.), Medical Inspector of Factories.

"Health, Hygiene, and 'Safety-First,'" by Mr. G. Havinden (Managing Director, "Delectaland").

"'Safety-First' at Port Sunlight," by Mr. C. K. Atkinson (Welfare Superintendent at Port Sunlight).

"Why and How we introduced 'Safety-First' Methods," by Mr. E. Hoult (Edgar Allen & Co.).

"Notes on 'Safety-First' Methods for a large Factory," by Mr. George Ralph (British Thomson-Houston Co.).

"Some Observations on a Practical Safety Scheme," by Captain Ingall (Loders & Nucoline, Ltd.).

"Lighting as an Aid to Safety," by Leon Gaster, F.J.I. (Secretary, The Illuminating Engineering Society).

Needle Trade Alliance formed in New York The Needle Trade Alliance, a new federation of clothing workers' unions, was formed in New York in December, following the rejection by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America of an ultimatum presented to the union by the Clothing Manufacturers' Association (see LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1920, p. 1264). The new alliance is composed of the following unions: the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the International Ladies' Garment Workers, the International Fur Workers' Union, the Journeymen Tailors' Union, and the United Cloth and Cap-makers' Union of North America. The only large union still remaining outside the Alliance is the United Garment Workers, an older but smaller body than

the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The latter union still remains outside the American Federation of Labour, but it is considered that its affiliation is likely to result from the formation of the Alliance. The ultimatum of the Manufacturers' Association, referred to above, requires that "all workers shall individually be responsible for a daily standard of production to be agreed upon and calculated upon base rates prevailing in competitive markets, and that in the event of the failure of any worker to produce such standard of production the employer shall have the right to reduce wages *pro rata* or to discharge the worker substantially under-producing". The Amalgamated Clothing Workers decline to concede piece-work, a reduction in wages, and unlimited power on the part of employers to discharge workers, and maintain that "responsibility for proper production and costs rests by no means solely or even primarily with the union; let us, therefore, together explore the possibility for better production without trying to resort to the old brutal way of cutting wages as soon as there is a business decline."

Industrial fatigue and production

The effects of fatigue on the workers' rate of production are discussed in a recent report by the Industrial Fatigue Research Board of Great Britain (Report No. 9) upon the output in selected silk weaving factories during the winter months. Among the points held to have been established by the inquiry are the following: (1) Production is less both at the beginning and the end of the working day. (2) Continuous spells of work should not exceed about four hours. (3) Opportunities to obtain refreshment in the course of these spells, which would not necessarily involve a stoppage of machinery, might be given; in some cases where such opportunities are given the result has been satisfactory to the management. (4) Fatigue developed on one day is not usually carried over to the next day. (5) Production under artificial lighting falls by about 10 per

cent, even where such lighting is considered good, and every unnecessary hour under artificial lighting means a direct loss in production. Thus the output in the silk mills examined gradually increased from December to March, as the need for artificial lighting diminished. (6) Within a range of 58 to 65 degrees Fahrenheit, production increases with the temperature of the working room, but no relation was discovered between humidity and output.

Miners' training schools in South Africa

The October issue of the *Journal of Industries of the Union of South Africa* contains a report of the Government Miners' Training Schools in the Union. These schools, three in number, have had 689 apprentices sign their indentures and 154 pupils qualify since their opening in July 1911; of these 144 signed their indentures and 95 completed their course during 1919. Of those who did not complete their course a large number were compelled through domestic reasons to make larger earnings without delay; but most of these, the report states, have gone into the mines and their training has not been lost to the industry. The work in the schools is of a progressive nature, the apprentice doing the work himself during the first period after which he acts in the capacity of a supervisor and is taught to work with natives under similar conditions to those he will eventually be called upon to work under, thus acquiring self-confidence and ability while under the supervision of an instructor. Special attention is given to the health and welfare of the apprentices in the way of catering, physical culture, holding of athletic meets, issuing of certificates for red cross and first-aid work, etc. Lectures are given relating to the work actually being done by the apprentices, and embodying such subjects as will incite interest in the theory of mining which will lead them to continue their studies when they have left the schools, such as: stoping methods, support of hanging, rock drills, shaft work, explosives, drive timbering, sampling methods and calculation of tonnage. In

1919, 80 out of 84 pupils who presented themselves for examination on blasting were awarded certificates, and 54 others were awarded provisional blasting certificates after they had been underground from nine to twelve months. The report states that "managers of mines generally express satisfaction with the capabilities of the men employed by them who have passed through the schools."

Workers' Committee Act in Norway

The Workers' Committee Act recently passed by the Norwegian Odelsting, is applicable to all industrial enterprises numbering at least 50 employees, or connected with the railways, tramways, telegraphic or telephonic service. A Workers' Committee shall be appointed at the request of one-quarter of the employees, and the members shall be elected by workers over 21 years of age. The functions of the Committee will consist in the consideration and discussion of important alterations in the working of the business, general regulations concerning remuneration, the establishment of welfare institutions, etc. Before arriving at any decision in such matters, employers will be required to submit their plans to the Committee for approval. The Committee is entitled—or if either party wishes it, obliged—to mediate in all conflicts arising out of the conditions of labour or the dismissal and departure of workers. The Act will come into force immediately.

Eight-hour day in Holland

According to the *Gazette de Hollande*, the new Labour Act which came into force in Holland on October 24, provides for an eight-hour day and a forty-five hour week in all factories and work shops, but does not apply to offices, to agriculture, horticulture, forestry, or mining, while the stone industry and dock labour will be the subjects of special legislation. Sunday work is forbidden for youths and women; and in the case of men may be allowed by special arrangement, subject to the authority of the Minister of

Labour or of the Chief Inspector of Labour of the district; Saturday work after 1 p.m. is governed by the same conditions. The day's work must not begin before 7 a.m. or finish after 6 p.m., a special permit being required for overtime and for night work. In exceptional circumstances the Chief Inspector may allow an extension of work up to a maximum of eleven hours a day in the case of men and up to ten hours in the case of women and youths over 16, but the provisions of the Act limiting the number of hours does not apply to managers or sub-managers, to foremen or overseers in charge of the hands. Child labour under 14 years of age is absolutely forbidden. Night work is also generally prohibited in bakeries, even in the case of the master. Every factory or workshop must show the regulations governing the work there, and returns must be in duplicate and a copy sent to the Inspector's office. Registers must be kept in every establishment employing one or more women or youths or more than five men, and must show the names of all persons employed. The head or manager of a business must have in his possession a workman's card signed by the Burgo-master of the district or his substitute for every man or woman over 16 years of age.

**Roumanian law
for settlement
of industrial
disputes**

A bill for the settlement of industrial disputes was passed by the Roumanian parliament in August last. The bill provides that no strike or lockout may be declared in establishments employing 10 or more workers, without first submitting the question at issue to a board of conciliation consisting of representatives of the workpeople, the employer, and an official from the Ministry of Labour. Employers are required, and workers are empowered, to notify the occurrence of a dispute; and the Minister of Labour may, on his own initiative, intervene. If a settlement is not effected by conciliation, arbitration may be used, and is compulsory in the case of Government establishments, transport

service by land, sea or air, petroleum wells, coal mines, natural gas storage, gas and electricity works, waterworks, flour mills, bakehouses, slaughter houses, road maintenance, scavenging and hospitals. The decisions of a conciliation board are binding for at least six months if a longer period is not specified, and of an Arbitration Court for at least six months, and afterwards unless and until the parties decide otherwise. The Arbitration Court must be composed of an equal number of representatives of employers and workers. Provision is made for widening the scope of the proceedings and altering the constitution of the Arbitration Court, so that the decisions may be made applicable to all local establishments similar to those involved in the initial dispute. Penalties for using or threatening violence for the purpose of forcing anyone to work or to abstain from working in connection with a collective stoppage are provided for in the law. All forms of sabotage including the withholding of production, are punishable.

**International
congress of
farm workers**

About 2,100,000 farm workers were represented at the first International Congress of Land Workers held at Amsterdam in August last. These included 360,000 British, 780,000 German, 20,000 Swedish, 30,000 Danish, 51,000 Austrian, 1,700 Belgian, 845,000 Italian, and 15,000 Dutch. The *Wages Board Gazette*, which contains an account of the congress, states that it is estimated that only 10 per cent of the Italian and 30 per cent of the German workers are in their respective unions, while 50 per cent of the agricultural labourers of Great Britain are enrolled. Seven delegates were present from the United Kingdom representing the National Union of Agricultural Workers, the Workers' Union, and the Scottish Farm Servants' Union. Mr. Hiemstra, secretary of the Dutch Land Workers' Union, was chairman. Resolutions were passed against war, and in favour of land nationalization. Other matters were left for discussion till the conference on

agricultural labour questions which will be held in Geneva in April. Mr. W. R. Smith, M.P., a British delegate, was chosen as the first president, and Mr. P. Heimstra (Netherlands) as secretary. The other members appointed on the executive are: Herr D. Lewinson (Scandinavia), Signora de Altobelli (Italy) and Herr G. Schmidt (Germany).

Jottings

The Government has appointed Mr. Loring Christie, legal adviser of the Department of External Affairs, to act in the place of the Minister of Labour as Canada's representative on the Governing Body of the International Labour Organization at Geneva on January 11. Mr. Christie was already in Europe having been in official attendance on the Canadian delegation to the meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations.

By regulation 93, of the Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario, passed on December 14, 1920, coal, wood and lumber yards, and the builders' supply businesses came under the operation of the Act, in Class 20, on January 1 of this year.

Plans for the drafting of a completely new Workmen's Compensation Act for the province of Quebec were started at a special meeting of the Montreal branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, attended by the Provincial Deputy Minister of Labour, members of the Legislation Committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, representatives of employers and of labour organizations. It is proposed that the new law should provide for the appointment of an administrative board so as to avoid legal costs.

The Community Halls Act, 1920, of Ontario, provides that financial assistance may be given rural communities by the government for the establishment of community halls or athletic fields; the government, providing 25 per cent of the cost, but the grant must not exceed \$2,000. These halls and fields shall be under the direction of a Board of

Management which shall be appointed by the Council of the municipality.

The government of Manitoba is collecting data with a view to establishing group insurance for the civil servants of the province. It will affect about 1,300 employees.

Classes in steam engineering and shop arithmetic are being conducted by the Algoma Steel Corporation for their employees. It is the intention of the corporation to promote its own men to higher positions when vacancies occur. Two additional classes, one dealing with the theory of coke making and the other with the theory of transportation may also be opened shortly.

At a meeting of the National Joint Industrial Board of the Building Industries, held at Montreal on January 4, a system of apprenticeship in Canada was outlined, providing for the establishment of a national apprenticeship council of the building industry. This council would have advisory and supervisory functions, and would issue forms of indenture for each trade. Boys would be apprenticed to employers, who would engage to give their apprentices the fullest opportunity to learn efficiently their respective trades.

At the recent convention of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America it was decided that the international board of directors should be increased by one member who shall also be a member of a Canadian local organization.

The report of the British Ministry of Transport on the accidents which occurred on the railways of the United Kingdom during the year 1919, shows that the fatalities totalled 932, compared with 870 in the previous year. Of the 932 persons killed during the year 98 were passengers, 377 were railway and contractors' employees, while 457 were "other persons" (including trespassers, etc). The number of persons injured on the railways in 1919 was 23,983.

The Ford Motor Company, of Detroit, Michigan, announce the distribution to its employees, on January 3, of \$7,000,000 in bonus cheques. About 60,000 workmen will participate. It is also announced that most of the plants which have been closed for some time will resume operations on that date. The bonuses for last year exceeded \$10,000,000.

A bill providing for the barring of immigrants for one year has been passed by the United States House of Representatives and is now before the Senate. Brothers and sisters of alien immigrants now resident in the United States are exempted from the provisions of the bill.

The "House of Representatives" of the Riverside and Dan River cotton mills of Danville, West Virginia, which represents approximately 5,000 operatives, has passed a "bill" calling for a 15 per cent reduction in the wage scale and the abolition of the customary 10 per cent bonus paid weekly for full time.

The United Engineering Societies of the United States, a recently formed organization of which Mr. Herbert Hoover is the first head, has proposed a policy of co-operation with labour for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the industries, eliminating wastes and making a study of means to promote the social welfare. Mr. Gompers, as head of the American Federation of Labour, has declared his sympathy with the proposal and his wish to co-operate.

A strike insurance company (the Deutsche Streikschutz) has been formed in Berlin, Germany, "to mitigate the economic consequences of unavoidable strikes by helping its members to bear the losses arising therefrom." Its members must belong to the Federation of German Employers' Associations. Compensation depends upon whether the strike is justified or not, the decision devolving upon the employers' association.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS DURING DECEMBER, 1920

I.—General Review

A further marked decline in the total average volume of employment throughout Canada was reported in December, the losses being widely distributed over all the Provinces, although in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick conditions were favourably affected in the first half of the month by the opening of the winter ports. The Metals, Machinery and Conveyances group of trades was seriously and widely depressed, the decline in activity being most marked in the railway car and shipbuilding sub-groups, and in the crude rolling and forging divisions. In British Columbia, however, the shipbuilding industry was

fairly active. In the Food and Liquor group also a general decline was noted, especially in the milling industry in Ontario, the abattoirs and packing houses in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, and in the biscuit and confectionery establishments in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario. The Textile and Clothing industries continued to record substantial declines, especially in the garment, thread, yarn, cloth, hosiery and knitting factories of Ontario and Quebec. Declines were also fairly general through the Pulp and Paper industry, the staffs in many mills in Quebec and Ontario being largely reduced. The Woodworking, and Clay, Glass and Stone groups continued to

show a decline, especially in trades supplying materials for Building and Construction, in which operations were for the most part closed for the season. Employment in connection with Transportation, both on railways and by water, was slightly less than in the preceding month, although some additional activity was noted in the second week in the zone of the Maritime ports. The Mining (other than Coal) group was less active, especially in the copper, gold, silver, zinc and non-ferrous metallic ore industries of British Columbia. The coal mining industry showed some gains in the first half of the month, followed later by slight losses. The usual period of seasonal slackness further affected the sawmills, but work in the woods, though much below its normal activity, gave increased employment, except in British Columbia, where the downward movement continued.

The loss of time on account of industrial disputes was less during December than during November, 1920, or December, 1919. There were

Strikes

in existence at some time or other during the month, 10 strikes, involving about 1,554 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 14,654 working days, as compared with 20 strikes, 1,959 workpeople and 23,442 working days in November, 1920; and 22 strikes, 3,296 workpeople and 51,853 working days in December, 1919. On December 1, there were on record seven strikes, affecting 829 workpeople. Three strikes were reported as having commenced

during December, as compared with 10 in November. Three of the strikes commencing prior to December and the three disputes commencing during December were reported terminated, leaving 4 strikes, involving 379 workpeople on record at the end of the month.

The movement of prices continued to be downward. There were the usual seasonal advances in

Prices

eggs, while in butter, cheese, and milk there were some decreases, which is unusual for December, but due to some extent to the mild weather prevailing. The index number of wholesale prices was down to 290.5 for December as compared with 304.2 for November, 322 for December, 1919, and 137.6 for December, 1914. The chief decreases for the month were in grain, livestock and meats, textiles, hides, and leather, iron, building materials, and in raw furs. In retail prices the average cost in sixty cities of a list of staple foods at the middle of December was \$14.84 as compared with \$15.32 at the middle of November, \$14.73 in December, 1919, and \$7.96 in December, 1914. The chief decrease for the month was in sugar, but there were substantial declines in meats, with slight decreases in nearly all of the twenty-nine articles included. Eggs showed average advances of from 3c. to 7c. per dozen according to grade, and potatoes averaged 6c. per bag higher. Coal showed some slight reductions as well as some increases and averaged lower, but wood was slightly higher.

II.—Industries and Trades

The steel industry of Nova Scotia continued seriously depressed during December as the result of the strike of the railway employees of the steel companies. The month's production at SYDNEY was as follows: pig iron, 3,300 tons; ingots,

Metals and Machinery

7,500 tons; blooms and billets, 4,000 tons; wire rods, 3,500 tons; plates, 750 tons; wire, 120 tons; nails 1,540 tons; only one blast furnace was in operation. At the SYDNEY MINES plants production of iron and steel was suspended entirely, the railway employees being on strike at both plants. At AMHERST the

machine shops were very quiet; the iron foundries were busy during the first half of the month, but quiet later, some plants working half time and others shutting down for the holidays [or for repairs; malleable iron workers were steadily employed. At MONCTON the foundry and machine shops were busy except during the usual period of stocktaking. At CHARLOTTETOWN electrical workers, blacksmiths and other metal trades were active. The foundries and machine shops at FREDERICTON ran full time. The rolling mills at ST. JOHN ran steadily during the month and the tin and sheet metal trade was well employed, but the nail factory closed down indefinitely. At MONTREAL the structural steel and engine and boiler factories were quiet, but sheet metal workers were fairly active and the electrical trades were normal. QUEBEC reported slack conditions in the architectural and structural steel plants, but stove and furnace foundries were very busy. At SHERBROOKE the metal industries, except architectural and structural steel, were quiet, one machinery plant closing down. At THREE RIVERS foundry workers were well employed. Metal and machine workers at ST. HYACINTHE were well employed during the month. The metal trades at SOREL were fairly active. At OTTAWA and HULL the iron and steel foundries were fairly active, no employees being laid off; at the Royal Mint, one quarter of the staff worked overtime until Christmas. At TORONTO the metal trades continued quiet with a large proportion of men out of work; the machinery and machine tool trades though still below normal, showed some improvement; electrical work was quiet, but farm implement factories were fairly active. At HAMILTON some steel and farm implement workers were laid off during the month, but foundries were for the most part active, and bridge and structural steel workers were well employed. The metal working industries at NIAGARA FALLS continued busy, the chain works running overtime. At PORT ROBINSON the chain works laid off a number of men. The metal trades at

ST. CATHARINES continued quiet, but most of the men, it was reported, found other employment, being for the most part unskilled workers; boilermakers and electrical workers were well employed. Activity in the metal trades at BROCKVILLE slowed down during the month, stove and furnace work being unusually slack, but tinsmiths and sheet metal workers were busy; the tool and hardware trades were fairly active; at one plant, to avoid unemployment, furnace moulders were transferred to the hardware department. Portable engine, boiler and general foundry workers at BELLEVILLE were active throughout the month; temporary unemployment resulted from the closing of one large and several small steel plants; hardware and lock plants were steadily active. PETERBOROUGH reported slacker conditions in the foundries, one foundry closing down and two others working with reduced staffs on short time; a farm implement factory closed indefinitely and a lock factory shut down for a week towards the close of the month; machine shops with one exception were quiet, some workers being laid off; electrical workers were fairly active in some departments. GALT reported some depression in the metal trades; machine shops worked four to five days a week, closing entirely for the holidays. At BRANTFORD engine, machinery and farm implement factories were busy; electrical apparatus plants were only fairly active, workers being laid off in some departments; the stove and furnace plant was slack, staffs being temporarily reduced. KITCHENER reported some unemployment in the foundries and machine shops, but electrical fixture, farm implement, engine and thresher plants were fairly active. GUELPH reported rather depressed conditions throughout the metal group; foundries ran part time or closed down; the malleable iron and stove factories also closed, but hardware workers were well employed. At STRATFORD activity slackened towards the close of the month, though the electrical trades continued normal. The stove foundry at WOODSTOCK closed for the last week of

the month. LONDON reported steady conditions in the rolling mills, and in the concrete machinery, threshing machine and engine, sprayer and wire and iron works; slackness was noted in the stationary engine and boiler shops and stove factories, about 300 workers being laid off in the latter, although the tin-shop department was busy; factories for washing machines and force pumps were very quiet, half the staffs being laid off and short hours worked; the brass factory closed down for two weeks. The structural steel industry at CHATHAM was steady. At ST. THOMAS iron foundry workers had a rather quiet month. WINDSOR reported some slackness in the metal roofing and sheet metal industry; the injector plant continued active, though a cut in wages was contemplated; machine shops also were still busy. At OWEN SOUND the machine shops were fairly active and the stove foundry was normal. The steel plant at SAULT STE. MARIE closed down on December 24, laying off 2,600 men for an indefinite period. At WINNIPEG all workers in the metal industry were reported fairly well engaged. The machine shops at BRANDON continued busy. Iron workers at LETHBRIDGE had a quiet month. At EDMONTON conditions were rather slack in the iron and steel trades. VANCOUVER reported considerable unemployment in the rolling mills, structural iron and steel and electrical factories; the metal roofing and sheet metal trades were not very busy. Unemployment increased at NEW WESTMINSTER in the machine shops, but the electrical trade was normal. At VICTORIA sheet metal and electrical workers had a quiet month but foundries were fairly active.

The boat and shipbuilding industry at SYDNEY was quiet during November and railway repair shops

Vehicles (land and water) were less active. The car and foundry works at AMHERST were very busy, except for the holiday period. At CHARLOTTETOWN the railway shops ran steadily, although temporary employees were laid off for winter. The Canadian National car shops worked steadily until

December 24, when they closed for a week, work being resumed on a 40-hour week basis, with Saturdays off, this arrangement being agreed upon as a preventive of unemployment, to continue till April 1. The engine and railway shops at MONTREAL had a quiet month, especially during the holiday season. At QUEBEC the locomotive and car shops were quiet; boat and shipbuilding and repairing yards were very dull; automobile and carriage works were seasonally slack. Staffs were reduced in the shipyards at THREE RIVERS. The railway repair shops at SHERBROOKE were fairly active. Iron shipyard workers at SOREL had a quiet month. Staffs were reduced in the car shops at OTTAWA and HULL. At TORONTO work was restarted on two vessels under construction, but union men refused to accept the wages offered, being less than the union rates; the automobile industry was much depressed owing to over-stocking, but the removal of the luxury tax was expected to effect an improvement; the men employed in the shops of the Canadian National Railways at Leaside decided in favour of a week's holiday at Christmas and a 5-day week during the next three months in order to prevent the reduction of staffs. The steel car works at HAMILTON were active. At BROCKVILLE the motor car factory worked only about half time; one factory was busy turning out delivery sleighs. The locomotive works at KINGSTON were busy with the average number of men employed; about 250 men were employed at the shipbuilding yards. At BELLEVILLE the factory for automobile parts and motor cycles had a fairly busy month. At BRANTFORD a malleable iron plant was busy in the manufacture of car parts; sleigh, cutter and wagon factories were active. At KITCHENER workers in the motor truck and bicycle factories were laid off in the latter part of the month. The spring and axle factory at GUELPH ran full time. At STRATFORD a number of men were laid off in the Grand Trunk repair shops in the last week of the month. The wagon factories at WOODSTOCK

closed for annual stocktaking. Many men were laid off at LONDON in the railway round houses and car repair shops. The automobile industry at CHATHAM was very slack, only one-eighth of the regular staffs being retained. At ST. THOMAS over 200 railway shopmen were reported unemployed. WINDSOR reported serious slackness continuing in the automobile industry, several plants running only 4 days a week. At WINNIPEG the railway shops were fairly busy; automobile repair shops had a slack month. The engine shops at BRANDON continued busy. Staffs were reduced in the railway shops at REGINA. Railway repair shops at CALGARY and EDMONTON were quiet, staffs being further reduced. VANCOUVER reported slack conditions in the engine, boiler and car shops; one shipyard was busy, but another practically closed down for want of steel. Staffs were reduced in the railway shops at PRINCE RUPERT. The iron shipyards at VICTORIA were fairly active, and wooden shipbuilders were well employed, the first of four vessels under construction being launched early in the month; railway repair shops were moderately active.

Activity in the food group was generally stimulated during December by the Christmas season.

**Foods, liquors
and tobacco**

At SYDNEY the abattoirs, meat packing houses, bakeries and confectionery plants were active, but the soft drink trade shared in the seasonal slackness general in the industry; the fisheries were reported quiet. CHARLOTTETOWN reported employment very good in abattoirs and packing houses; bakers and confectioners, creamery, flour mill and tobacco workers had a good month. At ST. JOHN the flour and feed mills continued active; the sugar refinery remained closed during the month, but was to reopen early in January; bakeries were normally active and creamery, dairy and brewery workers were fairly well employed, but confectionery and soft drink workers had a dull month. At MONCTON the biscuit factory was unusually busy, 250

workers being employed at one period, the usual staff numbering 160; bakeries were all active; cheese and butter factories ran part time, as is usual during the winter months. Bakers and confectioners at FREDERICTON were very busy. At MONTREAL flour and feed, abattoir and packing house workers were fairly active; bakers and confectioners had a busy holiday season; brewery and soft drink workers were well employed and cigar makers had a fair month. QUEBEC reported the usual seasonal slackness in abattoirs and packing houses, the farmers killing and selling their own meat; bakers were very busy for the Christmas trade; breweries, creameries and dairies were active, but cigar factories were quiet. At SHERBROOKE abattoirs and bakeries were fairly busy, but quiet conditions prevailed in breweries, soft drink and tobacco factories and creameries. ST. HYACINTHE reported activity in the flour mills and bakeries, but cigar factories were quiet. At THREE RIVERS breweries, cigar and soft drink factories had a busy month; the fisheries were very quiet. OTTAWA and HULL reported shipments to abattoirs very light at this season; bakers and confectioners had the usual brisk Christmas season; dairy workers were normally employed. At TORONTO flour and cereal production was steady; abattoirs and packing houses worked at greatly reduced capacity, on account, it was stated, of the falling away of export trade; bakers and confectioners had an active month, with experienced chocolate dippers in demand; cigar makers were fairly active. At HAMILTON, ST. CATHARINES and BROCKVILLE similar conditions were noted, employment being generally fair throughout the group. KINGSTON reported some slackness in confectionery establishments, but bakeries, flour and feed plants were active; the tobacco industry was dull. At BELLEVILLE one flour and cereal mill closed down temporarily; bakers and confectioners and dairies had a busy holiday season. PETERBOROUGH reported general activity throughout the food group. The flour mill at GALT continued running full

time, and bakers and confectioners were busy, but the creamery closed down. BRANTFORD reported employment good in all branches. The sugar factory at KITCHENER ran day and night shifts; flour mills and meat plants worked full time; bakers were busy; biscuit and candy factories and creameries were fairly active, but breweries were less active and soft drink and tobacco factories were dull. The flour mills at GUELPH closed for lack of orders but the feed mills were busy; bakers and confectioners were dull, but breweries were quiet. STRATFORD reported general activity among workers in the food group. At LONDON slackness was noted in the milling, cereal, biscuit and candy factories, and all hands were laid off at the cigar plants. The flour mill at St. THOMAS worked steadily, and chocolate workers were fairly active. At CHATHAM the flour and feed plants closed down, but the sugar refinery ran continuous shifts. Conditions were reported at WINDSOR to be generally good. At OWEN SOUND normal conditions prevailed except in the creameries, which were affected by shortage of supplies. At WINNIPEG bakers were fairly busy, but confectioners had a quiet month, some working short hours or with half staffs and others practically closing down; vegetable canners were slightly more active than last year; breweries and soft drink plants ran steadily; abattoirs and packing houses were extremely quiet, with only about half their staffs working. The flour mills at LETHBRIDGE were affected by the decline in export trade; brewery workers were steadily employed. Flour and feed plants and breweries at CALGARY were very quiet, but bakers and confectioners were exceptionally active. Short time was worked in the biscuit factory at EDMONTON. At VANCOUVER creameries, dairies and breweries were busy, and flour, feed and cereal workers fairly busy; sugar refinery workers were fairly active, as were also abattoirs and meat packing houses and tobacco factories; bakers and confectioners were busy on the Christmas trade; fruit and vegetable canneries closed down. NEW

WESTMINSTER reported steady employment in abattoirs and packing houses; breweries were very busy, and cigar makers were active. VICTORIA reported the feed and cereal mills steadily operating; bakers and confectioners were busy on holiday trade; breweries were active, but soft drink and cigar workers were slack.

The woollen mills at AMHERST had a very dull month, some departments closing down and half the usual staff being laid off. At TRURO the woollen mills shut down for the last week of the month, but were expected to be running in the new year with longer hours. The cotton mills at St. JOHN started a 4-day week schedule on December 17. The cotton factory at FREDERICTON ran only four days a week, about 500 workers being affected. The woollen and knitting factories at MONTREAL were fairly busy, but tent and sail makers were quiet. At QUEBEC the cotton mills were fairly active though not so busy as in previous months; tent and sail makers were very dull. SHERBROOKE reported quiet conditions in the cotton mills and bleaching, dyeing, finishing and printing textile plants; woollen, hosiery, underwear and knitting mills were fairly active. At St. HYACINTHE the woollen and knitting mills were rather slack. At THREE RIVERS the cotton factory employed about 1,400 workers. TORONTO reported the woollen and knitted goods industries quiet, with only light orders on hand; hosiery workers were fairly well employed; the carpet, tent, awning and sail trades were slack. At HAMILTON knitting, hosiery, whitegoods, carpet, tent and sail factories were fairly active, though working on short time. The cotton factory at CORNWALL curtailed the working week from 50 to 36 hours. The woollen, silk and knitting mills at St. CATHARINES continued busy. Textile workers at KINGSTON had a fairly busy month. At PETERBOROUGH the woollen mills worked short time with reduced staffs, but knitting and underwear workers were steadily em-

**Textiles,
cordage and
carpets**

ployed; carpet weavers worked on short time. The cotton and woollen mills at GALT worked steadily but silk workers were on short time. At BRANTFORD the woollen mills were rather quiet; hosiery operatives were fairly well employed, but a few were laid off; the silk mill was busy and the cordage factory was very busy. KITCHENER reported rather quiet conditions in the knitting, felt and twine industries. At GUELPH the cotton, woollen and linen spinning mills, and hosiery and knitted goods factories were fairly busy, but the carpet and rug mills were shut down. At STRATFORD the woollen and knitting mills were fairly active. The knitting factories at WOODSTOCK continued running; at one factory the management announced that bonuses would be discontinued, so as to enable employment to be more continuous. At LONDON two hosiery factories closed down for three weeks and another was very slack; the woollen and underwear plants laid off many of their workers. The woollen factories at CHATHAM closed down; the pad plant operated steadily with reduced working hours. The knitting mills at ST. THOMAS were fairly busy. The hosiery industry at OWEN SOUND suffered from unquiet market conditions, and the tent factory was also very quiet. Bag factories at WINNIPEG were quiet, though a full staff was retained at the largest plant; the knitting factory remained closed for half the month; the tent and awning industry was dull, staffs being reduced. At VANCOUVER the knitting mills and tent, awning and sail factories were slack. At NEW WESTMINSTER the new cordage factory opened during the month, 15 or 20 men being employed.*

Steam laundries at SYDNEY continued active. The hat, cap and shirt factories at TRURO were closed during the last half of the month. CHARLOTTE-TOWN reported normal activity among garment and boot and shoe makers, but tailors had a rather dull month; laundries and

dyeing plants were active. At ST. JOHN clothing workers had increased employment, owing, it was said, to the fall in prices; laundries were busy, owing to the opening of the winter port. The shoe factory at FREDERICTON slowed down during the month, and larrigan workers were also quiet; tailors were busy. At MONTREAL the ready-made clothing trade was very dull, hours and wages being reduced; hat, cap and whitewear factories were fairly active; but laundries were decreasingly active; boot, shoe and rubber plants were quiet, though the adoption of short working hours reduced the amount of unemployment somewhat. Slack conditions were noted at QUEBEC in the hat, cap and fur trades, and especially in ready-made clothing, women's whitewear and boots and shoes; laundries, dyeing and cleaning plants were also quiet. At SHERBROOKE fair activity was noted in ready made clothing, steam laundries, dyeing and cleaning establishments, but the boot and shoe industry was dull. The ready-made clothing and corset industries at ST. HYACINTHE were rather dull, many workers being laid off temporarily; laundries were active. Laundries, dyeing and cleaning plants at THREE RIVERS were fairly active. The cuff and collar factory at ST. JOHN'S and IBERVILLE closed down for the holiday season. The clothing trade at SOREL was active. The clothing industry at HULL was very dull, factories closing down for some weeks. TORONTO reported the ready-made clothing and women's whitewear trades working much below capacity, but towards the end of the month a slight improvement was noted, experienced workers being in some demand, though there was still much unemployment in the industry; the boot and shoe industry continued quiet. At HAMILTON the ready-made clothing trades worked a 4-day week. The clothing industries at NIAGARA FALLS were active, and laundries were busy. Laundries at ST. CATHARINES continued active. At BROCKVILLE the hat industry was rather quiet pending completion of extensions of plants; the glove factory was active in the first part of the

*This factory is operated by returned soldiers. (See LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1919, page 1373.)

month, closing later; fur workers were well employed. Hat workers at BELLEVILLE were well employed, and steam laundries and dyeing establishments active. At PETERBOROUGH activity was noted during the first half of the month in the women's whitewear and children's clothing trades, but the closing weeks were quiet. Shoe workers at GALT were rather more active, but the factories closed for the holiday week. At BRANTFORD women's clothing workers were very slack, and the overall and shirt factory practically closed. At KITCHENER the robe, clothing, shirt, collar, button and rubber shoe factories were all closed for a considerable part of the month; glove workers were fairly busy, and laundries ran full time; the boot and shoe trades were dull. The women's whitewear industry at GUELPH was dull. At STRATFORD ready-made clothing workers were rather quiet, but laundries were active. The costume factory at LONDON closed for a week; the men's and boys' clothing factory laid off a number of workers, and the boot, shoe and cap factories were also very slack. The shoe factory at St. THOMAS was fairly busy. At WINDSOR the laundries had a good month, but dry cleaners laid off nearly all their staffs. The whitewear factory at OWEN SOUND closed down for the last half of the month. At WINNIPEG ready-to-wear concerns were very quiet, one plant closing temporarily; shirt factories worked with only half staffs and on half time; one factory shutting down; the cap, glove and whitewear industries were similarly depressed; laundries were fairly busy, but cleaners reduced their staffs and worked short hours. Laundries at CALGARY had a normal month. The garment factory at EDMONTON closed down for a three-week period, 250 female and a few male workers being affected. At VANCOUVER all lines of the clothing trade were reported slack, several factories practically closing for a short time; laundries were fairly busy. The shirt and overall factories at VICTORIA were quiet, closing for two weeks at the end of the month; steam laundries and dyeing and cleaning establishments were fairly active.

The pulp and paper industry generally showed a downward tendency during December. In the Maritime Provinces staffs were slightly reduced in the New Brunswick mills

Pulp, paper and fibre

including those at St. JOHN and BATHURST, but steady conditions were maintained in the MURRAY and LIVERPOOL mills in Nova Scotia. In the Province of Quebec, slight gains over the previous month in the numbers employed were noted at HULL and CAP MAGDELAINE; conditions were steady at WINDSOR MILLS and KENOGAMI, while reductions in staffs occurred at THREE RIVERS, SHAWINIGAN FALLS, CHANDLER, CHICOUTIMI, EAST ANGUS, and LA TUQUE. In Ontario declines were recorded in the pulp and paper mills at SMOOTH ROCK FALLS, HAWKESBURY, THOROLD, ESPANOLA, STURGEON FALLS, IROQUOIS FALLS, TORONTO, and SAULT STE. MARIE, but conditions continued steady at CORNWALL and OTTAWA; the mills at MERRITTON closed at the end of the month for an indefinite period. In British Columbia the pulp and paper mills at POWELL RIVER and OCEAN FALLS were operating steadily.

Steady conditions of employment continued throughout the month in the printing and publishing trades at SYDNEY, AMHERST, and CHARLOTTETOWN. At St. JOHN the printing and binding trades were active, but

Printing, publishing and paper goods

paper box factories were slack, one factory closing down at Christmas. The printing and publishing trades were active at MONCTON and FREDERICTON. At MONTREAL some decline of activity was noted among printers, bookbinders and lithographers. Box and bag factories at QUEBEC were quiet, but printers were busy there and also at St. HYACINTHE and THREE RIVERS. At OTTAWA and HULL lithographers and printers were busy, but binderies and engraving plants were slack, working a 40-hour week, with staffs reduced 25 per cent. At TORONTO the printing, bookbinding and allied trades were fairly active,

especially during the Christmas season. The printing and allied trades were reported busy at NIAGARA FALLS, ST. CATHARINES, BROCKVILLE, KINGSTON, BELLEVILLE, PETERBOROUGH and GALT. At BRANTFORD the printing shops were busy and paper box makers were active, though a slacker period was anticipated. At KITCHENER some job printers were unemployed; the paper box factory closed down for the holiday season. Printers and box makers at GUELPH were fairly busy. The printing and allied trades were well employed at STRATFORD, WOODSTOCK and ST. THOMAS. At LONDON job printers were busy, but newspaper shops were less busy, though staffs were not reduced; lithographers were slack, and the paper box factory shut down for two weeks. At WINDSOR the box factory took on extra help for the Christmas rush; newspaper shops increased their staffs by over 20 printers during the past three months and were busy throughout the month; job shops were quiet in the first week, but were very busy during the Christmas rush. At WINNIPEG the printing trades were less than normally active; newspaper shops were fairly busy but a number of job printers were out of work; paper box factories were very slack, staffs being reduced by about half; bookbinders had a good month, without change in staffs; the box factories were busy with Christmas trade, but were quiet as the month closed. The printing and allied trades were busy at LETHBRIDGE, and fairly well employed at CALGARY. VANCOUVER reported employment conditions good in the printing and paper box and novelty trades. Activity was noted at PRINCE RUPERT among printers. At VICTORIA the newspapers and job printing plants were active, but the engraving trade was dull; paper box factories were fairly active.

The sash and door factories and planing mills at SYDNEY continued active.

At AMHERST the woodworking factories ran steadily. **Woodworking and furniture** CHARLOTTE-TOWN reported a busy month in the planing mills and cooperage plants, but broom factories were rather quiet. At ST. JOHN, the sash, door and planing mills were active and broom and brush factories were busy. The mills at MONCTON were in active operation, and at FREDERICTON there was no indication of the temporary closing usual in winter. At MONTREAL wooden box and furniture workers had a fair month; piano factories were also fairly busy. QUEBEC reported dull conditions in the sash, door and planing mills; the largest wooden box factory in the district was destroyed by fire, but the others were busy; furniture and chair workers had a dull month. At SHERBROOKE the planing mills and chair factories were quiet, but at THREE RIVERS these industries, as well as toy making were reported busy. At OTTAWA and HULL the washing-machine plant worked with only 20 per cent of the staff employed, and only a 30-hour week; the piano industry was unusually quiet, though showing signs of improvement; broom factories were temporarily shut down. At TORONTO the sash, door and planing mills were less active than in the previous month; furniture workers and upholsterers were fairly well employed; phonograph and piano factories were quiet, but an increase in activity was anticipated following the removal of the luxury tax. The furniture factories at HAMILTON were quiet, working short time with reduced staffs; similar conditions prevailed in box and other woodworking factories. Woodworkers were reported fairly active at NIAGARA FALLS and ST. CATHARINES. At BROCKVILLE the sash, door and planing mills were rather quiet, but the office furniture factory was busy for most of the month. KINGSTON reported very quiet conditions among woodworkers; the piano factory which was running with reduced staff, closed down for two weeks for stocktaking. The

sash, door and planing mills at BELLEVILLE had a good month owing to the continuance of building operations. At GALT the planing mills were slack and some furniture factories closed down. BRANTFORD reported employment fairly good in the planing mills, but piano and victrola case-makers had a dull month. Fair conditions prevailed at KITCHENER in the sash, door and planing mills and wooden box factories; furniture and chair factories closed down for a week or longer; office furniture and fixture factories were active but other furniture industries as well as broom, woodenware and cooperage plants were quiet. At GUELPH the sash, door and planing mills were fairly busy, but the piano, organ and sewing machine factories shut down. STRATFORD reported activity during the first part of the month in the planing mills, with help in some demand, but conditions were quiet later. At WOODSTOCK the furniture industry was very dull; the organ industry was rather quiet, except in one factory for pipe organs for theatres; the piano trade was also quiet. LONDON reported some activity in the planing mills, though one mill closed for ten days; slackness continued in the handle and casket factories, the cooperage plant closed temporarily and the piano factory reduced its staff. At WINDSOR the piano factory resumed operations, with 80 per cent of their former employees engaged. OWEN SOUND reported normal conditions in the sash, door and wooden box factories; the broom, woodenware and cooperage factories were very quiet and the furniture and chair factory closed down temporarily. At SAULT STE. MARIE the planing mills were reported practically idle, building operations having ceased. WINNIPEG reported that the planing mill and box factories had a very dull month, with their employees working three days a week; sash and door factories continued to work with their normal staffs. Sash and door factories were busy at BRANDON, but at CALGARY this industry was reported quiet, and at FERNIE the mills were practically idle. VANCOUVER reported general slackness in sash, door, planing mills and all

woodworking trades. At VICTORIA dullness was noted in the planing mills and box factories, but the wooden toy factory was active on the Christmas demand.

The trunk and bag industry at AMHERST was steady throughout December. The tannery at

Leather and rubber (other than clothing) ST. JOHN was busy. Harness makers at FREDERICTON were active.

At MONTREAL the tanneries, trunk, bag, harness and rubber factories had a quiet month. The tanneries and trunk factories at QUEBEC were quiet. At ST. HYACINTHE the tannery worked only part time, but at SOREL tannery workers were reported active. OTTAWA and HULL reported the saddlery trade dull, 30 men having been laid off in the past two months. At TORONTO the trunk, bag, harness and rubber industries continued much depressed. The trunk, harness and leather goods trades at HAMILTON were slack. Rubber plants at ST. CATHARINES worked steadily. Harness makers at BROCKVILLE were fairly active, but other leather workers were quiet. At KINGSTON the tannery which had been running with staff much reduced, shut down for the last week of the month. Employment among leather workers at PETERBOROUGH continued slack. KITCHENER reported both tanneries running full time, but trunk and bag factories reduced their staffs, and the tire factory ran with only one-third of its normal crew. Tanneries and harness shops at STRATFORD were fairly busy. The tannery at LONDON operated with greatly reduced staff. The tanneries at OWEN SOUND were normally active; harness shops were quiet. At BRANDON and CALGARY tanneries, and trunk, bag and harness plants were slack.

Cut stone and granite workers at ST. JOHN had a quiet month. The glass factories at MONTREAL were becoming less active. At QUEBEC the cut stone industry was very dull and the brick-yards ceased work. These industries

Clay, glass, stone, cement, etc.

were also very quiet at SHERBROOKE. The glass factories at TORONTO were in steady operation. At HAMILTON the glass factories were only fairly active; the stone plants and potteries were slack, and the brick kilns closed down. At BROCKVILLE slackness was reported throughout the group. The glass and moulding factory at KINGSTON ran with reduced staff, shutting down toward the end of the month. The pottery at BELLEVILLE was fairly active. KITCHENER reported slackness among stonecutters and in brick, tile and sewer pipe yards, but the cement works were closed. The glass works at LONDON had a dull month; the brickyards closed for the season; stonecutters were busy. At CHATHAM the glass factory operated steadily. The brick and tile plants at VICTORIA were dull, but cement workers were well employed.

SYDNEY reported continued activity in the various oil and chemical industries. The paint and varnish industry at MONTREAL was rather quiet, but the chemical, drug and medicine plant were fairly active. At QUEBEC the cart-ridge factory re-opened, about half the former number of workers being employed. Quiet conditions were noted at SHERBROOKE in the lubricating oil and grease plants and in the acid, extract, drug and medicine factories. The paint mills at THREE RIVERS were fairly active. At TORONTO the paint, varnish and chemical industries had a fair month. At HAMILTON chemical workers were active and drug plants were fairly busy; the extract, soap and toilet industries were slack, some factories shutting down. At NIAGARA FALLS electro-chemical plants were busy, with one or two exceptions. Paint and varnish workers at BRANTFORD were well employed. The oil and grease plant at KITCHENER had a fair month. At WINDSOR the paint industry was rather quiet; the salt works ran to capacity; pharmaceutical plants were busy, extra help being employed for the Christmas trade. The paint industry at OWEN

SOUND was normally active. The chemical plant at SAULT STE. MARIE was practically closed. At WINNIPEG the soap factories were normally active throughout the month, without change in the number employed. VANCOUVER reported the Ioco oil refinery busy, but the paint and shop works were slack. The paint, soap, chemical and explosive factories at VICTORIA were fairly active.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway in November were \$23,799,146, as compared with \$17,366,849 in November of 1919. The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways in December were \$12,434,075, as compared with \$8,747,530 in the corresponding period a year ago. During December the number of persons employed by the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and Canadian National Railways in railway operation, including general offices, trainmen and engine crews, station employees, and sleeping, dining and parlor-car employees, showed a reduction of about 2,500 persons, the total employees at the end of the month being 69,000, in comparison with 71,500 at the end of November. This decrease was all accounted for by reductions in the Canadian Pacific Railway staffs. There was, however, a small reduction of about 200 persons reported by the Grand Trunk Railway which was compensated for by an increase in the Canadian National Railway staffs.

During December steam railways and navigation at SYDNEY were less active, but transfers, liveries and garage workers continued well employed. At TRURO trainmen worked about half time, and a number of men worked at lower grades of employment to avoid waiting their turn at their own trade. CHARLOTTE-TOWN reported that December was the busiest month of the year on the railway, and the car ferry was also exceptionally active. At St. JOHN steam railways were busy in connection with ocean traffic; navigation was active since the opening of the winter port, although 'longshore work was less active than in

former years; street railways were active and transfers, liveries and garages had a good month. At MONCTON the street railway system was not operated, in accordance with the policy of the company to conserve natural gas; railway passenger and freight traffic was somewhat lighter than a year ago, but express workers were very busy. At FREDERICTON employment was reported active among railway and other transport workers. At QUEBEC the railways were very busy, but navigation closed for the season; transfers and garages were very dull. Fair activity was reported at SHERBROOKE in all branches of transportation. THREE RIVERS reported activity on both steam and electric railways and in transfers. At St. JOHN'S and IBERVILLE it was reported that 400 more barges passed through the canal in 1920 than in the previous year, the cargoes being made up of pulp-wood, hay and coal. Railway men were busy at SOREL, but waterside work was at a standstill. At TORONTO steam railways were active, with a large amount of freight and heavy passenger traffic during the holidays, necessitating extra trains; street railway employees had steady work. HAMILTON reported the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo railway busy, but the Grand Trunk Railway was only fairly active; 'longshoremen were idle, steamship lines not running. Railway lines at NIAGARA FALLS were busy. At St. CATHARINES the railway system continued active in all branches. BROCKVILLE reported record passenger traffic for the holidays; transfers were active, but garages quiet. Passenger and freight traffic at BELLEVILLE, GALT and BRANTFORD was brisk, and transfers and garages were also active. KITCHENER reported a busy month in the street railways; railway freight was somewhat lighter, but passenger traffic was heavier; liveries and garages were rather quiet. At LONDON both the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways laid off help in their freight sheds and roundhouses, freight traffic being light, but passenger traffic was very heavy on both systems; street railwaymen were steadily employed. St. THOMAS reported a falling-

off in traffic on the Michigan Central, but Wabash and Grand Trunk employees were busy; the Pere Marquette was normally active; track workers were laid off but train crews were retained in all cases, though regular employees on the Michigan Central were not making full time. Liveries and garages at WINDSOR were reported very quiet. At OWEN SOUND freight was normal, and passenger traffic heavy. At PORT ARTHUR and FORT WILLIAM the closing of navigation effected the usual changes in employment, freight handlers, elevator and coal dock workers going to the bush, or engaging in general labour. At WINNIPEG transportation workers had a fairly busy month, with practically the same numbers engaged. At BRANDON railwaymen had a busy month, but street railways were quiet. Staffs were reduced to winter strength on the C.P.R. at REGINA. The local freight sheds at CALGARY continued very quiet, as were also transfers and garages. In NELSON and TRAIL district traffic showed a marked decline, short time being frequent, though staffs were not reduced. At VANCOUVER steam and electric railways were fairly busy, and navigation and 'longshore workers and transfer and garage men were fairly well employed. At PRINCE RUPERT railway workers and 'longshoremen had a quiet month. VICTORIA reported all branches of transportation brisk in connection with the Christmas season.

Stone quarrying in QUEBEC district continued inactive. At SHERBROOKE the chrome iron and copper mines were quiet, but the asbestos industry was fairly active; the granite and gravel pits were quiet. At THETFORD MINES the asbestos industry was rapidly recovering its normal activity after recent interruptions. The mines at TIMMINS were still affected somewhat by lack of power. The silver mines at COBALT shipped during the month fourteen cars containing approximately 976,242 pounds of ore, as compared with

Mining (other than coal) smelting and quarrying

sixteen cars containing approximately 1,266,934 pounds in the previous month; bullion shipments amounted to 619 bars containing 751,886.58 fine ounces; this compares with 340 bars containing 411,040.66 fine ounces in November; work at the low grade mines was quiet. FERNIE reported that metalliferous mining in East Kootenay district was somewhat depressed, owing, it was said, to low market prices; the Sullivan mine at KIMBERLEY, the largest in the district, laid off one shift about the middle of the month, throwing about 200 men out of work; other mines in the Windermere Valley, though still operating, were said to be similarly affected. At NELSON and TRAIL a reduction of working forces in the mines and smelters was attributed to low prices of metals and high operating costs, but with the exception of copper the production of the mines was well maintained; of about 220 men laid off carpenters, machinists and helpers were the most numerous classes; most of the married men, however, were transferred to other departments. Le Roi No. 2 mine at ROSSLAND closed down in the first week of December, throwing about 60 men out of work; most of these men were later employed on Provincial road work; the electrolytic zinc plant continued in steady operation; the electrolytic lead plant turned out about 2,000 tons of refined lead during the month; the copper and silver refinery, concentrator and acid plant continued active. The Blue Bell mine at AINSWORTH closed down early in the month, releasing 50 men, and 40 men were laid off at the Yankee Girl mine at YMIR. The copper mill at Britannia Beach shut down and shipments ceased, owing to the condition of the market. The mining camps at STEWART, ALICE ARM and ANYOX were quiet, only winter crews being employed.

The Dominion collieries at SYDNEY produced 285,000 tons of coal in December, compared with 295,000 tons in the previous month; 7,250 tons of coke was produced, 50 coke ovens

being in operation. The Nova Scotia collieries at SYDNEY MINES raised 58,000 tons of coal, compared with 55,304 tons in November, but no coke was produced. The coal mines at MINTO had a fairly active month. The Prairie coal mines worked during the month with few interruptions, some demand for skilled miners being noted at DRUMHELLER. At LETHBRIDGE both large mines had a full month; the Coalhurst and other mines in the district were also active. CALGARY and EDMONTON reported fair activity in the coal mines in Alberta. FERNIE reported satisfactory employment conditions in the mining industry in Crow's Nest Pass though the mild winter limited the demand for domestic coal. NANAIMO reported uncertain conditions in the coal mining industry on Vancouver Island, a number of men being laid off during the month and several shifts lost through lack of shipping facilities; one operating company obtained a monthly contract for 25,000 tons of coal from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, who changed their steamers from oil to coal burners.

The value of the building permits in 56 cities during November amounted to \$5,289,321 as compared with \$9,660,538 in October. During December the continued open weather at SYDNEY allowed building operations to proceed, much work being completed. At TRURO carpenters and painters were rather quiet, but at CHARLOTTETOWN these trades were busy on inside work. ST. JOHN reported some industrial buildings in progress, besides building and bridge construction for the C.P.R., and other construction work; the city started sewer pipe laying to provide work for the unemployed. At MONCTON and BATHURST some outside work still continued, but activity was chiefly confined to indoor work. MONTREAL reported fair conditions in the building trades, with good prospects for the coming year. At QUEBEC many men were thrown out of work on the completion of buildings, but some new

foundation work was in progress. Building was very slack at SHERBROOKE and ST. HYACINTHE, but at THREE RIVERS considerable work was still in progress. Some unemployment was reported at OTTAWA and HULL, although fine weather allowed building to continue during most of the month. At TORONTO building was quiet so far as new undertakings were concerned, with a large percentage of men out of work; but considerable inside work was being carried on; the Harbour Commissioners decided to spend upwards of four million dollars in 1921 on the completion of the Sunnyside-Humber development and the further extension of the industrial area in Ashbridge Marsh and the central harbour. The building trades at HAMILTON were all reported slack, owing to weather conditions; the city corporation opened up road and sewer work for the unemployed, giving three days' work in the week to all applicants. At NIAGARA FALLS the building trades were reported well employed; about 3,500 men were engaged on the Hydro-power canal and connected works. Canal construction at ST. CATHARINES continued, two shifts being worked on sections 1, 2 and 3. At BROCKVILLE and KINGSTON some work continued on buildings nearing completion. PETERBOROUGH reported some work in progress on public buildings; work on the new bridge was about to discontinue for the season but some of the unemployed were expected to obtain work on a new city filtration plant. At GALT a fair amount of building was under way. The unemployed at BRANTFORD had some work on a new railway subway, and the city council further opened relief work on the dyke. A number of bricklayers and other building tradesmen at KITCHENER were out of work, though some buildings were being completed; the city provided relief by grading a few new streets. Bricklayers and masons at GUELPH were very quiet, but carpenters and plumbers were fairly active. At STRATFORD and WOODSTOCK work still was in progress. LONDON reported the fine weather still allowed bricklayers, carpenters, plaster-

ers and other building tradesmen to work, but unemployment was very prevalent; the city council started special relief work on sewers, etc., and the Public Utilities Commission was laying mains to supply the C.P.R. with river instead of city water. The building trades were quiet at CHATHAM. At WINDSOR an unusually busy season was brought to a close. At WINNIPEG very little building work was in progress and a large number of mechanics were out of employment. The building trades at REGINA had a very quiet month. Building at LETHBRIDGE was at a standstill. At CALGARY construction work was very quiet, and at EDMONTON the season was drawing to a close. VANCOUVER and NEW WESTMINSTER reported the building trades very slack in every line. At PRINCE RUPERT some provincial road work was in progress. VICTORIA reported the filling and dredging for the ocean docks about completed and the Provincial Government wharf also ready; some public buildings were under way.

Railway construction employment showed further contraction during the month of December, the number of persons employed by the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and Canadian National Railways, including maintenance of way, being 29,700 at the end of the month, in comparison with 36,200 at the end of November, or a total decrease of 6,500. This reduction was made up by a decrease of 3,600 persons in the Canadian National Railway staffs, 2,200 persons on the Canadian Pacific Railway staffs and 700 on the Grand Trunk. The declines were spread more or less evenly over the whole of the month.

At CHARLOTTETOWN employment in the woods increased owing to the snowfall. ST. JOHN reported **Lumbering** the saw and shingle mills quiet. At FREDERICTON a considerable number of men were employed in the woods, but a short logging season was anticipated. BATHURST reported increased activity following a heavy snowfall. SHER-

BROOKE reported fair activity in the lumber, tie and pole camps in the Province of Quebec. The sawmills at SOREL were active. OTTAWA and HULL reported considerable activity in the woods in Ontario and Quebec, but most of the sawmills were closed down. PETERBOROUGH reported activity in the woods below normal, few camps hiring the usual number of men; this condition was attributed to uncertain market conditions. Camps in OWEN SOUND district were fairly busy, and sawmills were active. SAULT STE. MARIE reported lumbering operations as somewhat hampered by deep snow which fell towards the close of the month; additional men were taken on, experienced bushmen being in some demand. At PORT ARTHUR and FORT WILLIAM a strong demand was noted for experienced bushmen, tie-makers, pulpwood cutters and monthly men; most of the work this year was said to be carried on under piece-work conditions. WINNIPEG and REGINA reported bush work rather quiet in northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan, but there was some demand for experienced bushmen. EDMONTON reported bushwork rather quiet in northern ALBERTA, the cut this year

being estimated at only about half the normal amount. At FERNIE conditions in the lumbering industry were said to show some improvement over the previous month, due to large orders for railway ties and to woodmen accepting a marked reduction in wages; it was expected that many sawmills would reopen early in the new year; during December, however, the only mill in the district working to any extent was at YAHK, where between 700 and 800 men were employed at the camp and mills; at WATTSBURG between 100 and 200 men were employed in the camps; many sawmills continued to shut down, the largest companies in Fernie district being likely to remain closed all winter. NELSON reported a complete cessation of work at the sawmills early in the month; a small demand was noted later for the woods. At NEW WESTMINSTER the lumber mills were still quiet, one mill being shut down and the others not working to full capacity. VANCOUVER reported continued depression in the lumbering industry. Similar conditions were noted at PRINCE RUPERT, the only activity being in the camps. VICTORIA and NANAIMO reported very dull conditions in lumbering on Vancouver Island, practically all mills ceasing operations.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907

PROCEEDINGS FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1920, WITH TEXT OF BOARDS' REPORTS

DURING the month of December the Department received reports from two Boards established to deal with disputes between (1) the Corporation of the City of Fort William and certain of its employees, being fire fighters, members of Local Union No. 193, International Association of Fire Fighters, and (2) the Canadian National Transfer Company and certain of its employees, being teamsters and chauffeurs, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. Four applications

were received during the month for the establishment of Boards, and an application which had been received during the previous month was withdrawn.

Applications Received

During the month of December applications for the establishment of Boards were received as follows:

(1) From the employees of various mining companies operating in the Edmonton District, being members of

Local Union No. 4070, United Mine Workers of America. In this case the employees concerned were on strike but resumed work on the understanding that a Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act would be established. It was explained to the disputants that it would be necessary for the companies as well as the employees concerned to nominate one member each to represent them respectively on the Board. A Board was established composed as follows: Mr. C. D. Fisher, Saskatoon, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members, Mr. Mayne Reid, Edmonton, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the employing companies, and Mr. R. Livett, nominee of the employees.

(2) From the employees (all classes) of the Canadian National Railways, all lines in Canada. A Board was established composed as follows: Mr. J. M. Godfrey, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members, Mr. F. H. McGuigan, Toronto, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the Company, and Mr. David Campbell, Winnipeg, nominee of the employees.

(3) From the employees of the Cornwall Street Railway Company, members

of Division No. 946, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. After the application had been received a special officer of the Department visited the locality and at the close of the month negotiations were in progress looking towards an adjustment of the dispute without Board reference.

(4) From the employees of the Canadian National Railways, Western Lines, being draughtsmen and fieldmen, under the Engineers' Department, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. At the close of the month this application was under consideration.

Other Proceedings under the Act

During the month of December the application which was received from the Humberstone Coal Company, Edmonton, Alta., for a Board to deal with a dispute with its miners, was withdrawn. A special officer of the Department had visited the locality with a view towards securing an adjustment of the dispute, if possible, without Board reference. An adjustment was not effected, but the miners concerned joined with the employees of various other mining companies operating in the Edmonton District in an application for a Board, mentioned in the present article.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Corporation of the City of Fort William and its fire fighters

A REPORT was received from the Board established to deal with the dispute between the City of Fort William and certain of its employees, being fire fighters, members of Local Union No. 193, International Association of Fire Fighters. The employer in this case being a municipality a Board could be established only upon the joint consent of the disputants. The City granted its consent and a Board was established

composed as follows: Mr. N. M. Patterson, Fort William, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members, Messrs. W. A. Dowler, K.C., and J. R. Pattison, Fort William, nominees of the City and employees respectively. The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Dowler and contained recommendations concerning certain increases in wages. Mr. Pattison presented a minority report.

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Corporation of the City of Fort William, employer, and certain of its employees, being members of Local No. 193, International Association of Fire Fighters, employees.

As there has been no evidence submitted to show the cost of living is higher in the City of Fort William than elsewhere and no evidence has been produced to show the duties of a fireman are more exacting or arduous in the City of Fort William than elsewhere, this Board feel that a comparison with cities as near as possible of a like size is fair to both sides and have therefore sent out a questionnaire to the following sixteen cities:—

Kitchener, Stratford, St. Catharines, Sault Ste. Marie, Peterboro, Kingston, Guelph, St. Thomas, Windsor, Port Arthur, Saskatoon, Lethbridge, St. Boniface, Moose Jaw, Medicine Hat, Regina.

Ten cities east of here and six cities west of here (as only six were favourable of comparison in the west) the averages were taken with the following comparison:—

Average population...	21,176	Fort William.....	19,523
" area, acres...	5,761	"	9,865
" Chief.....\$	179.00	"	\$ 175.00
" Asst. Chief...	138.11	"	136.50
" Captain.....	129.46	"	120.40
" 1st year men.	102.13	"	98.00
" 2nd year men	109.93	"	103.50
" 3rd year men.	115.19	"	109.00

The Board feel that they have acted fairly in using these cities for comparative purposes and as the result shows the City of Fort William in granting a raise to firemen on April 1st, of 15 per cent to first year men and 10 per cent to others, have raised the wages above the average, as follows:—

Average Chief.....\$	179.00	Fort William.....\$	188.12
" Asst. Chief....	138.11	"	150.14
" Captain.....	129.46	"	132.00
" 1st year men.	102.13	"	112.70
" 2nd year men	109.93	"	113.85
" 3rd year men.	115.19	"	119.90

We, therefore, cannot conscientiously recommend any further advance. We do, however, recommend the City to adjust more fairly, at an early date, the difference between new men and experienced men, and, in order to encourage men to stay on, would recommend the grading of wages over a longer period than three years.

(Sgd.) N. M. PATERSON,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) W. A. DOWLER.
Fort William, Ont.

December 8th, 1920.

Minority Report

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Corporation of the City of Fort William, employer, and certain of its employees, being fire fighters, members of Local No. 193, International Association of Fire Fighters, employees.

To the Honourable Gideon Robertson,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Sir,—

I regret very much that the majority of the Board did not arrive at a decision regarding an increase in wages with which I could agree, thus making it necessary for me to submit a Minority Report.

In dealing with a report of this nature, it is necessary to go back to the beginning of the dispute, as it was the conditions that existed at that time that were responsible for the demands made for a 20 per cent increase all round. On March 23rd, 1920, a special committee was appointed by His Worship Mayor A. H. Dennis to consider an increase in civic salaries of those directly under the jurisdiction of the City Council and it was on a report of said committee that increases were granted on a percentage basis as follows:

Up to \$50.00 per month, 20 per cent.

From \$51.00 to \$100.00 per month, 15 per cent.

From \$101.00 to \$150.00 per month, 10 per cent.

From \$151.00 to \$200.00 per month, 7½ per cent.

From \$201.00 upwards per month, 5 per cent.

to become effective April 1st, 1920, and as a consequence the Fire Fighters received a 10 per cent increase for second and third year men and a 15 per cent increase for first year men, as those whose wages did not amount to \$100.00. These wages were received under protest by the Local Union of Fire Fighters who immediately took the matter up with City Council. The matter was also referred to the various trade unions also the trades and labour council, and after the question had been carefully considered, the advance asked for was endorsed by these bodies and copies of resolution endorsing these demands were forwarded to the City Council, but the Council did not see fit to change the previous decision arrived at, viz: the acceptance of the Committee's Report on wage increase.

As a consequence the matter in dispute was further carried on between the Fire Fighters' Local and the City Council until finally in the month of August a Board of Conciliation was applied for and appointed to deal with the question. The Board consisted of the following:

1. N. M. Paterson, Esq., Chairman.
2. W. A. Dowler, K.C., Representative for the City Council.
3. J. R. Pattison, Representative of the Fire Fighters.

The Board took the matter up, securing information from many cities, also wages paid in other branches of employment in the city of Fort William. Much evidence has been secured upon the matter in dispute. Statements were presented by various members of the Fire Fighters showing that it was with difficulty that they were able to maintain a decent home. Evidence submitted by some of these men with families showed that after their expenses had been met they had nothing left and it was on cases of this sort that I appealed

for the increase asked for by the men of the Fire Department. It hardly seemed just to expect the members of any department to suffer these conditions.

I venture to say that wages have not advanced in line with rubber hose, gasoline, horse feed and equipment. These things have to be paid for and are paid for without any protest but when it comes to wages for firemen they have to submit to giving evidence to show their conditions of living, and I believe in the majority of cases submitted the men were not being paid in accordance with the high cost of living, and it is mainly upon this evidence as well as the fact wages paid to other men in the city that I agree with the demands made by the men and would ask that before any decision is arrived at that these matters be carefully considered by the Labour Department.

I will submit some comparisons in this city of various wages paid and these figures are correct having been supplied to the Board during their hearings.

Fire Fighters receive at present, this includes the 10 per cent advance granted in April:—

1st year men, \$112.70 per month.
 2nd year men, \$113.80 per month.
 3rd year men, \$119.90 per month.
 Engineer, \$132.00 per month.
 Lieutenants, \$125.40 per month.
 Captains, \$132.00 per month.
 Assistant Chief, \$150.15 per month.

The hours worked by the members of the Fire Department are 360 per 30 day month or a weekly average of 94 hours. The wages paid under the city schedule, operative since April 1st, 1920, when taken on an hourly basis are as follows:

1st year men, 31 1-3 cents.
 2nd year men, 31 11-36 cents.
 3rd year men, 33 ¾ cents.
 Lieutenant, 34 5-16 cents.
 Captain, 36 2-3 cents.

The Street Railway employees, conductors and motormen are paid as follows:

First 6 months, 50c. per hour.
 Next 18 months, 53c. per hour.
 After 2 years, 55c. per hour.

and make on an average of

55c. per hour, \$150.00 per month.

53c. per hour, \$140.00 per month.

50c. per hour, \$115.00 per month.

Police Department:

3 months, \$115.00 per month.

9 months, \$125.00 per month.

2 years, \$132.20 per month.

3 years, \$139.15 per month.

Grain Inspectors:

1st year, \$1,380.00

2nd year, \$1,500.00

3rd year, \$1,620.00

4th year, \$1,740.00

5th year, \$1,860.00

6th year, \$1,980.00

7th year, \$2,100.00

School Teachers:

	Minimum.	Maximum.
Lady Assistants.....	\$ 900.00	\$ 1,400.00
Vice-Principal (Male)....	1,400.00	2,000.00
Principals.....	2,000.00	2,500.00
Manual Training Instruct.	1,800.00	2,300.00
Kindergarten (Assistants).	600.00	700.00
Domestic Science.....	1,100.00	1,600.00

Wages paid to other workers in the District:

Bricklayers, \$1.25 per hour.

Carpenters, \$1.00 per hour.

Machinists and all shop trades on railroads, 85c. per hour.

Engineers on railroads are paid on a mileage basis and their wages run high during steady work, and the same can be said of the conductors, trainmen and all other railroad employees, including locomotive firemen and switching crews.

It will be seen from the foregoing comparison that the firefighter is at a distinct disadvantage in regard to wages, when taken alongside any other class of labour. The minimum wage for unskilled labour in this city being far ahead of the wage paid to skilled officers and men of the Fire Department on whose skill and sense of duty the lives and property of all our citizens depend. Then to take into consideration the cost of living based on tables given by the Dominion Government for the months of June, 1920, and for July, 1920, (*Labour Gazette*). The cost of living per month was \$120.88. Later figures have not decreased this amount and in one month even increased it. In comparing

the wages paid other fire fighters in the principal cities of Canada we find that some are paid more than Fort William and some are paid less, but to try and compare anything on these lines would involve us into a long argument as various conditions would have to be considered. For example, the area of said cities, number of men employed and under what system they are now working, whether two platoon, three shift or twenty-four hour straight shift, the latter might be termed a continuation shift.

In this city we have a large percentage of buildings that are not of fire proof construction and we have many large elevators and ware-houses which make it imperative that we must maintain a good fire fighting force. We have a large area to cover and all this must be taken into consideration in comparing the city to any other that might be considered.

In supporting the advance asked for, I realize that we must add some recommendations to recompense the city for the increase paid, and I would submit, for your consideration, the following suggestions which ought, under any consideration, to be included in a report of this Board.

The conditions under which the Fire Department is working has not been a question in dispute, but we must submit that our Department has a large area to guard. We have many large elevators, situated in many cases close to the city, and as a consequence we must maintain an efficient Fire Department, not only in equipment, but in men, and it is by paying these men good wages that efficiency will be secured and maintained. We will also have to submit that nine-tenths of our buildings are not of fire-proof construction, as submitted by the Fire Chief, and Building Inspector.

Therefore, in accordance with the foregoing, I would suggest that we recommend that a system of patrolling and inspecting of business blocks, elevators, and apartment buildings, be instituted, thus getting the members of our Department acquainted with those, also with

any interior fire fighting apparatus that may be in the buildings above mentioned. This of course would apply to chemical extinguishers and hose racks, that do exist in many of the buildings. I am of the opinion that every member of the Department should be thoroughly acquainted as to the whereabouts of fire fighting apparatus in all theatres, dance halls, picture houses, etc.

Secondly:—I would suggest that a portion of the spare time at present at the disposal of the fire fighters be devoted to the above, also that a course of training in fire prevention be given to all members of the Department, also that every member of the Department be given the opportunity at various times to acquaint himself with the conditions existing in various business blocks, stores, public buildings, also the basements used for storage in any such places, by being sent on frequent trips of inspection through these places, reporting conditions existing to the chief on each occasion.

Thirdly:—I would suggest that the maintenance of the Electric Alarm System, at present being carried out by the Public Utilities Department, be in future taken over by the members of the Fire Department, thus disposing of a considerable amount of the spare time now at the disposal of the men whilst on duty in the various stations throughout the city. The above suggestion would also apply to any temporary or minor repairs to the equipment of the Department.

I believe that with the suggestions as I have stated the increase asked for, if granted, would be more than repaid, and that the city would be recompensed by the additional efficiency added to the Department, by the adopting of the above recommendations.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) J. R. PATTISON,
Representing Employees.

Dec. 13, 1920.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Canadian National Transfer Company and its teamsters and chauffeurs

A REPORT was received from the Board established to deal with the dispute between the Canadian National Transfer Company and certain of its employees, being teamsters and chauffeurs, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. The Board was composed as follows: Mr Philip C. Locke, Winnipeg, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two Board members, Messrs. R. G. Persse, and David Campbell, Winnipeg, nominees of the company and employees respectively. The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Persse and contained recommendations as to settlement of the dispute. Mr. Campbell presented a minority report.

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Canadian National Transfer Company, employer, and certain of its employees, being teamsters and chauffeurs, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, employees.

To the Honourable
Gideon Decker Robertson,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,

On the first day of October, A.D. 1920, an application was made by the

teamsters and chauffeurs in the employ of the Canadian National Transfer Company for a Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Act, Chapter 20, Statutes of Canada, 6-7 Edward VII and amendments. This application followed a notice which had been given in August, 1920, by the men to the company of their wish to revise the schedule of wages and working conditions entered into and effective from the first of March, 1920. A Board was formed consisting of Mr. R. G. Persse, nominated by the company, Mr. David Campbell, nominated by the men and Mr. Philip C. Locke appointed by the Minister of Labour in default of the other two members agreeing on a chairman. Ten meetings of the Board were held for the hearing of evidence and one meeting of the Board was held in camera to consider their report.

The Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees were represented by Mr. H. F. Lawrence, the General Chairman of the Brotherhood, Mr. George Fyffe, Local Chairman and Messrs. R. Wilson, W. Mitchell and F. Beavis, and the Canadian National Transfer Company was represented by Mr. E. W. Warner, General Agent of the Canadian National Railway and by Mr. Frank Heron, the Superintendent of the company.

The proposed schedule differed from the old one mainly in two points, first, in working hours and, second, in wages. The general working conditions remained practically unchanged. Under the schedule of March First, 1920, the men were afield from 7.25 a.m. until 5 p.m., five days of the week and on Saturday from 7.25 a.m. until 1 p.m. On week days the men might work from 5 p.m. until 5.30 p.m. without receiving any overtime, but on Saturday overtime commenced at one o'clock. If, however, a man worked until 5.31 o'clock he received three-quarters of an hour's pay. Teamsters are paid at the rate of three and 78-100 dollars per day for a seven day week or twenty six and 46-100 dollars per week with time and

half for overtime. Besides this the men harness their horses and get out their lorries and unharness and put away their lorries on their own time, that is to say, those duties are performed before and after their time actually counts. Motor truck drivers of two ton trucks are paid twenty-eight and 85-100 dollars per week and drivers of less than two ton trucks twenty-six and 45-100 dollars per week.

Under the schedule proposed by the men, forty-four hours a week, being eight hours per day for five days and four hours on Saturday, should constitute a week's work and teamsters should be paid one hundred and forty dollars per month and chauffeurs one hundred and fifty-five dollars per month. The proposed schedule also called for one week's holiday with pay after one year's continuous service and two weeks' holiday with pay after two years' continuous service.

The company took the attitude that they were paying as high wages and were giving as reasonable working hours as any other transfer or railway transportation company in the city. To substantiate that they called the Managing Directors of two of the draying companies in the city of Winnipeg, and also the Assistant Manager of the Manitoba Cartage Company, a company which occupies with the Canadian Pacific Railway, a similar position to that which the Canadian National Transfer Company does with the Canadian National Railway.

From the evidence submitted to us it would appear that so far as companies doing general draying business are concerned that they are not paying quite as high wages in some instances as do the Canadian National Transfer Company. The Manitoba Cartage Company's rates and working hours are practically the same as the Canadian National Transfer Company except that the Manitoba Cartage Company pay straight time for overtime. For this reason the company urged very strenuously that they should not be placed by this Board in a position where they could not compete by reason

of an additional burden being placed on them in the way of increased wages. It was argued before us that if an injustice had been done to the teamsters of the Canadian National Transfer Company in the way of unfair wages, that a similar injustice had been done to all teamsters throughout the city, and that so far as the evidence before us went the only teamsters to complain were the railway transfer men. In this connection I might point out that the employees of the Manitoba Cartage Company, doing similar work to the men in this dispute, made an application to the Council of Industry, a Provincial organization instituted at the last session of the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba for a settlement of their dispute. We have been advised by the Chairman of that Board, Reverend C. W. Gordon, that evidence has been taken there, but the matter has stood pending the result of the decision of this Board.

A further claim was made by the company that it was financially impossible for them to carry on business if wages were increased. They pointed out that in March of 1920 a fifteen dollar raise was given to the employees of the Manitoba Cartage Company and the Canadian National Transfer Company and that it was only done after consultation with the Shippers' Section of the Board of Trade who arranged for a twenty-four per cent increase in cartage rates which the companies claimed they had to have in order to give the men a fifteen per cent increase.

The company further claimed that by reason of the increase in cartage rates in March, 1920, a large number of large wholesale firms and jobbers throughout the city were now doing their own cartage instead of having the work performed by the local railway cartage companies, and a list of fifty-four firms which up to the twenty-ninth of November, 1920, had ceased to do business with the Canadian National Transfer Company was filed and is appended to this report. Both the Manitoba Cartage Company and the Canadian National Transfer Company

claimed that even at the present prices with business in its present condition that they were unable to make any money, and the Canadian National Transfer Company claimed last year to have had a deficit of very nearly twenty-seven thousand dollars.

P. G. Denison, the Secretary of the Shippers' Section of the Board of Trade, gave evidence before us that the Shippers' Section of the Board of Trade which takes in the wholesalers and jobbers would not consider a further increase in transfer rates and stated that if the rates were raised the result would be that more firms would do their own transfer business or have it done by some of the outside cartage companies in the city of Winnipeg thus resulting in a greater loss to the railway transfer companies.

I believe that the reason for this falling off of business is not due entirely to the rates but rather to the very unusual condition in which general business is in in Western Canada at the present time. We have passed through an era of appallingly high prices. Merchants throughout Western Canada have had to pay for the ordinary commodities of life prices far in excess of anything ever known in this country. To combat that condition the purchasing public have, to use an expression of one of the witnesses before us, gone on strike against high prices. For many months economists and business men have predicted sweeping reductions in prices. The result has been that the buyer, the retailer, the jobber and the wholesaler have held back from purchasing large quantities of goods except where absolutely necessary. Purchases have been more or less in the nature of hand to mouth. The country merchant expecting that his goods could be purchased far cheaper in the very near future has refrained from stocking up on the high prices, realizing that if he did so he would have to compete with lower priced goods later on. The result has been that the wholesalers in Winnipeg generally have had the poorest fall that they have had for many years. One witness called who has been in the local transfer

business for some thirty years said he had never seen a season like it. Evidence was presented before us that some few months ago some three of four of the wholesalers in Winnipeg offered to sell the retail merchant his goods f.o.b. cars, absorbing the cost of cartage themselves. No doubt this was an attempt on the part of the wholesalers to move their goods which had apparently been moving very slowly. A number of the wholesalers have followed suit and in a great many cases they have gone to outside cartage companies instead of dealing with the local railway transfer companies, claiming that they could get better rates.

Personally I was very much struck with the argument advanced by the company that they were paying as high wages or in some cases a little better wages than the ordinary transfer company. It was argued before us that comparisons such as this were dangerous as they might start from a wrong base and that merely because other men in the same line of employment were willing to work for these wages was not proof that these wages were fair. It would appear to me impossible to get any idea of what the men should get without some such comparison and it does seem to me that a comparison of wages should be made. There are other factors which enter the question of what constitutes a fair wage but it would seem to me that the prevailing wage that is being paid in the same line should be very seriously considered.

A claim that has been persistently advanced for some years in regard to increased wages was advanced before us, and that was the increased cost of living. In the first place let me say that any business which can only succeed by paying starvation wages to its employees is one which in my opinion should go out of business, and the sooner the better. I am not impressed by any argument of inability to pay wages. If the wages which are being paid at the present time are not sufficient to support a man in the walk of life in which he belongs in the decency which every Canadian

citizen has a right to demand from the country, the company should cease to do business. The company made a claim that the wages should not be increased, as the cost of living which was the primary reason for raising the wages before was now coming down. In support of that a large amount of evidence was submitted to us from various sources. It would appear from the evidence filed that although there was only a small decrease in the cost of living as shown by the *Labour Gazette* for the month of October, that in November prices took a drop. In September, 1920, according to the *Labour Gazette*, the cost per week of food for a family of five was \$15.24, in October, \$15.08. The Board made enquiries from a large departmental store and also from one of the largest retail butchers in Winnipeg, and found that these commodities being purchased on to-day's market would cost \$11.59, a drop of almost twenty-five per cent. The Winnipeg papers are full of reduced prices in seasonable clothing of all kinds, the cut being anywhere from fifteen to twenty-five and even up to fifty per cent. Trade journals show that the general trend of prices is down. It would appear to me that men drawing \$115.00 per month in January of 1921 will be very much better off than the men drawing that same wage during the first nine months of 1920.

We had some interesting information presented to us as to the cost of living of a man in the walk of life that a teamster is in. One of them gave us a detailed statement showing cost of his groceries, bread, milk, meat, fuel, light and water to be \$90.76 a month, and claimed that for the month of October his cost of living exclusive of clothing or insurance was one hundred and thirty-five dollars and some cents. This man is an ex-soldier, having served some two or three years in France, and he is now receiving a pension due to his having lost an eye in war service. His income is about \$175.00 per month. I can quite imagine he has somewhat increased his style of living on account of having more money than his fellow workmen. Some of the other men who were called before us had

nothing outside of their wages and they claimed to have a great deal of difficulty in making both ends meet. In one case a man, his wife and two children were living in a three roomed cottage in St. Boniface. It would appear to me, however, that the drop in prices will make a considerable difference in the cost of living. Taking the figures which the Board obtained for the month of November from local merchants and taking the figures for the month of October from the *Labour Gazette* which gives the cost of food for a family of five at \$69.01 per month, an average reduction of twenty-five per cent, which appears to be current, would mean a saving of \$17.25. This would make a very material difference in a man's income. As against this must be considered the increased price of coal which is up \$1.65 per ton

There is one other factor which presents itself very strongly to me and that is the question of unemployment. I have been told that that is a thing which I should not consider. That statement I think is absolutely wrong and it is a factor which I must consider. I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that there is this year a tremendous amount of unemployment, far more so than in other years. The purchasing public having gone on strike against high prices has resulted in factories running part time, others discharging a number of their employees, railway companies curtailing their operations and business organizations generally curtailing their business to meet the present situation. I am credibly informed that one of the large departmental stores in the city of Winnipeg has let out during the last three months eighteen hundred of their employees, and only this week the Canadian Pacific Railway have reduced their working staff in the shops quite considerably. A delegation recently went to Ottawa to point out the large amount of unemployment there is in the city of Toronto. A despatch from Vancouver received in Ottawa on the twenty-second of November showed that in the city of Vancouver there were ten thousand men out of work

and in the city of Victoria five thousand. Reports show that the members of the government who met the Toronto delegation pointed out to them that unemployment existed throughout the whole of Canada. The newspapers point out that there is a meeting of the Cabinet being held in Ottawa on the 27th and 28th of this month to consider the very grave question of unemployment throughout the Dominion of Canada.

The evidence submitted to the Board showed that about one-fourth of the staff of the Canadian National Transfer Company at the present time is unemployed and the same applies to the Manitoba Cartage Co. Whether more of the working force of the Canadian National Transfer Co., will have to be laid off during the next few months is problematical. It would appear to me to be the duty of the Board in making an award to consider not alone what constitutes a proper wage for a Canadian citizen but also whether the setting of that wage will necessarily mean that the men will receive that wage. The duty of this Board is to fix a fair living wage, but in doing so the Board must consider the present conditions of labour and in attempting to fix that wage must not lose sight of the fact that there must be work to do and that without it setting a wage would be an absolute farce.

I would find that the men's work and their pay should commence from time they arrive at the barn or at the garage until they leave there. I see no justification whatever for a man being asked to harness or unharness his horses on his own time. This, I understand, is an old custom and the sooner it is changed the better. There is no justification whatever for it.

In regard to working hours, Mr. Warner suggested a ten-hour day. I think that nine hours is sufficient in view of the fact that the men are working out of doors under all kinds of climatic conditions.

In regard to wages. If this application had come before me in July or August when prices were at the peak and without

foreknowledge of the conditions that now prevail, I would have been inclined to recommend an increase. With the falling price of foodstuffs and the necessities of life, and bearing in mind the unemployment situation, I do not feel that I would be justified in suggesting a higher wage than the one at present paid. If this depression in prices is only a temporary one it might be that the wages should be increased later on. Under the present conditions in Winnipeg and Western Canada I do not feel that an increase in wages would be warranted, but feel that an increase would be unwise and would operate to the detriment of the men rather than to their advantage.

I cannot close without stating that the meetings of the Board and the relations which apparently exist between the employer and the employees were the most friendly. There appears to be a genuine spirit of good feeling between Mr. Warner and Mr. Herron on the part of the company and the men. I would like to point out that of the four men who appeared before us two of them had served overseas with the Canadian Expeditionary Forces. I would also like to say that the presentation of the case by Mr. H. F. Lawrence representing the men and Mr. E. W. Warner representing the company was splendidly done. These gentlemen gave the Board every assistance in the presentation of the case.

(Sgd.) PHILIP C. LOCKE,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) R. G. PERSSE,
for the Employer.

Winnipeg, Manitoba,
December, 21st, 1920.

Minority Report

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and in the matter of the dispute between the Canadian National Transfer Co., employer, and its Teamsters and Chauffeurs, employees.

Hon. G. D. Robertson,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,

The Board established by you under date of October 16th, 1920, to inquire into and report upon the above named dispute commenced its sessions on November 18th, but found it necessary to adjourn until November 29th, from which date the hearings and deliberations of the Board continued from day to day, up to and including December 3rd.

Mr. E. W. Warner, General Agent of the Canadian National Railway Company and F. Herron, Superintendent for the Canadian National Transfer Company were heard on behalf of the employer and Mr. H. F. Lawrence, General Chairman of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees of the Canadian National Railways Western Lines, Mr. G. Fyffe, Local Chairman, and Messrs. R. Wilson, W. Mitchell and F. Bevis were heard on behalf of the employees. There were also witnesses called by the employer representing the Manitoba Cartage Company, and other cartage companies in the City of Winnipeg and a number of wholesale and retail merchants. The employees called as a witness an employee of the Manitoba Cartage Company.

The dispute between the parties consists of some proposed amendments to the existing schedule agreement of working conditions, and an increase in wages of \$25.00 per month for teamsters, and a somewhat similar increase for chauffeurs, which would make their monthly rates \$140.00 and \$155.00 per month respectively. The chief points of dispute in the proposed amendments to the rules was a reduction of the hours of service from nine hours to eight hours per day; a request for one week's vacation without loss of time after one year's continuous service, and two weeks after two years' continuous service. It appears that the proposed amendments to the working conditions of a minor character had been discussed between the parties and agree-

ments on these had been reached, but no final agreement could be arrived at owing to the failure of the parties to agree upon the differences mentioned above.

The employer strenuously objected to any increase in the rates of pay and to the shortening of the hours, and also desired the existing rate of overtime to be reduced from time and a half to straight time. The grounds of these objections are briefly, that the shippers will not increase the existing tariff of cartage rates, and the Company is unable to increase wages upon the existing tariff. It was urged by the employer that if wages are increased the Company must either go out of business or obtain an increase in the cartage tariff.

On the other hand the employees contended equally as strenuously, that they were unable to live and support their families on the existing rates of pay; that they had received no increase of wages since the year 1918 except an increase which was made in March, 1920, effective from January 1st, amounting to 15 per cent on the then existing wages, and that the cost of living had materially increased from month to month since that time.

It appears that in March last, conferences were had between the cartage companies and the shippers constituting what is known as the transportation section of the Board of Trade, whereat a revision of the former cartage rates was made conceding an aggregate increase of 24 per cent to the cartage companies, but the employees received only a 15 per cent increase, and they were not represented at the conference at which the revised cartage rates were agreed upon. Their negotiations with the management had been in progress upon a demand for an increase of 20 per cent in the rates of pay.

Some discussion was had as to whether or not the existing schedule of working rules and rates of pay had been made for a period of one year, but article 15 thereof reads as follows: "This schedule shall be effective as from March 1st, 1920, and thereafter until thirty days'

notice is given by either party cancelling the same." The Board took the view that this agreement could only be construed as an agreement for thirty days, and the parties were both willing that any new agreement should contain a similar stipulation.

It was also represented that the competitors of this employing Company could not increase the wages of their teamsters and chauffeurs, and that their hours of service were as long, and in some cases longer than those of the Canadian National Transfer Company.

It appears that recently some of the wholesale grocers of the City of Winnipeg, in order to meet competition to their customers at outlying places, adopted the practice of paying the Winnipeg cartage instead of charging it forwarded to the customers, and some have been doing their own cartage to the Railways, using their own delivery wagons, while others have engaged private cartage companies to do this work. The cartage so far as these shippers are concerned appears to be, and may continue to be, an item of overhead expense accruing to them, which they would absorb, and for which they may not be able to obtain a compensating increase in prices from their customers.

The employees on the other hand have shown a somewhat distressing situation so far as married men with families are concerned, and while the last month or two shows a decline in some of the staple commodities, there is no indication of declining prices in the matter of rents and fuel, and in many other articles. As illustrating this, one of the teamsters showed his monthly budget of the necessities of life for himself, his wife and four children, exclusive of rent, fuel and clothing as amounting to \$133.75. But he is a returned soldier, who suffers a partial physical disability by reason of which he and the members of his family receive a total pension of \$60.00 per month. But it was represented that other employees with families were not fortunate enough to be in the possession of a disability which would bring in a

revenue, and that their monthly earnings would not purchase a reasonable living for their families.

The employers apprehend that the increase in wages demanded by these employees, if granted, would compel the Company to close down their business, with the result that these employees would find themselves out of employment or compelled to take employment from private cartage companies at lower rates for longer hours of service.

In considering the various questions involved in the dispute and the representations made to the Board on behalf of the respective parties, I deeply regret to find my views are not in accord with those of my colleagues.

The representative of the employer, Mr. Persse, of Messrs. Teese & Persse, Ltd., whose company have a large business in the wholesale grocery trade, was placed in the peculiar position of deciding the questions in dispute in which his company was more or less directly or indirectly interested. It was represented by the employer that the question of higher wages resolved itself into a necessity of higher cartage rates, and the evidence was that this would directly affect firms engaged in the wholesale grocery business as well as others because higher wages would necessitate higher cartage rates at the expense of these firms. It is indeed to be regretted that any party to a dispute should nominate a person for appointment to a board whose business places him in this embarrassing position. It is not the first time in my experience on conciliation boards that this has occurred, and it would seem to me that the Department might very well direct the attention of the parties to a dispute, to Section 11 of the Act.

It appears to me that if the employees concerned in this dispute, who have had only a 15 per cent increase since 1918 are now to have a deaf ear turned to their urgent necessities simply because there is a slight decline in the cost of living at the present time, and to leave out of consideration the fact that from month to

month during the past two and a half years the cost of living has mounted higher and higher, we need not expect conciliation, arbitration or any other peaceful process to be either an influential or a controlling factor in settling their demands in the future. Sooner or later the reaction will occur. I know of no other means which will more effectually induce the workers to adopt the standard of "might is right".

It cannot be disputed and indeed the employer does not seriously deny that these employees must find it a difficult problem to feed, clothe and care for their families and pay the present rates for the necessities of life on their present incomes. The landlord's rate of rent, the coal merchant's price of coal, and in fact the prices of all other necessities of life are not arrived at by mutual conference or adjusted to conform to the wages received by these employees. Wages that are considered on the basis of a living wage should therefore in all fairness be reasonably sufficient to maintain a decent standard of living, and should be adjusted to conform to the rise in prices, if a decline in prices is to have any bearing.

I confess I am unable to follow the logic, or to find either equity or justice in conditions of employment which compel those employees to meet the increasing cost of living from month to month, and, when at last driven to demand an increase in their incomes to enable them to obtain a decent living, to be told that because there are now indications of a decline in the cost of living their demands are not well founded. On the other hand to say that the demands of these employees are not to receive favourable consideration lest the Company be forced out of business or the shippers required to pay more for the service, is to say that the Canadian National Transfer Company should continue its existence only by the sacrifice of these employees and their families, and that the shippers of Winnipeg must maintain the present cartage rates in the interests of their profits by those sacrifices. Is this what is termed the

progress and best interests of the city of Winnipeg?

Having regard to all matters involved in the dispute I recommend that the Schedule hereunto annexed and marked exhibit "A" to this Report should be adopted by the parties as a basis of settlement at the present time.

With reference to the hours of service, it appears that heretofore the men were required to come on duty at ten minutes to seven o'clock in the morning and do a certain amount of preparatory work about their teams and wagons, so as to be ready to leave the barns at 7.25 a.m. This so called "preparatory work" has never been paid for, or at least reckoned in the daily hours of service. In the evening teams are not required after 4.45 to proceed for loads but may drive to the barn, and some ten or fifteen minutes service, such as unharnessing their teams, takes place after they have unhitched, but the payment of overtime does not commence until after 5.30 p.m.—the actual time on duty being approximately nine and a half hours per day for five days a week and five and a half hours on Saturday, exclusive of the lunch hour.

There can be no justification for men being on duty for any purpose whether it is called "preparatory time" or otherwise, without their time being counted and paid for as part of their day's work.

With reference to the demand of the employees for annual vacation with full pay, the Board were unanimously impressed by the merits of this claim, but I feel that whatever concessions are made should be in the shape of financial benefit, as that is undoubtedly the most urgent need of the employees at this time.

I also recommend that the wages embodied in the attached Schedule should be adopted. An increase amounting approximately to \$15.00 per month is provided for therein, together with pay for all time on duty. It may be that in addition to the \$15.00 a month there will be an obligation to pay one-half hour's

time daily, which time has not heretofore been paid. But as already stated I cannot see the justice of requiring men to be on duty at work for the employer a certain period of time each day without being paid therefor.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) D. CAMPBELL,
Representing the Employees.

Regina, Sask.,
Dec. 14th, 1920.

EXHIBIT (A).

CANADIAN NATIONAL TRANSFER CO.

AND ITS

EMPLOYEES, ACTING AS TEAMSTERS AND
CHAUFFEURS, WINNIPEG.

ARTICLE 1.—This agreement shall govern all working hours, conditions of service and rates of pay of Teamsters and Motor Truck Drivers (Stablemen not included), and shall supersede agreements previously made, becoming effective September 1st, 1920.

ARTICLE 2.—Employees will not be discriminated against for becoming members of a Union or Brotherhood, nor for serving on Committees Representing Employees.

ARTICLE 3.—Employees off duty on proper leave of absence, or on account of sickness for a reasonable length of time, will not lose their seniority rights, provided such absence does not exceed three (3) months.

ARTICLE 4.—In reducing forces, seniority shall govern; when forces are increased, employees will be returned to the service and positions formerly occupied in their proper order of their seniority, providing services are satisfactory. The rules of seniority do not apply to employees having less than six (6) months service.

ARTICLE 5.—A list showing seniority of all employees governed by this schedule, and the date of their last entry into the service of the Canadian National Transfer Company, will be posted by the Company at all Barns and Garages, within sixty days after the adoption of this schedule, and will be revised and posted in the month of January in each succeeding year in which this schedule remains effective.

ARTICLE 6.—All grievances shall be taken up with the proper officers of the Company. If any man has been wrongfully dismissed and is reinstated in the Company's service, he will be reimbursed for lost time.

ARTICLE 7.—The regular work day shall commence at any time the Company may appoint between seven and eight o'clock in the morning, and shall include all time from the time of reporting at the Barn in the morning until leaving the Barn in the evening.

ARTICLE 8.—Nine and one half hours exclusive of a lunch hour shall constitute a day's work except on Saturday, in which case five and one half hours shall constitute a day.

ARTICLE 9.—All time worked in excess of these hours will be paid for as overtime at the rate of time and one half, except that if required to work on Sunday the time worked shall be paid pro rata to the regular hourly rate. Fractional parts of an hour less than five minutes shall not be counted.

ARTICLE 10.—Full time with pay will be allowed all employees for legal and proclaimed holidays. When necessary for special service on Saturday afternoons and holidays, employees will be paid extra pro rata to their regular wages, minimum call one half day.

ARTICLE 11.—The rate of pay for all Teamsters and for Drivers of motor trucks of less than two ton capacity will be 65 cents per hour, and for Drivers of motor trucks of two ton capacity or more shall be 70 cents per hour.

ARTICLE 12.—All teams loaded north of Watter Street must pass the Cartage Office en route to Barn or Team tracks, and shipping bills must be handed in to the Cartage Office to be stamped until 4.50 p.m.

ARTICLE 13.—Fifteen (15) minutes will be allowed for greasing of Lorries on Company's time.

ARTICLE 14.—A Rest House will be maintained for convenience of Teamsters during lunch hour.

ARTICLE 15.—This schedule shall become effective as from September 1st, 1920, and thereafter shall remain effective until superseded by a new agreement, upon thirty days' notice.

For the Company.

For the Employees]

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTE IN CONNECTION WITH COAL MINING OPERATIONS IN NOVA SCOTIA

DURING the month of November an agreement was reached in Montreal between representatives of the Dominion Coal Company, the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company and the Acadia Coal Company respectively, and representatives of District 26 of the United Mine Workers of America for the settlement of a dispute affecting wages and working conditions in the coal mines controlled by those companies in Nova Scotia. The terms of the agreement reached in Montreal have since been ratified by a referendum vote of the members of the United Mine Workers of America in District 26, comprising all the coal fields of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The dispute thus terminated was one which had been in existence since the preceding spring.

The conference in Montreal, at which a settlement was reached, was summoned by the Department of Labour of Canada and continued from October 20 to October 21 and from November 3 to November 8.

Those present at the conference in Montreal were as follows: Messrs. R.

M. Wolvin, President, E. P. Merrill, General Manager, and H. J. McCann, Assistant General Manager, of the Dominion Coal Company, Limited; D. H. McDougall, President, and A. S. McNeill, Superintendent of Mines, of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited; D. H. McDougall, Vice-President of the Acadia Coal Company, Limited; Robert Baxter, President, and J. B. McLachlan, Secretary-Treasurer, of District No. 26, United Mine Workers of America, and John P. White, of Cleveland, Ohio, former President of the United Mine Workers of America, who attended on behalf of the international headquarters. The Department of Labour was represented by Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister. Mr. E. McG. Quirk, chairman of the Royal Commission appointed to investigate coal mining operations in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, also attended on invitation.

The Montreal agreement, so called, was first considered by the employees concerned at a district conference in Truro, when it was ordered that the

whole matter should be referred to the local unions of District 26, and that the district officers should visit the locals for the purpose of explaining the situation. Messrs. Baxter and McLachlan, who had attended the meetings in Montreal, visited the various mining districts in the interval which elapsed between the conclusion of the Truro conference on November 18 and December 14 when the referendum vote of the district membership was taken.

The international headquarters, which had participated through Mr. John P. White in the meetings at Montreal, was also represented by several of its organizers in District 26 during the discussion of the proposed terms of settlement.

After the ratifications of the agreement by the members of District 26 the terms of settlement were communicated by the district officers to all of the coal mining companies in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. On January 10, when the present article was written, the agreement had been signed with the Dominion Coal Company, the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company and the Acadia Coal Company respectively, and information furnished on the employees' behalf was to the effect that other companies were expected to sign up during the ensuing week.

Reference was made in the September number of the LABOUR GAZETTE (see pages 1166 to 1184) to the report of the Royal Commission which had investigated the coal mining operations in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick during the past summer in connection with the present dispute. Reference was also made in the July number of the LABOUR GAZETTE to the report of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation established under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which had recommended the appointment of a Royal Commission with full power to deal with the whole coal mining industry of Nova Scotia with a view to making such recommendations and findings as in its judgment would tend to stabilize the

industry and to best conserve the interests of the miners, operators, and the public (see LABOUR GAZETTE, July 1920, pages 831 to 833).

The findings of the Royal Commission were not accepted in their entirety by the employees concerned, but were used as a basis of discussion during the conference in Montreal between the parties concerned. In the interval between the report of the Royal Commission and the conference, which was convened by the Department of Labour in Montreal, it was understood that a strike vote had been taken of the members of District 26 of the United Mine Workers of America, and that the same indicated the probability of a strike in case a settlement was not otherwise arrived at.

The terms of settlement of the above mentioned dispute which were reached in Montreal on November 8 are as follows:—

Montreal, November 5th, 1920.

Robert Baxter, Esq., President,
J. B. McLachlan, Esq., Secretary-Treasurer,
District No. 26, United Mine Workers of America.

Dear Sirs:

Pursuant to the understanding arrived at in the negotiations which have been carried on during the past few days, we hereby make an offer on behalf of each of the following companies covering rates and conditions in each of such companies as embodied in the attached memorandum of even date which has been initialled by all parties concerned.

Yours truly,

For Dominion Coal Company, Limited,

(Sgd.) R. M. WOLVIN,
President.

For Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., Ltd.,

(Sgd.) D. H. McDougall,
President.

For Acadia Coal Company, Limited,

(Sgd.) D. H. McDougall,
Vice-President.

UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA, DISTRICT
No. 26.

At Montreal, November 5th, 1920.

R. M. Wolvin, Esq.,
President, Dominion Coal Company, Limited,
D. H. McDougall, Esq.,
President, Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co.,
Limited.
D. H. McDougall, Esq.,
Vice-President, Acadia Coal Company, Ltd.

Gentlemen,

Replying to your letter of even date with enclosed memo looking toward a wage agreement covering the period from November 1st, 1920, to November 30, 1921, beg to state that we accept the provisions of the proposed agreement as a settlement, subject to the approval of the members of District No. 26, U.M.W. of A.

We are respectfully yours,

On behalf of District No. 26, U.M.W. of A.

ROBERT BAXTER,
President.

J. B. McLACHLAN,
Secretary.

On behalf of the International Union
U.M.W. of A.

JOHN P. WHITE.

MEMO RE CONFERENCE BETWEEN CERTAIN
COLLIERY OPERATORS IN NOVA SCOTIA AND
REPRESENTATIVES OF THEIR EMPLOYEES.

Montreal, Can., Nov., 8th, 1920.

On invitation of the Department of Labour of Canada, representatives of the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited, and the Acadia Coal Company, Limited, met representatives of the United Mine Workers of America, District No. 26, at Montreal on October 20th and 21st for the purpose of considering means of overcoming wages and labour difficulties which had developed in that district and which had previously been made the subject of investigation and report by a Royal Commission during the months of July, August and September preceding. Those present at the conference were as follows: R. M. Wolvin, President, E. P. Merrill, General Manager, and H. J. McCann, Assistant General Manager, of the

Dominion Coal Company, Limited, D. H. McDougall, President, and A. S. McNeil, Superintendent of Mines, of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company Limited, D. H. McDougall, Vice President of the Acadia Coal Company, Limited, Robert Baxter, President, and J. B. McLachlan, Secretary-Treasurer, of District No. 26, United Mine Workers of America. The Department of Labour was represented by Mr. Gerald N. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister. Mr. E. McG. Quirk, Chairman of the Royal Commission, also attended on invitation.

The meetings on October 20th and 21st were without definite result, it being the desire of the labour representatives that an adjournment should be made to permit of the attendance of a representative of the international headquarters of their labour organization. The conference was accordingly adjourned till November 3rd when the discussions were resumed, Mr. John P. White, of Cleveland, Ohio, former president of the United Mine Workers of America, attending on behalf of the international headquarters. The conference was continued until November 8th. Discussions showed that both sides concerned were unwilling to accept the findings of the Royal Commission. After canvassing the situation from every angle, recognising the importance of industrial peace in the coal fields at this time and with a full knowledge on both sides that the agreement of January 1920 was still in effect, it was deemed expedient in the interests of peace and harmony that something should be done to improve the existing labour situation. The representatives of the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company, Limited, Acadia Coal Company, Limited, each submitted the following as its final offer:—

Tonnage rates to be increased 10c. per ton over present schedules.

All datal hands to be advanced 55c. per day above present schedule rates.

All local contract rates to be advanced 12½ per cent, over those in existence at the present time.

This agreement when approved by the members of District 26, United Mine Workers of America, to become effective from the first of November 1920, to November 30th, 1921, both sides to agree to meet in Halifax twenty days before the expiration of this agreement for the purpose of arranging a new understanding.

The following provisions were also agreed to by the representatives of the companies and the men for inclusion in the new agreement which is to supersede the existing agreements, namely:—

MANAGEMENT OF MINES.

The right to hire and discharge, the management of the mine and the direction of the working forces are vested exclusively in the company, and the United Mine Workers of America shall not abridge this right. However, the company agrees not to discharge employees or refuse work to applicants on account of, or because of, their affiliation with the United Mine Workers of America.

Employees shall perform such work as the management may direct.

HOURS OF LABOUR.

Hours of labour to be in accordance with the provisions of the agreement of February 21st, 1919, in this respect, as follows:—

The collieries will commence to hoist coal at 7 a.m. at which time all the men must be in the mine.

The day's work will cease at 3 o'clock, when all arrangements will be available for conveying the men to the surface.

The surface men around the bankhead and screens associated with the handling of coal are to be on duty between the hours of 7 a.m. and 3 p.m. and for a short time after, if necessary, for the purpose of attending to such duties as will facilitate their own work, such time not to exceed a half hour.

The standard of other surface labour around the collieries to be from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m., with half an hour for dinner.

Where continuous attendance is required the shifts will be eight hours instead of twelve both surface and underground.

NO STOPPAGE OF WORK.

No stoppage of work shall take place owing to any dispute arising at any mine under the jurisdiction of District No. 26, except for refusal of employers to pay wages on the regular pay-day without satisfactory explanation, or danger to life and limb.

It is distinctly understood that no other grievance shall be considered where men suspend work to enforce adjustment and employees striking in violation of contract shall not be sustained in such course. The international organization and District No. 26 officials guarantee the fulfillment of this agreement and pledge their co-operation and support in every legitimate way to maintain and encourage increased output.

DUTIES AND LIMITATIONS OF MINE COMMITTEE.

The duties of the mine committee shall be confined to the adjustment of disputes between the mine official and any of the members of the United Mine Workers of America working in and around the mines arising out of this agreement or any local agreement made in connection therewith where the mine official and said miner or mine labourer have failed to agree. Therefore, the matter in dispute shall be referred to the district executive of the U. M. W. of A. and the District Superintendent of the company and the higher officials. In the event of their failure to settle the matter it shall be referred to arbitration and the majority decision shall be final and binding upon all concerned. If within ten days the representatives of the operators and miners fail to agree upon an arbitrator then the selection of an arbitrator shall be made by the Prime Minister of Nova Scotia who shall make such selection within ten days and such selection shall be final, miners to continue to work from the inception until the final adjustment.

FUNERALS.

It is recommended that the operators' and miners' executive draft a suitable rule to govern the operation of the mines in the event of fatal accidents and funerals.

HOUSING.

Housing and rentals are not a part of this contract. However, we recognize the necessity of improving the housing conditions in the mining centres but would respectfully refer the subject back to the management and those who may be affected and recommend that in looking toward betterments in improved housing conditions that where substantial improvements and extensive repairs are requested by the occupants and the

same are made that such rental charges covering such substantial improvements and extensive repairs be mutually agreed to between the officials of the company and the parties affected.

PRICE OF MINERS' COAL

It is recognized that the price charged the miners for house coal has not been in keeping With the cost of production and it is felt that in future the price to the miner for his own use must be considerably advanced and for this reason the price where it is less is fixed at \$2.25 per ton at the mine or coal yard. Where it is necessary to transport the coal from the mining centres over a railway in order to make delivery the cost of said transportation shall be added to the above price.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING DECEMBER, 1920

THREE strikes, involving 725 employees were reported as having commenced during December. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 10 strikes, involving about 1,554 workpeople. The total time loss on account of industrial disputes was estimated at 14,654 working days, as compared with 23,442 in November, 1920, and 51,853 in December, 1919. The time loss occasioned by the three strikes which began in December was 3,000 working days, while

a loss of 11,654 is charged to the seven strikes that commenced prior to December. Termination was reported in the case of 3 strikes which commenced prior to December. The three strikes commencing during December terminated during the month, leaving the following four strikes affecting 379 workpeople on record on December 31:—loggers, Jackson Bay; plumbers and shoe workers, Montreal, and railway employees at Sydney.

Disputes by Industries

The following is a review of the disputes by industries in the order in which they appear in the statistical table. A brief summary is given of the more important strikes.

MINES, SMELTERS, QUARRIES, CLAY PRODUCTS, ETC.—The strike of coal miners in the Edmonton district terminated on December 6, the miners resuming work pending the award of a Con-

ciliation Board, appointed by the Department. About 500 employees in seven different companies were involved in this strike which commenced on November 22.

METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEYANCES.—The strike of railway employees at Sydney, for increased wages, remained unterminated at the end of the month.

CLOTHING.—One Company in Montreal was involved in a strike of about a week's duration. Its employees, numbering 200, struck against a reduction in wages. Work was resumed on December 15.

TEXTILES.—A dispute over working on a religious holiday resulted in a time-loss to about 500 employees at Three Rivers. The affair has been characterized as a "misunderstanding" and was adjusted in three days.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING DECEMBER, 1920

Industry or Occupation.	Particulars.	No. of employees affected.	Time loss in working days.
Strikes commencing prior to December, 1920			
LUMBERING— Loggers, Jackson Bay, B. C.	Commenced November 14. Men objected to being put on piece-work. Unterminated.	60	1,560
MINES, SMELTERS, QUARRIES, CLAY PRODUCTS, ETC.— Coal miners, Edmonton, Alta.	Commenced November 20. For increased wages. Men returned to work pending an application for a Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Work resumed December 6	450	1,800
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION— Plumbers, Montreal, Que.	Commenced October 4. For increased wages. Unterminated.	150	3,900
METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEYANCES— Moulders, Collingwood, Ont.	Commenced June 2. For increased wages. Information received in the Department indicates employment conditions no longer affected.		
Plumbers, steamfitters and sheet metal workers Vancouver, B.C.	Commenced October 4. For increased wages. Information received in the Department indicates employment conditions no longer affected.		
Railway employees, Sydney, N.S.	Commenced November 22. For increased wages and improved working conditions. Unterminated.	150	3,900
CLOTHING— Shoe workers, Montreal, Que.	Commenced November 8. Against reduction in wages. Unterminated.	19	494
Strikes commencing during December, 1920			
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING— Lithographers, Ottawa, Ont.	Locked out December 6. Demanded an increased bonus. Settled by negotiations; work resumed December 20.	25	300
CLOTHING— Clothing workers, Montreal, Que.	Commenced December 8. Against a decrease in wages. Settled by arbitration; work resumed December 15.	200	1,200
TEXTILES— Textile workers, Three Rivers, Que.	Commenced December 9. Objection to working on religious holiday. Work resumed December 13. The affair has been characterized as a "misunderstanding".	500	1,500

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING NOVEMBER, 1920

THE following details with regard to strikes and lockouts in the United Kingdom during November, 1920, based on returns from employers and workpeople, are taken from the December issue of the British *Labour Gazette*.

NUMBER, MAGNITUDE AND DURATION.—The number of trade disputes, involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in November was 60, as compared with 71 in the previous month, and 48 in November, 1919. In these new disputes nearly 15,000 workpeople were directly involved and about 1,000 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not parties to the disputes).

The dispute involving about 1,100,000 coal miners, etc., throughout Great Britain, which began in October, continued during the first few days of November. Particulars of this dispute were given in the November issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. In addition, about 22,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 75 other disputes which began before November and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The total number of disputes in progress in November was thus 136, involving about 1,138,000 workpeople, as compared with 1,200,000 workpeople involved in disputes in progress in October, 1920, and 98,000 in November, 1919.

CAUSES.—Of the 60 new disputes, 31, directly involving over 8,000 workpeople, arose on demands for advances in wages; 11, directly involving nearly 3,000 workpeople, on other wages questions; 10, directly involving nearly 3,000 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 8, directly involving over 1,000 workpeople, on other questions.

RESULTS.—Of the disputes in progress in November, settlements have been effected in the case of 27 new disputes, directly involving nearly 9,000 work-

people, and 23 old disputes, directly involving over 13,000 workpeople. Of these disputes, 8, directly involving about 1,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 19, directly involving about 8,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 23, directly involving about 13,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 16 disputes, directly involving nearly 3,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The following table classifies the disputes by groups of trades:—

Groups of Trades	Number of Disputes			Number of Workpeople involved in all disputes in November.	Aggregate loss of working days during November.
	Started before November 1st.	Started in November	Total		
Building.....	14	5	19	5,000	88,000
Mining and Quarrying.....	10	6	16	1,106,000	3,327,000
Metal Engineering and Shipbuilding.....	18	14	32	6,000	72,000
Textile.....	10	4	14	2,000	20,000
Transport.....	4	10	14	14,000	79,000
Other Trades.....	16	15	31	3,000	35,000
Local Authority Service.....	4	6	10	2,000	10,000
Total, Nov., 1920...	76	60	136	1,138,000	3,631,000
Total, Oct., 1920...	93	71	164	1,200,000	13,474,000
Total, Nov., 1919...	65	48	113	† 98,000	* 1,907,000

* Revised figures.

† Exclusive of the coal strike.

Of the 3,631,000 working days lost in November by all disputes in progress about 3,545,000 were lost by disputes which began before November and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, and about 86,000 by disputes which began in the month.

CANADA'S PROGRAMME FOR MEETING UNEMPLOYMENT

(a) Address by Minister of Labour delivered before Members of the American Association for Labour Legislation. (b) Letter from Minister of Labour to Hon. Walter Rollo, Minister of Labour for Ontario.

THE Honourable G. D. Robertson received early in December a request from Dr. J. B. Andrews, Secretary of the American Association for Labour Legislation, to address the members of that body at its annual meeting to be held in New York, December 29-30, on the subject "Canada's Programme for

Meeting Unemployment", and the Minister promised compliance with this request. The meeting of the Association took place in the Astor Hotel, New York, on the dates indicated. Senator Robertson's address was delivered on the afternoon of December 30, and was as follows:—

Canada's Programme for Meeting Unemployment

The Secretary has allotted to me the task of addressing this Association upon the subject of "Canada's programme for meeting unemployment."

If what we have tried to do in Canada indicates to you poor management, I will, as Minister of Labour for Canada, be in the embarrassing position of having to assume the responsibility for having failed to properly cope with the situation. If, on the other hand, some of the steps taken and results obtained seem to merit commendation, let it be clearly understood that it is due to the admirable spirit of co-operation displayed and practised by all of our citizens in dealing with an important problem of national concern.

The population of the United States is approximately twelve times that of Canada, therefore our plans and accomplishments in Canada may seem insignificant to this audience, unless the difference in population is borne in mind.

Our Federal Government gave serious attention to the question of organizing to cope with unemployment early in 1918, knowing that when the European war ended the re-establishment of our soldiers and civilian war workers would be a gigantic task. In June, 1918, every person over sixteen years of age resident in Canada was required to register,

showing their age, nationality, occupation, etc. The male population over sixteen in Canada at that time was 2,656,549. About 200,000 men and 60,000 women were engaged in war work in Canada, in addition to 350,000 men overseas under arms and in hospitals in various stages of convalescence.

These facts give one an idea of the task confronting us when it came to re-establishing in civil life over half a million men in a country where the total male population, including those to be absorbed, was less than three and one-quarter million.

In 1918, legislation was passed by the Federal Parliament empowering the Federal Department of Labour to organize and carry on a Government employment service, in co-operation with the Provincial authorities. Regulations were drafted applicable to the needs and the service was established. The Provincial Governments opened offices where necessary, adopted the Federal Government's general regulations, and both shared equally in the cost of maintenance. Some 90 free employment offices were established throughout Canada, in all cities, beginning in March, 1919. During the first 15 months of their existence over 600,000 persons

we placed in positions, without cost to the employer or workman, and at a cost to the Government of less than one-half the amount per person that was formerly paid by the individual as commission to the private employment agent. Five Provinces have, by legislation, abolished private employment agencies and others have substantially reduced the number of licences issued. Another Province purposes shortly to abolish private employment offices altogether. Offices in each Province report to a Provincial Superintendent and a telegraph synopsis of labour supply and requirements is wired daily to the Federal clearing house. By this clearing house system a surplus supply of labour in one locality or Province can readily be transferred to another where it is in demand. Without this connecting link, unemployed labour would exist in one locality and a demand for labour in another, without either the unemployed workman or the employer desiring labour knowing where their needs could be met. Special rates were arranged and are still in effect whereby a workman sent to employment over a hundred miles distant travels at reduced rates on railways, on presentation of a certificate from a Government employment office, showing destination and indicating that the bearer is sent by the employment office. More than 30,000 men have been placed in employment at distant points who could not have been provided with employment within the territory served by an individual office. Neither does this include the annual harvest excursion from Eastern Canada to the Western prairies.

Another good service worthy of mention is that much skilled labour of a particular kind which employers have asked to import from Europe or elsewhere, has been located in Canada and supplied locally through our clearing house service. During 1920 applications to import some five thousand skilled workers of various sorts, under contract, were received by our Immigration Department from employers, who could not obtain the labour required locally.

The Immigration Department first refers such requests to the Department of Labour, and importation is authorized only when requirements cannot be filled in Canada. As a result, only in 770 cases was it necessary to go outside of Canada to fill the requirements. Our present unemployment problem is, therefore, easier than it would have been had these precautions not been taken.

The Employment Service also served a useful purpose during the winter of 1919-1920 when the Federal Government rendered aid by way of cash gratuities to unemployed returned soldiers. Each was required to register at one of the 90 employment offices and was only entitled to aid on presentation of a certificate that employment was unobtainable. It was estimated that 45 million dollars would be necessary to meet this situation, but, largely owing to this precautionary measure against abuse, the amount actually disbursed was less than five million.

During the summer of 1920, every man in Canada willing to work had employment. In October indications of serious contraction in business appeared; not until December, however, was there any substantial amount of unemployment in Canada. To-day there is less than on the same date of 1913-1914.

The Federal Government is carrying on works of various sorts to aid in providing employment, appropriations for this work aggregating a substantial number of millions. Provincial and municipal authorities are also doing considerable in the same direction. Private employers have been urged and many have adopted the policy of reducing hours of work or the number of days per week, rather than reduce the staff.

Finally, the Government has said that whenever emergency relief is necessary, to care for people who cannot be employed, the necessity for and extent of relief must be determined by municipal authorities, and that the Federal Government will pay one-third of the money so disbursed, provided

relief is given only on presentation of a certificate from our employment service indicating that the bearer has applied for but could not be given employment.

An appropriate form of certificate was last week furnished to each of the 90 employment offices in Canada, which certificate will be given to applicants for whom employment cannot be obtained; they will present this certificate to the proper municipal authorities, who are to be the sole judges as to the necessity for and extent of relief. The municipal authorities will endorse on the reverse side of the certificate the amount disbursed, which the applicant also acknowledges receipt of; the certificate is then returned to our employment offices and becomes a voucher, showing the amount disbursed by the municipality and the amount received by the applicant, thereby amply protecting the Federal Government and the public funds.

If ever a system of unemployment insurance is adopted in Canada, the employment service will undoubtedly be the instrument used in administration.

Our Purchasing Commission, which supervises the buying of Government supplies, is kept posted by our Director of Employment Service when a particular industry is slack so that orders can be placed where employment is most needed.

Our population and industries are of course small indeed as compared with this great country, but this fact only seemed to intensify the need of a Government employment service, because of the great distances and comparatively limited opportunities for employment in many localities.

In May, 1919, the Federal Parlia-

ment imposed an excise tax on luxuries purchased in Canada, with a view to restricting extravagance. The result was that our people confined purchases largely to range of prices below the taxable limit. Prices immediately began to decline; retailers curtailed purchases of fancy goods as demand fell off and are now in an infinitely better position to re-stock at reasonable prices instead of being loaded up with goods purchased at prices existing a few months ago. The luxury tax, having served the purpose intended, was abolished on December 20th, 1920, except on liquors and a few other things. Already business is showing an improvement. Manufacturers are increasing output which, in turn, is absorbing labour and will substantially aid in reducing the number of unemployed in the country.

There is sure to be a big demand for skilled and unskilled labour in the building trades this coming year if not strangled by further increased wage demands. Building cannot, however, go on extensively if construction costs are to be further increased. Much, therefore, depends on the successful adjustment of wage rates for the new year.

A number of our Provinces have enacted legislation fixing minimum wage rates for women; others are contemplating similar action. Ontario has recently, by legislation, provided pensions for mothers with dependents, and the law is in operation.

It would be manifestly improper for me to suggest to this Association as to legislation desirable or applicable to United States conditions, therefore have tried to relate, in simple words, what we have done in Canada in dealing with labour problems there. Should our experience suggest anything to you that would seem useful, I shall feel both honoured and pleased with having had the opportunity of presenting them.

Letter of Minister of Labour to Hon. Walter Rollo, Minister of Labour for Ontario.

THE policy of the Dominion Government with regard to unemployment was announced on December 14 by the Honourable G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labour, in the following letter addressed to the Honourable Walter Rollo, Minister of Labour for Ontario.

Ottawa, December 14, 1920.

Dear Mr. Rollo:

I beg to refer to our conversation of last week respecting unemployment. The views I then expressed have been since submitted to my colleagues of the Federal Government and have been approved. I communicate with you for the purpose of placing them in written form.

The situation should be met to the utmost possible extent by the provision of work instead of the provision of relief. In this respect the Federal Government is doing and will continue to do the utmost within its power consistent with the authority granted it by Parliament. As respects Toronto as to which our conversation had special reference, the Government will complete the two Government ships at the Dominion shipyards, proceeding with the work forthwith. The contract for the engines for these vessels has also been placed in that city. This will give employment to something like four hundred men, who, so far as practicable, shall be taken from the city. It has also been decided to continue the Welland Canal construction work throughout the winter. The furtherance of other projects as well is under consideration.

The Government has taken up with large employers of labour the great desirability of doing everything within their power to aid, and I am glad to see evidences of the success of our efforts. The manufacturers in Toronto have, I believe, adopted as a general policy the practice of reducing working time instead of reducing staffs. I feel sure the

provincial and municipal authorities will join in to provide a substantial amount of employment and in this way the situation should be materially relieved. Every possible effort should be made to avoid the necessity of any other form of relief.

Should, however, the emergency relief measures become necessary by reason of utterly unavoidable shortage of employment, the Federal Government is willing to co-operate on the following basis:

The organization for determining where relief must go and for distributing the same shall be provided by the municipal authorities, and in each case before relief is given and as relief is continued a certificate must be obtained from the Government employment service, showing that the applicant cannot be given employment. The general system and details and the safeguards adopted must be approved by or on behalf of the Federal Government. If this is done the Federal Government is willing to contribute, in places where relief on any substantial scale appears to be necessary, one-third of the amount actually disbursed on this relief provided the other two-thirds is either paid by the municipality or paid by the municipality and the province jointly.

In this connection I may again emphasize what I stated to you personally, that in normal times these problems are dealt with wholly locally. The Government of Canada, however, under present circumstances, feels justified in co-operating to the extent set out above. It is in some degree correct that the numbers of the unemployed at the present time are increased by reason of the general contraction in industrial activity following upon a period of abnormal prices during the war.

Under extraordinary circumstances the Federal Government has co-operated as well at other times in the provision of relief, notably in respect

of those in need on account of drought conditions in portions of Western Canada. In such cases of course the local authorities have joined in the sharing of the burden.

The above is, necessarily, as you can understand, a statement of general policy.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) G. D. ROBERTSON,
Minister of Labour.

Action being taken

Following the receipt of the above communication, the Ontario Government indicated its eagerness to co-operate on the proposed programme, and in Toronto and Hamilton the necessary organization for granting relief has already been completed. Steps have also been taken by the Government to secure the co-operation of other provinces and municipalities.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE COUNCIL OF CANADA

A MEETING of the Executive of the Employment Service Council of Canada was held at Ottawa on December 27-29 last. The following members were present: Messrs. W. B. MacCoy, K.C., chairman, J. A. Bowman, vice chairman; Arthur Martel, representing the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; E. Blake Robertson, representing the Canadian Manufacturers' Association; and Bryce M. Stewart, of the Department of Labour, secretary. There were also present various other members of the Council including Frank Hawkins, representing the Canadian Lumbermen's Association; H. C. Hudson, representing the Province of Ontario; T. A. Stevenson, representing the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment; C. C. MacNeill, representing the Great War Veterans' Association.

At the request of the Chairman those present indicated employment conditions as they had found them. Mr. Howard, of the Department of Labour, stated that there was considerable unemployment at Halifax, St. John and Sydney in the Maritime provinces. The municipality of St. John had drafted a programme of public works to relieve the situation. He reported that the number of unemployed in Prince Edward Island was growing daily, and workers were leaving the island to seek work on the mainland. He was advised by Mr. Ainey, of the Quebec Employment Ser-

vice, that although the situation was considered to be very bad, particularly in Montreal, charitable organizations in that city reported fewer applications for relief than might be expected under the circumstances. Mr. Hudson estimated there were about 17,000 unemployed in Toronto. At a meeting of citizens presided over by the Mayor of Toronto a committee had been appointed which was co-operating with the Toronto offices of the Employment Service and functioning to some extent as an Advisory council although not officially recognized as such. Mr. Stevenson stated that conditions in British Columbia were serious. Practically all the logging camps and saw mills were closed, and other industries were reducing staffs and cutting wages. He estimated that between 6,000 and 8,000 men were out of work in Vancouver. The City Council had voted \$100,000 for relief work, and the Provincial Government had appropriated a like sum for public works. He said that unemployment was not at all serious in Alberta. The building trades were quiet in Edmonton and Calgary, but on the whole employment in that province was no worse than in previous winters. In Saskatchewan conditions were much the same as in Alberta. In Manitoba there was a good deal of unemployment particularly in Winnipeg, due largely to the cessation of operations in the lumber camps of

Northern Ontario and Manitoba. Mr. Hawkins stated that in the lumbering industry most firms were continuing logging operations on as large a scale as possible, but the prospects were not good. The future was uncertain and credit was hard to obtain. Some firms had already been obliged to cease operations for the year. It had been reported that some firms had reduced wages, but in some cases it was necessary to do so, or cease operations altogether.

Various resolutions on unemployment passed at the last session of the Employment Service Council were read and discussed. These appeared in the October issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, on page 1356. The first resolution expressed approval of an agreement made between the Governments of Canada and of the United Kingdom with regard to immigrant labour and recommended that the agreement be made more effective by providing that labour could only be recruited from the United Kingdom for employment in Canada only under the supervision of the British Ministry of Labour. Mr. Robertson stated that the recent order-in-council raising the money qualification of immigrants was quite in keeping with this resolution. The second resolution approved the principles of restriction of overtime and reduction of hours of labour in slack periods, rather than reduction of permanent working forces. Mr. Robertson reported that the terms of this resolution had been brought to the attention of members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and that in nearly every instance where it was necessary to curtail output manufacturers were reducing working hours before considering reductions in working forces. These resolutions were submitted to the Minister of Labour on December 28. The Minister's attention was drawn particularly to the recommendations in the resolutions with reference to: (1) making more effective the agreement between the Governments of Canada and the United Kingdom concerning the recruiting of labour; (2) approving the prin-

ciples of restriction of overtime and reduction of hours in slack periods, and (3) the adoption of a plan of unemployment insurance. With reference to the last recommendation the Minister stated that the question of unemployment insurance had been the subject of inquiry in the Department of Labour and a good deal of information had been collected which would be available for the next National Industrial Conference. A board for the investigation of unemployment insurance, which had been requested, had not been appointed in view of the fact that moneys were not available for it. With reference to the recommendation urging reservation of government work of a non-urgent character for periods of depression the Minister stated that something had already been done. A recommendation in favour of the establishment of advisory councils or committees in connection with the employment offices was approved by the Minister. It was pointed out that in the agreement between the Dominion and Provincial Governments under the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, the Department of Labour had made it a condition that these councils should be established in cities of 25,000 population or over. With reference to the recommendation that commercial employment agencies be abolished, the Committee outlined the progress that had been made in their elimination and referred to the fact that some provinces hesitated to bring legislation for this purpose into effect because adjacent provinces were not likely to do so. With reference to establishing a special employment service for handicapped workers, the Minister expressed the view that special facilities for this class should be established in localities where the volume of work was such as to justify this step. He also expressed the same view with regard to the establishment of employment offices for teachers and other professional workers. A recommendation approving an extensive study of the harvest labour problem was discussed, and there was a general agreement that

such a step might lead to more satisfactory methods of supplying harvest labour demands. The other recommendations of the Council were formally presented without comment, not having any direct bearing on the problem of unemployment.

After the interview with the Minister of Labour the Committee discussed the details of the programme which they had submitted. The following statement suggesting the duties of Provincial Advisory Councils for submission to the provincial authorities was prepared:

1. To make recommendations to the Minister of the province with regard to general policy in such matters as the number and type of offices to be established, the location, premises and equipment of such offices, qualifications for positions in the provincial employment service, training of personnel, zoning of the province and publicity.

2. To advise on the organization of the provincial employment service including appointments of the persons in charge of local offices, changes in such appointments, and generally to promote efficiency in its administration.

3. To advise on the bringing into or sending out of the province by the provincial employment service any considerable body of labour.

4. To secure the co-operation of provincial organizations of employers and employees in the use of the employment Service.

5. To consider methods and devise plans for preventing and alleviating unemployment in the province and to enlist the co-operation of provincial organizations of employers, employees, the provincial authorities and other interested persons and organizations in the promotion of such plans.

The following suggested statement of duties for local Advisory Councils was also proposed:

1. To make recommendations with regard to location, premises, alterations, and equipment of the local employment office and with regard to the establishment of new divisions.

2. To advise on the organization of the local offices including appointments and changes in staff, the business hours, and in general to promote efficiency in its administration.

3. To advise on the bringing into or sending out of the locality by the local employment office of any considerable body of labour.

4. To secure the co-operation of employers and employees in the use of the local office, and to investigate complaints.

5. To recommend plans for advertising the work of the local office.

6. To appoint sub-committees for junior, handicap, and professional and business work and for such other matters as may be deemed advisable.

7. To consider methods and devise plans for the prevention and alleviation of unemployment in the locality, and to enlist the co-operation of employers and employees, the municipal authorities and other interested persons or organizations in the promotion of such plans.

A resolution was adopted that private employers and government departments, municipal, provincial and federal, be requested to spread available employment among the normal staff by short time rather than by releasing employees, and by the elimination of all overtime. A resolution was also carried that the various bodies represented urge the Ontario and Quebec Governments to abolish private employment agencies.

With regard to special sections of the employment service for handicapped workers and professional and business employees it was agreed that the Executive Committee should request the Minister to urge upon provincial governments the establishment of divisions for these classes in cities where the volume of business warranted such a step.

Discussions were held with officers of various departments of the Government with reference to special aspects of the problem of unemployment and measures for relieving the situation. The questions of immigration from Great Britain and employment on public works received especial consideration. A sub-committee of the Executive was authorized to take up with the Public Works and other Government Departments the matter of public works for the relief of the present unemployment. A resolution was passed that, when possible, disabled returned soldiers should be given preference in connection with vacancies in the Civil Service notified to the Employment Service by the Civil Service Commission.

TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA ON UNEMPLOYMENT

ON January 3 the Executive Council of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada issued a circular to its affiliated unions on the unemployment situation. It is stated in the circular that whether the volume of unemployment is greater or not than in 1914 and preceding years the distress is more serious owing to the fact that wages generally have a lower purchasing power than in previous years and in most cases are completely absorbed in maintaining ordinary standards of living during periods of employment, causing distress in an ever increasing number of cases immediately employment ceases.

The unemployment problem is considered under three phases: (1) temporary relief; (2) provision of work to eliminate the present unemployment; (3) measures to cope effectually with future unemployment. With regard to the first, the policy of the Government as to relief measures as set forth by the Minister of Labour in the preceding article is outlined, and the members of the affiliated unions are asked to co-operate in the efficient carrying out of these measures.

With regard to the provision of work to eliminate the present unemployment, the Executive Council urge the members: (a) to impress upon all employers in their respective districts the absolute necessity of retaining as many workers as possible in their employment by a reduction of hours, and to make public the actions of employers who use this period of depression to lengthen the hours of work and decrease the wages accordingly; (b) in co-operation with other associations and societies to bring pressure to bear locally for the immediate commencement of sewers, public buildings and other municipal works; (c) to forward to their local member of the Provincial House and to

the Premier of the Province resolutions urging upon the Provincial Government to undertake road work, the clearing of bush land, construction of public buildings, etc.; (d) to take similar action with the Dominion Government. Stress was laid on the necessity of urging all public authorities to limit the hours of work on undertakings started to relieve unemployment to not more than eight per day.

The members of trade unions are also advised: (a) to register at the nearest employment office immediately they are out of work so that the actual state of unemployment might be known; (b) not to leave their home town for employment in another district unless a position really awaits them and unless they would not displace workers already there; (c) to press for the immediate formation of advisory councils to the employment offices as provided for in the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act.

With regard to measures for the prevention of future unemployment, the Executive Council announces that they will prepare recommendations to submit to the Dominion Government and other authorities. As the basis for future action the following suggestions are made: (a) Creation of a state employment insurance fund by assessments on industries similar to the methods adopted with provincial compensation funds, this to be administered under the authority of the Dominion Government. Payments from this fund to be made to those unemployed and those under-employed. Without entering into further details Provincial and Dominion Governments should contribute towards this fund at least the cost of its administration; (b) the completion of the machinery of Dominion, Provincial

and local Employment Councils on Employment and Unemployment; (c) the collection of statistics as to projected work and needed supplies by all public authorities in order that this might be carried out on the advice of

these councils when private enterprise fails to provide work; (d) alterations to the immigration and alien labour laws so as to prevent the flooding of Canada by workers induced to come here, often under misrepresentation.

THE TECHNICAL EDUCATION ACT IN OPERATION

THE enactment of the Technical Education Act by the Dominion Parliament in July, 1919, has given a decided impetus to educational work in all provinces and the next few years should witness a decided development. Every province has now made a good start, but it is realized that if Canada is to keep up in the commercial race the technical school accommodation must be increased in the next ten years at least to equality with the present high school accommodation. The following general outline of the main purposes of the Act will be of interest.

Purpose of the Act

"Technical Education," as defined in the Act, "means and includes any form of vocational technical or industrial education or instruction approved by agreement between the Minister of Labour and the Government of any province as being necessary or desirable to aid in promoting industry and the mechanical trades, and to increase the earning capacity, efficiency and productive power of those employed therein." According to this definition, technical education may include any form of education or training which will fit a boy or girl for useful employment in any chosen vocation. The chosen vocation may be in the field of manufacturing, engineering, commerce, trade, fisheries, agriculture, home-making, professions, etc. "Technical" and "industrial" are thus included in "vocational" education. The latter term, being the most comprehensive and the one generally used in the United States, will in

future be used to include all work to be promoted under the provisions of the Act.

While the above definition of technical education is very broad and comprehensive, it was clearly not intended that the Act should provide assistance for work already organized or established. Consequently the work to be promoted under the provisions of the Act has been limited to vocational education which has not been provided for except in a minor degree. The vocations for which education and training have been established are: (1) the professions (involving a degree), (2) teaching (elementary and high school), (3) agriculture—a federal grant has been given for this work. In accordance with the above, all work of college grade (courses leading to a degree), the training of nurses, the training of teachers for elementary and high schools, and agricultural education have been excluded from the benefits of the Act. The work of the elementary schools and the academic courses in high schools, including manual training, are excluded because they are not vocational, and secondly because they have been long established and provided for.

With the above noted classes of education work eliminated, the field for vocational training is fairly well defined.

Character of the Training

The Act does not provide for any specific kind of education or training. The character of the work is to be determined by federal-provincial agreement.

In view of the fact that the Act was fundamentally based on the recommendations of the Royal Commission appointed in 1910, the report of the Commission was looked to for guidance on this question. According to the recommendations of the Commission "the aims of industrial training and technical education" should be:—

1. The preservation of health and the vigour of life.
2. The formation of good habits.
3. The development of the sense of duty and responsibility.
4. The preparation of the body, mind and spirit for following some useful occupation.
5. The cultivation of the mental powers, the acquisition of knowledge and the development of the scientific spirit with reference to the occupation.
6. The promotion of goodwill, and desire and ability to co-operate with others.
7. The maintenance of standards and ideals.

There are those who would restrict the work of technical education to such instruction or training as would improve the efficiency of the boy or girl as a productive machine. The adoption of such a policy would create an army of slaves instead of an army of happy, industrious citizens. It has, therefore, been decided that the aims of vocational education in Canada shall, as far as possible, be those laid down by the Commission. On this basis the dominant purpose of any course of vocational education shall be to train for citizenship, the fitting for useful employment being regarded as the crowning element in the educational system. Before starting on a definite course of vocational training, the pupil should be aided and encouraged in finding his own aptitudes and in selecting a vocation for which his native ability is best suited. In accordance with the aims set forth above, emphasis should be placed on the development of character and ability to

co-operate with others. This involves the development in the individual of goodwill toward others, loyalty to the community, and a definite sense of responsibility for the maintenance and improvement of organized society.

Provisions of Federal-Provincial Agreements under the Act

The Act provides that each province taking advantage of its provisions must enter into an agreement with the Minister of Labour defining the conditions under which the Federal Government agrees to share dollar for dollar in the expense of promoting technical or vocational education. Agreements for the present year have been completed with all the provinces. The terms of the agreements differ only in minor details and embody the following provisions:—

1. Technical education is limited to vocational education or instruction which is supplementary to and distinct from the general educational system of the province. Vocational day classes are only for persons fourteen years of age and over and evening classes for those over fifteen.

2. Religious or privately owned schools do not benefit under the Act nor do agricultural schools for which a special grant is provided by the Dominion Government.

3. The only expenditures on vocational education which the Federal Government will share with the provinces are:—

- (a) Purchase of rental of lands, buildings, furnishings and equipment.

- (b) Travelling expenses and salaries of administrative staff and expenses incidental to administration.

- (c) Teachers' salaries and expenses of teacher-training.

4. Each province shall furnish the Minister with a monthly statement of the work done, and a half yearly financial statement showing the expenditures under the agreement.

5. The approval of the Minister is necessary before grants can be made in connection with the purchase or erection of buildings, extensions and equipment.
6. The Minister or his appointee has the right to inspect any work coming within the terms of the agreement and he

- may withhold payment of the grant if the work is not satisfactory.
7. The Province shall provide for adequate teacher-training, as soon as possible, and shall furnish such others officers as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act.
8. Agreements are to be renewed each year dating from April first.

THE PROGRESS OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN CANADA

THE extent of the progress that has already been made in vocational education in Canada up to June of last year, is indicated by the accompanying table showing the number of vocational schools, teachers and pupils, in each province.

The size of the schools is indicated by the fact that the average number of pupils for each is 436 and the average number of teachers 13. This gives an average of 33 pupils for each teacher, but must not be taken as indicating the size of the average class. Some of the

evening classes consisted of only three or four pupils, while others were so large that they were divided into two and three groups or sections attending on different evenings.

British Columbia and Alberta are the only provinces providing instruction by correspondence and these classes are confined to those engaged in mining. Nova Scotia formerly conducted correspondence courses for miners but these were discontinued during the war.

The facts that the evening schools outnumber the day schools by three to

VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND PUPILS IN CANADA.

Year ending June 30th, 1920.

Province	Number of Schools				Number of Teachers				Pupils Enrolled			
	Day	Evening	Day and evening	Total	Day	Evening	Correspondence Dept.	Total	Day	Evening	Correspondence	Total
British Columbia...	4	6	4	14	56	99	1	156	990	2,448	83	3,521
Alberta.....	2	10	3	15	41	62	2	105	1,099	1,557	124	2,580
Saskatchewan.....	0	1	0	1	2	21	0	23	55	411	0	466
Manitoba.....	3	0	4	7	33	85	0	118	1,159	1,888	0	3,047
Ontario.....	1	38	13	52	183	931	0	1,114	4,505	37,370	0	41,875
Quebec.....	2	15	4	21	64	*85	0	149	650	4,723	0	5,373
New Brunswick....	0	2	1	3	5	23	0	28	54	†300	0	854
Nova Scotia.....	0	26	0	26	0	117	0	117	0	2,830	0	2,830
P. E. Island.....	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	12	98	29	139	384	1,423	3	1,810	8,512	51,827	207	60,546

* Approximate. † Returns incomplete.

one and the attendance of the former is over six times that of the latter, seems to indicate that the demand is for classes for adults and those who have discontinued their education in order to take up remunerative employment; but when the fact is considered that only about ten per cent of the public school children enter high schools, the only conclusion to be arrived at is that there is an urgent need for more day schools to prevent this flooding of the labour market with unskilled juvenile workers who must take advantage of evening classes in order to complete their elementary education and qualify themselves for semi-skilled employment.

Recent Important Advances

Since June of last year further important advances have been made in the development of technical education in Canada, particularly in the provinces of Prince Edward Island and British Columbia. The scope of the work of the Toronto Technical School has also been extended and a system of vocational guidance for pupils of the public schools of Toronto has been inaugurated.

FIRST VOCATIONAL SCHOOL FOR PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The opening on December 3 at Charlottetown, P. E. I., of the Provincial Agricultural and Technical School marked the inauguration of a new departure in the educational system of Prince Edward Island. The school was officially opened by His Honour Lieut.-Governor McKinnon. Principal Vernon Crockett occupied the chair, and short addresses were given by Premier Bell, Prof. L. W. Gill, Director of Technical Education for the Dominion, Hon. W. M. Lea, Commissioner of Agriculture, and Mr. R. H. Rogers, Chief Superintendent of Education for Prince Edward Island. This new school, recently organized by the province in conjunction with the Technical Education Branch of the Department of Labour, is primarily for the education of farmers' sons over

fourteen who have some inclination to remain on the farm, but is suitable for farmers of any age. The course covers two winter periods of twenty weeks each and has been formulated to reach the following objectives: (1) To give the largest amount of information and training in practical farming in the shortest possible time; (2) to train the farmer how to solve his own problems and increase his net returns; (3) to unfold to him the many opportunities on the farm and the possibilities of rural life; (4) to stimulate him for the filling of a more useful place in the social and economic life of the community. The subjects to be taken up are as follows:

Day Classes: Farm Animals, Crops and Fertilizers, Farm Machinery and Engineering, Commercial English, Dairying, Farm Management, Civics, Horticulture, Poultry, Commercial Arithmetic, Farm Economics, Woodworking and Blacksmithing.

Evening Classes: Motor Mechanics, Mechanical Drawing, Wireless Telegraphy, English and Arithmetic.

Already the school has a day enrolment of thirty and a total in the evening classes of sixty-two. The hours are from 8.30 a.m. till 4 p.m., and each evening from 7.30 till 9.30. The staff consists of the following qualified instructors: Principal and instructor in English, Arithmetic and commercial subjects, Vernon Crockett; Animal Husbandry, Wm. Reid, B.S.A.; Field Husbandry, A. F. Hansuld, B.S.A.; Dairying, F. T. Morrow, Farm carpenter and engineer; Motor Mechanics, Henry Whitlock; Wireless Telegraphy, Capt. K. S. Rogers.

Although the only existing course not directly connected with farming is Wireless Telegraphy, it is hoped that the school will develop into a general agricultural and technical institution, and ample provision has been made for expansion. The number of courses is limited only by the demand for training and the available funds for expansion. The school is located in the Rena

Maclean Hospital Building, and provision has been made for a dormitory system to accommodate seventy-five students. If the school continues to meet with the success it has enjoyed at the outset, it is felt that Prince Edward Island will soon have a Technical School which will compare very favourably with any in the Dominion.

FIRST TECHNICAL SCHOOL FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

New Westminster has the distinction of being the first city in British Columbia to establish a technical school devoted entirely to vocational education. The T. J. Trapp Technical School, which is in the building that was formerly the New Westminster jail, was officially opened by Mr. Trapp, the veteran chairman of the school board, on December 17, and some 200 students have already been enrolled.

The principal, Mr. L. Lambert, is supported by an efficient staff of teachers, and instruction is provided in such subjects as architecture, designing, chemistry, machine shop practice, steam fitting, electricity, commercial subjects, English, mathematics, civics, household science, cooking and sewing. The school is a thoroughly modern, up-to-date technical school and reflects great credit on those men whose courage and unselfish public service have made it possible. It stands on five acres of well cultivated land, providing accommodation for agricultural work and good playgrounds.

Although this is the first purely technical school to be opened in British Columbia, it is not the only one providing instruction in technical and industrial subjects. The King Edward High School of Vancouver provides a four-year technical course for boys and a three-year household science course for girls. Evening industrial classes have been established in Victoria, Vancouver, North and South Vancouver, Chilliwack, Nanaimo, Fernie, Ocean Falls and Coal Creek, and approximately 1,900 students were in attendance at the close of the past school year. Correspondence courses

provide instruction for those engaged in mining, and commercial schools established in eight separate centres have an average attendance of nearly 700 pupils. British Columbia has for some time been fully alive to the need for vocational training and the opening of the new school shows that she intends to keep up with the demand.

RECENT TORONTO APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. T. Bengough has recently been appointed director of vocational guidance for public schools in Toronto. His appointment is evidence of the fact that Ontario is awake to the necessity of improving the existing elementary educational system. Mr. Bengough was formerly on the staff of the Canadian Senate, and was also secretary of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education which spent over two years investigating and reporting on technical education in Canada, United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Denmark and Switzerland.

The duties of the position as outlined by the Management Committee of the Board of Education are as follows:— (1) Collect and distribute information regarding available occupations and employments; (2) offer such counsel to the pupils of the Public schools as will enable them to plan intelligently for their vocational advancement and assist in placing them in occupations and employments; (3) secure and arrange for collections and exhibitions, illustrative of the occupations and employments open to pupils of the schools; (4) superintend trade talks and vocational visits; (5) keep the citizens informed of the objects and activities of the vocational department; (6) perform such other duties as may be assigned to him from time to time by the Board. The Director of Vocational Guidance is under the direction of the Management Committee. This appointment should do much to assist in administering the Adolescent Act by retaining the active interest of the pupils in school work and

by guiding all part-time students into the proper courses of study.

The addition of Mr. Frederick S. Challenger, one of Canada's most distinguished artists, and Mr. Alfred

Howells, one of the younger of the recognized English sculptors, to the staff of the Central Technical School at Toronto should add to that institution's reputation as one of the leading schools of its kind on the continent.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA IN 1918

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics has prepared a general review of the statistics of the manufacturing industries in the Dominion for the calendar year 1918, covering the operations of 35,797 establishments, located by provinces as follows: Ontario, 15,365, Quebec 10,540, Nova Scotia 2,125, British Columbia 1,786, Manitoba 1,444, Saskatchewan 1,422, New Brunswick

1,364, Alberta 1,252, Prince Edward Island 484, and the Yukon 15.

Principal Statistics of Industry

A table showing comparative statistics of industry for the years 1917 and 1918, and also the increases between the years mentioned, is given below:

Statistics	1918	1917	Increase over 1917
Capital investment.....	\$ 3,034,301,915	\$ 2,786,649,727	\$ 247,652,185
Employees on salaries.....	75,198	73,605	1,593
Salaries.....	107,462,484	94,992,246	12,470,238
Employees on wages.....	602,589	601,305	1,284
Wages.....	521,998,379	455,199,823	66,798,556
Cost of materials.....	1,900,252,314	1,605,730,640	294,521,674
Value of products.....	3,458,036,975	3,015,577,940	442,459,035

Employees, Salaries and Wages, 1918, by Provinces

salaries and on wages is presented below by provinces, in order of the amount of employment and wages paid:

The number of persons employed on

Provinces	Employees on Salaries		Employees on wages	
	Number	Salaries	Number	Wages
		\$		\$
Ontario.....	39,212	56,802,691	294,724	264,357,523
Quebec.....	20,835	29,667,542	186,678	146,132,433
British Columbia.....	4,588	6,902,901	39,451	43,519,262
Nova Scotia.....	2,163	2,548,097	26,873	22,266,132
Manitoba.....	3,222	4,809,254	20,665	18,580,427
New Brunswick.....	1,792	2,453,825	18,096	11,793,563
Alberta.....	1,881	2,524,699	8,013	7,724,766
Saskatchewan.....	1,291	1,588,665	6,775	6,907,507
P. E. Island.....	194	124,789	1,273	652,278
Yukon.....	20	40,021	41	64,488

Statistics of thirty leading industries

The following table gives statistics of the thirty principal industries of the country for 1918, showing in each case the capital invested, the number of employees, the amount paid out in salaries and wages and the value of the products.

The capital invested in the thirty industries was 68.4 per cent of the total for the whole Dominion; employees, 62.3 per cent; salaries and wages, 65.5 per cent; and the value of products, 66.8 per cent. The industries are given in order of the number of employees engaged (which does not necessarily correspond with the wages paid):

Industries	Capital	Em- ployees	Salaries and Wages	Value of Products
	\$	No.	\$	\$
Lumber, lath and shingles.....	182,254,740	60,868	49,786,122	146,333,192
Munitions	54,112,884	36,760	45,914,822	186,034,920
Foundry and machine shop products.	84,122,446	26,463	28,960,374	82,493,897
Pulp and paper.....	241,344,704	25,863	26,974,226	119,309,434
Shipbuilding and repairs.....	56,299,033	21,705	26,350,128	74,799,411
Housebuilding.....	36,722,958	21,107	20,693,169	60,522,151
Rolling mills and steel furnaces.....	109,538,103	20,047	27,653,972	209,706,319
Car repairs.....	72,322,688	16,531	18,677,388	40,972,617
Cottons.....	53,796,394	16,004	9,227,343	66,399,228
Hosiery and knit goods.....	31,092,866	12,627	7,231,182	45,755,129
Printing and publishing.....	30,110,354	12,277	10,875,418	30,325,123
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	86,969,756	11,816	12,153,501	229,231,666
Cars and car works.....	32,217,295	11,739	13,126,459	66,068,705
Clothing, women's factory.....	19,020,092	10,853	8,006,246	32,364,340
Plumbing and tinsmithing.....	28,531,076	10,622	9,136,367	41,870,529
Agricultural implements.....	74,410,603	10,072	10,268,539	34,853,673
Electric light and power.....	401,942,402	9,640	10,354,242	53,449,133
Boots and shoes.....	33,274,753	9,246	9,425,097	46,387,665
Clothing, men's factory.....	25,703,795	8,961	7,560,749	33,835,793
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	43,285,405	8,859	8,449,841	30,045,399
Lumber products.....	31,806,543	8,226	6,390,083	29,425,925
Tobaccos, cigars and cigarettes.....	23,284,799	7,897	5,338,347	37,883,974
Boilers and engines.....	28,891,924	7,803	8,940,221	29,470,457
Flour and grist mill products.....	78,303,022	7,047	7,555,476	262,537,122
Butter and cheese.....	19,079,912	7,305	5,503,594	94,927,032
Fish preserved.....	30,334,129	5,170	3,566,442	34,007,628
Smelting.....	56,135,981	5,508	8,639,472	62,482,256
Drugs and chemicals.....	26,029,530	4,292	5,872,947	38,252,587
Leather, tanned, curried, etc.....	28,435,806	3,631	3,464,845	33,273,925
Sugar, refined.....	37,256,851	2,558	2,626,890	58,812,219
Total, 30 industries.....	\$ 2,076,630,844	422,397	\$ 418,623,502	\$ 2,311,831,449
Totals all industries.....	\$ 3,034,301,915	677,787	\$ 629,460,863	\$ 3,458,036,975

THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY IN CANADA DURING 1918

Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, with preliminary figures for 1919

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued a report on the pulp and paper industry in Canada during 1918. The report was prepared in collaboration with the Dominion Forestry Branch, the Department of Crown Lands of Nova Scotia, the Department of Lands and Mines of New Brunswick, the Department of Lands and Forests of Quebec and the Department of Lands of British Columbia. In addition to various other statistics relating to the industry the report gives by provinces the number of workers employed, the hours of labour, and the rates of wages paid in pulp mills, pulp and paper mills, and paper mills during 1918, with comparative figures for 1917.

The report shows a continued growth in the industry, the number of mills in operation having increased from 83 in 1917 to 94 in 1918 with an increase in the volume of production from \$96,340,327 to \$119,309,434. Salaries and wages rose from \$20,358,019 in 1917 to \$26,974,225 in the following year, an increase of 32.5 per cent, and the average number of salaried employees and wage earners increased from 22,075 to 24,712 or 12.62 per cent.

The total capital invested in the industry including land, buildings, machinery, stocks on hand and working capital amounted to \$241,344,704 as compared with \$186,787,407 in 1917. From these figures it will be seen that the salaries and wages paid amounted to about 11 per cent of the capital invested and nearly 23 per cent of the value produced.

Comparison of Weekly Wages

Of the 21,699 employees on wages in 1917, the number receiving less than \$10 per week was 1,546, or 7.1 per cent of the total, whereas in 1918 the number receiving less than \$10 per week was

1,173 or 5 per cent. Those receiving \$10 but less than \$15 per week numbered 6,999 in 1917, or 32.2 per cent, as compared with 3,062 in 1918, or 13.1 per cent. In the class receiving \$15 per week but less than \$20 the number was 8,130 in 1917, or 37.5 per cent as against 7,499 in 1918, or 32.2 per cent. In the class receiving \$20 but less than \$25 per week the number was 3,119 in 1917, or 14.4 per cent, as against 6,318 in 1918, or 27.1 per cent. In the class receiving more than \$25 per week the number in 1917 was 1,905 or 8.8 per cent, as against 5,259 in 1918, or 22.6 per cent. The following table indicates the number of wage earners in all the mills classified according to their weekly wages during 1918, with a comparative table for 1917.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES

	1918				1917			
	Male	Female	Under 10 years	Total	Male	Female	Under 10 years	Total
Under \$4.....	5	4	24	33	38	8	2	48
\$4 but under \$5.	3	16	17	36	24	17	9	50
\$5 but under \$6.	3	5	26	34	44	84	13	141
\$6 but under \$7.	39	65	29	133	72	141	27	240
\$7 but under \$8.	87	87	50	224	114	112	19	245
\$8 but under \$9.	122	210	29	361	122	95	3	220
\$9 but under \$10.	216	111	25	352	477	108	17	602
\$10 but under \$12.	371	148	23	542	1,331	50	9	1,390
\$12 but under \$15.	2,402	102	16	2,520	5,595	14	...	5,609
\$15 but under \$20.	7,420	22	57	7,499	8,117	6	7	8,130
\$20 but under \$25.	6,308	9	1	6,318	3,119	...	...	3,119
\$25 and over.....	5,258	1	...	5,259	1,904	1	...	1,905
Totals.....	22,234	780	297	23,311	20,957	636	106	21,699

The average weekly wages of all employees irrespective of age or sex was \$1,576 in 1917 and \$1,920 in 1918, or an average increase of 21.83 per cent.

Employment

The following table gives by months employment in the different classes of mills. The greatest amount of employment was in the combined pulp and paper

mills, which averaged for the year 61.8 per cent of the total employment in the industry.

EMPLOYMENT BY MONTHS FOR CLASSES OF MILLS.

	Pulp Mills.		Pulp and Paper Mills		Paper Mills		All Mills	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
January.....	6,000	27	14,811	302	1,497	454	22,407	783
February.....	6,307	27	14,674	281	1,509	461	22,490	769
March.....	6,272	29	14,469	307	1,555	484	22,296	820
April.....	6,413	27	13,800	327	1,536	490	21,749	844
May.....	6,821	36	14,819	319	1,578	493	23,218	848
June.....	7,131	41	14,990	335	1,596	501	23,717	877
July.....	7,643	35	14,983	345	1,682	502	24,313	883
August.....	7,273	36	15,782	380	1,689	494	24,744	860
September.....	7,097	39	14,988	325	1,636	522	23,721	886
October.....	6,832	41	14,424	330	1,655	512	22,911	883
November.....	7,024	36	14,171	331	1,660	480	22,855	847
December.....	6,656	39	14,221	330	1,740	516	22,617	885
Average for the year.....	6,790	34	14,444	326	1,611	492	23,086	807

Average Working Time

The following table shows the average working time per year, per week and per shift, for each class of mills for all Canada. It will be seen that the combined pulp and paper mills operated the greatest number of days in the year, namely, 290.8. The hours both per week and per shift were greatest in pulpmills.

AVERAGE WORKING TIME BY CLASSES OF MILLS

	Pulp Mills	Pulp and Paper Mills	Paper Mills	All Mills
Days on full time.....	245.7	290.8	257.5	264.7
Days on $\frac{3}{4}$ time.....	8.6	2	2	4.2
Days on $\frac{1}{2}$ time.....	3.2	2.1	0.7	4
Days on less than $\frac{1}{2}$ time...	1.6	.3	.....	.6
Days idle.....	44.9	8.8	37.8	30.5
Hours worked per shift.....	11.2	9.3	9.8	10.1
Hours worked per week.....	70.3	55.3	63.2	62.9

Preliminary Report on the Pulp and Paper Industry of Canada during 1919

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued a preliminary report on the pulp and paper industry of Canada in 1919. The report covers 99 plants representing a total capital of \$264,581,300. The amount paid in salaries and wages for the year totalled \$32,323,789 distributed among 25,491 male and 1,274 female employees. The largest number of employees were in combined pulp and paper mills, which had 15,335 male and 555 female workers. In pulp mills there were 7,853 male and 94 female employees, and in paper mills 2,303 male and 625 female employees. The value of wood pulp produced during the year was estimated at \$48,562,088, and of paper \$91,362,913.

MINING OPERATIONS IN ONTARIO IN 1919

THE 29th annual report of the Ontario Department of Mines for the year 1919 records a decline of 26.7 per cent in the mineral production of the Province from that of the previous year, the aggregate value of all mines and quarries, metallic and non-metallic, being \$58,883,916, as compared with \$80,308,972 in 1918. This decline was due to the cessation of the abnormal demand during

the war period for certain products required for military purposes, such as nickel, copper and iron pyrites, the production of these minerals being further stimulated by the high level of prices obtained during the war.

The report tabulates for each metallic and non-metallic mineral the quantity produced during the year, the value of the products, the number of

employees and the amount of wages paid. The following is a summary of these statistics.

Products.	Quantity	Em- ploy- ees	Wages
Metallic.			
Gold.....oz.	505,964	2,188	\$ 3,050,221
Silver....."	11,363,252	2,121	2,876,660
Copper in matte, short tons....	9,431	2,536	3,382,154
Other products..	.....	2,409	3,489,764
Total metallic.	.....	9,254	12,798,799
Non-metallic.			
Clay products, (brick and tiles).....	.....	1,904	1,405,132
Cement, Port- land, bbls....	2,022,575	647	722,029
Natural gas, M. cu. ft.....	11,085,819	506	444,678
Petroleum, crude imp. gal....	7,703,515	1,580	2,045,072
Stone, building, granite, etc....	.....	688	556,162
Other products..	.....	2,674	2,506,963
Total non-met- allic.....	.....	7,974	7,680,036
Grand total....	.....	17,228	20,478,845

In gold production Ontario led the other provinces with 66 per cent of the total amount produced in Canada, and only California among the American States exceeded the output of the Province during the year. This record was established in spite of the fact that the

industry was hampered by a shortage of labour, industrial disputes, and other causes. A great impetus was given to silver mining in Cobalt and Gowganda by the high prices which ruled throughout the year, the average New York price being 111.122 cents per fine ounce. High prices permitted the mining of low grade ore, led to the reopening of abandoned slopes, and made profitable the re-treatment of dumps having a low silver content. The production of nickel and copper, greatly curtailed on the close of the war, showed a marked revival before the end of the year. The quantity of iron ore marketed in 1919 fell a little short of the level of 1918; a large proportion of the mine shipments going to the blast furnaces at Sault Ste. Marie. Pig iron also showed a decline from the previous year's level; ten blast furnaces were in operation during the year, but only one of them was worked steadily, the remainder having slack periods, or occasionally shutting down. With the exception of 54,000 pounds of lead recovered from the Ontario silver and gold ores refined in the United States, the entire output of lead came from the mine at Galetta on the Ottawa River. The output of clay products was valued at \$3,776,562 as compared with \$2,018,450 in 1918 and \$4,105,597 in 1914. Labour and fuel scarcity are stated to have kept down production while builders refrained from large scale house construction owing to high costs and unsettled labour conditions.

An account of the mining accidents mentioned in this Report appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1920, on page 617.

EFFECTS OF THE BRITISH COAL STRIKE ON EMPLOYMENT IN OTHER INDUSTRIES

THE effects of the recent strike of British mine workers upon employment in other industries have been estimated by means of records collected by the Employment Exchanges in Great Britain under direction of the Ministry of Labour. It is explained, however, in

an article in the *British Labour Gazette*, that these records are not to be taken as an exact measure of the effects of the coal strike on employment, since there was already a considerable amount of unemployment due to slackness in various trades, particularly in the cotton,

lace, hosiery and clothing trades, while some unemployment also resulted from other strikes, shortage of materials, and other causes. Again, the returns obtained relate only to plants which came under the observation of the Exchanges. The coal miners' strike began on October 18, and the numbers unemployed on subsequent selected days were as follows:—

	Discharged owing to entire closing of plants.	Suspended owing to reductions in staffs.	On short time.
October 19.....	29,000	82,000	Large number.
October 26.....	82,000	128,000	250,000
November 3.....	95,000	148,000	348,000

The industries mainly affected by the coal strike were iron and steel manufacture; engineering and shipbuilding; textiles (of short time workers nearly one half were in the latter industry); tin mining; potteries; dock labour (especially coal trimmers, coal tippers and coal porters); seamen, and the fishing industry. The working of short time was to some extent a voluntary measure on the part of employers, who took this means of alleviating the hardships caused by the strike either on the

suggestion of the Government and of certain of the Employers' Associations, or else as the result of orders by the Board of Trade limiting the quantity of coal, gas and electricity consumed in factories (with certain exceptions) to 50 per cent of the average quantities consumed. The position of railway workers was exceptional. Freight traffic was reduced and passenger services were drastically curtailed, thus reducing the amount of employment available; but the "guaranteed week" was maintained and earnings were thus not greatly affected by these reductions.

The figures of unemployment given in the foregoing table probably fall far short of the total number of persons out of work in consequence of the strike, which is estimated by the British *Labour Gazette* at not less than 350,000 and probably many more, since the percentage unemployed among members of trade unions (mainly of skilled workmen) excluding coal miners, rose from 2.5 per cent at the beginning of October to 5.3 per cent at the beginning of November. The extent of the increase in the number of persons working on short time is shown from the statement that while the number of workpeople employed in certain industries decreased in the period of the strike by 4.6 per cent, the total wages paid in the industries showed a decline in the same period of 20.4 per cent.

APPRENTICESHIP IN THE BUILDING TRADES IN GREAT BRITAIN

Scheme of Adult Apprenticeship for Increasing Present Supply of Labour

DURING the months of August, September and October last, negotiations were proceeding between the British Government and the Resettlement Committee of the Industrial Council for the Building Industry for the purpose of increasing the supply of labour for housing schemes and for maintaining an increasing output on these schemes. The proposals discussed

in these negotiations as reported in the British *Labour Gazette*, included changes in the apprenticeship system with a view to admission to the trades of ex-service men. The final scheme proposed by the Government was adopted by the Resettlement Committee on September 3, and on October 20 the Committee approved a draft letter to be sent to the constituent bodies of the Council re-

commending that in return for the Government's concessions regarding time loss on housing work owing to stress of weather, the employers and operatives should support the scheme for adult apprenticeship. The scheme provides that in every section of the building industry firms may accept as apprentices suitable young men, including labourers, between the ages of 19 and 26 years. In places where the industry is sufficiently organized, all applications shall be referred to, and approved by, a small Joint Committee of employers and operatives which shall be set up in such places for this purpose. The intending apprentice will first serve a probationary period of three months without indenture at the same rate of wages as for the first six months of indentured apprenticeship. Following on the probation, there shall be an indentured period of service, to the particular trade, of (a) three years for men apprentices who enter between the ages of 23 and 26, and (b) four years for those entering between the ages of 19 and 23. All ex-service men will, however, be admitted to the elder category, and will serve a three-year period.

The scheme provides a scale of minimum wages to be paid for each six months' period of apprenticeship. Those adult apprentices who are serving a three year term will receive 50 per cent of the district rate, applicable to journeymen of the particular trade, for the first period of six months, 55 per cent for the second period, 60 per cent for the third period, 70 per cent for the fourth period, 80 per cent for the fifth period, and 90 per cent for the last period. Those apprentices serving a four-year term will receive 33 1-3 per cent for their first period and 40 per cent for their second six months period. Thereafter they will receive an additional 10 per cent in each successive period except in the seventh and last periods, when they receive 85 per cent, and 90 per cent, respectively, of the district journeymen's rate applicable.

The wages received by the adult apprentices shall be subject to review by the foreman under whose supervision the

adult apprentice is working, and shall be raised when in the foreman's judgment the skill and ability of the apprentice so deserve; provided that such increase shall not be made at intervals of less than four months, and that the men apprentices shall not attain the full journeymen's rate except during the last six months of indenture. The necessary tools shall be provided by the employer at the commencement of the term of apprenticeship, and shall be paid for by the apprentice during the last 12 months of his indenture by weekly instalments to be deducted from his wages. The local Joint Committee shall arrange for periodical trade tests, and at such tests may decide whether the rate of wages should be increased beyond the schedule rate, the eligibility of the apprentices for membership of the operatives' unions, and whether the employers have fulfilled their undertaking that these apprentices should obtain proper variety in their training.

The operatives in all trades shall definitely co-operate and assist in the teaching of apprentices under this scheme in order that they may speedily become efficient. The duties of employers in relation to this scheme are that all employers should offer to employ some adult apprentices, that they should give them proper variety in training, and should pay the fees of any evening classes at approved technical schools, attendance at which the local Joint Committee may deem a necessary condition of indenture.

The maximum number of apprentices who may enter the industry under this scheme shall be the number of suitable and approved candidates offering for each trade, provided that the total number of apprentices taken under the scheme for any one trade by an employer, together with any boy apprentice he may have in the same trade, shall not exceed the total number of apprentices allowed for that trade under any existing regulations governing the number of apprentices. In those trades where no such regulations exist, the admission

of apprentices under the scheme shall be subject as to numbers to an agreement being entered into between the employers and the executive of the Trade Union concerned.

The above scheme shall continue in operation until December 21, 1923, and

provision is made for its review and renewal, if advisable, by the Industrial Council. Intending apprentices over the age of 22 will be accepted under the scheme only until December 31, 1921, and others must enter before December 31, 1922.

ARBITRATION IN BUILDING TRADES DISPUTES IN THE UNITED STATES

Work of National Board for Jurisdictional Awards

THE work of the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards in the Building Industry in the United States is the subject of an article by W. C. Roberts in *The National Civic Federation Review* (New York). This organization was formed over a year ago after twelve years of effort, mainly by the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labour, represented by its secretary Wm. J. Spencer, and is now beginning to show results in more peaceful conditions in the industry. The need for a better understanding in matters of jurisdiction is evident from the fact, stated by John Donlin, president of the Building Trades Department, that 95 per cent of the strikes in the building industry have hitherto been caused by the mutual encroachment of the various trades. The new means for arbitrating disputes arising in these twilight zones between trades was approved both by the workers through their unions and by the contractors, architects and engineers through their associations, and was further encouraged by the Federal Department of Labour.

The preamble to the constitution of the board refers to the new era of arbitration and conciliation on the close of the war and proceeds: "The Building Industry recognizes the equity of this principle and agrees to unite its efforts for the purpose of adjusting, in a conciliatory and co-operative spirit,

such differences of opinion as now exist or may arise in the future. The immediate object is to settle disputes as to jurisdiction over work that is claimed by more than one building trade."

The National Board consists of eight members, three of whom are chosen by the Building Trades Department, two by the Associated General Contractors of America, and one each by the American Institute of Architects, the Engineering Council, and the National Association of Building Trades Employers. Its duties are to hear claims for jurisdiction over work performed by building trades and to determine by which trade the work in contention shall be performed; at least a two-thirds majority of the voting members of the full Board is required to render an award in all cases. Should the Board fail to reach an agreement an umpire may be agreed upon whose findings shall be final, and if the Board should be unable by a two-thirds majority to agree upon an umpire, the Secretary of the United States Department of Labour shall be called upon to name an umpire. Each signatory to the agreement undertakes that the members of his organization shall not take part in sympathetic strikes in any case of jurisdictional dispute. The labour organizations included in the agreement likewise undertake to secure the compliance of their members with the awards of the Board on pain of suspension from their International or-

ganization. A similar penalty is attached to the failure of architects, engineers or employers in respect of their respective organizations. The Board further recommends that in order to avoid jurisdictional strife, new materials, specialties and methods of application be passed upon by the Board before being specified or used, provided six members of the Board agree that the subject has not been previously covered. No member representing the Building Trades Department may vote on an award in a dispute in which his own craft is involved.

Commenting upon the establishment of the Board, W. C. Roberts says: "The fact that the union officials were the first to advocate the elimination of these

disputes by conciliation and arbitration proves conclusively that whatever improvements in industrial conditions the country may enjoy must originate in and be fought for by organized labour. The contractors, architects and engineers are forced to follow."

The members of the National Board are E. J. Russell, chairman, American Institute of Architects; R. P. Miller, Engineering Council; Col. J. R. Wiggins and F. J. C. Dresser, Associated General Contractors of America; E. M. Craig, National Association of Building Trades Employers; Wm. Dobson, W. L. Hucheson and J. J. Hynes, Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labour; Wm. J. Spencer, secretary.

SOVIET PROPAGANDA

"Ambassador" Martens deported from the United States.—Lenine and the World Revolution

IN the pamphlet issued by the Department of Labour in August, 1920, entitled "Information Respecting the Russian Soviet System and its Propaganda in North America", reference was made to the report of the inquiry of the Committee of the United States Senate which had been charged with the task of investigating the activities in the United States of one Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, the so-called "Ambassador" of Soviet Russia to the United States, and some extracts from the Committee's report were included in the departmental pamphlet. It will be of interest to note the further developments with respect to the official attitude of the United States Government to Mr. Martens. The deportation of Mr. Martens having been ordered by Mr. W. B. Wilson, Secretary for Labour in President Wilson's Cabinet, a letter was received by Secretary Wilson from Mr. Charles Retch, counsel for Mr. Martens, protesting against deportation. Secre-

tary Wilson's reply is of special interest as an expression of the deportation policy of the Department of Labour of the United States. The text of the letter is as follows:

I am in receipt of your letter of December 26, 1920, relative to the return of Mr. Martens to Russia. I have authorized Mr. Hampton, acting Commissioner-General of Immigration, to complete the arrangements for the departure of Mr. Martens and the other persons he desires to go with him.

I am glad to know that some one in Russia has at last awakened to realization of the friendship that has existed between the American people and the Russian people. So far as the American Government and the American people are concerned, that friendship for the Russian people still continues.

In dealing with the question of deportation of aliens, the Department of Labor is not concerned with the form of government adopted by or imposed upon the people of Russia, except in so far as our sympathies go out to those who are oppressed. In the evidence presented to me in the Martens case, it was clearly shown that a group of men calling themselves Communists had

set up a military dictatorship in Russia; that they had camouflaged it under the name of a dictatorship of the proletariat, seeking to convey the impression that it was a dictatorship by the proletariat; that it had by force of arms introduced compulsory labor, in other words, slavery, into Russia; that the proletariat were compelled to work at occupations selected for them at meager wages and long hours imposed under the direction of the military masters. Naturally the sympathy of the Administration and of the American people, including the workers goes out to the Russian people under such circumstances, just as our sympathies go out to the oppressed of all lands, no matter who or what the oppressor may be.

REAL CAUSE OF COMPLAINT

But these things did not bring Mr. Martens within the jurisdiction of the Department of Labor. The evidence was cumulative and conclusive that the military dictatorship of Russia calling itself the Soviet Government, was appropriating large sums of money to stir up insurrection by force of arms against the United States Government. It is a novel principle in international law and one that is not likely to be generally accepted that a newly established military dictatorship in one country may capitalize the traditional friendship of another country for its people by making a pretense of wanting to establish friendly relations with the government at the same time that it is seeking to destroy it by stirring up insurrection. As long as that attitude is maintained by any group in Russia, whether it temporarily dominates that country by force of arms or not, members of its organization residents in, but alien to, the United States will be subject to the deportation laws administered by the Department of Labour.

Our government is a peoples' government. Its basic law can be changed whenever the people desire it to be changed, by peaceful parliamentary processes. It can be made as radical as anyone may desire, whenever a sufficient number of our people are convinced that radicalism is the kind of government we need, and by the same process it can respond to the needs of conservatism. Yet this is the government that the Soviet group in Russia seek to overthrow through the fighting force of an aggressive minority which they hope to pit against a passive majority.

INTERFERENCE RESENTED

I have taken pains on various occasions to point out that there is nothing in our immigration law that requires the deportation of any alien because he believes in, teaches or advocates Socialism, Communism, Syndicalism, a Soviet form of government, a dictatorship of the proletariat, abolition of property rights, or any other change in our political or social structure, provided he seeks to bring about the change by the parliamentary process of convincing the people that his political and economic philosophy is right. But, having established a government

with universal suffrage, and consequently the most perfect democracy on earth, we will not permit a military despotism in Russia, re-imposed upon a people but recently relieved from bondage, to stir up insurrection among our alien residents to whom we have extended hospitality and opened the doors of hope, even though their efforts in that direction are so futile that they cause us but slight annoyance.

The insulting intimation that profitable trade with Russia is so important in the American mind that we would permit our own institutions to be undermined and destroyed and our liberties submerged if we can but have access to that trade, only reflects the brutal materialistic conceptions of the dominant group in Russia. We have given several illustrations to the world, among them our entrance into the recent war, that while we love comfort we hate oppression and have a passion for human liberty.

For these reasons Congress has directed that every alien who is a member of an organization that proposes to use force to overthrow the United States shall be expelled. The traditional friendship between the American and Russian peoples will continue, and when a government exists in Russia that seeks to work out Russian destiny in the Russian way, and leaves us to work out our destiny in our way, there will be no desire on the part of the American Government to deport its officers and members as such.

The Soviet Premier's Latest Declaration

The step taken by the United States Government with respect to the Soviet "Ambassador" takes on additional importance in view of the declaration of policy on the part of the Soviet Government as appearing in the official Bolshevik "Krasnaia Gazetta" (Red Gazette) of November 23, 1920, and as contained in a speech stated to have been delivered by Lenine at the Moscow Convention of the Communist Party. The extract is reprinted from the Bulletin of the Russian Information Bureau in the United States. The text of Lenine's speech is as follows:

After splendid victories in the summer, coming after tremendous defeats, after the preliminary peace with Poland which enabled us to make short work of Wrangel, the imperialistic papers have begun to state definitely that Poland has made peace against the wishes of France. The plan of the Powers who insisted upon the continuation of the War has collapsed. We have obtained a breathing spell that is more substantial than any during the past three years. The world revolution, by whose aid alone we can win, does not mature at the speed which we hoped for in the beginning.

We are fighting for such conditions as would give us the possibility and strength to await the arrival of the revolution. The bourgeois countries have emerged from the War as bourgeois countries. They have succeeded in averting the revolutionary storm. Still, after a period of three years, the Imperialists are compelled to give up their struggle against Russia which has, in comparison with their own military resources, practically none.

For three years their armies were attacking us in Archangel, Odessa, and the Crimea, but these armies became demoralized. A new campaign against us is possible. But we have obtained not merely a breathing spell, but the possibility of existing amidst bourgeois countries. This means that the revolution has already matured within those countries. If there exists now a country that has been able to fight the Imperialists for three years, even though it be in a Bolshevik manner, then such a country is inevitably an international factor.

Our granting of concessions to the American millionaires will serve to make relations between Japan and America more strained. There is already talk in Japan that Russia is driving it to war with America. We shall utilize their conflict for our own interests. By signing concession agreements with the bourgeoisie, we gain a moral as well as material victory. Our foes, burning with desire to crush us by armed force, are now compelled to conclude agreements with us, and to contribute to our consolidation and strengthening. To condemn us for signing the concessions would be right only if we were able

to overthrow capitalism throughout the world with the effort of one country.

In the Caucasus conditions are arising which might force us into war. But that peril is insignificant to us. It may be that we will end it in peace, but if it is to be war, it will be at a distant border and with an overwhelming balance of power in our favour.

(Speaking of the economic situation, Lenin dwelt upon the isolation of the central authority from the life of the country, but emphasized that there was nevertheless some improvement noticeable.)

We have overthrown the bourgeoisie, we have won the power, and we have been able to maintain it, but that is still little. We must obtain the possibility of ruling the country and its economic life. We must show an example of constructive work, demonstrating that the proletariat is a real power, capable not only of defending itself, but also building. If we won't be able to do that, no military successes can save us, and we shall suffer relapse.

We must show the peasantry that the new order is more advantageous for it. For the establishment of order, a single plan is indispensable, and that requires the creation of some technical preliminary conditions.

Technical experience shows that one such condition is—electrification. This will require a complete revolution of our economic life, with a tremendous expenditure of effort. We say: "Communism, Soviet Rule, Electrification!"

THE JOINT MARITIME COMMISSION, INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

IN conformity with a decision of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations, five shipowners and five seamen were appointed to a Joint Maritime Commission by the International Seamen's Conference which met at Genoa in June last. The Commission was completed subsequently by the Governing Body which appointed two of its members to act on it. The members of the Commission were Mr. Deckers (Belgium), Mr. Hori (Japan), Mr. Cuthbert Lewis (Great Britain), Mr. Nordborg (Sweden), and Mr. Robb (Canada) representing the shipowners; Mr. Doring (Germany), Captain Guiliotti (Italy), Mr. Nilson (Norway), Mr. Rivelli (France), and Mr. Havelock

Wilson (Great Britain), representing the seamen, and Mr. Robert Pirot, French representative of the employers, and Mr. Oudegeest, Dutch representative of the workers, members of the Governing Body.

The first meeting of the Joint Maritime Commission was held at Geneva on November 8, with Mr. Arthur Fontaine (France) as Chairman. The Agenda submitted for discussion comprised the following items: (1) The constitution of the Commission; (2) the Report of the Director of the International Labour Office; (3) questions bearing upon the establishment of an international maritime code, and (4) various decisions of the Genoa Confer-

ence requiring action by the Joint Maritime Commission.

At the opening session the Chairman reminded the Commission that it was in some sort a consultative Committee to which the International Labour Office would appeal when considering technical maritime questions.

The Commission instructed the International Labour Office to enquire as to how the recommendations regarding the regulation of the hours of work could be applied to the fishing industry; to approach the International Waterways Commission of the United States and Canada with regard to the application of the recommendation relating to inland navigation; to prepare detailed information on the application of the eight-hour day law in the Marine Service in France.

The Director's Report contained a full account of the work which had already been undertaken by the International Labour Office with a view to the establishment of an International Seamen's Code. In his report the Director of the International Labour Office gave the following list of general subjects which might be covered by the Office in its work on the Code.

1. Facilities for finding employment for seamen.
2. Articles of agreement and their control by public authorities.
3. The obligations of the seamen to the shipowners, and the regulation of work on board ship. (Hours of work, weekly rest, etc.).
4. Wages, their mode of payment, suspensions and retentions of wages, seizures and assignment.
5. The feeding and accommodation of seamen on board ship, and generally measures concerning the health of seamen.
6. Rules relating to safety on board ship.
7. Sickness and injuries to seamen.
8. Repatriation of seamen discharged in foreign ports.
9. The conditions of expiration of articles of agreement, and particularly the right of the seaman to terminate his agreement in certain ports and under certain conditions.
10. The rules relating to conciliation and where necessary, judgments on individual disputes arising between a shipowner or master and a seaman. (Rules as to the competence of tribunals and rules of procedure).

11. Fixing of a minimum age for admission to maritime work.

11a. Fixing of a minimum age for admission of workers to the engine room.

12. Composition of effectives on board ship, and regulation of the employment of foreign labour on board ship.

13. Insurance of seamen against incapacity or sickness, old age insurance or retiring pensions, insurance against unemployment through shipwreck or for other causes.

14. The service of inspection of maritime work, charged with the control of the application of conventions, laws and regulations relating to the hygiene and safety of maritime work.

15. Discipline on board ship.

16. Rules relating to the solution by means of conciliation and arbitration of collective disputes as to maritime work; establishment of regulations with regard to wages, with uniform determination in all countries of the considerations to be taken into account in the establishment of these regulations.

17. The granting of international reciprocity as regards seamen, especially in the matter of the remitting of wages due to foreign seamen; the evolution of the estates of seamen deceased in foreign countries or on board foreign vessels; assistance to seamen in case of sickness, injury, shipwreck, etc.

The preparatory work for the elaboration of an International Seamen's Code was outlined as follows:

1. Collection of materials, information and documents; classification and digesting of materials assembled, and constant completion of them; distribution of results among Governments and people interested; correspondence with Governments and with organizations of shipowners and seamen.
2. Study and use of materials collected and classified under (1); preparation of questionnaires for distribution to Governments and organizations of shipowners and seamen; preparation of drafts and proposals for the International Code.
3. Criticism of drafts by competent legal experts, representing points of view of various countries and various interests.
4. More general criticisms and checking of work of legal experts by non-legal representatives of interests affected.
5. Communications to Ministries of various Governments for opinions of Government officials.
6. Final consideration of proposed drafts of an International Code.

The Commission took action upon this Report as follows:

1. It approved the general method of procedure proposed therein for the elaboration of the International Seamen's Code.

2. It asked the International Labour Office to ascertain from the Governments the measures taken or contemplated by them, for the establishment of national codes required by the Genoa Conference.

3. It further instructed the Office to send to the Governments and also to the national owners' and seamen's organizations, for their observations, a memorandum on the methods adopted for the construction of an international code.

4. It proposed that as a preliminary measure the drafting of an international code of seamen's articles of agreement should be taken in hand.

With regard to unemployment insurance for seamen the Commission decided

that the consideration of this question should be postponed for the next session, in the course of which a report should be submitted on the operation of the scheme in Great Britain and on similar measures taken in other countries.

The Commission instructed the International Labour Office to institute an inquiry among doctors who had specialized in questions regarding the health of seamen, and to approach the Governments and shipowners, with a view to securing the introduction of effective measures and in particular the establishment of institutions to provide seamen with healthy recreation in ports. The Office was further instructed to make inquiries into seamen's technical education, and it was felt that this question could not be considered apart from seamen's recreation. It was proposed to hold a conference of representatives of shipowners and seamen in the third week of January to consider the question of regulation of hours of work on board ship.

CONGRESS OF INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

THE International Federation of Trade Unions met in London, England, on November 22-27, with about one hundred delegates, representing over twenty-four million organized workers in attendance. The delegates came from Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Peru, Poland, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. Fraternal delegates and the secretariats of 17 International Trade Union Federations were also present. The Canadian delegate was Mr. J. H. Halford, representing the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. The British delegates present were Messrs. J. H. Thomas, Harry Gosling, W. B. Swales, E. L. Pulton, R. B. Walker and Miss Margaret Bondfield (representing the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress), and Messrs. Alfred

Short, T. Mallalieu and J. Cross (General Federation of Trade Unions)

Vice-president Jouhaux, in his opening address welcomed the congress as a proof of international solidarity in spite of the reaction that surrounded them everywhere. International fraternity could only be realized, he claimed, by the breaking down of the capitalist system and by the socialization of the means of production and distribution. Mr. J. H. Thomas, who was unanimously elected president in succession to Mr. W. A. Appleton, who resigned from that position, referred to the attacks upon their federation by the Russian communist leaders. "We are looked upon as 'Yellow Trade Unionists'," he said, "but we desire a world free, we want liberty and justice for our class, not by a bloody upheaval, but by the

scientific application of our minds to those problems."

Mr. Edo Fimmen, secretary of the Federation, stated no official intimation had been received from the American Federation of Labour as to whether they would be represented at the conference; but that the relations between the American Federation and the International Federation had become strained since the conference at Amsterdam.

A resolution was passed by 21,906,000 to 2,710,000 votes that "the trade union movement should resort to general withdrawal of labour and to international boycott as a stern and effectual weapon in the fight against reaction and for progress." The resolution made an appeal for co-operation "to impress on the working classes the necessity for international mass action in the assault on reaction, in declaring war against war, and for the realization of a new social system."

The minority against the adoption of the foregoing resolution was composed of the delegates from Canada, Italy and Sweden. Mr. Halford, the Canadian delegate, pointed out that the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada existed as a body concerned only with the industrial welfare of its constituents. On the other hand the International Federation appeared to him to be a frankly revolutionary organization which was attempting to achieve political aims altogether at variance with the Canadian viewpoint. He said he had perused carefully the various resolutions to be brought before the Congress and was dismayed to find that each contained some distinctly revolutionary principle to which he could not commit the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and he felt he must vote against them all.

The Federation demanded full recognition and enforcement by the various governments of the recommendations of the Washington Conference in regard to an eight-hour day and 48-hour week, and imposed on affiliated organizations the obligation "to frustrate by all

available means the attempts to shelve the convention at Washington."

On the question of the control of raw materials a resolution was carried favouring the establishment by the International Labour Office of an international council, representative of all nations, for the distribution of raw materials; the workers' organizations, further, were asked to use their influence "to immediately control and distribute all raw materials." Mr. Halford, the Canadian delegate, stood alone in opposition to the resolution on the distribution of raw materials, taking the same line as the Canadian Government representative at the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva. He declared that Canada would never consent to outside interference with their raw materials and would never surrender the right to sell materials in the best market. The revolutionary motion must, he declared, inevitably lead to further encroachments on the domestic policy of producing nations. He voted against the resolution because he considered that the question of raw materials was one which must be left to the decision of the nations possessing them. The delegates of Italy and Norway, opposed all resolutions tending to strengthen the League of Nations, considering it to be a capitalist organization. The socialization of land and other means of production was also recommended and the Bureau of the International will be asked to open negotiations with the Internationals of miners, seafarers, transport workers, etc., as a beginning in the socialization of the transport industry. A resolution in favour of "the mutual cancellation of international war debts as a means of counteracting the effects of the crisis in the money exchange", was carried by the conference. Canada and Belgium voted against this resolution, Great Britain remaining neutral.

The conference further recommended the establishment of an International Loan on the security of the wealth and resources of all nations. This resolution was opposed by the delegates from Canada, Norway and Italy.

In reply to a manifesto by the Moscow International in which the Bolshevik leaders threatened to "destroy the yellow Amsterdam International," the Federation expressed the view that such attacks did not emanate from the Russian proletariat, but were proof of ignorance or evidence of bad faith arising out of the unwholesome desire to destroy the worker's organizations in every country, and sent a greeting "to all workers who have been misled as to the aims of the Trade Union International". A resolution to this effect was carried by an overwhelming majority of the delegates, only Norway opposing it, and Italy remaining neutral. A further resolution declared it to be "inadmissible that chiefs of government, even communists, should at the same time be leaders in the workmen's international movement".

In the report of a delegation which investigated conditions in the Ruhr

basin of Germany an extremely grave state of affairs was described, population being overcrowded, cost of living bearing no relation to wages rates, and food being very scarce. The Congress declared that "the organized workers are prepared to use all and every means to oppose and to prevent a dictatorship over the workers in the Ruhr district".

The speeches and voting on the various resolutions, according to press despatches, revealed three distinct schools of trade union thought as being represented in the Congress: the Left group, comprising Italy, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland, were communistic trade unionists; Great Britain, France, Germany and other European countries were represented by centre socialist trade unionists, while on the right, J. H. Halford, the Canadian delegate, declared himself on every occasion to be simply a trade unionist without any political label.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE CANADIAN BROTHERHOOD OF STATIONARY ENGINEERS, FIREMEN AND HELPERS

THE first annual convention of the Canadian Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers, Firemen and Helpers met at Calgary, Alberta, on December 4. Delegates attended from Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Crow's Nest Pass, Drumheller, Wayne, and other points. The organizer for Alberta presented a statement which showed the Brotherhood to be highly organized in the province. He stated it was his intention at an early date to visit other provinces with a view to organizing for the Brotherhood. It was agreed that the Brotherhood should take steps to obtain a Dominion Grand Lodge charter, and to appoint a Grand Lodge and elect officers pending the obtaining of the charter. Resolutions were passed dealing with the following subjects, among others: in favour of the abolition of the Permit System; against interchangeable

certificates; in favour of mine owners being compelled to have certificated engineers on all steam operated and hoisting machinery; that the Mine Schedule be put in abeyance for the present and the United Mine Workers' of America Schedule be adopted; that the Grand Lodge take up with the Minister of Public Works the question of Boiler Inspectors' salary; that no strike be called unless sanctioned by the Grand Lodge; that all plants of 100 h. p. or over have two men on duty at one time when in operation; that all plants have licensed men irrespective of motive power; against the requirements that first-class engineers must have machine shop experience; in favour of a second-class man, who has had direct charge for two years and second-class experience for four more years being entitled to sit for first-

class license; that ammonia compression rooms have ample light and ventilation and at least two exits; that no boiler or engine be allowed to work over 25 per cent over-load, as rated by the Inspectors' Department. Some discussion took place with regard to the "check-off" system, and the Executive was instructed to take up the matter with the Attorney-General's Department.

It was decided that the 1921 convention should be held at Calgary, and that the Grand Lodge should be located at Edmonton. Mr. Charles Baker, of Edmonton, was elected president, Mr. H. Wight, of Drumheller, vice-president, Mr. James Adair, Box 837, North Edmonton, secretary, and Mr. Robert Haysey, Edmonton, organizer.

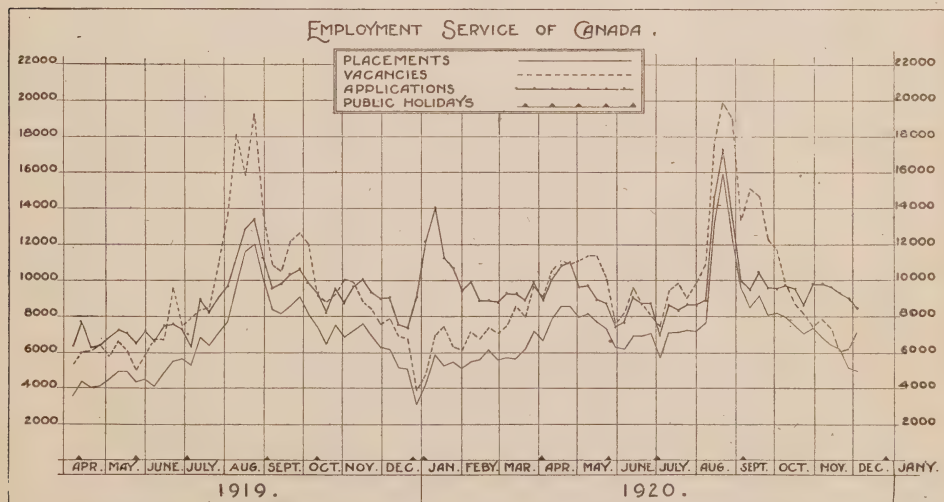
REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE FOUR WEEK PERIOD OF NOVEMBER 8 TO DECEMBER 4, 1920

REPORTS from Employment Offices to the Dominion Headquarters of the Employment Service of Canada, Department of Labour, for the four weeks period of November 8 to December 4 show a decrease in the number of placements as compared with the preceding period. The Offices reported that 22,718 placements were effected during the period as compared with 28,854 reported during the previous four weeks, a decrease of 6,136.

During the period under review regular placements by weeks were reported

as follows: Week ended November 13—6,432; week ended November 20—6,227; week ended November 27—5,122; week ended December 4—4,937. In addition 4,934 casual jobs (employment of a duration of less than one week) were supplied and were reported by weeks as follows: Week ended November 13—1,450; week ended November 20—1,410; week ended November 27—1,121; week ended December 4—953. Placements in casual work during the preceding period totalled 6,679, representing a decrease during the present period of 1,745.

The accompanying chart shows gra-



REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR FOUR-WEEK PERIOD NOVEMBER 8 TO DECEMBER 4, 1920.

Offices	Applicants unplaced at beginning of period		Applicants registered during period		Vacancies unfilled at beginning of period		Vacancies notified during period		Applicants referred to vacancies during period		Placements made during period	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Amherst.....	0	0	108	8	0	0	86	9	48	3	39	3
Halifax.....	381	30	324	36	30	2	70	33	47	27	35	18
New Glasgow.....	109	13	181	14	4	0	95	9	58	8	66	6
Sydney.....	0	0	260	2	0	0	101	1	55	0	31	0
	490	43	873	60	34	2	352	52	208	38	171	27
Nova Scotia	533		933		36		404		246		198	
Moncton.....	77	20	509	44	32	7	551	23	391	20	344	19
New Brunswick..	97		553		39		574		411		363	
Hull.....	94	0	379	0	64	0	111	0	179	0	180	0
Montreal.....	163	55	939	283	165	32	243	228	442	201	367	139
Quebec.....	221	15	486	35	79	13	243	22	447	36	458	20
Sherbrooke.....	14	13	162	35	141	14	67	20	156	33	145	27
Three Rivers.....	44	9	102	19	27	2	5	9	5	20	13	8
	536	92	2,068	372	476	61	669	279	1,229	290	1,163	194
Quebec.....	628		2,440		537		948		1,519		1,357	
Belleville.....	0	0	164	7	0	0	153	4	161	4	145	3
Brantford.....	15	0	169	23	7	5	91	18	93	24	84	16
Chatham.....	10	0	223	2	0	0	221	2	227	2	223	2
Cobalt.....	0	0	171	1	440	0	79	1	167	1	146	1
Fort William.....	22	0	690	3	401	3	831	5	671	3	597	3
Guelph.....	102	11	233	26	99	75	199	16	203	27	115	20
Hamilton.....	125	68	532	260	78	159	341	187	478	145	412	88
Kingston.....	27	1	293	4	17	0	222	5	190	3	190	3
Kitchener.....	0	0	160	8	210	29	65	5	93	2	78	2
London.....	3	15	370	121	10	64	291	101	264	101	256	74
Niagara Falls.....	0	0	125	3	150	0	105	3	123	3	70	3
North Bay.....	0	0	417	1	313	0	790	9	335	0	217	0
Oshawa.....	38	0	245	3	46	0	286	12	225	3	242	3
Ottawa, Dalhousie St.....	13	0	214	0	34	0	129	0	161	0	139	0
Ottawa, Queen St.....	41	47	684	134	94	110	208	119	567	92	489	71
Pembroke.....	26	0	153	0	598	0	363	2	147	0	168	0
Peterborough.....	16	13	185	5	101	4	131	9	159	6	146	4
Port Arthur.....	4	0	1,630	5	142	3	1,904	4	1,632	5	705	1
St. Catharines.....	14	1	366	14	7	3	314	10	363	9	323	8
St. Thomas.....	15	3	225	6	12	6	109	11	96	7	85	7
Sarnia.....	4	1	99	5	1	0	97	7	97	5	100	5
Sault Ste. Marie.....	9	0	1,139	7	317	2	1,042	6	636	4	636	4
Sudbury.....	5	0	1,421	1	269	3	1,466	1	1,420	1	677	0
Timmins.....	0	0	542	1	0	0	1,153	1	542	1	198	1
Toronto—												
45 King St. W.....	748	540	2,308	1,481	346	788	838	965	763	678	570	577
47 King St. W.....	0	0	742	0	156	0	100	0	208	0	622	0
Windsor.....	47	3	393	19	6	0	78	14	104	7	282	6
	1,284	703	13,893	2,140	3,854	1,254	11,606	1,517	10,125	1,133	7,915	902
Ontario.....	1,987		16,033		5,108		13,123		11,258		8,817	
Brandon.....	39	24	327	41	61	33	223	53	256	28	234	26
Dauphin.....	1	0	136	3	30	0	106	3	.....	0	74	3
Portage la Prairie.....	18	1	264	44	17	19	193	30	228	60	202	36
The Pas.....	3	0	199	3	1,111	0	32	2	178	2	148	2

REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR FOUR-WEEK PERIOD NOVEMBER 8 TO DECEMBER 4, 1920—Con.

Offices	Applicants unplaced at beginning of period		Applicants registered during period		Vacancies unfilled at beginning of period		Vacancies notified during period		Applicants referred to vacancies during period		Placements made during period	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Winnipeg—												
220 Bannatyne Ave.	115	0	1,073	0	683	0	793	0	794	0	782	0
179 Henry Ave.....	0	0	1,078	0	250	0	1,599	0	1,016	0	1,042	0
439 Main St.....	33	30	349	65	15	4	333	50	319	38	319	38
210 Montreal Trust.	0	214	0	144	0	127	0	143	0	122	0	83
216 Bannatyne Ave.	0	70	0	475	0	95	0	487	0	411	0	322
	209	339	3,426	775	2,167	278	3,279	768	2,791	661	2,801	510
Manitoba,.....	548		4,201		2,445		4,047		3,452		3,311	
Estevan.....	6	0	194	11	82	2	111	16	183	11	116	11
Moose Jaw.....	77	13	336	74	54	26	95	53	281	53	248	35
North Battleford.....	1	1	83	7	9	4	43	6	66	6	59	4
Prince Albert.....	5	0	1,352	12	769	7	668	9	1,336	12	467	7
Regina.....	31	11	593	184	66	32	188	164	554	182	534	178
Saskatoon.....	282	12	949	165	19	24	389	205	874	153	844	127
Swift Current.....	6	4	255	18	7	8	211	19	257	22	248	10
Weyburn.....	0	0	33	3	4	0	17	3	32	3	32	3
Yorkton.....	4	0	88	7	13	4	74	8	74	7	68	4
	412	41	3,883	481	1,023	107	1,796	483	3,657	449	2,616	379
Saskatchewan...	453		4,364		1,130		2,279		4,106		2,995	
Calgary.....	200	135	1,769	296	46	79	758	279	867	283	817	190
Drumheller.....	380	43	1,058	83	65	11	219	22	234	24	187	16
Edmonton.....	116	26	1,497	420	67	30	1,121	381	1,148	363	1,117	353
Lethbridge.....	0	0	157	27	0	0	117	25	117	25	113	24
Medicine Hat.....	21	0	288	30	4	10	172	27	177	27	177	27
	717	204	4,769	856	182	130	2,387	734	2,543	722	2,411	610
Alberta.....	921		5,625		312		3,121		3,265		3,021	
Cranbrook.....	8	0	274	2	19	1	303	2	264	0	235	0
Fernie.....	8	0	55	0	0	0	65	0	63	0	63	0
Grand Forks.....	0	0	46	2	0	0	33	2	33	2	10	0
Kamloops.....	144	1	574	18	105	0	234	14	273	14	128	13
Kelowna.....	0	0	51	0	0	0	47	0	47	0	33	0
Nanaimo.....	36	0	66	0	50	0	52	0	55	0	50	0
Nelson.....	25	9	214	9	50	3	159	2	190	3	135	3
New Westminster.....	138	0	150	1	0	0	49	1	49	1	46	1
Prince George.....	0	0	101	0	0	0	101	0	94	0	34	0
Prince Rupert.....	54	0	176	0	14	0	64	0	94	0	92	0
Revelstoke.....	2	0	171	3	2	0	125	3	132	2	79	0
Vancouver—												
Dunsuir St.	564	54	1,979	227	1	9	220	174	275	205	227	156
Powell Ave.....	276	0	1,572	0	88	0	680	0	985	0	954	0
Vernon.....	22	1	154	3	11	1	50	3	53	3	51	3
Victoria.....	713	35	829	143	0	13	275	94	308	99	275	68
	1,990	100	6,412	408	340	27	2,457	295	2,915	329	2,412	244
British Columbia	2,090		6,820		367		2,752		3,244		2,656	
	5,715	1,542	35,833	5,136	8,108	1,866	23,037	4,151	23,859	3,642	19,833	2,885
Total for Canada.	7,257		40,969		9,974		27,248		27,501		22,713	

phically the number of applications, vacancies and placements effected by weeks since the beginning of April, 1919. The chart indicates that during the period November 8 to December 4 a downward tendency was shown by the curves for applications and placements. The curve for vacancies indicates that there was a decrease in the number of vacancies reported to the offices for the first two weeks of the period and a slight increase during the latter part of the period. This recovery is probably an indication of the demand for workers for the holiday trade. It will be noted, however, that the supply of labour (applications) is still greatly in excess of the demand (vacancies). Placements showed a steady falling off throughout the period.

The accompanying table presents in some detail the work of the offices for the four weeks period ended December 4. It will be observed that at the beginning of the period on November 8, there were 7,257 applicants unplaced. This

compares with 12,840 unplaced applicants on December 4, after allowance had been made for cancellations and placements. The number of vacancies remaining unfilled on November 8 totalled 9,974 as compared with 5,620 vacancies unfilled at the end of the four weeks period, after making allowance for vacancies filled and cancelled. In comparing the above with the corresponding week of last year it may be of interest to note that the total number of applicants unplaced on December 8, 1919, was 8,362 and the number of vacancies unfilled was 13,107 as against 12,840 applicants and 5,620 unfilled vacancies on December 4, 1920.

During the present period under review the number of applicants registered at the offices totalled 40,969 while the number of vacancies notified by employers to the Service was 27,248. When compared with the report of the preceding period this represents a decrease in registration of 1,419 applicants and a decrease in vacancies notified of 4,908.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS AT THE CLOSE OF NOVEMBER, 1920, AS REPORTED BY UNIONS MAKING RETURNS

THE present article on unemployment among the members of local trade unions deals with unemployment as at the end of November, 1920, and is based on returns received from 1,498 labour organizations with a total membership of 216,285. For all occupations reporting, 10.0 per cent of the members were unemployed as compared with 5.99 per cent at the end of October, 1920, and with 3.58 per cent at the close of November, 1919. Unemployment, as used here, has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons occupied in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of sickness or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month

with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that the percentage of unemployment figures have reference only to those unions reporting.

That the percentage out of work at the end of November was larger than in both October, 1920 and November, 1919, was due to there having been less employment in the manufacturing and mechanical industries, particularly among metal, machinery and conveyance workers, and in the building and construction group. There was also a marked increase in the number out of work in lumbering and logging.

Table I on next page summarizes the returns by provinces. There were in-

creases in unemployment in every province, both as compared with the figures for the preceding month and, also for the corresponding month in 1919, the increases in British Columbia, Quebec and Ontario being especially pronounced.

TABLE 1.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	Nova Scotia & Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Dec. 1915....	.36	.7	9.9	8.1	3.2	7.0	4.3	14.3	8 01
June 1916....	.49	.8	1.8	1.7	1.2	2.6	3.03	.53	2 1
Dec. 1916....	.74	1.66	3.6	.55	1.01	1.63	1.70	3.86	2 17
June 1917....	.25	.20	2.23	.94	.58	.25	.84	2.50	1 25
Dec. 1917....	2.64	3.07	2.96	2.44	1.07	2.41	1.55	3.05	2 42
June 1918....	.16	.27	.44	.37	.29	.18	.39	1.70	50
Dec. 1918....	2.01	.42	3.46	2.95	1.31	2.15	2.07	3.81	2 76
Jan. 1919....	1.25	.84	4.07	4.64	3.62	5.73	1.97	5.20	3 94
Feb. 1919....	5.68	2.58	6.70	5.48	2.82	4.47	4.16	7.97	5 61
Mar. 1919....	2.41	2.93	6.93	5.65	1.20	5.31	5.6	8.05	5 62
Apr. 1919....	2.41	2.46	4.21	4.25	1.65	3.95	2.26	9.65	4 38
May 1919....	4.66	3.38	5.15	2.60	1.47	2.86	1.43	6.52	3 33
June 1919....	2.68	2.43	3.79	1.87	1.19	2.51	1.68	3.32	2 57
July 1919....	4.11	1.15	2.51	1.52	.92	2.77	1.90	5.82	2 40
Aug. 1919....	5.44	1.69	2.52	1.25	.81	1.95	1.09	5.81	2 33
Sept. 1919....	1.53	1.22	2.12	1.41	.73	1.29	.94	8.03	2 19
Oct. 1919....	3.19	1.06	2.39	.81	1.28	.59	.93	11.58	2 71
Nov. 1919....	1.21	1.53	2.93	2.02	2.07	1.20	.62	16.18	3 53
Dec. 1919....	1.47	5.80	5.39	1.99	4.97	6.01	2.79	18.62	4 98
Jan. 1920....	2.72	3.97	4.38	2.66	4.50	4.92	4.01	12.17	4 28
Feb. 1920....	5.08	2.31	1.93	3.04	4.62	5.24	5.12	14.38	4 33
Mar. 1920....	1.88	3.06	3.18	2.53	3.18	4.03	2.06	9.50	3 44
Apr. 1920....	.61	1.32	2.50	2.42	2.71	3.19	1.71	8.09	2 83
May 1920....	.38	.53	3.62	1.80	2.63	1.32	1.49	10.63	2 88
June 1920....	.56	.28	2.82	1.68	1.41	2.15	1.15	9.57	2 48
July 1920....	.10	.20	2.59	1.50	1.33	.89	1.43	12.10	2 64
Aug. 1920....	.26	1.02	6.97	1.73	.31	.53	.67	13.69	4 00
Sept. 1920....	.25	.07	6.99	1.88	.49	.14	.55	6.37	3 25
Oct. 1920....	.34	.42	8.98	3.02	3.34	.34	.83	15.65	5 99
Nov. 1920....	2.21	1.98	13.83	6.38	4.32	4.13	3.63	24.44	10.01

The percentages reported unemployed in the different groups of industries are indicated in table II on page 76.

Unemployment in the manufacturing and mechanical industries, as indicated by returns received from 386 organizations with a combined membership of 55,273 persons, was considerably more prevalent than in both months used in this article for comparative purposes, 15.6 per cent of the members having been out of work as compared with percentages of 11.9 and 3.2 in October, 1920, and November, 1919, respectively. Workers in metals, machinery and conveyances and clothing were especially slack, but there was

also considerable idleness among workers in the food, tobacco and liquor, textiles, cordage and carpets, printing, publishing and paper goods and jewelry divisions. In pulp, paper and fibre the percentage of unemployment was smaller than in October, 1920, and November, 1919. Tradesmen in the leather, boots, shoes and rubber, wood working and furniture and glass bottle sub-groups were more fully employed than in the preceding month, but the percentages out of work were larger than in November, 1919.

In metals, machinery and conveyances, the unemployment was reported largely in Quebec, occurring to a considerable extent in shipyards, and also in Ontario and British Columbia. In food, tobacco and liquors, the most pronounced loss in employment was reported in abattoirs in Saskatchewan. A considerable percentage of the unemployment in the clothing sub-group occurred in Montreal, but it may be noted that garment workers' unions in Toronto, another large centre in the clothing industry, are not fully represented in this report.

In addition to the members reported unemployed, a large amount of short-time was registered by unions of moulders, boiler makers, pattern makers, metal polishers, buffers and platers, machinists, iron, steel and tin workers, meat cutters and butcher workmen, cigar makers, textile workers, tailors, garment workers, cloth, hat and cap makers, paper makers, compositors, pressmen, bookbinders, engravers, piano, action and key, boot, shoe and leather, and jewelry workers.

Reports from 602 organizations of transportation workers, having a combined membership of 81,552 persons, indicated that 2.61 per cent of the members were out of work as compared with .91 per cent in October, 1920 and 3.87 per cent in November, 1919. Employment for steam railway employees (whose returns constitute about 71 per cent of the entire group membership reporting) showed less activity

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES.

Month	Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries.	Metals, Machinery and Conveyances.	Food, Tobacco and Liquors.	Textile, Carpets and Cordage.	Clothing.	Pulp, Paper and Fibre.	Printing, Publishing and Paper Goods.	Woodworking and Furniture.	Leather, Boots, Shoes and Rubber.	Glass Bottle Blowing.	Jewelry Working.	Oil Refining.	Transportation.	Steam Railways.	Street and Electric Railways.	Navigation.	Teaming and Driving.	Mining, Quarrying and Refining of Ores.	Building and Construction.	Public Employment.	Fishing.	Lumbering and Logging.	Miscellaneous.	All Occupations	
December 1915.....	3.1	0	8	0	3.3	0	3.7	3.7	0	0	0	0	0	3.0	2.4	2.3	12.2	0	5.9	28.3	0	23.3	8.4	8.01
June 1916.....	1.1	0	4.9	0	6	0	8	5.9	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	3	2.3	0	1.2	8.6	0	.....	3.1	2.11
December 1916.....	2.3	7.1	1.2	0	6.48	0	34	6	4.33	0	0	0	0	1.62	62	20.10	5.7	0	65	5.24	11	.....	1.3	.....
June 1917.....	1.79	11	1.50	0	4.95	0	79	62	6.28	3.56	0	0	0	35	18	1.79	0	32	3.21	0.4	0	.....	99	1.25
December 1917.....	2.77	76	3.29	0	11.21	34	67	3.00	2.92	4.48	0	0	0	70	76	17	7.4	0	2.09	1.57	17	.....	1.58	2.42
June 1918.....	42	14	1.78	0	18	0	72	2.20	0	0	0	0	0	42	21	0	2.12	0.05	18	1.57	0.2	0	4.9	50	
December 1918.....	2.89	3.53	8.63	1.41	3.42	43	86	0	1.33	3.2	0	0	0	1.48	35	0.6	7.80	2.57	1.24	8.68	47	0	2.29	2.76	
January 1919.....	3.32	8.21	8.24	11.50	3.22	2.23	69	10.57	1.19	0	27	5.88	2.02	1.78	33	6.73	2.98	1.42	16.29	33	50.50	0	2.84	3.94	
February 1919.....	4.29	5.54	9.90	12.29	2.26	9.6	70	2.78	4.00	9.44	74	4.61	4.56	3.42	18.17	3.69	3.79	16.44	48	17.54	0	4.07	5.64		
March 1919.....	4.18	5.51	6.79	8.99	2.27	3.29	59	2.21	4.22	10.03	48	0	4.75	2.87	38	17.73	2.63	1.87	16.45	07	0	4.74	5.62		
April 1919.....	3.17	4.26	4.06	2.04	0	76	59	1.07	8.63	7.93	0	0	0	3.48	2.40	20	9.60	2.69	12.05	01	0	4.30	4.38		
May 1919.....	4.05	7.27	3.82	32	73	1.17	46	0	13	5.96	0	0	0	2.21	1.62	15	10.29	8.2	8.4	8.68	0	7.26	3.83		
June 1919.....	3.16	4.69	1.90	1.54	32	1.61	64	4.08	0	19	8.99	0	0	1.84	1.98	53	2.93	2.28	58	4.71	0	3.99	2.57		
July 1919.....	2.95	4.84	1.83	60	0	34	1.86	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.05	1.83	14	3.99	1.25	47	3.88	0	2.79	2.40		
August 1919.....	3.33	5.39	5.42	87	0	1.07	1.45	5.9	37	64.33	0	0	0	2.02	1.42	1.39	5.05	2.26	45	2.86	17	0	1.58	2.33	
September 1919.....	2.57	4.60	8.01	1.08	0.55	3.0	1.71	13	15	1.1	0	0	0	2.06	9.9	13	8.62	3.6	1.11	2.91	11	0	2.07	2.19	
October 1919.....	2.27	4.60	1.29	0.5	85	2.1	1.13	14	20	1.61	0	0	0	2.61	7.6	2.19	10.88	1.36	91	5.42	0.6	0	2.95	2.71	
November 1919.....	3.16	5.73	1.58	0.5	44	2	1.05	47	2.7	0	0	0	0	3.87	1.17	24	17.49	1.36	91	5.42	0.6	3.24	3.58		
December 1919.....	2.79	3.72	11.32	36	12	62	1.08	15	44	6.22	0	5.60	5.03	1.59	62	29.37	2.89	2.10	12.06	91	72.16	4.23	4.98		
January 1920.....	2.96	4.11	7.90	18	13	54	1.31	44	39	8.92	44	2.29	2.73	1.90	18	13.13	7.5	84	11.77	68	24.21	5.45	4.28		
February 1920.....	2.49	3.88	10.20	0	15	05	1.31	26	77	1.93	0	2.22	2.77	1.78	20	9.74	12	4.18	12.14	63	3.57	4.84	4.34		
March 1920.....	1.93	2.29	6.04	03	15	0	1.28	38	1.38	14.42	0	0	0	2.61	1.80	10	12.44	3.29	65	9.88	1.66	3.45	3.66	3.44	
April 1920.....	2.28	3.54	4.70	05	40	02	1.24	23	3.25	1.92	11	0	0	2.57	1.95	0.9	9.75	2.43	1.18	5.92	0.43	0	2.49	2.83	
May 1920.....	3.40	4.46	4.47	02	56	0	1.17	12	17	5.37	42	2.92	2.62	1.51	09	10.18	0	1.16	4.32	0.4	0	1.57	2.88		
June 1920.....	2.17	2.00	7.00	02	1.84	0	1.14	1.10	3.98	1.53	0	0	0	2.49	7.9	08	8.04	0	3.38	4.28	0	2.48	2.48		
July 1920.....	2.86	2.09	4.33	0	1.57	0	1.56	11.88	1.87	8.18	5.38	2.52	2.52	72	03	16.48	0.9	94	3.99	0.3	0	1.84	2.64		
August 1920.....	7.74	1.74	1.49	08	22	04	1.37	33	43	56	17.36	5.38	2.52	72	03	16.80	0.9	2.4	2.99	12	20	1.49	4.00		
September 1920.....	8.80	5.30	2.02	02	38	96	1.20	1.26	27	15.57	6.02	6.52	2.98	77	20	2.82	78	06	2.04	0.2	1.00	1.86	3.25		
October 1920.....	11.90	4.67	2.64	55	49	81	2.17	2.85	19	16.27	6.02	0.91	5.53	47	4.54	5.6	1.1	3.70	0.1	3.07	1.00	25.39	4.4	5.99	
November 1920.....	15.56	13.46	6.64	2.07	59	23	2.57	7.26	7.61	48	14.18	0	2.61	1.32	2.76	1.17	1.56	58	12.44	3.07	6.50	42.60	3.09	10.01	

than in both months used in this article for comparative purposes, 2.86 per cent of the members being unemployed as compared with .53 per cent in the preceding month and with 1.17 per cent in November 1919. While this increase in unemployment was general throughout the country, the numbers out of work in Ontario and Quebec were the largest. The percentage unemployed among street and electric railway employees was slightly more pronounced than in October, 1919 and November, 1920. On the contrary, the number idle in the navigation sub-group was smaller than in both months. Teamsters and chauffeurs, as registered by 22 unions, were not quite as fully engaged as in October, but the percentage out of work was somewhat smaller than that recorded in November, 1919. Considerable short time was reported by unions of conductors, engineers, firemen, carmen, trainmen, maintenance of way employees, longshoremen and teamsters and chauffeurs.

In the mine, quarrying and refining of ores group, returns were tabulated from 35 unions with combined membership of 11,164 persons, showing that .58 per cent of the members were out of work as compared with percentages of .11 in October, 1920 and 1.14 in November, 1919. Employment for miners was not as brisk as in the preceding month, but the percentage of idleness was less than in the corresponding period in 1919. Some unions of mine workers reported that not all their members were working full time. Mill and smeltermen, as indicated by two organizations, continued to be fully employed.

The percentage out of work in the building and construction group, as registered by 261 organizations having an aggregate membership of 30,318 persons, was 12.44, as compared with 3.70 per cent in October, 1920, and with 5.82 per cent in November, 1919. While all provinces participated in the increase in unemployment in this group, Ontario with 1,897 tradesmen unemployed, reported the largest number idle, but the percentage of 44.4 in Manitoba

was the most pronounced. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, electrical workers, painters, decorators and paper hangers, tile layers, lathers and roofers, steam shovel and dredgemen, hod carriers and building labourers reported less activity than in both months used for comparison. The percentages out of work among granite and stone cutters, plumbers and steam-fitters, and bridge and structural iron workers were larger than in October, 1920, but they showed declines from the proportion of idleness in November, 1919. Some unions of bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, electrical workers, granite and stone cutters, painters, decorators and paper hangers, steam shovel and dredgemen, wood, wire and metal lathers recorded considerable short time.

In the public employment group, as indicated by returns received from 72 organizations with a total membership of 6,927 persons, there was more unemployment than in October, 1920, and November, 1919, 3.07 per cent of the members being out of work as compared with .01 per cent in the former month and with .47 per cent in the latter. The decrease in activity in this group occurred among civic employees and was partly seasonal in character. There was, moreover, some short time reported in this sub-group.

The percentage out of work among lumber and logging workers, as reported by five unions with a combined membership of 14,790 persons, was 42.60, as compared with 25.39 per cent in the preceding month. Employment in these organizations in Ontario and British Columbia, in which provinces most of the members were located, was considerably less brisk than in the preceding month, partly as a result of the continued closing of sawmills for the winter. Figures for comparison with November, 1920, are not available.

Unemployment in the group of miscellaneous trades, as indicated by 132 unions with an aggregate membership of 14,030 persons was less prevalent than in both months here used for com-

TABLE III.—UNEMPLOYMENT ON NOVEMBER 30, 1920

OCCUPATIONS	Nova Scotia & Prince Ed. Island				New Brunswick				Quebec				Ontario			
	No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. re- porting		Unem- ployed		No. re- porting		Unem- ployed		No. re- porting		Unem- ployed	
	Union	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Union	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Union	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Union	Member- ship	Members	Per cent
1-Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries.....	15	1689	13	.77	20	2505	13	.52	71	22790	6221	27.30	195	21804	1709	7.84
2-(a) METALS, MACHINERY & CONVEYANCES	11	1498	1	.07	13	1340	13	.97	24	6237	1303	20.89	98	8490	915	10.78
3- Moulders.....	3	176	0		2	90	0		3	1041	225		18	1577	118	
4- Blacksmiths.....					2	165	1		3	511	92		9	480	26	
5- Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders.....	1	42	0		3	308	7		5	2643	687		14	1299	364	
6- Patternmakers.....									1	229	60		7	267	22	
7- Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers.....						30	3						8	190	5	
8- Machinists.....	5	368	1		13	707	2		9	1476	197		31	3497	262	
9- Sheet Metal Workers and Tinsmiths.....	2	912	0		2	40	0		3	337	42		11	1180	118	
10(b) FOOD, TOBACCO AND LIQUORS.....					1	14	0	0	4	585	32	5.47	14	1341	45	3.36
11- Flour and Cereal Mill Employees.....									1	125	0		1	40	0	
12- Meat Cutters and Butchers.....									2	441	22		7	601	7	
13- Bakers and Confectioners.....					1	14	0		1	19	10		3	370	8	
14- Cigar and Tobacco Makers.....													3	330	30	
15- Brewery Workers.....									2	3056	34	1.11	6	1370	54	3.94
16-(c) TEXTILES, CORDAGE AND CARPETS.....	1	42	12	28.57	1	355	0	0	5	6555	4720	72.01	15	929	120	12.92
17-(d) CLOTHING AND LAUNDERING.....													7	257	8	
18- Tailors.....									5	6555	4720		6	210	13	
19- Garment Workers.....													2	462	99	
20- Hat, Glove and Fur Workers.....													11	2520	41	1.63
21-(e) PULP, PAPER AND FIBRE.....	3	149	0	0	2	664	0	0	9	1247	39	3.13	33	5160	143	2.77
22-(f) PRINTING, PUBLISHING & PAPER GOODS	3	149	0	0	3	132	0	0	10	1819	31	1.70	14	2078	53	
23- Compositors.....	3	149	0	0	2	102	0	0	3	767	11		6	1142	53	
24- Pressmen and Assistants.....					1	30	0		2	485	8		3	1184	22	
25- Bookbinders.....									2	377	12		2	99	0	
26- Stereotypers and Electrotypers.....									1	30	0		8	657	15	
27- Engravers and Lithographers.....									3	429	0		0	250	75	30.0
28- Others.....									11	2473	62	2.51	11	1051	214	20.36
29-(g) WOODWORKING AND FURNITURE.....									2	129	0	0	4	293	2	.68
30-(h) LEATHER, BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.									1	260	0	0	1	400	100	25.0
31-(i) GLASS BOTTLE BLOWERS.....																
32-(j) JEWELRY WORKERS.....																
33-(k) OIL REFINING.....																
34-Transportation.....	44	3245	189	5.21	29	5472	150	2.74	90	21988	650	2.96	254	30384	621	2.05
35-(a) STEAM RAILWAYS.....	41	3083	165	5.35	27	3044	0	0	74	12335	548	4.44	226	23543	587	2.49
36- Conductors.....	1	44	0		1	76	0		7	371	4		26	1380	3	
37- Locomotive Engineers.....	7	246	12	4	4	319	0		12	770	1		31	2294	1	
38- Locomotive Firemen.....	6	375	0		2	261	0		11	1042	6		29	3030	154	
39- Carmen.....	5	334	0		2	617	0		8	5129	270		31	3649	87	
40- Trainmen.....	5	681	19		7	958	0		8	1723	25		22	4278	42	
41- *Telegraphers (System Division).....																
42- Telegraphers (Local Unions).....	3	152	0		1	21	0		15	1864	212		2	110	0	
43- Road Maintenance Men.....	8	947	128		7	508	0		12	1415	30		40	4717	307	
44- Shop Employees.....	6	304	6		4	305	0		4	3555	102	2.87	11	4185	4	1.10
45- Railway Employees.....	2	117	4	3.42	2	2428	150	6.18	7	5154	0	0	10	1740	26	1.49
46-(b) STREET AND ELECTRIC RY. EMPLOYEES	2	117	4						2	120	0		3	142	8	
47-(c) NAVIGATION.....	2	117	4		1	2300	150		2	3380	0		4	402	16	
48- Marine Engineers.....					1	128	0		3	1654	0		3	1196	2	
49- Longshoremen.....	1	45	0	0					5	944	0	0	7	896	4	.45
50- Others.....																
51-(d) TEAMSTERS AND CHAUFFEURS.....																
52-Mining, Quarrying and Refining of Ores.....	15	6011	34	.57					2	339	0	0	2	458	6	1.31
53- Miners.....	15	6011	34						2	339	0	0	1	146	6	
54- Quarry Workers.....																
55- Mill and Smeltermen.....													1	312	0	
56-Building and Construction.....	11	829	47	5.67	8	675	18	2.67	32	5210	670	12.86	157	18868	1897	10.05
57- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers.....	3	285	8		1	13	0		4	1410	250		30	2848	532	
58- Carpenters and Joiners.....	2	186	0		3	548	12		16	2188	200		53	7895	938	
59- Electrical Workers.....	2	38	3						2	567	100		16	1751	41	
60- Granite and Stone Cutters.....	1	35	0						2	146	15		11	409	24	
61- Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers.....	1	138	26		2	59	6		3	516	32		15	1475	122	
62- Plumbers and Steamfitters.....	2	147	10		2	55	0		1	50	23		15	1153	75	
63- Tile Layers, Lathers and Roofers.....									1	50	23		5	191	50	
64- Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.....									2	282	50		7	397	24	
65- Steam Shovel and Dredgemen.....													1	351	15	
66- Hod Carriers and Building Labourers.....									2	51	0		4	2398	76	
67-Public Employment.....	3	85	0	0	5	284	0	0	8	1478	2	14	29	2339	151	5.14
68- Civic Employees.....					3	230	0		5	1045	2		9	2364	151	
69- Letter Carriers and Postal Employees.....	3	85	0		2	54	0		3	433	0		20	575	0	
70-Fishing.....													2	366	0	0
71-Lumber Working and Logging.....													1	1000	707	70.0
72-Miscellaneous.....	1	55	0	0	1	125	0	0	18	3687	133	3.61	72	6374	160	2.51
73- Retail Clerks.....									3	848	0		1	132	0	
74- Hotel and Restaurant Employees.....									2	105	6		3	716	58	
75- Barbers.....									2	240	9		15	492	8	
76- Musicians and Theatre Employees.....									3	776	75		23	3335	16	
77- Stationary Engineers and Fireman.....									2	127	0		18	951	33	
78- Others.....	1	55	0		1	125	0		6	1591	43		12	748	44	
All occupations.....	89	11914	263	2.21	64	9127	181	1.98	221	5492	7678	13.93	712	92173	5242	6.33

*Commercial and Railway, organized in interprovincial divisions.

AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS.

Manitoba				Saskatchewan				Alberta				British Columbia				Canada						
No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed				
Union	Members	Members	Per cent	Union	Members	Members	Per cent	Union	Members	Members	Per cent	Union	Members	Members	Per cent	Union	Members	Members	Per cent			
																			Oct., 1920	Nov., 1920	Nov., 1919	
12	1533	39	2.54	15	671	80	11.92	25	1550	24	1.55	33	2731	503	18.42	386	55273	8602	11.90	15.56	3.16	
2	62	0	0	6	269	2	.74	9	713	6	.84	12	1446	459	31.74	175	20055	2699	4.67	13.46	5.73	
1	36	0	0					1	16			1	115	45		29	3051	391	2.05	12.82	3.92	
1	26	0	0					1	100	0		1	6	0		16	1188	119	.87	10.02	1.43	
				2	96	0		1	10	0		3	699	335		29	5187	1393	8.16	26.86	11.40	
								1	42	6		1	548	88		10	543	88	4.29	16.06	5.48	
				3	165	2		4	531	3		4	446	58		9	220	8	4.48	3.64	0.7	
				1	8	0		2	56	0		2	138	15		59	7190	525	3.45	7.30	3.59	
1	27	0	0	1	140	75	53.57	5	194	13	6.70	5	230	3	1.30	23	2671	175	2.10	6.55	3.76	
																31	2531	168	2.64	6.64	1.58	
				1	140	75										3	305	75	0	24.59	3.48	
1	27	0	0					2	93	4						12	1162	33	.64	2.84	2.45	
								1	13	9		2	99	3		8	515	30	5.07	5.83	.10	
								2	88	0		3	131	0		8	549	30	3.98	5.46	1.09	
1	300	0	0					1	196	0	0	3	228	22	9.65	10	4823	100	.55	2.07	.05	
1	300	0	0					1	196	0		1	150	10		25	8208	4862	49.21	59.23	.44	
												2	78	12		8	407	18	4.89	4.42	.20	
5	754	39	5.17	8	262	3	1.15	9	437	5	1.14	1	88	0	0	15	7339	4745	58.72	64.65	.50	
1	497	30		5	203	3		4	285	4		9	465	15	3.23	2	462	39	2.27	21.43	.14	
2	179	9		1	21	0		2	109	0		4	167	3		23	4519	80	2.23	1.77	.22	
				1	26	0		1	30	1		2	146	10		36	4248	104	2.43	2.45	.99	
1	26	0		1	12	0		2	30	1		2	92	2		16	2112	80	2.99	3.79	.80	
1	52	0						1	60	0		1	60	0		9	1709	37	1.98	2.17	1.58	
																7	210	0	0	0	.42	
2	345	0	0													11	869	15	.74	1.73	.50	
												1	37	2	5.41	1	30	0	.65	0	.28	
1	45	0	0					1	10	0	0	1	119	2	1.68	8	1061	77	7.92	7.25	.50	
																24	3553	278	20.63	7.61	.47	
																6	422	2	.48	.47	.21	
																3	705	100	5.82	14.18	.0	
												1	118	0	0	1	118	0	0	0	.33	
47	7760	131	1.69	48	3424	53	1.55	40	3885	110	2.83	50	5414	244	4.51	602	81552	2128	.91	2.61	3.87	
43	6553	131	2.0	44	3164	53	1.68	37	3424	94	2.75	38	2694	77	2.86	530	57650	1655	.53	2.86	1.17	
4	199	2		5	278	1		3	243	0		5	314	0		52	2905	10	.36	.34	.19	
6	449	0		8	405	0		3	174	0		6	313	3		77	4970	17	.04	.34	.19	
6	607	0		7	525	0		3	243	12		3	214	0		67	6297	172	.51	2.73	1.52	
2	42	0		5	133	1		7	366	0		5	420	0		65	10690	328	.74	3.07	.34	
4	784	0		6	821	0		4	830	0		4	435	20		60	10510	106	1.18	1.01	.85	
																5	8157	14	.16	.17	.08	
1	92	0														7	375	0	0	0	.32	
14	1846	124		5	526	47		10	1190	82		10	829	51		109	12427	951	.14	7.65	2.60	
5	2100	0														1	2100	0	0	0	.44	
5	444	5		8	476	4		7	378	0		5	169	3		92	7576	71	.40	.94	.55	
2	953	0	0	3	219	0	0	1	233	0	0	2	552	22	3.99	23	9697	128	.47	1.32	.24	
												6	1924	134	6.96	27	11363	314	4.64	2.76	17.49	
												1	298	23		8	677	35	8.08	5.17	7.73	
												2	373	16		9	6455	182	.59	2.82	3.43	
												3	1253	95		10	4231	97	8.83	2.29	38.33	
2	244	0	0	1	41	0	0	2	228	16	7.02	4	244	11	4.51	22	2642	31	.56	1.17	3.43	
																35	11164	65	.11	.58	1.14	
								11	3215	25	.78	5	1001	0	0	33	10712	65	.12	.61	1.05	
																					.54	
7	678	301	44.40	14	553	84	15.19	17	1711	216	12.62	15	1794	539	30.04	2	452	0	0	0	.26	
2	437	300		5	184	29		4	218	90		2	180	45		51	5575	1254	7.03	22.49	3.08	
1	56	0		5	199	51		3	671	61		5	1415	469		83	13158	1731	3.78	13.16	8.89	
				2	133	0		4	423	4		1	22	0		27	2934	148	1.93	5.04	.88	
1	81	0		1	12	1		1	44	3		1	29	6		17	712	46	4.15	6.46	13.55	
								1	191	10		2	8	0		20	1724	157	2.06	9.11	2.51	
1	14	1		1	25	3		4	191	10		2	63	6		30	2164	137	1.73	6.33	8.75	
1	18	0										2	27	1		9	286	74	5.59	25.87	4.09	
1	72	0														10	751	74	2.90	9.85	21.75	
								1	164	48		1	50	12		3	565	75	5.43	13.27	.76	
																6	2449	76	.77	3.10	.26	
3	152	0	0	7	348	0	0	8	649	30	4.62	9	992	30	3.02	72	6927	213	.01	3.07	.47	
1	54	0		3	173	0		5	548	30		6	707	30		32	5121	213	.02	4.16	.50	
2	98	0		4	175	0		3	101	0		3	235	0		40	1806	0	0	0	.31	
												3	1865	145	7.77	5	2231	145	1.40	6.50	20.75	
8	910	6	.66	8	306	2	.65	12	868	26	3.0	12	1705	107	6.28	132	14030	434	4.44	3.09	3.24	
																6	1055	0	.50	0	.19	
1	85	0						1	60	0		2	186	10		10	1717	153	6.51	8.91	4.75	
2	111	0		1	30	0		3	196	9		4	264	10		27	1333	36	1.74	2.70	1.25	
3	644	5		4	183	1		3	263	0		3	584	7		39	5785	104	2.45	1.80	3.70	
1	20	1		3	93	1		3	163	7		1	110	12		28	1464	54	5.33	3.69	9.49	
1	50	0										1	107	0		22	2676	87	7.03	3.25	.23	
77	11033	477	4.32	92	5302	219	4.13	113	11878	431	3.63	130	29332	7168	24.44	1498	216285	21659	5.99	10.01	3.58	

parative purposes, 3.09 per cent of the members having been out of work as compared with 4.44 per cent in October, 1920, and with 3.24 per cent in November, 1919.

Retail clerks, as reported by six unions showed no unemployment as compared with a small percentage of idleness in the preceding months. Musicians and theatre employees and stationary engineers and firemen were more fully employed than in October, 1920, and November, 1919. The reverse

however, is true for hotel and restaurant employees and barbers. The percentage out of work among unclassified workers was considerably smaller than in October, but it was somewhat larger than in November, 1919. Some unions of hotel and restaurant employees, barbers, musicians and unclassified workers reported a considerable amount of short time.

The tabular statement on pages 78-79 presents the returns in some detail.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA DURING THE PERIOD NOVEMBER 27 TO DECEMBER 18 AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

WEEKLY reports from employers to the Dominion Headquarters of the Employment Service of Canada, Department of Labour, during the four weeks from November 27 to December 18 inclusive, show continued declines in the volume of employment afforded by these employers during each of the weeks under review.

The change reported for each week as compared with the preceding week is as follows:

Week ending November 27, a decrease of 8,768 persons or 1.2 per cent.

Week ending December 4, a decrease of 10,378 persons or 1.5 per cent.

Week ending December 11, a decrease of 9,714 persons or 1.4 per cent.

Week ending December 18, a decrease of 12,411 persons or 1.9 per cent.

During the four weeks under review, employment conditions in the different parts of Canada were substantially the same, decreases being registered in every province during the period as

a whole. In the Maritime Provinces, however, conditions were slightly better than elsewhere, due to the re-opening of the winter ports. Increases in employment in this district were shown during the weeks of December 4 and 11, but the declines in the first and last weeks of the period under review were somewhat larger. Within the section, firms in New Brunswick registered additions to their payrolls during the last three weeks of the period, while in Nova Scotia there were increases during the weeks of December 4 and 11. The contractions in payrolls in Ontario were most pronounced, aggregating in the four weeks, 18,478 persons. In Quebec, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, however, the decreases were also substantial. It may be noted that employment in the Maritime and Prairie provinces was still considerably above the level of that afforded by the same firms on January 17, while losses in this comparison occurred during the last two weeks of the period in Quebec and during all four weeks in Ontario and British Co-

lumbia. It may be noted also, that during the same period in 1919 employment showed steady declines, from week to week, though the shrinkages in payrolls were not as pronounced as during the weeks under review.

A summary of the returns by industrial groups shows that firms in Retail Trade, only, registered increases in employment during all four weeks of the period, the additions to staffs in this group aggregating 2,571 persons. These gains may be attributed to activity attendant upon the Christmas Season in stores. In Coal Mining and Logging there were net increases with declines during one or more weeks of the period. The expansion in these groups is due to seasonal activity, but the decrease which occurred during the week of December 18 in the former, may be attributed to the mild weather prevailing, while that in Logging was caused mainly by men leaving lumber camps for the holidays. There was also an increase in Leather Products during the period as a whole, with slight decreases during the last two weeks. In Clay, Glass and Stone Products, Mineral Products, n.e.s., Non-Metallic Minerals other than coal (quarrying), Personal Services (chiefly laundries), Local, Railway and Water Transportation there were declines in employment, taking the period as a whole, with increases during one or more of the weeks. Firms in Building and Railway Construction, Edible Animal Products, Lumber and its Products, Edible Plant Products, Iron and Steel, Non-ferrous Metal Products, Pulp and Paper, Rubber Goods, Textiles, Wood Distillates, Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries (chiefly Chemicals and Tobacco), Metallic Ores, Hotels and Restaurants, Telegraph and Telephone

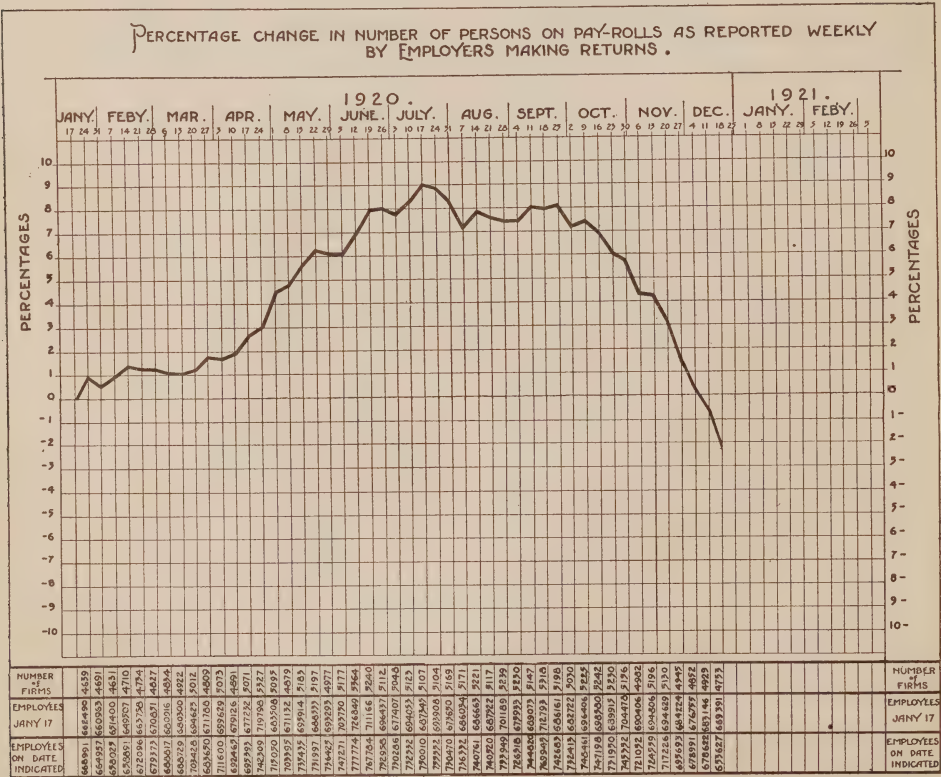
Operation and Wholesale Trade recorded contractions in payrolls during all four weeks of the period under review.

The decreases in employment in Iron and Steel Products, which amounted to 7,770 persons, were the most pronounced registered during the period and occurred in the Railway Car, Steel Shipbuilding and Crude, Rolled and Forged divisions. While practically all the provinces participated in these declines, those which were reported in Ontario and Quebec were the largest. There were marked declines of a seasonal character during the four weeks under review in Building and Railway Construction, Lumber and its Products and, in a less pronounced degree, in the Transportation groups. The losses in Textiles, which were also decided, occurred largely in the Garment, Thread, Yarn and Cloth and Hosiery and Knit Goods Branches, mostly in Ontario and Quebec. The contractions in payrolls in Pulp and Paper Products were partly seasonal and partly attributable to the continued shortage of power and water. Inactivity in Musical Instrument, Chemical, Tobacco and Electric Current plants resulted in the losses in Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries. In Telephone Operation, the declines were widespread in application, most of the individual losses being small. The decreases in Water Transportation were largely caused by the closing of the summer ports.

The accompanying chart shows the weekly percentage of change in the number of persons on payrolls since the base week (January 17, 1920) as reported by those employers making returns, the number averaging over 4,800 firms a week. The returns for the week of January 17, 1920, are being taken as base figures. It had

been the intention to take the week of January 1, but this was found impracticable because of the abnormal situation at that time, due to the annual inventory and holiday period, and the consequent reductions in staffs. The week of January 17 coincides fairly closely with the termination of this season and accordingly reflects more normal conditions. The curve indicates a steady downward tendency since September. During the first two weeks of the period being reviewed, employment was still at a

higher level than at the middle of January, but the firms reporting for the weeks of December 11 and 18 showed reduction in payroll as compared with their base figures. The highest point reached by the curve during this period was on November 27, when the employers making returns showed increases aggregating 11,469 persons or 1.7 per cent over their January returns. On December 18, however, the figures dropped to 15,764 persons, or 2.4 per cent below the base.



EMPLOYMENT IN THE BUILDING TRADES DURING NOVEMBER, 1920, AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS

EMPLOYMENT in the building trades, as indicated by the value of building permits issued in 56 cities, showed a decrease during November as compared with the preceding month, the total value of building permits falling from \$9,660,538 in October to \$5,289,321 in November, a decrease of \$4,371,217, or 45.3 per cent. Prince Edward Island and British Columbia were the only provinces to register increases in this comparison, while of the declines recorded in the remaining provinces, that of \$3,094,706, or 51 per cent in Ontario was the largest.

As compared with the figures for the corresponding month in 1919, there was a decrease of \$2,443,942 or 31.6 per cent, the value for November, 1919, having been \$7,733,263. In this comparison all provinces showed declines, that in Ontario of \$1,704,786, or 36.5 per cent, being the most pronounced.

All the larger cities, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton, and Vancouver, reported decreases in the value of the permits issued, both as compared with the figures for October 1920, and November, 1919.

Of the smaller centres, Sherbrooke, Guelph, New Westminster, Point Grey and Victoria registered increases as compared with the previous month and also with the corresponding month in 1919.

The returns from 35 cities formerly used in this report (which are distinguished by asterisks, and which are also tabulated separately for statistical purposes) show that the total value of building permits issued by these cities amounted to \$4,689,201, as compared with \$9,018,593 in October, 1920, and with \$7,004,453 in November, 1919. There was, therefore, a decrease of \$4,329,392, or 48 per cent as compared with the returns for the preceding month, and of \$2,315,252, or 33.1 per cent in comparison with the figures for the corresponding month of last year.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS

City.	October, 1920	November, 1920	November, 1919
	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island	1,200	4,000	15,000
Charlottetown.....	1,200	4,000	15,000
Nova Scotia	501,556	100,715	244,795
*Halifax.....	339,596	78,855	224,210
New Glasgow.....	920	600	Nil
*Sydney.....	161,040	21,260	20,585
New Brunswick	231,523	86,725	278,930
Fredericton.....	5,600	3,500	Nil
*Moncton.....	166,573	54,225	52,430
*St. John.....	59,350	29,000	226,500
Quebec	985,426	930,340	1,268,607
*Montreal-Maisonneuve.....	725,526	612,810	890,864
*Quebec.....	112,335	119,840	171,378
Shawinigan Falls.....	25,000	1,200	15,000
*Sherbrooke.....	23,600	140,300	40,200
*Three Rivers.....	54,700	26,300	124,875
*Westmount.....	44,265	29,890	26,290
Ontario	6,061,070	2,963,364	4,671,150
Belleville.....	13,200	850	54,700
*Brantford.....	68,775	23,520	194,945
Chatham.....	24,615	6,625	11,425
*Fort William.....	505,400	33,450	46,500
Galt.....	4,500	2,000	27,000
*Guelph.....	27,870	43,390	20,340
*Hamilton.....	325,400	161,775	525,940
*Kingston.....	18,920	8,920	12,793
*Kitchener.....	187,490	3,295	86,690
*London.....	267,305	238,895	109,960
Niagara Falls.....	47,200	16,450	66,100
Oshawa.....	18,900	86,900	203,350
*Ottawa.....	721,049	143,425	264,550
Owen Sound.....	15,000	3,000	8,500
*Peterborough.....	211,966	115,760	4,940
*Port Arthur.....	10,910	5,100	10,968
*Stratford.....	34,093	6,236	10,805
*St. Catharines.....	40,925	44,048	44,035
*St. Thomas.....	12,755	6,675	6,810
Sarnia.....	68,205	56,353	61,190
Sault Ste Marie.....	124,325	8,280	20,075
*Toronto.....	2,844,372	1,816,937	2,536,045
Welland.....	12,565	9,825	36,314
*Windsor.....	424,025	116,405	291,285
Woodstock.....	29,305	8,250	15,890
Manitoba	618,550	293,877	317,850
*Brandon.....	275,975	6,800	7,000
St. Boniface.....	12,425	17,827	1,450
*Winnipeg.....	330,150	259,250	309,400
Saskatchewan	220,945	197,820	201,995
*Moose Jaw.....	99,100	33,470	8,200
*Regina.....	68,050	105,350	173,350
*Saskatoon.....	53,795	59,000	20,445
Alberta	498,820	136,875	147,445
*Calgary.....	418,000	70,500	56,000
*Edmonton.....	72,680	56,100	73,205
Lethbridge.....	5,290	9,925	12,890
Medicine Hat.....	2,850	350	5,350
British Columbia	541,448	582,605	587,431
Nanaimo.....	11,185	590	900
*New Westminster.....	15,400	17,300	10,200
Point Grey.....	132,970	311,615	106,205
Prince Rupert.....	17,200	Nil	40,711
*South Vancouver.....	69,490	52,070	26,760
*Vancouver.....	258,833	148,075	387,530
*Victoria.....	36,370	53,045	15,185
Total—56 Cities	\$ 9,660,538	\$ 5,289,321	\$ 7,733,263
Total—35 Cities	\$ 9,018,593	\$ 4,689,201	\$ 7,004,453

EMPLOYMENT FOR CIVIC EMPLOYEES IN FIFTEEN CITIES, NOVEMBER, 1920

REPORTS from fifteen cities showing the number of employees temporarily engaged and the wages paid these employees during the month of November, 1920, showed a decrease of not quite 4 per cent in the number of employees and of nearly 14 per cent in the amount of wages paid, as compared with the figures for the preceding month. In November, 1920, 10,269 persons were temporarily employed and the wages amounted to \$935,358.74, as compared with 10,671 employees and an aggregate payroll of \$1,085,055.10, in October.

In comparison with returns for the same period in 1919 there was an increase of slightly over 13 per cent in the number of employees and of nearly 38 per cent in the wages paid, there having been 9,059 employees with a total payroll of \$679,097.98 in November, 1919.

Hamilton, London, and Vancouver registered increases in the number of persons temporarily employed on municipal work both as compared with the returns for October, 1920, and November, 1919. Ottawa showed a gain as

EMPLOYMENT (BOTH CONTRACT AND MUNICIPAL WORK) AFFORDED WORKPEOPLE TEMPORARILY EMPLOYED
BY FIFTEEN CITY CORPORATIONS NOVEMBER 1920, COMPARED WITH OCTOBER 1920 AND WITH NOVEMBER 1919

City	Number of employees temporarily employed during the month of:			Amount of wages paid employees temporarily employed during the month of:		
	October, 1920	November, 1920	November, 1919	October, 1920	November, 1920	November, 1919
				\$	\$	\$
St. John.....	232	224	300	25,342.07	18,994.88	21,200.91
Montreal.....	†3,246	2,958	2,524	278,768.04	237,450.24	149,300.08
Ottawa.....	727	739	749	65,288.14	54,096.16	42,580.50
Toronto.....	†2,538	2,385	1,844	277,741.12	240,193.61	160,996.67
Hamilton.....	627	695	585	67,213.25	64,169.89	49,608.41
London.....	455	540	441	53,094.98	60,318.84	42,711.52
Winnipeg.....	1,217	1,024	877	143,611.06	95,697.89	64,525.73
Brandon.....	70	57	42	5,539.10	4,959.29	3,325.64
Regina.....	176	167	161	20,218.26	18,991.94	12,344.17
Moose Jaw.....	100	93	117	13,420.20	10,707.05	11,651.80
Saskatoon.....	107	91	113	11,905.42	10,256.32	8,969.32
Calgary.....	318	299	352	33,936.48	33,440.41	32,957.20
Edmonton.....	*96	82	207	6,825.21	8,728.35	15,938.18
Vancouver.....	501	717	538	61,529.46	57,351.70	45,503.21
Victoria.....	211	198	209	20,622.31	20,002.17	17,484.64
Total.....	10,671	10,269	9,059	\$1,085,055.10	935,358.74	\$679,097.98

†Additional contractors.

*Revised figures.

compared with the figures for the preceding month, with a nominal decline in comparison with November, 1919. On the contrary, in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Brandon and Regina there were decreases in the former and increases in the latter comparison, while at St. John, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, and Victoria there were reductions in both cases.

As to wages, London recorded increases both as compared with the pre-

ceding month and with the corresponding month in 1919. Edmonton showed an increase over the figures for October, with a decline as compared with November, 1919. On the other hand, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Vancouver and Victoria registered reductions in comparison with October, 1920, and increases over November of the previous year. In St. John, and Moose Jaw there were decreases in both comparisons.

FAIR WAGE CONTRACTS, DECEMBER, 1920

DURING December the Department of Labour received for insertion in the LABOUR GAZETTE the following information relative to eight fair wage contracts, of which seven were awarded by the Department of Public Works, and one by the Department of Railways and Canals. All the contracts contained the usual fair wage clause which provides for the prompt payment of such wages as are current in the district in which the work is to be performed, and for observance on the various works under contract of the prevailing hours of labour, and which otherwise prevents abuses and secures the legitimate rights of the labour employed.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the suppression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair wages, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Repairs to wharf, Royston, B.C. Name of contractor, Wm. Greenlees, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, November 26, 1920. Amount of contract, \$4,774.

Removing of old swing bridge and the construction of substructure of single

leaf Strauss Trunnion Bascule Bridge, Burlington Channel, Ont. Name of contractors, The Canadian Engineering and Contracting Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, November 30, 1920. Amount of contract, \$75,053.

Reconstruction of eastern breakwater, St. Martins, N.B. Name of contractors, The Stephen Construction Co., Ltd., St. John, N.B. Date of contract, December 7, 1920. Amount of contract, \$24,651.

Erection of clock tower to Post Office, Pembroke, Ont. Name of contractors, The Estate of Walter Beatty, Pembroke, Ont. Date of contract, October 4, 1920. Amount of contract, \$3,800.

Construction of Horse Stables at Fairmont (Royal Canadian Mounted Police Barracks), Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractor, Robert Moncrieff, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, November 30, 1920. Amount of contract, \$44,932.

Construction of Garage, Coal Bin and Vegetable Storage at County Hospital, St. John, N.B. Name of contractors, The Stephen Construction Co., Ltd., St. John, N.B. Date of contract, December 22, 1920. Amount of contract, \$8,637.

Public Floating Wharf, Graham Landing, B.C. Name of contractor, L. H. Rawlings, Nakusp, B.C. Date of contract, December 15, 1920. Amount of contract, \$13,832.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Construction of alterations on and additions to Coach Paint Shop at Transcona, Man. Name of contractor, J. B. Duncan, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, December 17, 1920. Amount of contract, \$22,000.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The following is a statement of payments made in December for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Sup-

pression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair wages, and the performance of work under sanitary conditions.

Nature of orders.	Amount of orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type and other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 3,717.89
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc....	124.19
Supplying stamping material, pads, and ink.....	128.00
Supplying mail bag fittings.....	10,493.90
Supplying mail bagging.....	51,345.94
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.....	49,038.40
Repairing letter boxes, etc.....	1,560.00
Supplying keys, etc., for letter boxes.....	133.00
Supplying mail clerks tin boxes.....	913.50

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS

THE following is a summary of the more important industrial agreements recently received by the Department. While the conclusion of every industrial agreement implies the acceptance, to a greater or less degree, of the principle of collective bargaining, it should not be overlooked that in a number of cases the agreement was reached only after the employees had been on strike. By verbal agreement is understood a schedule of rates and conditions agreed upon between the employees and the majority of employers, and in effect although not signed. The agreements are arranged by industrial groups.

Metals and Machinery

AMHERST, N.S.—THE ROBB ENGINEERING WORKS, LIMITED, AND THE SHOP COMMITTEE REPRESENTING THE MACHINISTS, SPECIALISTS AND APPRENTICES. Agreement in effect from September 1, 1920, to September 1, 1921.

This agreement was summarized on pages 1641-2 of the December, 1920,

issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. It was stated that the agreement was between "the Robb Engineering Works, Limited, and the Shop Committee representing the Machinists, Specialists and Apprentices, Amherst Lodge No. 605." The words, "Amherst Lodge No. 605" should have been omitted.

In the same paragraph under the heading of Grievances, the statement that the Company will meet "representatives of the union," should have read "representatives of the shop committee."

SARNIA, ONT.—MASTER TINSMITHS' ASSOCIATION, AND TINNERS' UNION No. 482. Agreement in effect from May 1, 1920, to April 30, 1921.

Hours of labour: January, February and March, eight hours per day; remaining months, ten hours.

Wages: per hour—70 cents. Overtime, 7 p.m. to midnight, time and one-half; thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time.

KINGSTON, ONT.—CANADIAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY, AND AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR, No. 15959. Agreement in effect from June 15, 1920.

Hours per week, forty-five, in five shifts of nine hours on first five days of week. Saturday rate, time and one-half.

Conditions in former agreement to continue in force.

Wages: per hour, 43 cents.

Clothing

HAMILTON, ONT.—NINE LOCAL FIRMS AND JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION OF AMERICA, No. 149. Agreement in effect from May 17, 1920.

Minimum scale—weekly system: Per week—tailors, \$36; vest makers, pant makers, \$22; pressers, 1st class, \$36; pressers, 2nd class, \$30; operators, \$36; helpers, 1st class, \$25; 2nd class, \$18; bushelmen, 1st class, \$36.90; 2nd class, \$32.

All employees to be good-standing union members. Non-union employees to join union within ten days of employment.

Hours per week, forty-eight. Overtime, time and one-half; holidays, double time. In any week containing a holiday, over eight hours to be overtime in any day.

In any disagreement as to hours, wages, etc., work not to cease until matter is investigated according to constitution of Union.

Work to be as equally divided as possible at all times, especially in slack months. No person to be discharged through scarcity of work during slack season. Shop and equipment to be supplied by employer. Women to be paid same scale as men for same class of work.

Labels to be furnished for distribution by good standing members.

Piece-work scale: Coats, from \$11 to \$17.50; overcoats, from \$13.50 to \$17; extras 60 cents per hour.

Specified time allowances listed for operations under following heads: try-ons, facings, pockets, linings, edges, seams, miscellaneous; all extras not mentioned in this bill of prices to be paid at 60 cents per hour; busheling and alterations, same rate as weekly work.

Pulp and Paper

MERRITTON, ONT.—LINCOLN PAPER MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, AND INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPERMILL WORKERS, THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS, AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF STATIONARY FIREMEN AND OILERS. Agreement in effect from August 16, 1920 to August 16, 1921.

Company when hiring new men to give preference to members of organization who are parties to this agreement; when laying off help, union men to be retained and given preference according to length of service. New employees to join union within fifteen days.

Paper mills to be operated six days per week; no work to be done Sundays except overhauling machinery. Operation of sulphite mill to be six days per week in wet machine room; other departments to keep wet machine room in stock six days per week, except when longer periods are necessary and mutually satisfactory.

Hours for day workers, eight per day, six days per week; overtime, time and one-half. No unnecessary work to be done on holidays; rate for holidays, time and one-half.

No strikes or lockouts to occur during life of agreement. Grievances to be reported to the superintendent, and if not adjusted within five days, matter to be taken up in conference by the General Manager or President of the Company and the International President or Representative of the Organization; if no settlement is reached after ten days, matter to be referred to arbitration, one man being selected by each party and a

third by them, decision to be rendered within fifteen days.

Wages: Per hour—head millwright, 87 cents; millwright, 82 cents; millwrights' helper, 65 cents; pipe fitters, 85 cents; pipe fitters' helper, 65 cents; machinist, 82 cents; power-house men, 60 cents. Wood room: foreman, 80 cents; oiler, chipper man, 62 cents; all others, 60 cents. Digester and acid plant: cooks, acid maker, 80 cents; cooks' helpers, 60 cents; storeman, 62 cents. Yard: foreman, 73 cents; labourers, 60 cents. Wet machine room: foreman, 80 cents; log cutters, 62 cents; screen and pit man, 60 cents; machine stockman, stock weighers, 62 cents; stock weighers' helper, 60 cents; boys, small machine, 45 cents; oilers, day only, 65 cents; Belmar man, 65 cents. Breach plant: liquor man, 80 cents; fireman's helper, 60 cents. Lybster Mill: machine tenders, \$1.06; back tenders, 81 cents; third hand, 67 cents; beater engineer, 90 cents; boss cal. man, 85 cents; cal. runners, 75 cents; cal. helper, 60 cents; cal. boys, 45 cents; cutter boys, 40 cents; labourers, 60 cents; finishers, rewinder men, cutter men, baler, trimmer, shipper, 70 cents; helper on big rewinder, 65 cents. Female: experienced counter, 40 cents; learners, first 3 months, 35 cents; sealers, 35 cents. Millwrights, 82 cents; machinists, 82 cents; helpers, 65 cents; plug machine, man on saw, 62 cents; helper, 60 cents; electrician, 78 cents. Boiler House: engineer, 80 cents; fireman, 70 cents; coal passer, 60 cents; oiler, 65 cents. Lincoln Mills: machine tenders, 91 cents; back tenders, 73 cents; third hands, 67 cents; beater engineer, 75 cents; labourers, 60 cents; millwright, 82 cents; helper, 65 cents; tier, 65 cents; counter, 40 cents.

Printing and Publishing

NEW GLASGOW, N.S.—NEW GLASGOW PRINTERS, AND INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 794. Agreement in effect from March 25, 1920, to May 1, 1921, with thirty days' notice of change.

Employers guaranteed against strikes if agreement is adhered to.

Only union members to be employed in composing room, except in case of present employees.

Wages: Per week of 48 hours—Machine operators, compositors, \$20. This minimum wage was increased 20 per cent on September 23, 1920, all members then receiving over the minimum being granted at least 10 per cent on their wage.

If Saturday be given a half holiday, working hours to be arranged to serve best interests of employer.

Work over eight hours to be overtime, at rate of time and one-half. Sundays and holidays, double time.

No work to be executed by any office which is a party to this agreement when coming from or destined for any printing office in which a strike exists.

Apprenticeship: ratio, one to three journeymen or major portion thereof regularly employed; apprentices to have at least a fair common school education; term of apprenticeship, five years. Wage scale: third year, one-third of journeymen's scale; fourth year, 40 per cent; fifth year, first half, 50 per cent; second half, 60 per cent. All apprentices to be registered with officers of Union.

CALGARY, ALTA.—LOCAL EMPLOYERS, AND STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS No. 109. Agreement in effect from May 26, 1920, to May 25, 1921.

Minimum scale: Per week—days: foremen, \$50; journeymen, \$45; Nights: foremen, \$53; journeymen, \$48.

Apprentice scale: first year, $\frac{1}{4}$ of journeymen's scale; second year, 1-3; third year, $\frac{1}{2}$; fourth year, 2-3; fifth year, $\frac{3}{4}$.

In event of cost of living in October, 1920, showing increase over April, 1920, of ten per cent or more, scale of prices herein set forth to be increased by five per cent for last six months of term of this agreement, cost of living figures to

be those of the Department of Labour at Ottawa for the Province of Alberta.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—EMPLOYING PRINTERS' AND BOOKBINDERS' ASSOCIATION, AND PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION No. 87. Agreement in effect from July 1, 1920, to July 1, 1921.

Committee to be appointed from each party to settle disputes. In case of failure of adjustment, question to be referred to an Arbitration Committee of three members, one from each party and a third chosen by them.

Hours of labour, until May 1, 1921, 48 per week, day; 45 per week, night; thereafter, 44 hours per week. Overtime, first three hours, time and one-half; thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time.

Union to furnish capable help when possible.

Scale of wages: Per week—flat bed cylinder pressmen, \$44; cylinder feeder and assistant, \$31; pressmen in charge of one or two Platen-sized cylinders (Osterlind, Kelly, etc.), \$38; Gordon pressmen in charge of three or more presses, \$38; Gordon pressmen in charge of one or two presses, \$31; pressmen in charge of one roll rotary, not less than \$44; assistant on one roll rotary press, \$31; pressmen on two roll rotary press, not less than \$44; night work, \$3 per week over day scale.

Apprentice scale: Per week—(time not to start till boy starts working steadily on the presses) one month to 6 months, \$11; 6 months to 12 months, \$13; 12 months to 18 months, \$15; 18 months to 24 months, \$17; 24 months to 30 months, \$19; 30 months to 36 months, \$22; 36 months to 42 months, \$26; 42 months to 48 months, \$31. At end of three and one-half years apprentice to secure approval of his foreman before receiving the assistants' scale of wages.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—SUN PUBLISHING COMPANY, AND PRINTING PRESSMEN'S AND ASSISTANTS' UNION No. 69. Agreement in effect from January 28, 1920, to August 31, 1923.

From September 1, 1920, union members of local No. 69 to be employed in press-room department if available. Disputes to be referred to a standing committee of two from each party. If agreement is not reached by committee within ten days questions shall be submitted to arbitration, decisions of arbitration board to be final and binding. If at any time an arbitration agreement shall be concluded between the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the International Pressmen's and Assistants' Union the agreement shall be accepted by both parties to this contract.

Questions regarding a new contract and scale to be settled by arbitration if conciliation fails.

Union to use efforts to furnish capable men in mechanical department.

Foreman to be judge of competency. Complaints against foreman to be referred to local Joint Standing Committee of Union and Publisher; decision to be final. In case of a tie vote, committee to elect fifth member to render decision.

If better terms or wages are allowed by any Vancouver newspaper during life of this agreement, the same terms shall be granted by the employer to members of this local.

Scale of Wages—Per hour: night work, 90 cents; forty-five hours per week; no payment for holidays if no work done. Day work, 84 3-8 cents; forty-eight hours per week; no payment for holidays when no work done.

Overtime for actual overtime worked, time and one-half. Sundays (except for regular editions) and certain holidays, double time; other holidays, time and one half.

One apprentice for each four journeymen or fraction thereof. Apprentices in third year to receive minimum of one-third of journeymen's wage; in fourth year, one-half; in last year, two-thirds. No apprentice to work overtime except when journeymen are employed.

If extra men are required and cannot be furnished by the Union, employees

to be paid overtime only after eight and one-half hours per day.

Foreman to have right to employ help and discharge for specified reasons, and to be judge of competency of journeymen.

Employer to be protected against walk-outs, strikes or boycotts.

Building and Construction

DRUMMONDVILLE, QUE.—LOOMIS-DARKIN CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD., AND UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, No. 1507.—Agreement in effect from July 17, 1920, to May 1, 1921.

Hours of labour, nine per day. Minimum wage: Per hour—68 cents. Overtime, until 10 p.m., time and one half; thereafter, and Sundays and holidays, double time.

Apprentice scale: Per hour—first year, 40 cents; second year 50 cents; third year, 60 cents.

PEMBROKE, ONT.—LOCAL CONTRACTOR, AND BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS UNION No. 11. Verbal agreement in effect from July 12, 1920, to April 30, 1921.

Hours of labour, eight hours per day. Wages, per hour, 80 cents. Members sent out of town to have expenses paid.

MOOSE JAW, SASK.—ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS AND INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, No. 802. Agreement in effect from April 1, 1920, to April 1, 1921.

Minimum rate: Per hour—journeymen inside wiremen, \$1; helpers, 1st year, 40 cents; 2nd year, 50 cents; 3rd year, 75 cents.

Hours per day, nine; Saturday, four. Overtime, until midnight, time and one-half; thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time.

Only union members to be employed.

One helper to be allowed to each contractor for each journeyman employed all the year around. Helpers,

first and second year, not to be allowed to work on any job except shop repairs unless under supervision of journeyman inside wireman. Third year helper to be allowed to work under supervision of foreman except on large installations.

Members taking or doing work after hours Sundays and holidays other than for employer to be fined or suspended.

Coal Mining

NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK.—COAL OPERATORS AND UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA, DISTRICT 26. For text of agreement and special article see page 36.

Domestic and Personal Services (including amusements)

OTTAWA, ONT.—MASTER BARBERS, AND JOURNEYMEN BARBERS No. 704. Agreement in effect from July 2, 1919, to July 2, 1921.

Only union journeymen to be employed if available. Non-union men must become members within 10 days.

No barbers to start work before 8 a.m.; meal hours to be allowed. Shops to close on holidays.

Wages: Per week—journeymen, \$20, with 50 per cent of all takings over \$31. A journeyman barber off work for $\frac{1}{2}$ day in the week to receive no less than \$18.50 with 50 per cent of takings over \$27.50. A journeyman barber off work one whole day in the week to receive no less than \$16.65 and 50 per cent of takings over \$25. A journeyman barber off work over one day in a week to receive no less than 65 per cent of takings.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.—BOSS BARBERS, AND JOURNEYMEN BARBERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA, No. 573. Agreement in effect from June 1, 1920.

Hours of labour: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, 8 a.m. to 6.30 p.m.; Wednesday, 8 a.m. to 1 p.m.; Saturday, 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. No work on Sunday. One hour off for meals each day, except Saturday, 2 hours off. Closed

all day on holidays. Open until 8.30 p.m. before holidays; open all day Wednesday when holiday occurs in week.

Wages: Per week—\$25 up to \$37.50 taken; and 75 per cent of takings over \$37.50. Swing shift, 70 per cent. Saturday only, 70 per cent over \$10, and \$7 up to \$10.

TORONTO AND HAMILTON, ONT.—KING EDWARD HOTEL COMPANY, TORONTO, AND ROYAL CONNAUGHT HOTEL COMPANY, HAMILTON, AND HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES' INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE, AND BARTENDERS' INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA, NOS. 300 AND 434. Agreement in effect from June 16, 1920, to May 15, 1921. Union to furnish employees and be responsible in case of dishonesty of same. No members to walk out before their time has expired without permission. Uniforms to be provided free, when required to be worn.

Six days to constitute a week's work; nine hours per day. Overtime, 50 cents per hour. No member to be dismissed without good reason.

Head waiters not to be compelled to affiliate with Union; only one head-waiter to be engaged in any hotel, club, restaurant or café. No compulsory lay-off.

Waiters working continuously successive evenings until midnight to be entitled to one evening off per week if required to work in the afternoons.

Wages: Steady working members, captains, per month with board, \$115; steady captains working when off duty to be classed and paid as extra captains, \$3 for three hours or less; 75 cents per hour before midnight, after midnight, overtime, \$1 per hour or fraction thereof. Steady working waiters: Per month—\$60; waitresses, \$45. Lunch waiters, minimum per week of six days with a check book, \$9.

Cooks: no cook to cook more than six consecutive days in any week. Nine hours in thirteen consecutive hours to constitute a full working day. All cooks

under jurisdiction of Local 300 to be good standing members of Local 300, or if not members when hired to become so within two weeks of their engagement. No cook to walk out before time has expired without permission.

Sharpening of tools to be paid for by the house unless suitable grindstone is provided by the house for the purpose.

Wage schedule for chiefs of departments and assistants: Per month—head sauce cook, \$140; assistants, \$80, \$90 and \$105; roast cook, \$125; assistant broilers, \$90 and \$100; fry cook, \$120; assistants, \$85, \$90 and \$100; butcher, \$130; assistant, chicken butcher and fish butcher, \$85; roundsman, \$125; assistants \$80 and \$100; night chef, \$140; garde manger, \$115; assistants, \$80, \$90 and \$110; ice cream man, \$100; assistant, \$85; help cook, \$85; baker chef, \$125; assistants, \$75 and \$90; baker, day, \$95.

Prince George Hotel: Per month—chef, \$150; second cook, \$115; serving man, roast cook, night cook, \$112.50; fry cook, \$100; pastry chef, \$125; baker, night, \$112.50; butcher, \$90.

Extra work cooks: Per day—\$3.50, \$4.50 and \$5.50. Overtime, per hour—60 cents and 75 cents.

Extra work waiters: Minimum, one meal, \$1.50; certain holidays, \$5 for four hours or less; other holidays, \$5 for eight hours or less. Overtime, 75 cents per hour or fraction thereof. Extra captains, certain holidays, \$6 for four hours or less; other occasions, \$6 for eight hours or less.

Waitresses: \$45 per month. Extras: lunch, \$1.50 and \$2; banquets, \$1.50 to \$2.25. Overtime, per hour, 50 cents. Extra waitresses, holidays, \$5 for four hours or less; other occasions, \$5 for eight hours. Afternoon teas, \$1.50.

Disputes which cannot be settled by parties to controversy to be referred to an arbitration committee of two members from each party and a fifth selected by them.

LONDON, ONT.—MANAGER OF LOEW'S THEATRE AND INTERNATIONAL

ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, No. 105. Agreement in effect from September 1, 1920, to September 1, 1921.

Only union members to be employed.

Minimum scale: Per week—carpenter, property man, electrician, \$37.50; head flyman, grips, \$36.50. Extra work, per hour, 75 cents.

Rate for Sunday, double time.

Work to cease at striking of scenes in the last set of each performance, except in case of evening performances when one man shall remain until 11 p.m., after which extra time shall prevail.

No stage employee to do any work in connection with any advertising matter except electric signs.

This contract to apply to bills of not more than six acts. Shows over three performances per day other than Saturday, when not more than four shows shall prevail, to be paid at rate of \$2.25 per performance.

LONDON, ONT.—MANAGER OF GRAND THEATRE AND INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, No. 105. Agreement in effect from September 1, 1920, to September 1, 1921.

Only union members to be employed.

Wages: Per week—carpenter, \$37.50; property man, electrician, moving picture machine operator, \$36; head flyman, grips, \$35. Per performance: extra flyman, lamp operators, \$2.25; assistant property man, \$3; assistant electricians, \$2.25; clearers, \$2. Day work, such as preparing the theatre for opening, per hour, not more than eight hours per day, 55 cents.

Union to furnish competent men when required.

Putting in show, per hour, 55 cents, time to begin when men are called to report, with minimum of two hours. Regular crew of nine men to be employed when there is one complete change of

scenery, crew to consist of two flymen, four grips, electrician, property man and assistant.

Overtime putting out shows to be paid for at rate of 55 cents per hour, time to commence on drop of curtain after last act.

LONDON, ONT.—LOEW'S THEATRE, AND MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS' UNION, No. 105, INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES OF UNITED STATES AND CANADA. Agreement in effect from September 1, 1920, to September 1, 1921.

Only union members to be employed. Employees to be discharged only in case of drunkenness, dishonesty or failure to perform their duties.

Employee may immediately leave his position without notice rather than work under conditions contrary to laws of the Ontario Government.

Operators to be allowed two hours for supper. Operators working relief during supper hour to be union members and to receive \$1 per hour. Screening films outside regular performance, 50 cents per reel. Spot lights, in theatres which have six or more acts to a performance, to be operated by union members.

Disputes between manager and operator to be reported to the business agent or secretary of the local for adjustment. Operator to continue such work until matter has been adjusted by President or Secretary of No. 105.

Theatres giving afternoon and evening performances to recognize six hours as regular working hours. All theatres running continuous performances to require two operators except in cases of emergency. Overtime, per hour, \$1.

Rate: Per week—in theatres with seating capacity of over 1,000, \$36, six days per week; in theatres with capacity not exceeding 900, \$30, six days per week.

PRINCE ALBERT, SASK.—EMPRESS THEATRE, AND INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOVING PICTURE MA-

CHINE OPERATORS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, No. 496. Agreement in effect from September 6, 1920, to September 1, 1921.

Only union members to be employed.
Minimum wages:

Class.	Per week.	Per day.
Carpenter.....	\$40.00	\$7.00
Property man.....	35.00	6.00
Electrician.....	35.00	6.00
M.P.M.O. (first class).....	40.00	7.00
M.P.M.O. (second class).....	35.00	6.00
Head flyman.....	35.00	6.00
	Per week.	Per Performance.
Grips.....	\$27.50	\$2.30
Extra flyman.....	27.50	2.30
Lamp operators.....	30.00	2.50
Assistant property man.....	21.50	1.75
Assistant electricians.....	27.50	2.30

Members employed by week to give two weeks' notice before leaving, except in case of non-payment of salaries. Grievances to be arbitrated by a board, consisting of one appointed by each party and a third by them.

Operators not to be required to transport films or do other work than that necessary for care of booth.

Hours of labour, six per day; six days per week. Overtime, time and one-half; Sundays, double time. Fractions of an hour to be paid for as one hour.

REGINA, SASK. — GROVES-WALKER COMPANY LIMITED, AND AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS, No. 446. Agreement in effect from September 1, 1920, to August 1, 1921.

Only union members to be employed.

Grievances to be arbitrated by three disinterested arbitrators, one chosen by each party and a third by them. Members to go on sympathetic strike only in sympathy with affiliated organizations directly connected with the amusement business, and then only after two weeks' notice in writing.

Contracts for supplying or providing musicians to be made between the manager and leader of orchestra, in triplicate, original being filed with secretary-treasurer of Union. For importa-

tion of new man as leader, secretary-treasurer to receive application in writing from the manager.

One week's notice to be given to men prior to a dark week or less, and two weeks' notice when house shall be closed indefinitely. If a travelling orchestra displaces a theatre orchestra, members of latter if laid off to receive full salary.

Wages: Per week of six days excluding Sundays, leader, \$55; sidemen, \$44; sidemen, nights only, \$30; morning performances, *pro rata*.

Five working days to constitute a full week; for less than five days casual rate: leader, evenings, \$6.50; sidemen, evening, \$5.50; leader, matinee, \$5; sideman, matinee, \$4.50; leader, matinee and evening, same day, \$10; sideman, matinee and evening, same day, \$9.

REGINA, SASK.—GROVES - WALKER COMPANY LIMITED, AND INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS OF UNITED STATES AND CANADA, No. 295. Agreement in effect from September 1, 1920 to August, 31, 1921.

Employees to include following classes: Stage carpenter, property man, electrician; electrician operator, flyman, electric calcium light operator, moving picture operator, or other stage employees of any kind. Employees must be supplied by the Union.

Wages: Per week—operator, six hours per day, \$55; carpenter, \$45; property man, \$42; electrician, flyman, assistants, \$40; Per performance, grips, \$2.50; clearers, \$1.75; operators on stage, \$2.50; operators in front of house, \$3.50; unskilled help, \$1.00. Per hour—overtime putting out or in, 75 cents; unskilled help, 50 cents; Sundays, double time. Call time: per day—carpenter, \$9; electrician operator, \$10; all others, \$8.50; morning regular crew, per man, \$5; overtime for operator on moving pictures only, \$2 per hour; overtime for crew after midnight, 75 cents per hour; Sundays, double time. Rehearsals, per hour,

75 cents; Sundays, double time. Extra man assisting carpenter at Pantages, per performance, \$2.50.

Electrician acting as electrician and moving picture operator, \$55 per week.

Any member reporting for work under the influence of liquor to be fined \$50, suspended or expelled, at option of employer. House carpenter failing to notify management of intoxicated employees to be deemed equally guilty.

No members to participate in sympathetic strike except with affiliated organizations directly connected with amusement business, and then only after two weeks' notice in writing.

Grievances to be settled by arbitration by three arbitrators, one appointed by each party and a third by them. This clause to be in effect only if terms of agreement are carried out by employers, and not in event of a call by officers of the Alliance or by the officers of the American Federation of Musicians.

Public Utilities

MOOSE JAW, SASK.—CITY OF MOOSE JAW AND INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, No. 802. Agreement in effect from February 1, 1920, to February 28, 1921.

All work to be done by or under

supervision of qualified Electrical Workers.

A journeyman to be an employee with at least four years' experience in the trade. An apprentice to have had three months' actual service at some branch.

Hours of labour: eight and one-half per day; five hours on Saturdays. First seven hours thereafter, time and one half; after midnight and Sundays and holidays double time.

Apprentices to serve four years. A journeyman lineman in charge of one to four men to receive $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour above regular scale. If in charge of more than four men, journeymen to receive sub-foreman's wages.

Vacancies to be filled according to seniority of service.

Electrical worker on entering employ of City may be required to pass an examination and will then be classed as first, second, third or fourth year journeyman and be paid accordingly.

Wage schedule: Per month—plant electrician, \$175; assistant plant electrician, \$120; meter tester, \$125. Per hour—meter installer, 70 cents; 1st 6 months, 50 cents; 2nd 6 months, 60 cents; 3rd 6 months, 65 cents; after 18 months, 70 cents; lineman, 85 cents; sub-line foreman, 90 cents; apprentice lineman, 1st year, 50 cents; 2nd year, 60 cents; 3rd year, 70 cents; 4th year, 80 cents.

PRICES RETAIL AND WHOLESALE IN CANADA, DECEMBER, 1920

THE downward movement in prices continued, being most marked in grains, livestock, meats, textiles, metals, and building materials. The only increase of importance was a seasonal change in eggs.

In retail prices the average cost in 60 cities of a list of staple foods for a family of five at the middle of the month was \$14.84 as compared with \$15.32 at the middle of November, \$14.73 in December, 1919, and \$7.96 in December, 1914. The chief decrease was in sugar, but there were important decreases in meats, and slight decreases in nearly all the

other articles. Potatoes averaged slightly higher but eggs advanced considerably, fresh eggs averaging 7c. per dozen higher and storage eggs 3c.

In wholesale prices the departmental index number was down to 290.5 for December as compared with 304.2 for November, 322.7 for December, 1919, and 137.6 for December, 1914. The chief decreases were in grains, livestock, textiles, hides and leather, iron, building materials, and in raw furs. The only increase was in the dairy products group due to advances in eggs.

The accompanying tables and notes give details as to the prices movement during the month and as compared with the same month in previous years.

The table of retail prices gives statistics for some 60 localities in Canada, having a population of approximately 10,000 or over. Quotations are obtained by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, resident in each locality, from representative dealers doing a considerable trade with workmen at the middle of the month. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The list of commodities includes over one hundred staple foods and groceries, coal, wood and coal oil, the number of articles having been increased twice since January, 1910, when the regular publication of these statistics was begun.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts, with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences or with incomplete conveniences.

The weekly family budget calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are in-

cluded owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. As market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various foods therefore tends to be maintained.* In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the difference in quality. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light, and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income. While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were designed to afford a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc.; so that the comparative expenditure would be little changed.

The index number of wholesale prices is based on the quotations for 271 commodities, and is the simple average of the percentages of current prices of the several commodities in relation to the average prices for the base period, 1890-

*At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living.

**COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF
THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.**

Commodities.	Quantity	1900*	1905*	1910	1911	1912	1913	Dec., 1914	Dec., 1915	Dec., 1916	Dec., 1917	Dec., 1918	Dec., 1919	Nov., 1920	Dec., 1920
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin, steak.....	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	47.4	46.6	51.6	62.4	73.4	69.4	75.6	71.2
Beef, shoulder, roast.....	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	27.8	28.0	29.6	33.4	32.2	33.8	43.4	50.8	45.6	48.4	46.0
Veal, roast, forequarters.....	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	17.6	17.5	19.3	24.7	27.5	25.5	28.7	28.0
Mutton, roast, hindq'r.....	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.1	20.7	20.8	24.2	30.4	34.2	32.3	35.2	33.4
Pork, fresh, roast ham.....	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	17.8	17.5	19.5	19.3	19.7	23.7	32.7	36.7	35.7	41.7	38.8
Pork, salt, mess.....	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	33.0	33.2	35.2	36.8	36.0	41.2	62.4	69.6	70.6	73.4	70.6
Bacon, break'ast.....	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	25.5	26.3	30.9	44.6	51.3	51.8	58.5	57.0
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	36.2	36.2	47.6	65.8	73.8	77.8	73.8	70.4
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	25.7	30.0	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	45.1	45.4	56.7	60.8	71.3	82.4	81.7	88.8
Eggs, storage.....	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	27.9	31.2	23.1	34.5	35.4	44.9	50.7	59.7	68.5	70.3	73.9
Milk.....	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	49.2	49.8	51.6	52.8	52.2	59.4	70.8	82.2	88.8	93.0	93.6
Butter, dairy, solid.....	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	53.0	58.4	58.0	60.0	65.4	84.2	94.8	104.4	132.4	123.0	118.6
Butter, creamery, prints.....	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	34.9	37.4	49.0	51.3	58.1	72.6	66.5	65.3
Cheese, old.....	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	22.1	24.3	29.9	33.2	34.8	40.9	40.7	40.0
Cheese, new.....	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	20.3	22.0	28.2	30.3	32.8	37.6	38.4	37.9
Bread, plain, white.....	15 "	55.5	53.5	66.0	64.5	60.0	61.5	67.5	66.0	91.5	112.5	118.5	118.5	141.0	133.5
Flour, family.....	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	37.0	35.0	54.0	65.0	69.0	67.0	75.0	70.0
Rolled oats.....	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	24.5	23.5	27.0	33.5	40.5	39.5	40.0	38.5
Rice, good, medium.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	13.2	12.2	13.6	19.2	25.2	29.0	33.0	30.8
Beans, handpicked.....	2 "	8.6	9.7	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	13.4	16.6	23.8	32.6	32.0	23.0	22.2	21.8
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	12.2	12.2	13.8	17.5	22.8	26.6	28.5	28.2
Prunes, medium size.....	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	12.2	12.9	11.9	12.8	12.7	13.3	16.6	19.4	25.2	26.6	26.1
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	24.0	26.0	23.6	31.2	30.8	37.2	43.2	49.6	53.2	64.0	53.6
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.3	11.0	12.0	11.0	14.4	14.2	17.6	20.0	22.6	25.2	30.8	25.2
Tea, black, medium.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.7	9.7	9.9	12.5	15.6	15.9	15.7	15.1
Tea, green, medium.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.7	10.0	9.7	11.9	15.1	16.5	16.5	16.1
Coffee, medium.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.9	9.8	9.9	11.1	11.6	14.3	15.4	15.2
Potatoes.....	2 pks.	24.1	28.0	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.0	32.7	42.0	64.0	70.7	62.0	86.7	73.2	75.3
Vinegar, white wine.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ pt.	.7	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.7	.8	.8	.9	.9	1.0	1.0
All Foods.....		\$5.48	\$5.96	\$6.96	\$7.14	\$7.34	\$7.34	\$7.96	8.13	\$10.11	\$12.24	\$12.65	\$14.73	\$15.32	\$14.84
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Starch, laundry.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
Coal, anthracite.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ ton.	39.5	45.2	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.0	54.1	53.0	63.1	69.8	81.8	83.1	127.2	125.9
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	37.2	37.0	47.3	55.6	63.6	64.0	93.8	92.3
Wood, hard.....	" cd.	32.5	35.3	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	42.2	41.5	44.5	60.8	79.8	80.0	87.0	87.8
Wood, soft.....	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.0	30.0	30.6	31.1	30.2	32.2	44.0	57.7	60.0	67.4	69.1
Coal, oil.....	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.1	21.0	23.7	23.4	23.0	23.1	25.6	27.8	29.6	39.9	40.5
Fuel and lighting.....		\$1.50	\$1.63	\$1.76	\$1.78	\$1.82	\$1.91	\$1.88	\$1.85	\$2.10	\$2.56	\$3.11	\$3.17	\$4.15	\$4.16
Rent.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ mo'th	\$2.37	\$2.89	\$4.05	\$4.05	\$4.60	\$4.75	\$4.39	\$3.97	\$4.09	\$4.45	\$4.83	\$5.54	\$6.62	\$6.62
Grand Totals.....		\$9.37	10.50	12.79	13.00	13.79	\$14.02	\$14.26	\$13.98	\$16.33	\$19.30	\$21.64	\$23.49	\$26.13	\$25.67

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES.

Nova Scotia.....	\$5.61	\$5.83	\$6.82	\$6.78	\$7.17	\$7.29	\$7.76	\$8.24	\$9.98	\$12.36	\$13.92	\$14.77	\$15.75	\$14.68
Prince Edward Island.....	4.81	5.26	5.81	5.80	6.11	6.34	6.90	6.95	8.65	10.81	12.00	12.42	13.17	12.79
New Brunswick.....	5.38	5.83	6.55	6.84	7.13	7.04	7.76	8.11	9.87	12.24	13.88	14.32	15.16	14.76
Quebec.....	5.15	5.64	5.33	6.46	6.97	6.87	7.37	7.76	9.74	11.83	13.07	13.95	14.45	14.05
Ontario.....	5.01	5.60	6.50	6.67	7.25	7.20	7.74	8.11	10.27	12.39	13.62	14.75	15.24	14.91
Manitoba.....	5.35	6.19	7.46	7.41	7.88	7.87	8.25	8.43	9.98	11.67	13.29	15.20	15.26	14.38
Saskatchewan.....	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.08	8.16	8.25	8.80	8.32	10.34	12.05	13.86	15.15	15.36	14.52
Alberta.....	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.08	8.15	8.33	8.47	8.36	10.35	12.25	13.80	15.16	15.43	14.56
British Columbia.....	6.90	7.74	8.32	8.79	9.03	9.03	8.94	8.65	10.66	12.67	14.54	15.64	16.58	15.93

*December only.

1899, these being therefore made equal to 100. The quotations for most farm products are obtained weekly and averaged for the month, the quotations for other commodities are taken for the middle of the month. The table of index numbers shows the changes by groups and sub-groups for the previous month and for corresponding months back to 1913.

Retail Prices

The general decline in meats which began in August continued, the decreases being greater and more general than in previous months. The chief declines for the month were in pork following the steep decline in the hog market. Eggs showed considerable advances, strictly fresh eggs averaging 88.8 cents per dozen, as compared with 81.7 for November and 86.6 for January, 1920, while storage eggs averaged 73.9 cents as compared with 70.3 for November and 69.5 for January, 1920. Milk averaged slightly higher, there being increases at New Glasgow, St. John's, and Fernie and decreases at Halifax, Brockville, and Winnipeg. Butter averaged lower, the decreases in dairy butter being somewhat greater than in creamery. There were also some decreases in oleomargarine. Cheese was lower in some of the cities. Bread declined in 34 of the cities. There was a general decrease in the prices of flour and rolled oats. Corn meal, barley, rice, and tapioca were lower. Canned peas, corn, and tomatoes were lower. Beans and onions showed a number of decreases. In potatoes the price increased in 25 cities but declined in 17, averaging slightly higher. There was a general decline in sugar. In anthracite and bituminous coal there were some slight increases but also a number of decreases so that the price averaged fractionally lower. Wood, however, averaged higher. Coal oil also advanced. Rents were steady.

Wholesale Prices

GRAINS AND FODDER.—The grain markets recovered somewhat from the low levels at the end of November but prices were still considerably lower than at the beginning of November. Wheat No. 1, Manitoba Northern, rose at Winnipeg from \$1.87 to \$2.07½ per bushel at the beginning of the month, higher prices being paid to secure stocks at the close of navigation. The price then fell off to \$1.85 but the market improved gradually until at the end of the month the price was up to \$1.93. Ontario winter wheat No. 2 rose from \$1.60-\$1.70 to \$1.85-\$1.90 at the beginning of the month and was steady thereafter. Barley advanced from 93c. to \$1.10 per bushel at Winnipeg but fell to 88c. Oats rose from 56c. to 59c. but fell to 53c. at Winnipeg. American corn advanced from \$1.05 to \$1.15. Flax seed rose from \$2.00 to \$2.14 but fell to \$1.95. Rye advanced from \$1.50 to \$1.53. Hay was \$1.00 per ton easier at Montreal and Toronto. Bran and shorts were slightly higher.

ANIMALS AND MEATS.—Cattle at Winnipeg recovered from the 50c. drop at the end of November, again reaching \$9.00-\$10.00 per hundred pounds, but fell 75c. during the next week and 25c. the following week. Butcher cattle at Toronto were steady at \$10.00-\$11.50 per hundred pounds. Beef hindquarters recovered from the drop at the end of November, reaching 22-25c. per pound, the same price as at the beginning of November. Hogs declined further at the beginning of the month and were down to \$13.75 per hundred pounds, but recovered to \$15.00 by the end of the month. Dressed hogs were 1c. lower at 20-22c. per pound. Bacon fell from 48c. per pound to 44c., rose to 46c., and declined to 45c. Ham had fallen from 38-39c. per pound at the end of November to 36-37c. and early in December fell 3c. more but recovered 2c. at the middle of the month. Lard fell from 28½c. per pound to 25½c. Sheep were lower at \$5.00-\$6.00 per hundred

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL, LIGHTING

LOCALITY	BEEF					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Lamb, leg roast, per lb.	PORK			BACON	
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round Steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, pr. lb.	Steering, per lb.				Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Fresh chops, loin, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.
Dominion Average	cents. 35.6	cents. 31.4	cents. 28.6	cents. 23.0	cents. 19.2	cents. 28.0	cents. 33.4	cents. 36.9	cents. 38.8	cents. 41.8	cents. 35.3	cents. 57.0	cents. 61.7
Nova Scotia (Average)	28.0	32.5	29.6	25.1	21.1	19.7	27.2	31.9	33.1	34.9	34.9	52.6	59.3
1-Sydney.....	40	35	35	23-30	25-27	.....	28-32	35	40	40	40	60	65
2-New-Glasgow (a).....	35	30	28	.....	20	.....	.....	30	30	33	35	53	58
3-Amherst.....	23	25	18	15	13	16	20	25	24	28	30	50	55
4-Halifax.....	41	35.7	32	26.7	21.3	21.2	31.6	35.8	38.3	38.6	33.8-35	55	68.3
5-Truro.....	40	37	35	32	25	22	.....	.....	33	35	35	45	50
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown	23	20-23	20-22	16-18	15	.....	17-20	20-23	25	26	25	50	52
New Brunswick (Average) ..	37.5	32.0	27.3	21.0	17.3	17.7	28.8	32.5	32.5	32.5	35.3	56.3	60.0
7-Moncton.....	40	35	28-32	24-28	18-20	.....	35	40	35	35	35	58	60
8-St. John.....	50	38	35	20	20	22	35	35	35	35	35	55	60
9-Fredericton.....	30	25	23	20	15	16	25	30	30	30	36	52	60
10-Bathurst (b).....	30	30	20-22	18	15	15	20	25	30	30	35	60	60
Quebec (Average)	29.4	28.5	26.2	23.8	17.7	25.1	29.6	33.1	32.2	33.8	31.6	54.5	57.7
11-Quebec.....	29-30	28-30	23-24	16-19	14	22-27	25-28	25-28	30-32	28-30	30-32	48	48
12-Th e Rivers.....	38	35	30	25	20	25	30	35	32	32	32	60	70
13-Sherbrooke.....	25	25	25	20	.....	.....	.....	35	30	36	30	52	55
14-Sorel.....	30	30	30	25	20	30	30	35	30	30	28	55	60
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	19	19	18	15	.....	20	20	25	27	.....	.....	48	.....
16-St. John s.....	30	30	30	20	20	35	35	40	32	32	35	70	70
17-Theftord Mines.....	30	30-35	30	30	23	.....	30	35	35	30	30	50	50
18-Montreal.....	27.5-28	25-27.5	22-26	15.5-18	12.5-15	18-25	35-37	38-39	33-38	40-43	33-38	44.5-53	46.5-55
19-Hull.....	35	30	25	25	13	25	30	35	35	35	.....	54	.....
Ontario (Average)	37.8	34.2	30.5	25.6	21.1	30.9	34.0	38.4	40.6	44.8	35.4	55.5	59.7
20-Ottawa.....	35	35	25	22	18-20	25-28	35-38	40	35	40	.....	55	55
21-Brockville.....	30-32	30-32	25	20-25	15-18	20	25-28	30-32	32-35	32-35	34	57	63
22-Kingston.....	35-40	30-35	25-30	20-24	15-18	22	30	35	32-35	35	28	55	55
23-Bellefille.....	35	30	30	20-22	18	30	.....	40	30	30	.....	56	60
24-Peterborough.....	45	40	30	28	22-26	30	30	30	40	46	30	68	70
25-Grillia.....	35	30	25	20	12.5-18	30	25	30	35	35	.....	58	60
26-Toronto.....	25-35	25-30	25-35	15-20	12.5-15	20-30	25-30	35-40	28-30	40-45	30-35	50-55	55-60
27-Niagara Falls.....	50	45	35	25	25	35	40	40	50	50	38	60	60
28-St. Catharines.....	35	32	30	25-28	18-22	27-32	35-37	38	38-44	44	35	45	50
29-Hamilton.....	34	30	30	26	20	28	30	33	35	45	38	50-55	55
30-Brantford.....	40-45	35-40	32	28	20-25	35	35	40-45	50	50-55	40	60	65
31-Galt.....	40	35	40	30	25	35	45	45	45	55	40	50	55
32-Guelph.....	40	35	32	28-30	25-30	30-35	33	40	40-45	44	35	53	55
33-Kitchener.....	38	35	25	25	23	40	.....	30	40	45	45	55	60
34-Woodstock.....	40	30-35	35	25-28	25	35-40	38	38	43	45	28	65	65
35-Stratford.....	38	35	32	30	27	28	40	45-48	45-50	55	.....	55	60
36-London.....	38-45	35-40	30	28-30	20-22	40	35	38	43	45	38	55	58
37-St. Thomas.....	35	33	30	25	23	35	25	35	40	50	35	50	55
38-Chatham.....	35	30	30	22	20	20	42	40	36-40	50	.....	60	65
39-Windsor.....	39	36	28-36	28	24-28	35	30	32	38	38	28-32	50	.....
40-Owen Sound.....	25	32	35	22-25	18-23	25-28	30	32	40	40	.....	50-58	60
41-Cobalt.....	40	35	35	22-30	15-30	35	.....	40	40	40	.....	55	60
42-Sault Ste. Marie.....	45	40	30	25	15-20	35	35	35	45	45	.....	60	65
43-Port Arthur.....	40	35	32	25-28	18	25	40	45	50	60	45	60	65
44-Port William.....	35-40	30-35	30-35	20-25	15-25	27	40	45	40	45-55	.....	70	70
Manitoba (Average)	30.0	26.5	22.5	15.0	12.3	25.0	35.0	36.5	35.0	37.5	.....	60.9	67.5
45-Winnipeg.....	30	23	25	15	12.5	20	35	38	35	40	.....	60	65
46-Brandon.....	30	30	20	15	12	30	35	35	35	35	.....	60	70
Saskatchewan (Average) ..	31.7	25.0	25.3	19.5	17.5	25.8	32.3	36.3	37.6	35.0	.....	67.5	73.8
47-Regina.....	35	25	28	20	15	28	35	35	35	35	.....	65	75
48*Prince Albert.....	30	25	25	20	20	25	30	30	30	35	.....	70	70
49-Saskatoon.....	.....	25	25	18	10	20	35	40	40	40	.....	70	80
50-Moose Jaw.....	30	25	23	20	25	30	30	40	45	35	30	65	70
Alberta (Average)	32.5	25.8	25.6	20.0	13.6	25.8	35.0	37.7	43.3	50.0	37.0	60.0	66.3
51-Medicine Hat.....	35	25	25	20	12.5	25	35	40	45	50	38	60	70
52-Edmonton.....	25	20	25	15	12	18	30	35	40	50	35	60	65
53-Calgary.....	35	30	30	20	15	30	40	.....	50	55	40	50	55
54-Lethbridge.....	35	28	22	25	15	30	35	38	38	45	35	70	75
British Columbia (Average)	40.1	33.6	30.9	23.7	20.1	30.8	40.9	44.2	47.8	50.9	41.2	60.6	64.9
55-Vernie.....	38	32	30	25	15	25	40	.....	55	60	35	60	64
56-Nelson.....	40	35	30	25	15-25	20-25	35-40	45	45	40-45	40	50-70	50-70
57-Trail.....	40	35	28-30	22-25	18-22	32-35	40	45	50	50-55	.....	60-70	65-75
58-New Westminster.....	40	30	25	25	18-22	30	45	45	40	45	40	55	60
59-Vancouver.....	38	32	30	21	18	32	35	40	45-50	40-45	45	55	65
60-Victoria.....	35	30	25	20	18	32	35	40	40	50	42	50	55
61-Nanaimo.....	45	40	35	30	25	35	50	50	50	50	.....	70	70
62-Prince Rupert.....	45	35	35	25	25	32	45	45	55	60	45	70	75

(a) Including Westville, Stollarton and Trenton. (b) Representing the former Newcastle district. (c) Price calculated from price quoted for 10-lb. pail. *Prices at the beginning of month. † Quotations for foods from Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT MIDDLE OF DECEMBER, 1920

Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.		Fish																									
		Cod steak, fresh, per lb.	Cod steak, frozen, per lb.	Haddock, fresh, per lb.	Haddock, frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh, per lb.	Halibut, frozen, per lb.	Herrings, fresh, per lb.	Herrings, frozen, per lb.	Herrings, fresh, per doz.	Herrings, frozen, per doz.	Whitefish, fresh, per lb.	Whitefish, frozen, per lb.	Other fish, fresh, per lb.	Other fish, frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, sockeye, lb. tin.	Canned salmon, med. per lb.	Canned salmon pinks, per lb.					
cents.	cts.	cents.	cts.	cents.	cts.	cents.	cts.	cents.	cts.	cents.	cts.	cents.	cts.	cents.	cts.	cents.	cts.	cents.	cts.	cents.	cts.	cents.	cts.				
77.0	72.3	14.5	14.0	14.0	14.5	31.5	23.8	14.0	13.8	34.4	63.8	21.2	22.4	25.6	23.0	13.2	64.6	24.0	21.1	51.6	41.3	29.7					
85	85	10	10	10	10	35-40	30-35										53.0	22.7	15.8			35.0					
65	65	15	15	15	15	30	32										60	25				2					
75	75	15	15	12	12	35								20			70	25	15			35					
75-78.3	60	18	15														60-70	21.7	15-20		45	30					
																	50	22	15			40					
60	60	12	12	14	14	35	35							40				12	20		45	35					
76.7	76.7	14.5	14.0	14.0	14.5	35.7								40.0			61.3	24.8	18.5		37.5	30.0					
75	75	12	12	12	12	35											70	24	20	40	35	7					
75	75	18	18	18	18	40			12					20	25		60	25	20		35	30					
80	80	18	16	16	16	35		12						60			70	25	16		40	25					
		10	10	10	10												45	25	18			9					
79.1	79.1	14.6	16.5	12.7	11.3	33.0	32.0	10.7					25.8	24.0			8.5	74.0	23.5	22.9	57.8	39.3	32.3				
70	70	10	15	10	10								15				7.5	75	30	50	40	30	11				
75	75	20	15	13	13	35		10										80	20	25	50	35	14				
80	80												25						30				13				
	90					30	30						30				10	60		40	50	45	16				
78-80	78-80	10	18	8.5	11	35	30	12					25					20-25	14.5	38-50	30-33	25-28	17				
70	70	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	30	30	10	10	70	1.00		25	25	16-35	8	70-90	18-25	18	55	40	25	19				
74.5	74.5	19.2	15.7	14.5	11.7	33.2	28.3	15.7	13.5			21.2	23.0	21.5	21.0	13.0	65.5	24.0	20.7	53.4	40.7	29.3					
70	70	18	12.5	12.5	10	35	30	10	10			25	23	16-35	20-35	10	50	18-25	18	50	35	25	20				
65-70	65-70	12.5-15	10	12.5	10	35	25	10	10			20-22	15-18	20-35	20-35	10	60	17-25	18-20	45-50	30	25	21				
75	75	25	20	20	20	26	26	12				24					7	75	25	20	50	40	23				
70	70	15	15	15	15	35	35	12				25						25	20	45	40	30	24				
60-65	60-65	20	12-14	14	14	30	25-30	15				15					8	70	22	18	60	40	25				
80	80							17				18-20							22	18	55	40	25				
70	70	22	14	14	14	33-35	30-35	15-20				25-30						20	20	60	45	40	27				
65-70	65-70	20	15	15	15	30-35	20-25	30				30	25-30				15	25	20-25	65	40-45	30-40	28				
80	80	18	20	20	20	30-35	15	17				17					13	75	25-35	25	50	40	29				
75	75		15	15	15	33	33	15				17							30	20	55	50	30				
75	75					15	15	17				20							25	20	50	40	31				
70	70					30	12.5	17				17							25	20	60	40	32				
80	80					40	30	17				17							22	20	60	40	33				
80	80					30	30	15				17							12.5	15	20	40	34				
80	80	18	15	15	15	35	12-15	18				18							10	18-23	23	50	35				
80	80	25				35	18	20-25				20-25							25	20-23	55	42	36				
75	75						30	25				23							20	35	55	45	38				
50	50	16-18	16-18	17	15	30	25-30	15				23							25	20	60	40	40				
80	80	20	20	15	15	35	25-30	17				15-20							25	20	50-55	40-45	42				
75.0	75.0					22.5	35	25				20.0											43				
80	80					30	25	10				22											45				
70	70											18											46				
81.7	81.7	17.7	15.0	30	28	26.0	22.7	10.0				16.5											47				
80	80	18	20	20	20	25	20	10				18											48				
85	85	15	10			25	20	10				15											49				
																							50				
80.0	80.0	21.0	20.0	27.5	23.0	14.4	15.4	15				15.8		35.0		17.5		27.0	21.3	52.5	41.3	28.8					
80	80	25	17.5	25	23	15	12.5					20		30		20		30	25	55	50	25	51				
80	80					25	15					12.5				15		25	20	50	35	30	52				
85	85															25		28	22	60	40	25	53				
75	75	18	30	12.5								15				15		25	22	45	40	35	54				
85.6	85.6	20.3	20.0	27.9	30.0	13.2	20.0					23		28.5		12.9		24.7	23.5	49.1	41.8	26.5					
85	85	20	20	30	30	15	15									13-16		27.5	23	50	50	25	55				
90	90	22.5	20	30	30	18	15											25	25	50	40	25	56				
90	90	18	25	30	30	10	10											25	25	45	38	27	57				
90	90	25	25	30	30	8								30		12.5		25	25	55	50	25	58				
85	85	16	28	25	25									28		12.5		28	22	50	40	25	59				
85	85	18	25	25	25									25				25	18	44	40	25	60				
80	80	17.5	25	25	25											10		17.5	25	50	40	35	61				

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL, LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs					Milk per quart.	BUTTER		Oleomargarine, best, per lb.	CHIEFS	
		Fresh, specials per doz.	Fresh, extras, per doz.	Fresh, No. 1's, per doz.	Fresh, No. 2's, per doz.	Storage, per dozen.		Dairy, solids per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.		Old, per lb.	New, per lb.
Dominion Average.....	cents. 35.2	cents. 88.8	cents. 79.5	cents. 71.3	cents. 81.3	cents. 73.9	cents. 15.6	cents. 59.3	cents. 65.3	cents. 42.5	cents. 40.0	cents. 37.9
Nova Scotia (Average).....	37.2	80.6	78.6	.....	.....	75.0	16.6	63.0	72.6	44.8	37.3	37.3
1-Sydney.....	40	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	20	75	75	48	35	.....
2-New Glasgow (a).....	40	80	75	.....	.....	.....	17	65	70	42	40	35
3-Amherst.....	32	80	75	.....	.....	75	15	65	70	42	40	35
4-Halifax.....	35-36.5	80-95	76-7.85	72-75	.....	75	17	54-60	72.7-73.7	43-45	35.8-37.7	36.5-38
5-Truro.....	33	75	.....	.....	.....	75	14	55	75	45	40	40
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	35	68	60	57	.....	70	12-13	54	60	.....	35	35
New Brunswick (Average).....	36.3	85.0	77.5	.....	.....	76.0	14.9	60.7	67.9	42.0	40.0	37.8
7-Moncton.....	35	80	75	.....	.....	80	15-16	60-65	65-68	42	40	35
8-St. John.....	40	1.00	75	.....	.....	80	17	65	65	42	40	38
9-Fredericton.....	35	85	80	.....	.....	72	15	60	70	42	40	38
10-Bathurst.....	35	75	.....	.....	.....	72	12	55	70	42	40	40
Quebec (Average).....	34.1	88.6	82.0	76.3	77.5	72.0	14.8	55.9	58.9	38.4	39.7	35.2
11-Quebec.....	30	80-90	.....	70	.....	65	16	52-55	58-60	38	38-40	34-36
12-Three Rivers.....	40	90	.....	60	.....	75	16	55	60	35	40	38
13-Sherbrooke.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	c14.3	.....	65	40	40	.....
14-Sorel.....	33	1.00	.....	75	.....	14	14	48	40	40	35	35
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	32	.....	85	.....	.....	14	14	56	.....	40	32	32
16-St. John's.....	35	90	90	85	80	80	14	58	60	39	45	35
17-Theford Mines.....	30	75	70	.....	.....	15	16	60	65	40	40	.....
18-Montreal.....	33-35	75-1.05	83	75	.....	15	16	48-56	57-58	38-40	38-40	35-38
19-Hull.....	38	90	.....	75	.....	68	14	56	60	30-42	40	35
Ontario (Average).....	34.4	94.5	82.3	83.3	85.0	76.5	15.2	60.3	64.5	41.3	40.6	38.1
20-Ottawa.....	38	1.10	.....	90	80	.....	14	.....	65	43	41	40
21-Brockville.....	32	.....	75-80	.....	.....	.....	c12.5-14	c55-58	63-65	38-40	35	35
22-Kingston.....	33	90	70	.....	.....	.....	14	55	55-60	37-40	35	29
23-Belleville.....	35	1.00	90	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	40	.....
24-Peterborough.....	30	90	90	.....	75	.....	c12.5	56	60	42	44	40
25-Orillia.....	33	85	.....	.....	75	.....	c15-1.55	60	65	42	40	35
26-Toronto.....	35	1.10	.....	80	.....	80	c15.4	.....	65	42	40	.....
27-Niagara Falls.....	33	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	55-60	65-67	42-45	40	37
28-St. Catharines.....	33-35	95	70-75	.....	.....	15	15	64.5	65	40	40	37
29-Hamilton.....	30	95-1.00	70-75	.....	75	.....	15	62	69	40	42	40
30-Brantford.....	35	90	75	.....	69	.....	14-15	62	69	40	42	40
31-Galt.....	30	80-85	.....	.....	70	.....	c12.5	60	58	40-42	33	30
32-Guelph.....	37	90	90	.....	70	.....	c14.3	d60	63	45	45	40
33-Kitchener.....	35	85	85	.....	70	.....	c14.3	d58	60	40	45	40
34-Woodstock.....	32	85	.....	75	.....	75	14	d55	62	42	45	40
35-Stratford.....	33	.....	85	80	.....	80	c13.3	57	60	40	42	40
36-London.....	35	1.00	90	85	.....	14	63	65	40-42	42	40	40
37-St. Thomas.....	30	85	85	.....	80	.....	13.5	62	65	40	40	38
38*Chatham.....	35	85	.....	80	.....	16	63	63	42	40	40	38
39-Windsor.....	38-40	1.00	95	90	82	16-20	70	75	38	48	45	40
40-Owen Sound.....	35	70	.....	.....	15	60	60	60	40	40	40	38
41-Cobalt.....	40	1.00	75	.....	20	70	70	42	40	40	40	40
42-Sault Ste. Marie.....	32	1.00	75	.....	16	65	68	40	40	40	40	40
43-Port Arthur.....	25-40	95	80	.....	20	70	70	45	40	40	40	40
44-Fort William.....	40-45	95	80	.....	20	70	68	45	40	40	40	40
Manitoba (Average).....	41.5	85.0	.....	67.5	.....	.....	58.0	59.0	48.5	40.0	40.0	40
45-Winnipeg.....	38	1.00	70	45	.....	15	57	58	45	40	40	40
46-Brandon.....	45	70	.....	45	.....	15	55	60	45	40	40	40
Saskatchewan (Average).....	39.3	67.5	62.5	.....	65.0	16.8	55.0	63.0	43.8	41.7	40.0	40.0
47-Regina.....	38	.....	.....	.....	70	16	55	60	45	40	40	40
48*Prince Albert.....	40	65	60	.....	60	16	55	65	45	40	40	40
49-Saskatoon.....	40	70	65	.....	17	60	70	45	40	40	40	40
50-Moose Jaw.....	40	70	.....	.....	18	50	57	40	45	40	40	40
Alberta (Average).....	33.3	90.0	80.0	.....	.....	17.5	55.0	68.1	43.8	35.0	38.3	38.3
51-Medicine Hat.....	38	70	.....	.....	.....	15	d50	75	50	45	40	33
52-Edmonton.....	30	1.00	80	75	.....	c13.3	65	45	35	40	40	40
53-Calgary.....	40	1.00	80	.....	80	13	60-65	45	40	40	40	40
54-Lethbridge.....	25	90	80	.....	.....	c16.7	60	70	45	40	40	40
British Columbia (Average).....	35.3	88.8	81.7	75.0	.....	71.3	17.5	62.4	72.1	46.6	40.3	39.7
55-Ferme.....	40	80	75	.....	.....	20	60	70	50	40	40	40
56-Nelson.....	c32.5-35	1.00	75	.....	.....	c19	65	75	45	40	40	40
57-Trail.....	c31.5	1.00	80	.....	75	15	60	70	50	37	40	40
58-New Westminster.....	33	75	.....	.....	70	16.5	d72	75	45	40	40	40
59-Vancouver.....	31	80	.....	.....	16	55	.....	45	38	35	35	35
60-Victoria.....	33	75	65	.....	60	c15.4	65	75	43	42	38	35
61-Nanaimo.....	45	90	.....	.....	18	75	50	45	45	45	45	45
62-Prince Rupert.....	35	1.10	1.00	.....	80	20	60	65	45	40	40	40

(a) Including Westville, Stellarton and Trenton. (b) Representing the former Newcastle District. (c) Price per single quart higher.

d) Dairy prints. (e) Whey butter. * Prices at the beginning of month. † Quotations for foods from Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE MIDDLE OF DECEMBER, 1920—(Continued)

Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda Biscuits (bulk), per lb.	FLOUR		Rolled oats, per lb.	Cornmeal, per lb.	Barley pearl, per lb.	RICE				Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	CANNED VEGETABLES		
		Spring wheat, in 24-lb. bag, per lb.	Ordinary family, in 24-lb. bag, per lb.				Rangoon "B", per lb.	Patna, per lb.	Japan, per lb.	Siam, per lb.		Tomatoes, 2½ a, per can.	Peas, standard, 2 a, per can.	Corn, 2 a, per can.
cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.
8.9	21.6	7.3	7.0	7.7	8.8	11.5	15.4	18.4	17.9	15.9	16.7	20.5	20.5	20.3
9.7	21.6	8.2	7.9	8.3	9.2	9.6	15.0	15.0			19.9	23.2	22.3	22.4
10	24	8.3-9		9	9	9	15				18-20	25	25	25
10	20		7.9	9	9	10		12			20	25	25	25
10	20	7.9	7.5	7	9						18	20	20	20
9.3	20		7.9	8.5	10.8	10			16	16.7	22.5	21.5-24.3	21.3-21.7	21.3-22.3
9.3	24	7.9	8.3	8	8	10	15	18			20	23	20	20
9.3	22	7.9	7.3	8	8	8	12		11		15	18-20	18-20	18-20
10.4	21.0	7.6	7.2	7.9	9.3	10.5	14.4	22.7	17.7	16.8	19.0	20.5	19.5	20.0
9.7-10	22	8.1	7.9	7-8	9	9		18		16	20	20-22	18-20	20-22
10.7	22	7.5	7.1	8	10	15	10	20	20	16	20	20	20	20
10	20	7.5	7.3	8	8	10	15	30	18	18	18	18-20	18-20	18-20
10.7	20	7.3	6.5	8	8	8	18		15	18	18	22	20	20
8.2	22.1	7.8	7.4	8.2	10.0	11.9	14.7	18.3	18.3	15.1	19.2	19.3	20.3	19.1
8.5	18	7	7	6				10	12		13	20	18	20
8.7	22	9	9	8	12.5	12	15	20			20	20-25	19-20	23-25
9.3		7.7	7.7	9.2	10	15		20	25	20	18	20	20	20
8	25		6.5	10	8	12	15	18			25	18	25	20
7.7			6.9		9	15	15	17			25	20	20	18
7.3	22	7.9	7.3	9	9	15	15	20	20		14	20-22	20-22	20-22
8	25	7.9	7.3	8	8	8					14	19-20	25	17-18
6.7-9	22-24	7.7-7.5	6.3-7	7-9	10	12-13	15-18	23	18	14	13-20	15-19	18-20	15-17
8	20	7.7		7.5	7.5	12	18			12.5	17.5	16	16	15
8.3	21.6	7.2	6.7	7.3	8.4	11.8	16.5	18.8	20.7	17.7	16.3	19.2	19.2	19.0
8	22	7.9		8	10	12		25		15	15	20	20	20
8.3	22	6.7	6.7	6.5	8	10	12.5-15				15-20	18	18	18
8.7	20	7.3	6.9	6	6	10	13	20			13	17	16	15
7.7	20					12.5		18		25	20	18-20	18-20	20-22
8	22	7.9	6.3	7	8.5	10	15		25		15	19-20	17-20	20-22
8.3	25		6.3	6	7	15	15	25	25	15	15	20	20	20
8	22	7.5	6.7	6.7	12	15	15	18			10	15-18	15-18	15
8.7	24		6.3	8	8	10	15	20	18		15	20	20	19
8.7	18	8.8	6.7	7.1	8.3	10	18	20			18-20	18-20	18-25	18-25
7.3	20	7.1	6.3	5	6.3	10		18-20		17	15	16.7-17	17	17
8	20		6.5	7	8	12	15	15		20	18	20	20	20
8.7	20	5.8	6.3	6.3	8	8	13	19	20	15	12	16-17	18	14-15
8.7	20	6.9	6.3	8.3	8.3	15	15	15	25	15	15	18	15	15
8.3	24	6.9	6.7	8.3	8.3	15			25	15	15	18	18	15
8	22		6	7.1	8.3	12.5	15	20	20	20	15	15	-15	15
6.7	22	6.5		8	8	8	20		25		18	15	20	20
8	22	7.7	7.3	6.3	8.3	12.5		15	20	12.5	18-20	18-20	18-20	18-20
8.7	22	6.5	6.9	7	10	15-25	15-25	15-25	15-25	15-25	18	20	15-22	20
8.7	25	6.7	7.1	8	8	10	18	20	20	20	15	23	22-25	18-20
8.7	22	7.7	6.7	9	15	15	20	15	18		18-20	24-30	22-24	22-24
8	25	6.7		6.3	6.3	8.3	15	20	18	18	15	18-20	18-20	20
10	20	7.9	7.9	10	10	10	20				20	24-25	24-25	24-25
9.3	20	7.5		8	8	12	25	25	25	25	20	20-23	20	20
9.5	18-20	6.9	6.9	7.5-8	8	12	15	15	12.5	15	20	16.7-20	19-20	24-25
8.4		6.8		6.0	10.0	11.5		15.0		11.5	16.5	21.5	19.5	21.5
8	22	6.9	6.9	6	10	13		15	15	10	15	20	20	20
8.8		6.7		6	10	10	13			13	18	23	18-20	23
8.6	26.0	7.1	6.7	8.3	9.3	13.1	15.0		15.0	17.0	19.4	23.9	24.0	24.5
8		6.5	6.5	6.5	8	10				15	15	23	23	23
8.3		7.1	6.4		15	15				20	20	22.5-25	23	25
10	22		7.1		10	12.5	15			18	17.5	22.5-25	23	25
8	30	7.7	6.9	10	10	15	15		15	15	25	25	25	50
8.2	19.8	6.4	6.7	7.2	7.2	10.2			15.4	13.6	13.6	22.0	22.6	21.4
8	20	5.8		6	7.5	8.3		12.0	15	15	15	17-18	17-19	17-19
8	19	6.5	6.5	6	6	10			12.5	10	12.5	22.5	22.5	22.5
8.8	20	6.7		6.9	8	10			16	12	12	23	24	24
8	20		6.9	10	7	12.5		12	18	17.5	15	25	25	20
10.7	21.4	7.2	7.1	8.3	8.9	11.8			13.9	11.3	12.2	21.4	21.6	21.3
10	22	7.7	7.7	8	10	15			22.5		17.5	25	22.5	22.5
12.5	22	8.1		9	9	12			18	17	17.5	25	25	25
11.5	17.5	6.7		7.5	7.5	12.5			15		12.5	20	22-23	23
10.7	20			8	10	10			12.5	10	10	30	20	20
8.9	20	6.9	6.7	6	7	10			10	8.3	8.3	20	20	20
8.9	28	6.7	6.7	9	9	12.5	10		10	10	9	19	23	20
10.7				10	10	12.5			10		10	20	20	20
12.5	20	7.1		9	9	10			12.5		12.5	22.5	20	20

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL, LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc per lb.	POTATOES		APPLES				Raisins, seeded, choice, per packet (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.
			Per bag, 1½ bu. (90 lb.)	Per peck, (15 lbs.)	Fresh, best or eating, per gal.	Fresh, cooking, per gallon.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.	Prunes, medium size, per lb.		
Dominion Average.....	cents. 10 9	cents. 5 8	\$ 2 258	cents. 41 8	cents. 40 3	cents. 31 5	cents. 28 2	cents. 26 1	cents. 30 7	cents. 29 2
Nova Scotia (Average).....	12 2	5 0	2 101	39 6		39 6	24 4	23 5	31 3	30 6
1-Sydney.....	13	5	3 00	50		33	25	20-25	30-35	30
2-New-Glasgow (a).....	12	5	c1 875						32	
3-Amherst.....	10	5	1 50	30			20	20-25	30	35
4-Hali ax.....	11 5-20	4 8-5 2	2 16-2 30	41 3 45 5	56 7	45	22 5	26	30	26 7
6-Truro.....	10	5	1 90	35			30	23	30	
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	9	4	1 20	20		40	40	24	25	25
New Brunswick (Average).....	10 8	5 5	2 125	41 3	57 5	25 0	26 3	24 5	30 5	35 3
7-Moncton.....	13	5	2 25	40	d35	az5	30	22	25	35
8-St. John.....	10	5	2 50	45	d40	d25	20	25	32	30
9-Fredericton.....	10	4	2 25	40			27	26	35	35
10-Bathurst (b).....	10	8	1 50	40			28	25	30	33
Quebec (Average).....	10 3	7 4	2 089	40 1	52 5	37 5	26 8	25 3	29 8	29 4
11-Quebec.....	8	7	2 00	50			20	30	20	
12-Three Rivers.....	12 5	15	2 25	35	50	35	30	30	30	35
13-Sherbrooke.....	12 5	5	c2 25	30	50	35			35	
14-Sorel.....	10	8	1 50	35	60		30	25	30	35
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	8		1 65	d40	d30			18		
16-St. John's.....	10	8	c2 25	35	45	35	20	22	25	25
17*Thet ord Mines.....	10	5	2 25	45	60	50	20	20	35	25
18-Montreal.....	11	5-7	2 30-2 50	42-50	50-75	35-60	30-35	25-30	30-32	30-35
19-Hull.....	11	5	2 25	45		30	20	20	32	24
Ontario (Average).....	11 4	6 7	2 341	43 3	31 6	25 7	27 7	26 8	31 0	27 7
20-Ottawa.....	12 5	5	2 40	45	50	50	30	30	30	30
21-Brockville.....	10	8	1 80	35	40-50	30	30	25	25	25
22-Kingston.....	10	5	1 75	40	25	18		22	30-35	30
23-Bellefonte.....	12 5		1 75	30				35	30	30
24-Peterborough.....	10	5	2 00	35	d25	d20	30	28	32	22
25-Orillia.....	8 3	6 4	1 75	35	45	30	18	25	30	25
26-Toronto.....	10	5	2 50	45	d25	d25		25	35	25
27-Niagara Falls.....	10	5	3 00	50		d17 5		30	35	25
28-St. Catharines.....	12 5	15	c2 63					28-30	25	28-30
29*Hamilton.....	10	8 5	2 25	50	30	30		25	28	27
30-Brant ord.....	13	5	2 40	45		d20	20	25	35	25-28
31-Galt.....	8 3	3 1	2 25				28	25-30	33	25
32-Guelph.....	10	6 3	2 50	50	30	25		25	35	25
33-Kitchener.....	12 5	5	2 50	45	20	15		35	35	25
34-Woodstock.....	10	4	2 50	45	15	15	30	25	30	25
35-Strat ord.....	12 5	15	2 00		25	20		20	35	33
36-London.....	12 5	4 2	2 40	40	15			25	30	25
37-St. Thomas.....	12 5	10	2 50	45	15	15		25	35	25
38*Chatham.....	9	2 5	2 50	45	30-40		30	25-30	33	25
39-Windsor.....	15	12 5	2 75	50	30	30	32	32	25	35
40-Owen Sound.....	12 5	3 1	1 75	35	25	15		25	30	25
41-Cobalt.....	15	12 5	3 00	37	50	30	30	35	35	35
42-Sault Ste. Marie.....	12 5	6	2 75	50	50	40		25	28	35
43-Port Arthur.....	12 5	4 3	2 40	50		d35-45	25	20	25-30	35
44-Fort William.....	10-15	4 3	2 50	50	d40	d35-45	30-35	20	20	30
Manitoba (Average).....	12 8	4 0	2 375	42 5				30 0		30 0
45-Winnipeg.....	12 5	4	3 00	55				30	38	30
46-Brandon.....	13	4	1 75	30			35	30		30
Saskatchewan (Average).....	11 3	6 8	2 413	45 0			31 7	26 3	24 3	35 0
47-Regina.....	10	5	2 75	50	75	60		25	23	30
48*Prince Albert.....	12 5	6	c2 25				35	30	25	35
49-Saskatoon.....	12 5	6 3	c2 40				35	25		35
50-Moose Jaw.....	10	10	2 25	40			25	25	25	40
Alberta (Average).....	10 0	3 4	2 239	41 7			28 5	24 4	33 3	28 0
51-Medicine Hat.....	10	4 3	2 30				35	22 5	25	25-30
52-Edmonton.....	10	3	1 50	30			25	20	35	30
53-Calgary.....	10	2 5	c2 655	50			27	30	38	30
54-Lethbridge.....	10	3 6	2 50	45			27	25	35	30
British Columbia (Average).....	9 4	3 2	2 389	43 0			29 6	26 6	31 7	29 0
55-Fernie.....	10	3 5	c2 70		75	70		30	30	35
56-Nelson.....	12	4	c2 70	45			25	25	32 5	35
57-Trail.....	10	4 1	c2 115	40			30	25	28	25
58-New Westminster.....	8	3	c2 025				35	30	30	25
59-Vancouver.....	8	2	1 70	30			28	20	35	30
60-Victoria.....	8	2 5	c2 025	40			34	33	33	27
61-Nanaimo.....	10	2 5	2 70	60				25	35	30
62-Prince Rupert.....	9	4	c3 15				30	25	30	25

(a) Including Westville, Stellarton and Trenton. (b) Representing the former Newcastle district. (c) Calculated price per bag from price quoted. (d) Calculated price per gallon from price quoted.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT MIDDLE OF DECEMBER, 1920—(Continued)

JAM		CANNED FRUITS				Corn syrup, per 5-lb. tin.	Honey, clover, strained, per 5-lb. tin.	SUGAR		TEA			
Strawberry, pure, per 4-lb. tin.	Raspberry, pure, per 4-lb. tin.	Peaches, 2's, per can.	Pears, 2's, per can.	Plums, 2's, per can.	Marmalade, orange, per 4-lb. tin.			Granulated, in 5-lb. lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black medium (in bulk), per lb.	Black medium (in packets), per lb.	Green medium (in bulk), per lb.	Green medium (in packets), per lb.
1.514	1.309	cents. 42.3	cents. 40.8	cents. 31.9	\$ 1.179	cents. 71.3	\$ 1.816	cents. 13.4	cents. 12.6	cents. 60.6	cents. 59.9	cents. 65.2	cents. 61.2
1.370	1.370	39.7	37.5	30.0	1.210	67.5		13.1	12.0	65.2	66.0		
1.20	1.20							14	13	60-75	70		
1.50	1.50	40	40	30	1.25	70		14	13	70	65		
1.53	1.53	38.8	35	30	1.38		1.25	11.1	10.5	58.3	64	60	55
1.25	1.25	40			1.00	65		14.3	12.5	65	65		
1.50	1.50	35	40	25	1.25	60	1.75	12	11.1	55	60		
1.600	1.550	44.2	44.5	40.0	1.173	65.9		12.8	12.0	58.8	61.3	70.0	
1.45	1.35	40	40	40	1.00	65		12.5	12.0	60	60		
1.50	1.50	50	50	40	1.12	60		13	12	60	55	70	60
1.85	1.80				1.40	70		12.5	11.8	55	65	70	
		40-45	40-47	40				13	12	60	65		
1.525	1.482	43.6	43.8	34.3	1.206	68.9	1.820	12.6	11.9	60.0	55.3	62.5	58.1
							2.50			55	50	55	50
1.50	1.40	40	40	30	1.25	60	1.20	12	11	60	50	70	50
1.60	1.60	50	50	45		85	2.25	11.8	11.8	50	55	50	55
1.40	1.40	45	45	35	1.25	65		13	12	70		70	
								12.5	11.8		60		60
1.50	1.50	45	40	35	1.50	70	1.50	13.3	11.8	70	60	70	60
1.50	1.50	40	40	35		65		14	13	60	50	70	70
1.50-1.65	1.45-1.50	40	45	30	.95-1.10	70-75	1.50-1.80	11.5-12.5	11-12	60	55-70	60	55-75
1.60	1.50	45	45	30	1.00	65		12	12	55	55	55	55
1.498	1.470	41.3	39.7	30.6	1.194	69.1	1.742	12.5	12.1	61.0	59.6	61.8	60.7
1.75	1.75	40	40	30	1.25	60	1.85	12.5	12	60	60	60	60
1.50	1.50	40	40	35	1.20	65	1.50	12.5	12.5	65	65	65	65
1.50	1.40	40	35	25	1.25	60		12	11	40	50-55	60	50-55
1.60	1.45	35	50	25	1.25	75	1.50	12.5	11.8	55	40		60
1.45	1.40	40	40	35	1.25	70	1.50	12	12	70	55	75	55
1.25	1.25			20	1.10	65	1.50	12	11	40-50	50	50	55
1.25	1.25	40	40	30	1.15			12	11	50	55	50	55
1.50	1.50	40	40		1.25	70	1.75	13.3	11.8	60	55	60	55
1.50	1.40	35-40	45	23-45	1.00	69	1.75	13.3	11.8	60-70	70	55-65	70
1.40	1.30	30	35	23	.95	60	1.75	11	11	60	70	60	70
1.60	1.60	45	40	35	1.25	70	1.75	12.5	12.1	70	55	70-80	55
1.40	1.40	30	30	28	1.15	60	1.65	11.8	11.4	60	75		31
1.50	1.40	50	50	40	1.25	30	1.75	12.5	12.5	50	60	50	60
1.95	1.95	40	40	30	1.25	75	1.50	12.5	12.5	65	55	55	33
1.35	1.35	45	40	35	1.25	70	1.85	13.8	12.5	70	70	70	34
1.50	1.50				1.00	80	1.75	12.5	11.8	60	65	60	65
1.50	1.50				1.25	70	1.75	12.5	12.5	60	55	50	55
1.40	1.40	35	30	25	1.25	65	1.80	12.5	12.5	50	55	50	55
1.75	1.75	50	42-50	30	1.40	65	1.85	11.4	11.4	60-80	70-80	60-80	70
1.55	1.55	45	45	45	1.40	90	2.00	12.5	11.8	50-80	50-80	50-80	50-80
1.50	1.50				.90	60	1.75	12.5	11.8	70	55	60	55
1.50	1.45	35	35	30	1.25	85	2.00	14	13	65	55	70	70
1.60	1.60	60	50	30	1.60	70	1.90	14.3	12.5	80	70	70	42
1.40	1.35	40-60	35	25-30	1.00	65	1.75	13.8	13.8	60-70	65	60-70	60
1.25	1.25	30-50	35-40	25	1.00	60	1.90	12.5	12.5	55	55	55	44
1.300	1.300	47.5	40.0	32.5	97.5	77.5	1.875	15.4	14.9	60.0	60.0	70.0	70.0
1.25	1.25	40	35	30	95	70	1.85	14	13	60	60	80	80
1.35	1.35	45	45	35	1.00	85	1.90	16.7	16.7	60	60	60	60
1.450	1.388	42.5	40.0	28.8	1.113	73.3	2.083	14.6	11.2	70.0	60.0	71.7	72.5
1.50	1.35	45	35	25	1.00	75	2.25	13.3	13.3	65-75	60	65-75	85
1.65	1.60	40	40	30	1.10	80	2.00	18		75		80	
1.40	1.35	45	45	30	1.10								
1.25	1.25	40	40	30	1.25	65	2.00	12.5	9.1	65	60	65	60
1.538	1.463	45.0	47.5	31.3	1.125	80.0	2.213	14.7	13.8	56.3	58.8	71.7	71.3
1.20	1.20	40	40	35	1.10	80	1.85	13	13	55	55	65	50
1.40	1.40	50	50	30	1.00	65	2.10	14	12	50	60	75	75
1.75	1.75	45	50	30	1.15	90	2.65	15	14	60	60	80	80
1.80	1.50	45	50	30	1.25	85	2.25	16.7	16	60	60	75	80
1.669	1.644	43.6	43.6	33.8	1.210	77.8	2.057	16.1	14.8	57.8	61.9	71.9	73.0
1.50	1.50	45	45	45	1.50	85	2.25	15	14	50	60	85	
1.85	1.85	40	40	35	1.25	90	2.00	18	17	55-60	65	75	85
1.65	1.65	40	40	33	1.20	75	2.10	16-25	15	55-65	65	60	65
1.60	1.50				1.15	80	1.85	15.5	15	70	60	80	80
1.60	1.60	40	40	30	.95	70	1.85	14.3	12.5	45	65	65	
1.65	1.65	50	50	20	1.18	62	2.10	15.4	15.4	55	60	75	80
1.75	1.75	50	50		1.25	85		14.3	14.3	65	70	75	75
1.75	1.65	40	40	40	1.20	75	2.25	16	15	60	50	60	60

† Quotations for foods from Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

* Prices at the beginning of month.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL, LIGHTING

LOCALITY	COFFEE		Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½-lb. tin.	Vinegar, white wine, XXX, per quart.	Salt, fine, table, per 2-lb. bag.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per 4 lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Baking Soda, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	SOAP	
	Ground, medium, per lb.	Beans, roasted, Rio, etc., per lb.								Laundry stand-ard, per bar.	Toilet, castile, per lb.
Dominion Average	cents. 60.8	cents. 56.9	cents. 32.5	cents. 16.3	cents. 10.6	cents. 14.5	\$ 1.129	cents. 9.3	cents. 14.4	cents. 10.2	cents. 32.6
Nova Scotia (Average)	62.6	63.8	34.8	12.1	8.0	14.0	89.0	9.0	15.6	11.3	30.0
1-Sydney.....	60	60	33	13	8	14	1.00	10	17	12	30
2-New Glasgow (a).....	60	60	35	10	12	80	10	10	16	12	30
3-Amherst.....	65	65	35	12	15	90	10	10	16	10	30
4-Halifax.....	60	62.5	36.3	12.4	8	15	95	8	14.8	10.1	30
5-Truro.....	65	65	33	13	8	15	80	10	15	12	30
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown	65-70	60	25	22	10	18	1.00	6	15	11	25
New Brunswick (Average)	65.0	55.0	30.0	13.0	7.0	14.5	77.5	6.5	14.3	11.4	30.0
7-Moncton.....	65	60	30	12	6	15	80	6	15	12	25
8-St. John.....	60	50	30	15	12	13	75	6	15	11	30
9-Fredericton.....	60	60	30	10	8	15	75	7	16	12	30
10-Bathurst (b).....	75	60	30	15	7	15	80	7	11	10-11	35
Quebec (Average)	61.6	61.6	30.4	14.9	11.0	15.2	1.157	9.0	14.9	10.4	25.0
11-Quebec.....	55-60	55	25	18-22	8	10-12.5	1.20	10	12-14	8-10	25
12-Three Rivers.....	60	50	30	15	10	15	1.20	10	15	9-10	25
13-Sherbrooke.....	65	60	35	15	15	15	1.20	6	15	12	25
14-Sorel.....	50	70	30	15	10	15	2.00	10	15	10	25
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	60	60	35	13	12	15	1.20	10	15	10	25
16-St. John's.....	70	70	25	16	16	20	80	10	18	12	25
17-Thetford Mines.....	70	75	30	15	10	15	90	10	15	10.5-11	25
18-Montreal.....	50-70	50-55	32-35	15	8	12.5-18	1.00	10	15	8.3-10	25
19-Hull.....	60	60	35	10	15	15	1.00	10	13	10	25
Ontario (Average)	61.6	56.6	32.2	13.5	10.7	14.7	1.186	9.3	13.7	10.8	33.6
20-Ottawa.....	70	60	35	15	10	15	1.20	10	15	10	25
21-Brockville.....	65	60	30	15	10	20	1.00	8	15	10	35
22-Kingston.....	50	40	30	12.5	10	13	80	8	13	10	25
23-Belleville.....	65	60	35	12.5	10	15	80	10	10	10	39
24-Peterborough.....	65	60	40	15	12	15	1.20	8	14	9-11	25
25-Orillia.....	60	60	30	15	10	10	1.00	10	15	10	24
26-Toronto.....	65	60	35	15	12	15	1.20	10	13	10	30
27-Niagara Falls.....	65	60	35	15	12	15	1.20	10	13	10	30
28-St. Catharines.....	60-70	60	32	13	12	15	90	10	13	10-11	40
29-Hamilton.....	50	40	30	10	7-10	15	1.50	10	15-17	12	40
30-Brantford.....	65	65	35	13	7	18	1.20	10	14	10	27
31-Calt.....	60	60	30	12	13	18	80	7	12	10	35
32-Guelph.....	75	60	35	15	14	15	1.00	10	13	10	27
33-Kitchener.....	50	60	35	12	10	17	1.25	10	15	10	30
34-Woodstock.....	60	50	35	13	7	15	1.40	10	15	10	30
35-Stratford.....	65	65	25	15	14	10	1.60	10	12.5	10-11	35
36-London.....	60	60	35	15	15	15	1.20	10	12.5-13	11-12	35
37-St. Thomas.....	60	50	35	12.5	10	15	1.00	10	15	12.5-15	35
38-Chatham.....	60	50	25	13	10	12	1.25	8	15	11-12	35
39-Windsor.....	50-65	50-65	12	10	10	18	1.50	10	12	12	39
40-Owen Sound.....	70	65	30	12.5	15	15	1.10	7	12.5	10	25
41-Cobalt.....	65	55	35	15	15	15	1.25	10	15	12-12.5	35
42-Sault Ste. Marie.....	65	55	35	15	15	15	1.25	10	15	11.7-12	35
43-Port Arthur.....	50-60	55-70	25	15	10	15	1.40	10	10	10	40
44-Fort William.....	70	60	25	10	10	12.5	1.70	10	10	10-12.5	50
Manitoba (Average)	60.0	.....	31.5	15.0	7.0	.....	.....	10.0	15.0	6.4	30.0
45-Winnipeg.....	65	.....	38	15	6	15	1.20	10	15	5	30
46-Brandon.....	55	.....	25	15	8	.....	.....	10	15	7.5-8	30
Saskatchewan (Average)	58.8	57.5	36.7	21.7	12.5	15.0	1.400	10.0	17.7	9.7	31.0
47-Regina.....	60	60	40	15	15	15	1.20	10	15	10	28
48-Prince Albert.....	60	60	40	15	15	15	1.20	10	15	10	28
49-Saskatoon.....	50	50	30	20	10	15	1.60	10	18	8-10	25
50-Moose Jaw.....	60	65	30	20	10	15	1.60	10	20	10	40
Alberta (Average)	56.3	48.3	36.3	17.5	13.8	12.3	1.163	10.0	14.4	10.3	32.5
51-Medicine Hat.....	60	60	35	20	12.5	9	1.30	10	12.5	10	25
52-Edmonton.....	50	45	35	15	10	10	1.10	10	15	10	35
53-Calgary.....	50	50	40	15	15	15	1.10	10	15	11	30
54-Lethbridge.....	65	50	35	20	15	15	1.15	10	15	10	40
British Columbia (Average)	57.5	54.7	33.0	25.0	11.6	14.0	1.194	10.5	14.3	8.5	37.9
55-Fernie.....	60	60	25	15	12.5	15	1.40	12	15	10	30
56-Nelson.....	60-65	60-65	40	15	15	15	1.20	10	20	8	45
57-Trail.....	50-65	50-60	30	15	10	10	1.20	10	15	8.7-10	35
58-New Westminster.....	65	60	40	15	10	15	1.20	10	15	7	40
59-Vancouver.....	45	35	30	10	13	13	1.15	10	10	5.5-6	35
60-Victoria.....	55	55	34	30	9	14	1.10	12	15	6.8-8	35
61-Nanaimo.....	60	60	35	25	10	15	1.30	10	12	10	40
62-Prince Rupert.....	55	50	30	25	15	15	1.00	10	15	10	40

(a) Including Westville, Stellarton and Trenton. (b) Representing the former Newcastle District. (c) Calculated price per cord from price quoted. (d) Natural gas used. (e) Jack pine, poplar, etc. (f) Lignite. (g) Hard coal. (h) In bottles.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT MIDDLE OF DECEMBER, 1920—(Concluded)

COAL		WOOD						RENT			
Anthracite, per ton.	Bituminous, per ton.	Hard (long), per cord.	Hard (stove lengths), per cord.	Soft, (long), per cord.	Soft (stove lengths), per cord.	Millwood cuttings, etc., per cord.	Coal oil, per gallon.	Matches, parlour (500) per box.	Six-roomed house with modern conveniences per month.	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences or none, per month.	
\$ 20.151	\$ 14.764	\$ 14.043	\$ 15.941	\$ 11.052	\$ 13.105	\$ 10.753	cents. 40.5	cents. 14.8	\$ 26.492	\$ 18.867	
24.500	10.675	9.250	9.833	7.500	6.000	8.000	38.7	14.8	23.700	17.400	1
7.20	6.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	40	15	16.00-25.00	10.00-14.00	2
7.00	8.00	12.00-14.00	14.00-15.00	9.50	11.00	8.00	40	15	15.00-18.00	12.00-15.00	3
24.50	14.50	10.00	13.00	9.00	11.00	c10.50	37.7-39	1.41	30.00-45.00	25.00-35.00	4
14.00	10.00	12.00-15.00	16.00	8.00	9.00	c7.58	35	15	18.00-20.00	12.00-15.00	5
24.50	14.50	11.00	13.00	9.00	11.00	c10.50	35-37	15	16.00-18.00	12.00-13.00	6
21.833	14.042	15.125	16.000	9.500	10.000	7.327	36.8	15.0	24.500	18.000	7
24.50	13.25-17.00	12.00-15.00	12.00	8.00	9.00	c7.58	36-38	15	25.00-45.00	18.00-24.00	8
20.00	13.00	18.00	20.00	10.00	12.00	c6.40	35-39	15	18.00	15.00	9
21.00	14.00	14.00	16.00	12.00	10.00	c8.00	32-38	15	25.00	18.00	10
18.375	16.394	14.500	16.889	11.097	12.739	10.643	38.1	15.0	18.889	13.188	11
18.50	16.00	c16.00	c16.00	c13.33	c13.33	c12.00-14.00	35	15	20.00-25.00	12.00	12
20.00	18.00	12.00	18.00	9.00	12.00	c8.00	38-45	15	20.00	18.00	13
18.00	17.00	13.00	15.00	13.00-14.00	14.00-15.00	c8.00	40	15	20.00	7.00	14
18.50	17.00	14.00	15.00	11.00	12.00	c13.333	35-40	15	14.00	10.00	15
18.00	12.00	16.00	c20.00	11.00	12.00	c15.00	38-40	15	15.00	10.00	16
19.00	18.65	15.00	15.00	10.50-12.00	12.50-13.00	c15.00	30-35	15	15.00-20.00	10.00-15.00	17
18.00	14.00-17.00	15.00-18.00	17.00-19.00	8.50	11.00	8.50	45	15	18.00	15.00	18
17.00	17.00	14.00	16.00	10.00	11.00	8.50	35-40	15	18.00-25.00	13.00-18.00	19
19.667	16.761	15.300	17.119	12.353	14.238	12.231	36.7	14.6	27.600	19.30	20
17.00	17.00	14.00	16.00	8.50	11.00	8.50	40	15	25.00-33.00	18.00-24.00	21
16.00	13.00	14.00	c22.15	13.00	14.00	c16.40	35-40	15	20.00	14.00	22
16.50	13.00	14.00	16.00	13.00	14.00	c14.00	35-35	15	18.00-25.00	15.00-20.00	23
18.00	17.00	14.00	15.00	11.00	12.00	10.00	25-30	15	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00	24
21.50	20.00	16.00	17.00	10.00	11.00	8.00	28-30	12.5-15	20.00-30.00	18.00-20.00	25
18.00-20.00	15.00	14.00-15.00	15.00	8.00	10.00	c13.20	40	15	15.00-20.00	13.00-15.00	26
16.25	15.00	19.00	20.00	16.00	17.00	14.50	40-43	15	40.00	25.00	27
17.00-18.00	15.00	14.00	16.00	10.00	11.00	8.50	38	15	20.00-28.00	18.00-22.00	28
17.50-20.00	15.00-16.50	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00	13.00	14.00	13.00	43	12	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	29
18.00	16.50	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	c10.00	40	15	25.00-35.00	17.00	30
21.00	17.50	19.00	20.00	13.50	14.50	c12.00	32	12.5-13	18.00	14.00	31
20.00	15.00	16.00	16.00	11.00	12.50	c14.50	40	15	22.00-26.00	14.00-18.00	32
20.00	17.00	14.00	16.00	11.00	12.50	c12.50	35	15	40.00	25.00	33
19.00	18.00	12.50	15.00	11.00	14.00	c13.33	38	15	20.00	15.00	34
21.00	18.00	18.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	35	15	30.00-35.00	15.00-20.00	35
22.00-19.00	13.00	20.00	20.00	18.00	14.00	14.00	40	14	25.00-40.00	16.00-25.00	36
22.00	18.00	17.00	17.00	14.00	14.00	c16.00	35	15	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	37
23.00	18.00	20.00	20.00	15.00	15.00	c9.00-15.00	35-36	15	20.00-25.00	18.00-20.00	38
26.00	16.50	15.00	15.00	10.00	10.00	5.00-9.00	25-28	15	35.00-50.00	25.00-35.00	39
17.50	14.00	12.00	15.00	10.00	10.00	5.00-9.00	35	15	15.00-18.00	13.00-15.00	40
25.50	20.00	15.00	c16.50	13.00	c15.50	c15.50	40	15	22.00	14.00	41
19.00	14.00	18.00	21.00	13.00	18.00	c12.00	40-45	15	35.00	20.00-25.00	42
19.50	15.50	14.00	15.00	13.00	14.50	14.50	40	13.3	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00	43
19.50	17.00	14.00	15.00	13.00	14.00	14.00	40	15	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00	44
23.750	14.800	14.500	16.000	12.750	14.000	14.000	42.5	15.0	35.000	24.500	45
23.50	15.60	15.00	16.50	13.50	15.00	15.00	45	15	35.00-50.00	25.00-35.00	46
24.00	14.00	14.00	15.50	12.00	13.00	13.00	40	15	25.00-30.00	18.00-20.00	47
25.267	14.175	11.500	13.000	10.167	11.333	12.500	43.1	14.4	35.000	23.125	48
25.00	13.65	c13.50	c15.00	11.00	12.00	12.00	40-45	15	35.00-50.00	30.00	49
25.80	15.80	9.50	11.00	7.50	9.00	9.00	45	15	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00	50
25.00	12.50-17.00	12.50	c13.00	12.00	13.00	13.00	40	15	30.00-40.00	20.00	51
8.825	d	d	d	d	14.500	d	43.8	16.3	33.750	21.000	52
7.75	d	d	d	d	c13.00	d	45	15	25.00	15.00	53
9.10-11.35	d	d	d	d	c16.00	c13.00	45	15	45.00	25.00	54
8.50	d	d	d	d	c13.00	c13.00	45	15	40.00	30.00	55
16.667	12.178	10.000	12.440	7.541	54.8	14.0	50	15	25.500	22.000	56
7.50-7.75	11.50-14.25	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	60	15	20.00-30.00	18.00-25.00	57
16.00	10.50-13.40	11.50	14.25	12.047	12.00	12.00	70	15	30.00	20.00	58
15.25	15.00	8.00	10.00	7.50	7.50	7.50	40	15	18.00-20.00	12.00-14.00	59
18.75	13.50-14.50	8.50	10.05	5.33	5.33	5.33	50-55	10	29.00	25.00	60
13.50	13.00	8.00	10.00	5.33	5.33	5.33	50	15	18.00-22.00	18.00-22.00	61
14.50	13.00	8.00	10.00	5.33	5.33	5.33	60	15	22.00-30.00	20.00-30.00	62

(*) Including delivery.

† Quotation for floods from Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

* Prices at the beginning of month.

pounds. Fowl fell from 28-33c. to 26-32c. Turkeys were down to 48-52c. but later recovered to 51-55c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Finest creamery butter at Montreal fell from 55c. per pound to 53c. but recovered to 55c. At Toronto creamery butter fell from 57-61c. to 52-60c. Cheese was down to 18c. for fodder grades, but the finest grades of fall make advanced to 24c. per pound. Eggs advanced from 85-90c. to \$1.00-1.10 per dozen. Select storage eggs fell at Toronto from 76-78c. to 74-78c. per dozen.

FISH.—Dried cod was down from 9c. per pound to 8c. and haddock from 6c. to 5c. The export market for dried fish continued quiet owing to financial conditions in the West Indies and South America, and the prices of dried cod were expected to be down to \$7.00-8.00 per quintal, ex-vessel, as compared with \$12.00 a year before. The pack of canned lobsters was larger than in 1919 owing to the better weather conditions during the season. The demand, however, was not strong.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—Winter apples were easier at \$6.00-7.00 per barrel at Toronto. Lemons were easier at \$4.50 per box and oranges at \$5.75-7.25. Evaporated apples were lower at 13½c. per pound and prunes at 14c. per pound. Potatoes were down to \$1.65-1.75 per bag in small lots at Toronto. Onions were easier at \$1.50-2.00 per hundred pounds. Turnips were lower at 50c.-75c. per bag. Canned corn was down to \$1.45 per dozen.

MISCELLANEOUS FOODS.—Bread was down to 7.33c. per pound at Toronto and 8c. per pound at Victoria. There were also declines reported in a number of other cities. Rolled oats declined to \$3.70 per bag. Flour, spring wheat patents, was down to \$11.10 per barrel at Toronto. Sugar fell 5c. per pound to \$10.76 per hundred pounds in barrels at Toronto. Glucose, molasses, and honey declined. Pepper was down to

30c. per pound and cream of tartar to 55-75c.

TEXTILES.—Wool, Ontario unwashed, was down to 11-21c. per pound according to grade. Raw cotton declined at New York to 15.8c. per pound. Coloured cottons declined from 10 per cent to 15 per cent. Raw silk was comparatively steady at New York, Japan silk being slightly higher and Italian slightly lower. Jute, hessians, flax fibre, and tow were lower.

HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES.—Beef hides and calfskins were down to 7c. per pound at Toronto. Horsehides were down to \$2.00-3.50 each. Leather, Spanish sides, fell to 72-73c., oak sides to 79-80c., and waxed uppers to 50c. per pound.

METALS AND IMPLEMENTS.—Pig iron fell from \$61.80 to \$54.30. Iron bar was down from \$5.75 to \$4.75 per hundred pounds. Black sheets were down from \$10.70 per box to \$8.45 and galvanized sheets from \$12.65 to \$10.55. Wrought iron scrap was down from \$20.00 per ton to \$15.00. Brass was lower at 35c. per pound and copper at 19c. Lead was down to 7¼c. per pound. Quicksilver fell to \$50.00 per flask. Silver was down to 66c. per ounce. Zinc spelter was down to 8c. per pound. Solder was lower at 29c. per pound. Tin fell 1c. to 44-46c. per pound.

FUEL AND LIGHTING.—Coal and coke were steady. Coal oil was down 1½c. per gallon to 28c.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—Spruce deals at St. John, N.B., fell to \$34.00 per M. Hemlock fell \$5.00 per M. at Ottawa to \$40.00-42.00. Spruce was also \$5.00 lower at \$45.00-\$47.00 per M. Oak and birch declined. British Columbia fir at Winnipeg fell \$3.00 per M. Shingles were also lower about 20c. per M. Flooring at Victoria fell \$5.00 per M. Building paper declined from \$1.95 to \$1.70 per roll, for tarred, and from \$1.85 to \$1.65 for plain fibre. Lead pipe was down to

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR DECEMBER, 1920, NOVEMBER, 1920, DECEMBER, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914, AND 1913

(Average price 1890-1899=100.)

	Number of commodities	INDEX NUMBERS									
		*Dec., 1920	*Nov., 1920	*Dec., 1919	*Dec., 1918	Dec., 1917	Dec., 1916	Dec., 1915	Dec., 1914	Dec., 1913	
I.—GRAINS AND FODDER—											
Grains, Ontario.....	6	251.9	265.9	354.6	307.0	388.3	276.0	184.2	189.6	142.7	
Grains, Western.....	4	227.6	252.1	333.9	292.8	312.8	241.1	165.0	162.3	116.0	
Fodder.....	5	301.0	305.4	300.5	247.6	221.3	191.3	166.9	178.1	159.1	
All.....	15	261.1	275.3	344.4	283.4	312.5	238.4	173.3	178.5	141.0	
II.—ANIMALS AND MEATS—											
Cattle and beef.....	6	311.4	308.3	337.9	354.8	301.2	229.7	203.6	213.3	219.1	
Hogs and hog products.....	6	314.6	349.8	333.9	363.6	338.6	236.1	175.2	154.1	174.4	
Sheep and mutton.....	3	211.1	225.6	226.6	250.5	270.9	220.2	172.1	147.3	150.2	
Poultry.....	2	481.6	501.3	419.2	387.2	325.8	264.2	206.3	158.1	195.1	
All.....	17	320.8	331.0	326.4	343.3	312.0	234.5	188.3	174.2	188.4	
III.—DAIRY PRODUCTS											
	9	340.0	322.1	355.2	293.0	254.7	245.7	189.6	180.1	185.5	
IV.—FISH—											
Prepared fish.....	6	215.5	225.5	227.2	264.9	241.6	180.6	151.8	160.7	151.7	
Fresh fish.....	3	278.6	278.6	272.6	274.9	234.0	178.7	162.0	158.7	168.1	
All.....	9	236.5	243.2	242.4	268.3	239.1	180.0	155.2	160.0	157.2	
V.—OTHER FOODS—											
(a) Fruits and Vegetables—											
Fresh fruits, native.....	1	239.0	177.1	229.7	239.0	254.0	220.6	169.3	103.5	141.1	
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	245.3	266.7	200.2	180.2	156.3	114.5	100.7	93.7	100.5	
Dried fruits.....	4	221.5	227.7	270.7	248.7	256.0	203.6	163.6	115.9	116.9	
Fresh vegetables.....	5	249.3	305.8	409.5	297.1	334.0	351.6	211.1	135.1	179.0	
Canned vegetables.....	3	173.4	176.1	208.3	244.4	264.6	181.6	108.1	101.2	95.9	
All.....	16	226.1	242.5	286.6	249.6	263.2	230.1	156.6	114.2	130.8	
(b) Miscellaneous groceries—											
Breadstuffs.....	10	270.3	280.3	272.2	264.4	255.1	194.9	140.2	146.5	122.8	
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	210.1	210.1	216.1	193.9	150.2	133.9	121.9	123.5	110.3	
Sugar, etc.....	6	300.7	339.0	327.6	310.5	240.0	181.6	147.5	126.0	107.7	
Condiments.....	5	212.9	221.1	225.9	253.4	197.2	155.3	132.3	118.3	96.4	
All.....	25	256.3	271.3	267.3	262.0	223.1	174.1	137.4	132.2	111.9	
VI.—TEXTILES—											
Woolens.....	5	306.7	318.7	395.8	430.1	369.2	236.7	200.7	151.1	138.6	
Cottons.....	4	302.2	328.4	370.2	357.4	279.3	191.0	141.9	119.1	147.9	
Silks.....	3	178.0	177.6	234.5	145.9	120.6	120.9	96.1	85.2	96.3	
Jutes.....	2	394.8	462.3	643.3	609.5	615.9	381.4	250.9	147.8	243.5	
Flax products.....	4	493.5	563.4	497.1	469.0	388.4	243.3	166.9	126.7	115.5	
Oilcloths.....	2	266.0	266.0	277.8	238.7	173.7	139.3	118.7	101.1	104.7	
All.....	20	328.6	357.5	399.7	379.5	322.9	216.3	163.3	124.6	136.6	
VII.—HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS & SHOES											
Hides and tallow.....	4	162.5	182.7	472.7	338.7	397.0	416.0	207.4	202.2	189.0	
Leather.....	4	248.6	280.3	311.5	265.0	268.1	268.5	174.3	161.8	151.4	
Boots and shoes.....	3	301.9	301.9	339.7	224.2	232.9	220.3	162.4	158.3	155.7	
All.....	11	231.8	250.7	377.8	280.7	272.9	309.0	183.1	175.6	166.2	
VIII.—METALS AND IMPLEMENTS—											
Iron and steel.....	11	255.8	282.1	223.9	273.6	286.1	180.9	120.2	99.9	101.4	
Other metals.....	12	171.4	193.3	208.1	244.9	243.1	233.4	230.2	124.8	128.4	
Implements.....	10	273.2	273.2	245.3	226.4	197.8	151.5	114.8	108.2	106.9	
All.....	33	230.4	244.4	224.7	254.1	243.7	191.1	158.6	111.9	113.3	
IX.—FUEL AND LIGHTING—											
Fuel.....	6	352.5	352.5	249.2	258.2	235.3	211.6	129.9	120.3	129.2	
Lighting.....	4	265.3	269.5	245.3	236.8	114.2	91.0	94.7	92.4	92.2	
All.....	10	317.6	319.3	247.6	249.6	186.9	163.4	115.6	109.1	114.4	
X.—BUILDING MATERIALS—											
Lumber.....	14	457.0	480.5	406.9	279.9	236.0	185.3	174.5	179.5	183.8	
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	266.8	271.5	230.2	237.0	209.6	181.6	123.9	108.6	112.8	
Paints, oils and glass.....	14	382.7	395.4	425.3	341.0	268.9	222.6	169.7	142.9	140.0	
All.....	48	356.5	368.5	338.7	279.8	234.6	194.6	152.0	139.3	141.6	
XI.—HOUSE FURNISHINGS—											
Furniture.....	6	451.3	451.3	449.2	311.8	205.9	171.5	145.9	146.6	147.2	
Crockery and glassware.....	4	512.0	512.0	404.9	367.7	280.0	208.4	170.3	144.8	130.9	
Table cutlery.....	2	164.1	164.1	163.4	155.1	150.7	132.2	87.3	78.4	72.4	
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	286.5	286.5	253.1	272.3	223.6	155.4	129.3	123.4	124.6	
All.....	16	390.2	390.2	352.8	296.3	222.0	171.8	140.5	131.9	128.1	
XII.—DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.....											
	16	228.1	232.5	214.4	276.8	279.5	238.5	228.1	134.9	111.5	
XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS—											
Raw furs.....	4	364.6	459.4	1608.3	742.3	465.3	351.0	279.1	96.1	239.6	
Liquors and tobaccos.....	6	298.0	303.7	316.2	218.1	203.7	169.1	134.0	138.3	13	
Sundries.....	7	210.3	208.9	210.4	219.1	199.8	154.8	123.5	111.5	114.6	
All.....	17	277.5	301.3	576.7	341.8	263.6	198.8	163.8	117.3	140.7	
All commodities.....	262†	290.5	304.2	322.7	288.8	257.1	207.5	162.2	137.6	13—	

*Preliminary figures. †Nine commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915.

14½c. per pound. Sash cord fell from 86c. per pound to 68c. Copper wire, white lead, turpentine, and paint declined. Glue, window glass, and putty also fell.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.—Prices of some lines of furniture were lowered at the end of the year.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Bleaching powder receded slightly from the high level reached during the summer. Alum,

brimstone, caustic soda, and soda ash were lower.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Malt was down to \$1.35 per bushel. In raw furs prices were again lower. In pulp and paper markets, prices were lower. Ground wood pulp fell to \$95.00-120.00 per ton. Bleached sulphite fell to \$175.00 per ton. Rope fell to 29½c. per pound. Crude rubber was down to 18c. per pound.

PRICES DURING 1920 IN CANADA AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES

THE movement of prices in Canada during 1920 was marked by a steady decline after the month of May, all groups showing substantially lower levels by the autumn, except fuel. From March, 1919, to May, 1920, the rise in the general index number had been steady, the previous high point in November, 1918, at 290.9 having been passed in July, 1919, when 294.0 was reached. Both domestic and foreign demand for goods improved materially following the first few weeks of readjustment after hostilities ceased. Toward the end of 1919, however, there were indications that the upward movement was coming to an end. Livestock, meats, hides, leather and some chemicals began to decline, and export markets (which had been the predominating influence in raising prices after the early part of 1919) began to exercise less demand. Somewhat similar conditions existed in the great exporting countries, such as the United States and Great Britain, and these were similarly affected by the unfavourable exchange situation and its detrimental effects on their export trade to Europe. There had been considerable speculation in some articles much in demand for export and the change in conditions led to large stocks of such goods being thrown on the markets. This was first most pronounced in the case of raw silk, and Japan experienced a financial panic

early in 1920. But similar conditions affected other commodities also, raw furs, hides, metals (except iron and steel), wool, jute, later cotton and sugar, beginning to fall steadily until the end of the year, coming down to or near to pre-war levels in many cases. Grain and livestock also fell steeply in the autumn, and the low prices realized so affected the purchasing power of farmers that production of goods in many lines was curtailed. Finally iron began to fall, and lumber with some other building materials receded also toward the end of the year. Pulp and paper markets became much weaker. Coal and coke continued to be a great exception to the general decline, but even these were easy to obtain as compared with earlier in the year, when at times high premiums over regular prices were paid to secure delivery. Trade and industrial conditions connected with the movements of prices were discussed in the monthly letter for December issued by the National City Bank of New York and these conditions, as between the United States and Canada are so similar that the following extracts from the letter in question will throw valuable light also on conditions in the Dominion.

The downward movement of prices, of which the first signs appeared last May, and which became quite evident in October, has become more general and precipitate in the last month. The hopes that had been entertained

that the descent to a lower level would be accomplished so gradually that the losses would be covered by current profits, without serious interruption to business and without unemployment, have proven illusory. Rarely, if ever, has there been so great a decline in commodity prices in so short a time.....

The fall in prices of farm products during the past month has given a more serious aspect to the entire business situation. Following the declines in September and October the cuts again have been very deep, and are of far-reaching influence. When the price recessions occurred in the months following the armistice and a general reaction in business seemed to be imminent, farm products were sustained by a heavy foreign demand, and with the buying power of the farm population sustained, a good general trade over the country was maintained, and the industries that had been disturbed were brought back into line. The expectations of continued prosperity during the coming year have been based upon the assumption that with Russian products still out of the competition the demands from Western Europe would continue to sustain prices for farm products. This expectation has been disappointed. The drop in farm products lets down practically one-half of the industrial organization, and renders it unable to continue purchases of the other half on the same scale, without a general readjustment of the basis on which the exchanges are made.

This slump in business conditions has demonstrated again that the great movements in the business world which make good times or bad times are spontaneous and beyond control. They are due to mass action and mass psychology. The business of the country depends upon the purchases and policies of tens of millions of individuals, and when they become generally possessed of a spirit of confidence, and go ahead with their planning and spending under its influence, we have a period of prosperity. The difference between free spending and careful economy by all the people of this country means a vast difference in the volume of trade and the level of prices.

A state of full prosperity is seldom long maintained because it means a balanced state of industry, and the balance may be disturbed by many influences, originating at home or abroad. The war gave an enormous but unhealthful stimulus to the industries and brought on the rise of wages and prices. Following the war, there was another abnormal period, due to scarcity resulting from the war and the release of demands that had been in restraint. The actual scarcity was exaggerated in many instances, as in the case of clothing and sugar, by an insistent demand which would be supplied at any price. A market in which demand exceeds supply is

commonly called a seller's market, on the theory that the seller names the price, but the prices upon many commodities in the latter part of 1919 and early part of 1920 were made by a scramble of buyers and the bidding of dealers eager to supply them. There was a shortage of cloth and of sugar, but the market was over-stimulated by the action of buyers, who in many instances tried to get more than they really wanted in the expectation that the limited supplies would be allotted, or to provide for the future. Nobody was more deceived than the dealers and producers. The price of raw sugar in Cuba went to 23½ cents per pound, and has since dropped to 4¾ cents. The sugar movement was an extreme one but that in textiles was of the same kind, and both illustrated the swing of mass purchasing power.....

The Spring months were unfavorable to trade, goods did not move normally, the jobbing trade fell off, and with production at a high rate goods were accumulating. Money was tight, middlemen had heavy obligations outstanding and more goods coming, bought for the Fall trade. Then came the flood of cancellations and the cutting of prices. The price structure was top-heavy. As confidence in the future of prices was undermined the attitude of the trade and the public completely changed. Nobody would buy except to meet immediate wants, and goods came out from many quarters. When it developed that the orders for Fall goods cancelled last May were not to be re-instated, and that Fall needs were readily satisfied in the open market at continually falling prices; and when as the fall advanced the usual buying for Spring delivery did not develop, it became evident that confidence would not be restored or prices stabilized until a far-reaching thorough readjustment of costs and prices had been accomplished.

The prices of what the farming population wants to buy must come down to correspond with the prices of what it has to sell. Until then the state of reciprocity which is necessary to the full employment of labour and general prosperity cannot exist. The equilibrium must be restored. There will be no confidence in the situation until the equilibrium is restored. Merchants are not going to buy goods which they know their customers are unable to buy, railroads will not buy equipment to carry goods which will not be bought, construction work will be at a standstill, enterprise will be dead, until a basis of fair exchange for the products of the industries is reached.

This is not a matter of resolution, resentment, or concerted action. It results from the character of trade relations, from the fact that all business consists of an exchange of services. What one class of producers does not get, it cannot spend. With

trade relations out of balance the circulation of goods must be curtailed.

The elements of strength in the situation which we have named heretofore remain, and will become effective when the conditions are right. The main condition is that all along the line costs must come down until confidence in prices is re-established. Confidence will not be re-established in prices that rest upon inflated costs, even though all profits have been eliminated. It will not be re-established in prices that rest upon any artificial support, for all such supports are temporary. Prices may go lower than can be permanently maintained; it is the usual thing in times of reaction that the momentum carries prices too low, just as in times of expansion they are carried too high.

This is pre-eminently a price situation. There is no lack of confidence in the future of business when a basis upon which it can go forward is found. Price fluctuations in recent years have been so wild that the public has become distrustful of all prices. For the moment buyers stand aside and there is little resistance to the downward movement, but of course this is a temporary situation.

The only prices that seem to be really authoritative are those that prevailed before the war, but it cannot be supposed, that in the present state of industry, this level will be generally reached or maintained. Prices that go too low will recover their proper place as the revival spreads.

These elements of strength have been discussed at length by B. M. Anderson, Jr., Ph. D., in the December issue of the *Chase Economic Bulletin* issued by the Chase National Bank of New York.

The present Bulletin is concerned with the ability of the credit system of the United States to meet the shock involved in the rapid decline in commodity prices which has taken place in recent months and which still continues. It is the belief of the writer that the price decline which has already taken place has left the general credit system intact, and that no further price declines which may be reasonably anticipated could possibly endanger it. Individual failures have occurred, and the future, doubtless, holds an even larger number, but the resources of the credit system in absorbing and diffusing losses are so great, and the tangible assets upon which credit in the United States has been extended are so great, that the general system is impregnable.....

The aggregate security is immeasurably greater than the aggregate of credits. Credits, on the average, are impregvably secured. Such difficulties as exist grow out

of the fact that, in certain particular cases, the specific security is less than the average. This fact means that, in certain individual cases, losses from bad debts cannot be avoided by businesses and even banks. None the less, the modern credit methods of all large businesses, and the fact that "receivables" generally consist of a large number of items of moderate size, greatly lessen the prospect of serious loss to any given mercantile creditor.....

The position of most large businesses is exceedingly strong. They have "ploughed under" a very high percentage of the abnormal profits of the past five years..... The most conservative bookkeeping policies have been followed; plant and other fixed assets have been generally estimated at pre-war values while "betterments," and even additions to plant, have often been charged to "cost" rather than entered into capital account. The volume of quick assets of most large businesses was very great when the price decline began, and the surplus of quick assets over quick liabilities was very great...

The decline in prices and the prospective decline in wages mean a great decline in costs. Those industries whose selling prices are fixed consequently find their position greatly improved by a period of falling prices. Notable among these are the railroads, other public utilities, and gold mines, all of which will find their margins of credit greatly increased and their credit correspondingly improved. Not a few public utilities will be saved from bankruptcy by the decline in prices, and not a few now in the hands of receivers will be released from receivership.

Pressure will also be removed by the decline in prices from that large body of people with fixed incomes, widows and orphans and other beneficiaries of trust funds, bondholders in general, university professors and others, who have suffered most as prices have risen.

An immense volume of deferred construction, housing, railroad building, vitally needed improvements in public utilities and the like, is waiting to start up when the tension in the capital market is relaxed and when costs of construction reach reasonable levels. The improved credit condition of the railroads and public utilities makes this all the more important. For perhaps the first time in our history, our railroad will be in good credit at a time when prices are at bottom.....

Wild figures, running high into the billions, of losses sustained in connection with falling prices have recently appeared in the press. One writer estimates the losses of the farmers alone at many billions of dollars through recent declines in farm commodities. A lurid picture has been presented. It is, undoubtedly, true that a sharp and unexpected decline in commodity prices does present a

serious problem, but there is no need to exaggerate it or to regard it as wholly evil. First of all, we must remember that, despite price changes, the actual physical wealth of the country remains. The country still has its railroads and its real estate, its houses and its factories, its hogs, its corn, its cattle, and its cotton.....

Bradstreet's index number shows a decline in wholesale commodity prices of approximately 25 per cent from the peak, on February 1, 1920, to November 1, 1920. Bradstreet's figures show a 35 per cent decline from the peak to December 1, 1920. Dun's index number has moved more slowly, while the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index number has declined still less. On the other hand, the index number of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, which rests on twelve most important basic commodities, shows a decline of about 36 per cent from the middle of May, 1920, to the end of November, 1920. It is possible that Bradstreet's figure has not exaggerated the changes in the markets. Indeed, there is reason to suppose that many of the quotations that have entered into all of the index numbers are higher at the present time than actual cash prices of goods in quantity. It is known that there are a good many markets where the buyer who is willing to buy in quantity for cash can get very substantial concessions from quoted prices. Bradstreet's index number shows that the peak of prices came in February, 1920; most of the others find the peak in May. There is, however, no great disagreement between Bradstreet's and the others on this point, since the decline from February to May in Bradstreet's number was slight, and the great decline has come in Bradstreet's number since the first of May. As a general rule, Bradstreet's index number moves more rapidly than does either Dun's or the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index number. It is a forecaster, as a rule, of the other two. The index number of the New York Federal Reserve Bank is clearly in advance of the average of wholesale prices. Basic commodities usually move first. For the purposes of the present discussion, Bradstreet's index of November 1, 1920, will be taken as representing approximately the facts on December 1. We can safely assume that there has been a decline of 25 per cent in the general average of commodity prices from February 1, 1920, to December 1, 1920.

Canada

The accompanying tables show the movements of prices in Canada and in other countries during 1920 and as compared with previous years.

Until recently the wholesale prices' index number of the Department of Labour has been the only one calculated for Canada. Recently, however, Professor H. Mitchell of McMaster University, Toronto, has calculated an index number of wholesale prices, designed to reflect very sensitively the trend of trade and industrial conditions. This number is based on forty commodities only, twenty foods and twenty materials, mainly semi-manufactured goods. A comparatively remote base period is used, average prices for 1900-1909 being made equal to 100 but it has been calculated only for each month of 1914, 1918, 1919 and 1920. The statistics on which the index number is based are mainly from published records of the Department. It will be seen that the changes in prices from month to month during 1919 and 1920 shown by the index number are more violent than those shown by that of the Department and that Professor Mitchell's index number indicates lower price levels at the end of 1920 than at the beginning of 1918 for the forty commodities included.

United Kingdom

In the United Kingdom the *Labour Gazette*, published by the Ministry of Labour, reported the prices of foods at the beginning of December to be 182 per cent higher than in July, 1914, as compared with a level 191 per cent higher a month before. The chief decrease was in sugar which fell 4d. per pound. Potatoes and flour were also lower, but milk, eggs and fish were higher. Rents were found to be 42 per cent higher than in July, 1914, clothing between 300 and 310 per cent, (a fall from 320 per cent a month before) fuel and light

140 per cent, sundry items at 130 per cent. The average increase in all items since July, 1914, therefore, appeared at about 169 per cent as compared with 176 per cent at the beginning of November (per cent a month before), fuel and light 140 per cent, sundry items 130 per cent. At the end of December the Ministry of Labour reported food had decrease to level 178 per cent above July, 1914, and all items to 165 per cent. In wholesale prices the index number of the *Economist*, London, for the end of December was down to 269.3 as compared with 299.7 at the end of November, and 334.7 at the end of December, 1919. The chief decreases for the month were in cereals and meats and in textiles, but all groups were down.

France

The General Statistical Office of France has reported that its index number of wholesale prices has shown a continuous increase in prices up to October, 1920, the rise in recent months being almost entirely accounted for by the increase in food prices. The general level of the 45 articles included in September had been only 356 per cent, and in July, 1914, whereas in July, 1919, the increase had been only 356 per cent and in July, 1917, 344 per cent.

Italy

Wholesale prices in Italy increased again in August and September as shown by the index number of Professor Bachi following decreases in June and July. Retail prices in Rome in October were reported by the municipal Labour Office to be higher than in September by nearly

5 per cent and 241 per cent higher than in 1914. Food prices in Milan in November also appeared to be 7.4 per cent higher than in October, being 415 per cent higher than in July, 1914. Food prices in Florence were also up 9.1 per cent in November and 378 per cent above 1914 levels.

Belgium

The Belgian Ministry of Labour had published since the cessation of hostilities index numbers showing changes in prices and in the cost of living. An index number including 56 commodities showed a level in January, 1920, 296 per cent higher than in July, 1914, but in October 377 per cent higher.

Switzerland

The Secretary of the Central Association of Workers' Organizations has published figures showing the increase in the cost of living in Switzerland from June 1, 1912, to October 1, 1920. The increase in food, light and heat appeared at 154.5 per cent, clothing 140 per cent, rent 60 per cent, and other expenses 90 per cent. The average increase in all appeared at 121.9 per cent.

United States

The United States Bureau of Labour Statistics has issued figures showing changes in the principal items of household expenditure up to December, 1920, showing averages for eight cities in December as compared with last June and with 1914. In the December issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, p. 1676, a table from the *Monthly Labour Review*, pub-

lished by the Bureau, was reprinted, showing the changes in costs by principal items from December, 1914, to June, 1920, figures for 31 cities being included in the compilation. The following table gives figures for eight cities,

INCREASES PER CENT IN THE COST OF LIVING IN EIGHT UNITED STATES CITIES IN JUNE 1920, AND DECEMBER, 1920, AS COMPARED WITH 1914.

Item	June, 1920	Dec., 1920
Food.....	110.9	75.6
Clothing.....	191.3	159.5
Housing.....	41.6	49.5
Fuel, etc.....	57.6	79.0
Furniture, &c.....	191.8	191.9
	115.1	99.2

the averages for June costs being almost the same as those for the 31 cities in June previously given.

It appears that the substantial declines in food and in clothing have been offset partially by increases in rent and fuel.

The Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, established in 1919, has issued detailed statistics as to prices and costs of the important commodities and has calculated cost of living index numbers each month from 1910 to 1920. The accompanying table shows the figures for certain months during this period. It will be seen that from 1910 to 1916 the principal changes in prices were in foods but that all groups, except rent, rose steeply toward the end

COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS FOR MASSACHUSETTS 1910 TO 1920.

Average Costs in 1913 — 100.

Date	Food	Clothing	Shelter	Fuel	Sundries	All
January.						
1910.....	94.8	99.9	91.0	99.0	100.0	96.1
1911.....	95.2	100.0	91.0	96.9	100.0	96.1
1912.....	101.0	100.0	102.0	97.6	100.0	100.7
1913.....	98.2	99.7	100.0	104.3	100.0	94.9
1914.....	102.1	101.5	103.5	101.9	100.0	101.8
1915.....	103.2	105.8	104.1	101.0	100.0	102.9
1916.....	105.5	114.5	105.3	101.3	102.0	105.7
1917.....	126.2	137.7	103.1	113.2	110.0	119.6
1918.....	155.8	176.5	111.7	125.3	134.0	144.6
1919.....	180.1	221.5	118.4	143.7	155.0	167.5
1920						
January.....	200.9	286.2	131.0	154.2	175.9	192.0
February.....	195.5	291.3	131.0	160.7	175.9	190.8
March.....	198.9	299.8	131.0	161.6	175.9	193.4
April.....	198.2	305.5	133.8	170.8	183.0	196.3
May.....	207.9	302.0	134.9	171.1	183.0	200.3
June.....	207.9	288.4	139.4	171.7	185.0	199.7
July.....	216.9	280.9	139.4	172.1	185.0	202.6
August.....	205.1	282.9	142.4	175.0	185.0	198.5
September.....	202.5	285.9	147.8	188.5	188.0	200.1
October.....	194.7	268.9	147.8	189.2	190.0	194.9
November.....	187.2	258.3	150.6	190.0	192.0	191.3
December.....	179.6	226.0	151.7	189.9	192.0	183.9

of 1916, clothing rising most steeply not only during 1917 but during 1918, 1919, and the early part of 1920, falling steeply and almost continuously thereafter, but especially during the last three months of the year.

In wholesale prices the various index numbers showed the general movement to be upward until May, with considerable declines each month thereafter. Those index numbers which are more sensitive to general trade conditions, owing to the number and nature of the articles

included, as well as the methods of computation, have shown somewhat steeper decreases than the numbers less sensitive. The Federal Reserve Board of the United States has calculated an index number including 90 commodities designed to indicate the trend of business conditions, grouped to show the price movements of exports, imports, raw materials, etc., during 1919 and 1920 as compared with 1913. The accompanying table shows the figures as published in the *Federal Reserve Bulletin*, p. 1217.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN UNITED STATES—FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

(Average prices 1913 — 100).

Date	Goods Produced	Imported	Exported	Consumed	Raw Materials	Producers' Goods	Consumers' Goods	All
1913								
January.....	100	105	100	100	100	105	99	100
February.....	100	104	100	101	99	105	99	100
March.....	100	103	99	101	100	105	99	101
April.....	101	101	99	101	101	103	99	101
May.....	100	100	99	100	100	102	99	100
June.....	100	99	100	100	100	101	101	100
July.....	100	99	99	100	98	101	102	100
August.....	100	101	99	101	101	100	101	101
September.....	101	100	102	101	102	98	101	101
October.....	101	98	103	100	102	96	101	100
November.....	99	98	102	98	100	95	101	99
December.....	98	93	99	97	98	91	99	97
1919								
January.....	197	168	200	195	195	192	196	195
February.....	191	168	192	190	190	191	188	189
March.....	193	163	194	191	196	185	188	191
April.....	198	165	194	196	201	181	197	196
May.....	204	172	211	201	209	184	202	202
June.....	204	180	214	202	208	192	202	203
July.....	214	176	224	211	217	200	211	211
August.....	221	174	219	218	217	206	224	218
September.....	215	170	212	212	211	203	216	211
October.....	215	174	226	211	213	207	214	212
November.....	222	179	242	217	220	213	219	219
December.....	231	203	245	225	229	223	225	226
1920								
January.....	244	212	255	240	245	236	240	242
February.....	244	216	252	242	242	247	240	242
March.....	250	218	256	247	246	263	241	248
April.....	265	242	264	263	263	274	257	263
May.....	266	246	262	264	263	274	261	264
June.....	260	226	256	257	258	265	255	258
July.....	253	208	248	249	249	251	250	250
August.....	238	182	229	234	237	235	229	234
September.....	231	164	211	227	233	225	218	226

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES, 1914-1920.

(Average prices 1890-1899=100.)

	1914		1915		1916		1917		1918*		1919*		1920*					Nov.	Dec.					
	Jan.	July	Jan.	July	Jan.	July	Jan.	July	Jan.	July	Jan.	July	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May			June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
1 Grains and fodder	140.9	150.4	191.7	191.2	181.0	179.0	238.1	296.3	319.8	314.2	272.3	330.0	368.4	377.7	384.0	399.0	412.6	413.9	401.1	372.4	348.1	313.9	275.3	261.1
2. Animals and meats	194.2	195.7	177.9	195.0	196.3	231.7	249.2	293.4	325.0	369.4	343.7	389.7	350.0	350.7	356.5	359.9	371.8	378.8	378.9	366.2	363.4	348.4	331.0	320.8
3. Dairy products	179.9	181.3	177.5	141.2	186.7	160.5	242.6	210.3	259.0	251.0	294.4	286.4	332.3	333.1	317.9	302.6	292.2	292.0	299.6	305.5	311.1	318.7	322.1	340.0
4. Fish	153.9	148.9	160.0	137.9	163.7	155.9	183.8	201.5	236.3	240.9	268.3	223.3	245.1	244.7	240.6	239.2	286.6	248.2	244.4	241.3	219.5	.....	243.2	236.5
5. (a) Fruits and vegetables	125.2	131.2	115.1	103.5	109.6	170.5	234.9	308.2	258.4	280.2	246.1	239.7	317.0	347.1	352.7	377.8	428.5	404.3	352.9	358.8	227.6	211.2	242.5	226.1
(b) Miscellaneous foods.	112.9	112.5	133.4	138.8	143.2	153.6	177.7	215.9	225.3	246.0	257.7	251.2	282.3	288.6	293.1	304.6	316.6	316.2	325.9	319.3	300.8	287.3	271.3	256.5
6. Textiles	135.2	132.8	126.1	153.4	174.2	192.7	215.7	268.5	326.9	370.4	383.6	364.3	414.0	419.4	420.9	428.7	422.0	410.5	398.3	392.8	387.4	382.4	357.5	328.6
7. Hides, leather and boots	168.1	173.6	178.1	176.3	193.5	240.2	285.9	277.4	261.8	283.5	280.7	385.3	387.6	400.8	363.2	391.8	344.6	297.9	292.2	282.8	264.4	255.8	250.7	231.8
8. (a) Metals	114.7	109.2	112.6	176.5	198.4	191.9	210.6	274.4	259.7	283.8	242.8	197.6	297.4	236.7	250.2	254.2	253.2	247.0	248.7	249.0	246.1	242.2	231.9	211.8
(b) Implements	106.6	106.6	107.5	113.2	116.6	136.7	161.4	194.5	199.0	223.8	241.4	238.4	248.4	243.7	250.3	250.3	250.3	251.7	255.4	256.8	273.4	273.2	273.2	278.2
9. Fuel and lighting	113.6	109.0	108.9	106.2	122.0	125.6	180.9	229.7	188.1	242.4	246.8	229.8	251.1	254.4	254.7	289.3	304.1	330.1	348.0	352.7	349.9	349.2	319.3	317.6
10. Building materials:—																								
(a) Lumber	183.5	183.2	178.0	174.1	178.1	182.2	189.6	222.3	238.6	273.0	279.9	304.6	419.9	439.9	435.0	485.0	533.9	533.9	512.0	516.2	494.5	480.5	480.5	457.0
(b) Miscellaneous	114.0	110.8	108.2	120.3	132.4	153.6	178.4	215.3	209.4	227.7	233.8	218.5	232.4	235.8	250.5	256.7	250.6	251.6	267.7	273.3	273.3	273.8	271.5	266.8
(c) Paints, oils, etc.	140.2	140.6	142.9	162.1	193.9	197.4	227.5	261.7	263.2	312.6	339.5	404.9	433.3	447.9	471.1	473.5	489.8	472.9	467.4	443.3	437.3	415.3	395.4	382.7
11. House furnishings	128.8	128.8	131.9	138.7	146.7	152.6	179.5	212.8	222.4	250.9	298.1	325.0	363.5	363.4	364.5	371.8	389.2	389.2	389.2	383.2	387.6	390.2	390.2	390.2
12. Drugs and chemicals	111.1	111.6	135.0	174.2	250.4	249.0	258.5	263.1	289.2	288.1	272.3	221.2	215.3	214.2	219.5	227.2	230.2	233.0	247.1	247.1	245.4	238.6	232.5	228.1
13. Miscellaneous:—																								
(a) Raw furs	226.5	235.0	121.8	144.0	209.6	292.3	399.5	396.7	511.5	588.1	742.3	945.6	178.53	1851.4	1851.4	1779.7	1072.1	900.3	915.9	868.2	868.2	868.2	868.2	864.6
(b) Liquors & tobacco	138.8	128.3	137.9	134.7	136.7	136.7	161.3	164.1	202.2	222.9	258.7	274.1	317.3	314.0	316.3	316.3	316.8	320.8	315.1	315.1	307.8	303.7	308.7	298.0
(c) Sundries	109.3	106.2	113.6	116.3	135.1	142.1	165.8	194.5	200.8	218.9	207.4	214.2	248.1	212.0	205.3	207.5	212.2	216.5	215.8	215.2	214.4	215.7	208.9	210.3
All commodities	136.5	134.6	138.9	150.2	172.1	180.9	212.7	248.7	258.7	284.0	286.5	294.0	336.4	343.5	349.0	353.1	356.6	349.3	346.8	330.2	326.6	317.6	304.2	290.5

*Preliminary figures.

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES OF SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.

Items.	Quantity	1914			1915			1916			1917			1918			1919			1920			Nov.	Dec.	
		Jan.	July	C.	Jan.	July	C.	Jan.	July	C.	Jan.	July	C.	Jan.	July	C.	Jan.	July	C.	Jan.	July	C.			Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Sirloin steak.....	2 lb.	46.4	49.4	47.2	49.2	49.2	52.6	47.2	49.2	52.6	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8
Shoulder roast.....	2 "	32.6	33.6	32.8	33.4	33.4	35.2	35.2	35.2	35.2	35.2	35.2	35.2	35.2	35.2	35.2	35.2	35.2	35.2	35.2	35.2	35.2	35.2	35.2	35.2
Veal.....	1 "	16.6	17.6	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8
Mutton.....	1 "	20.9	20.9	20.4	21.3	21.3	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9
Port, roast.....	2 "	36.2	37.4	35.8	36.6	36.6	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4
Port, salt.....	2 "	24.8	25.5	25.1	26.6	26.6	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8
Bacon.....	2 "	24.8	25.5	25.1	26.6	26.6	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8
Lard.....	2 "	37.2	36.9	35.6	35.3	35.3	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.6
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	33.4	34.9	34.9	34.9	34.9	36.1	36.1	36.1	36.1	36.1	36.1	36.1	36.1	36.1	36.1	36.1	36.1	36.1	36.1	36.1	36.1	36.1	36.1	36.1
Eggs, storage.....	1 doz.	45.5	45.5	45.5	45.5	45.5	45.5	45.5	45.5	45.5	45.5	45.5	45.5	45.5	45.5	45.5	45.5	45.5	45.5	45.5	45.5	45.5	45.5	45.5	45.5
Milk.....	6 qt.	55.2	51.0	55.2	52.2	52.2	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0
Butter, dairy.....	2 lb.	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0
Butter, creamery.....	1 "	21.3	21.3	21.3	22.5	22.5	24.4	24.4	24.4	24.4	24.4	24.4	24.4	24.4	24.4	24.4	24.4	24.4	24.4	24.4	24.4	24.4	24.4	24.4	24.4
Cheese, old.....	1 "	19.6	19.6	20.5	22.6	22.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6
Cheese, new.....	1 "	19.6	19.6	20.5	22.6	22.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6
Bread.....	15 "	14.2	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Flour.....	10 "	32.5	33.0	39.0	41.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0
Rolled oats.....	5 "	21.5	21.5	24.5	26.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
Rice, medium.....	2 "	12.0	11.6	12.2	12.0	12.0	13.4	13.6	16.8	19.6	23.2	25.2	24.0	37.0	40.0	37.0	40.0	37.0	40.0	37.0	40.0	37.0	40.0	37.0	40.0
Beans.....	2 "	11.8	11.8	13.2	14.8	17.2	19.4	24.4	31.4	33.4	34.2	32.0	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	12.4	13.1	12.1	11.9	12.2	13.4	14.6	15.8	19.7	22.9	22.7	24.0	22.7	24.0	22.7	24.0	22.7	24.0	22.7	24.0	22.7	24.0	22.7	24.0
Prunes.....	1 "	12.2	12.4	12.9	13.0	12.7	13.1	13.6	15.8	17.3	18.0	19.2	22.7	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	20.8	22.0	20.8	20.8	20.8	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.2	10.2	14.0	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6
Tea, black.....	1/4 "	9.1	9.1	9.6	9.5	9.7	9.9	10.1	11.6	12.5	14.6	15.9	15.4	16.0	16.3	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4
Tea, green.....	1/4 "	9.3	9.3	9.6	9.8	10.0	10.3	10.1	11.3	12.1	14.1	15.3	15.6	16.7	16.9	16.9	16.9	16.9	16.9	16.9	16.9	16.9	16.9	16.9	16.9
Coffee.....	1/4 "	9.5	9.5	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.3	10.1	10.1	10.1	11.2	11.8	13.4	14.7	15.0	15.2	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4
Potatoes.....	1 bag	37.5	30.8	31.7	29.3	47.0	58.6	47.0	58.6	64.7	118.2	72.7	66.0	62.3	62.7	103.0	130.3	140.3	159.5	204.9	216.9	107.4	120.0	81.2	75.3
Vinegar.....	1 qt.	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
All foods.....		7.725	7.417	7.967	7.740	8.282	8.457	8.282	8.457	8.282	8.457	8.282	8.457	8.282	8.457	8.282	8.457	8.282	8.457	8.282	8.457	8.282	8.457	8.282	8.457
Starch.....	1 lb.	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Coal anthracite.....	1 ton	54.1	53.2	54.1	52.1	53.2	54.7	53.2	54.7	53.2	54.7	53.2	54.7	53.2	54.7	53.2	54.7	53.2	54.7	53.2	54.7	53.2	54.7	53.2	54.7
Coal bituminous.....	1 ton	37.1	38.0	38.0	35.8	36.9	38.0	37.1	38.0	37.1	38.0	37.1	38.0	37.1	38.0	37.1	38.0	37.1	38.0	37.1	38.0	37.1	38.0	37.1	38.0
Wood, hard.....	1 cord	42.9	42.5	42.4	41.7	41.6	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.9
Wood, soft.....	1 cord	32.1	31.8	31.3	30.3	30.7	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.2
Coal oil.....	1 gal	23.9	23.5	23.7	23.4	23.0	22.8	22.8	22.8	22.8	22.8	22.8	22.8	22.8	22.8	22.8	22.8	22.8	22.8	22.8	22.8	22.8	22.8	22.8	22.8
Fuel and lighting.....		\$1.901	\$1.800	\$1.895	\$1.836	\$1.876	\$2.133	\$2.383	\$2.650	\$2.803	\$3.074	\$2.951	\$3.271	\$3.237	\$3.296	\$3.373	\$3.453	\$3.546	\$3.643	\$3.757	\$3.924	\$4.056	\$4.153	\$4.156	\$4.156
Rent.....	1/4 mo.	\$4.830	\$4.830	\$4.370	\$4.050	\$4.040	\$4.040	\$4.040	\$4.040	\$4.040	\$4.040	\$4.040	\$4.040	\$4.040	\$4.040	\$4.040	\$4.040	\$4.040	\$4.040	\$4.040	\$4.040	\$4.040	\$4.040	\$4.040	\$4.040
Total.....		\$ 14.489	\$ 14.168	\$ 14.265	\$ 13.639	\$ 14.143	\$ 14.406	\$ 16.490	\$ 18.411	\$ 19.614	\$ 20.653	\$ 21.736	\$ 22.016	\$ 24.153	\$ 24.713	\$ 25.015	\$ 26.439	\$ 26.813	\$ 26.918	\$ 25.602	\$ 26.376	\$ 26.451	\$ 26.134	\$ 25.866	\$ 25.866

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN THE CITIES OF EACH PROVINCE

STAPLE FOODS

	1914		1915		1916		1917		1918		1919		1920								Nov.	Dec.
	Jan.	July	Jan.	July	Jan.	July	Jan.	July	Jan.	July	Jan.	July	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.		
Nova Scotia.....	7.81	7.24	7.85	7.63	8.30	8.47	10.16	11.58	12.45	13.14	14.09	14.04	15.35	15.95	16.24	16.16	15.08	16.21	15.75	14.63		
Prince Edward Island.....	6.51	6.59	6.87	7.03	7.03	7.37	8.63	9.69	10.63	11.38	12.25	12.23	13.42	13.41	14.17	14.47	15.41	15.08	13.17	12.76		
New Brunswick.....	7.45	7.07	7.75	7.45	8.29	8.41	9.92	11.07	12.38	12.91	13.11	13.26	14.97	15.52	15.80	15.97	15.96	15.58	15.16	14.76		
Quebec.....	7.27	6.92	7.37	7.19	8.03	8.22	10.03	11.26	12.18	12.91	13.19	13.10	14.67	15.11	15.26	15.22	15.70	15.03	14.69	14.45		
Ontario.....	7.43	7.29	7.71	7.59	8.23	8.35	10.35	11.90	12.51	13.05	13.70	13.67	15.35	15.86	16.07	16.40	16.90	17.12	15.24	14.91		
Manitoba.....	8.21	7.52	8.13	8.03	8.48	8.35	9.80	10.62	11.84	12.75	13.50	13.59	16.09	16.06	15.90	16.14	16.46	16.83	15.26	14.38		
Saskatchewan.....	8.46	7.99	8.86	8.40	8.47	8.62	10.44	10.85	12.18	12.90	14.31	13.61	15.39	15.34	15.67	15.77	16.21	16.47	15.36	14.38		
Alberta.....	8.77	7.78	8.57	7.99	8.41	8.77	10.53	11.73	12.72	13.01	13.84	14.06	15.88	15.87	15.78	15.99	17.02	17.12	15.43	14.56		
British Columbia.....	9.08	8.78	8.98	8.99	8.71	9.01	10.64	12.30	12.69	13.86	14.52	14.69	16.11	16.66	16.95	17.07	17.55	18.18	16.83	15.93		

FUEL AND LIGHT

Nova Scotia.....	1.55	1.66	1.56	1.56	1.58	1.60	2.00	2.16	2.33	2.45	2.64	2.72	2.65	2.83	3.07	3.18	3.19	3.25	3.36
Prince Edward Island.....	1.50	1.50	1.49	1.49	1.55	1.74	1.82	2.41	2.43	2.97	3.09	2.99	3.15	3.15	3.25	3.28	3.34	3.41	3.58
New Brunswick.....	1.53	1.77	1.79	1.79	1.80	1.87	2.07	2.38	2.50	2.68	3.19	3.05	3.06	3.19	3.36	3.38	3.42	3.47	3.61
Quebec.....	1.89	1.77	1.89	1.77	1.76	1.78	2.15	2.56	2.89	2.95	3.16	2.99	3.18	3.20	3.31	3.51	3.65	3.88	3.98
Ontario.....	1.76	1.81	1.79	1.77	1.80	2.12	2.37	2.80	2.96	3.19	3.30	3.25	3.44	3.30	3.44	3.64	3.76	3.92	4.28
Manitoba.....	2.42	3.37	2.33	2.33	2.20	2.31	2.52	2.69	2.87	2.89	3.24	3.29	3.48	3.48	3.60	3.79	3.89	3.98	4.27
Saskatchewan.....	2.62	2.63	2.55	2.55	2.46	2.69	2.71	2.82	3.00	3.36	3.36	3.45	3.96	4.01	3.93	3.89	3.79	3.73	4.19
Alberta.....	1.62	1.74	1.75	1.65	1.71	1.72	1.66	1.83	1.77	2.00	2.15	2.41	2.68	2.93	2.84	2.98	3.01	3.13	3.32
British Columbia.....	2.52	2.44	2.38	2.42	2.21	2.19	2.18	2.41	2.43	2.24	2.70	2.69	2.97	3.24	3.32	3.33	3.36	3.62	3.70

RENT

Nova Scotia.....	4.30	4.28	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.40	4.50	4.50	4.75	4.75	4.71	4.47	5.08	5.08	5.00	5.63	5.70
Prince Edward Island.....	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.75	3.75	3.75	4.25	4.25	4.25
New Brunswick.....	3.25	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.50	3.50	3.68	3.88	3.88	4.10	4.29	4.19	4.19	4.35	4.35	4.63	4.63	4.63
Quebec.....	3.53	3.64	3.50	3.56	3.55	3.81	3.88	3.88	3.81	3.69	3.69	3.61	3.89	4.17	4.28	4.28	4.50	4.50	4.72
Ontario.....	4.25	4.39	4.07	4.08	4.08	4.75	4.42	4.50	4.50	4.84	4.81	5.40	5.78	5.95	6.17	6.30	6.61	6.71	6.90
Manitoba.....	7.50	6.88	5.81	4.88	4.88	4.88	4.75	5.50	5.50	5.81	5.50	5.81	6.58	6.56	7.19	7.81	7.81	7.81	8.75
Saskatchewan.....	3.91	7.98	6.10	5.47	5.16	5.00	5.31	5.81	5.81	6.56	6.56	6.83	8.33	8.33	8.75	8.98	8.98	8.98	8.75
Alberta.....	7.69	7.98	5.97	5.47	5.16	5.13	5.29	5.69	5.69	6.56	5.78	6.40	7.19	7.19	7.50	7.81	8.13	8.13	8.75
British Columbia.....	5.40	5.20	5.23	4.39	4.02	3.93	3.93	3.98	4.50	4.93	5.00	5.27	5.23	5.46	5.32	5.57	5.73	6.11	6.22

*Coal, wood and coal oil; no allowance is made for the varying extent to which these are used in the different provinces and localities.

PROFESSOR MICHELL'S INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA

40 Commodities.

Average prices 1900-1909 — 100.

Month	1914	1918	1919	1290
January.....	120.9	225.7	231.3	280.8
February.....	120.4	236.7	222.7	281.2
March.....	119.9	237.6	223.2	287.6
April.....	119.3	239.6	227.3	295.2
May.....	119.3	244.4	232.6	298.3
June.....	118.8	250.4	238.3	296.9
July.....	120.0	248.3	250.8	292.9
August.....	122.9	251.5	262.7	274.4
September.....	126.1	252.0	250.7	254.4
October.....	122.8	245.5	250.0	242.1
November.....	122.7	246.8	251.1	233.1
December.....	123.7	245.6	259.2	221.6

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN HOLLAND*

Average prices 1901-1910 — 100

Date	Commodities 49	Foods 31	Date	Commodities 49	Foods 31
1911.....	116	117	1920 January.....	334	296
1912.....	120	120	February.....	329	285
1913.....	114	112	March.....	331	283
1914.....	121	122	April.....	338	291
1915.....	170	171	May.....	339	293
1916.....	266	263	June.....	339	301
1917.....	340	313	July.....	343	307
1918.....	454	338	August.....	330	297
1919.....	346	328	September.....	328	292
			October.....	323	290
			November.....		
			December.....		

*Algemeen Handelsblad.

THE COURSE OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS AND GROCERIES IN CANADA, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Date	Canada 29 foods 60 cities	United Kingdom 21 foods 600 towns	Austra- lia 46 foods and groceries 30 towns	New- Zealand 59 foods 25 towns	South Africa 18 foods 9 towns	Den- mark Copen- hagen	Switzer- land	Spain Provin- cial capitals	France Chief cities except Paris	Italy Milan 9 foods	Hol- land Amster- dam	Nor- way Foods	Sweden 51 articles 44 towns	United States 22 foods 45 cities
1900.....	\$ 5.48	88.5a	.....	906b	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1905.....	5.95	91.0a	.....	990b	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1910.....	6.95	96.3a	.....	991b	1000	.....	.....	98.4c	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	93
1911.....	7.14	96.3a	1,000	985b	1093	.....	.....	101.7e	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92
1912.....	7.33	101.3a	1,140	1,017b	1138	.....	.....	101.3c	1020	100	100.0	.....	.....	98
1913.....	7.33	101.6a	1,106	1,037b	1147	.....	.....	102.0c	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	100
1914.....	7.73	103.4a	1,155	1,093b	1131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103.0	.....	.....	102
1915.....	7.86	131.5a	1,423	1,201b	1214	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117.2	.....	.....	101
1916.....	8.79	106.0	1,506	1,268b	1312	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120.9	.....	.....	114
1917.....	11.42	199.0	1,431	1,360b	1446	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150.4	.....	.....	146
1918.....	13.02	214.7	1,523	1,487b	1511	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180.6	.....	.....	168
1919.....	13.87	.....	.....	1,555b	1647	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	201.9	.....	.....	186
1914	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
January.....	7.73	.....	1,099	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104
April.....	7.50	.....	1,161	.....	.....	.....	.....	107.1d	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97
July.....	7.42	100	1,164	1,070	.....	.....	100*	.....	100e	92	.....	100	.....	102
October.....	7.99	112	1,156	1,096	.....	.....	103*	106.9c	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105
1915	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
January.....	7.97	118	1,240	1,190	.....	.....	107*	.....	1105e	98	.....	.....	.....	103
April.....	7.79	124	1,318	1,212	.....	.....	114*	107.7d	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99
July.....	7.80	132.5	1,522	1,200	.....	116.3	119*	.....	1235e	102	.....	.....	.....	100
October.....	7.82	140	1,551	1,202	.....	120.0	120.3*	113.8c	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103
1916	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
January.....	8.28	145	1,504	1,236	.....	.....	126.0*	.....	1136e	118	.....	143	.....	107
April.....	8.34	149	1,520	1,258	.....	.....	129.4*	117.6d	1379e	.....	.....	155	.....	109
July.....	8.46	161	1,516	1,276	.....	135.9	139.5*	.....	1420e	126	.....	176	.....	111
October.....	9.30	168	1,454	1,289	.....	.....	143.8*	120.3c	1466e	.....	.....	182	.....	121
1917	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
January.....	10.27	187	1,453	1,359	.....	.....	147.9*	.....	1547e	142	.....	.....	160	128
April.....	10.77	194	1,473	1,357	.....	.....	157.9*	123.6d	1717e	160	.....	212	175	145
July.....	11.62	204	1,470	1,357	.....	154.7	178.8*	.....	1845e	183	.....	261	177	146
October.....	11.81	202	1,506	1,392	.....	.....	192.0*	136.1c	2008e	198	.....	273	192	157
1918	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
January.....	12.42	206	1,505	1,427	.....	.....	197.4*	.....	2120e	211	179.6	.....	221	160
February.....	12.54	208	1,510	1,430	.....	166.1	.....	.....	.....	215	191.2	.....	227	161
March.....	12.66	207	1,519	1,434	.....	.....	203.7	145.4d	.....	225	174.9	.....	235	154
April.....	12.57	206	1,528	1,464	.....	.....	.....	.....	2331e	233	176.1	239	247	154
May.....	12.66	207	1,539	1,484	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	256	175.9	.....	253	158
June.....	12.79	208	1,541	1,485	.....	.....	229.7	.....	.....	258	175.7	.....	261	162
July.....	13.00	210	1,523	1,491	.....	181.8	.....	.....	2446e	270	175.6	279	263	167
August.....	13.41	218	1,491	1,507	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	272	171.3	.....	284	171
September.....	13.21	216	1,489	1,509	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	278	197.8	270	310	178
October.....	13.54	229	1,521	1,515	.....	.....	251.0	161.8c	2608e	280	201.6	.....	320	181
November.....	13.65	233	1,547	1,535	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	278	203.1	.....	330	183
December.....	13.65	229	1,565	1,603	.....	.....	252.0	.....	.....	289	203.1	275	330	187
1919	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
January.....	13.78	230	.....	1,553	1535	189.9	.....	.....	2794e	290	194.9	279	369	185
February.....	13.41	230	1,645	1,522	1552	.....	.....	.....	.....	291	212.4	278	334	172
March.....	13.05	220	1,661	1,505	1555	.....	257.4	167.7d	.....	291	205.1	278	331	175
April.....	13.35	213	1,686	1,516	1571	.....	.....	.....	2945e	.....	195.8	276	336	182
May.....	13.53	207	1,696	1,524	1571	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185.9	271	323	185
June.....	13.72	204	1,706	1,528	1590	.....	261.4	.....	.....	.....	204.3	290	319	184
July.....	13.77	209	1,714	1,539	1574	211.1	.....	.....	2897e	374	210.4	289	310	190
August.....	14.45	217	1,723	1,565	1636	.....	.....	.....	.....	283	206.7	291	313	192
September.....	14.31	216	1,718	1,585	1639	.....	.....	138.6c	.....	304	203.2	298	309	188
October.....	14.21	222	1,814	1,605	1738	.....	.....	.....	3021e	358	203.7	300	307	188
November.....	14.23	233	1,839	1,635	1893	.....	.....	.....	.....	371	202.4	297	309	192
December.....	14.70	234	1,834	1,662	1918	.....	244.6	.....	.....	.....	199.0	299	307	197
1920	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
January.....	15.30	236	1,892	1,688	2000	241.9	.....	.....	3204e	.....	203.3	295	298	201
February.....	15.70	235	1,903	1,708	2115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	205.1	294	290	200
March.....	15.98	233	.....	1,730	2074	.....	244.4	.....	.....	.....	204.9	298	291	200
April.....	15.99	235	2,104	1,738	2074	.....	.....	.....	3802e	.....	205.6	305	297	211
May.....	16.65	246	2,175	1,746	2131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	208.5	311	294	215
June.....	16.92	255	.....	1,742	2197	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	210.3	311	294	219
July.....	16.84	258	.....	1,791	2221	.....	.....	.....	3898e	.....	216.5	319	297	219
August.....	16.42	262	.....	1,834	2197	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	218.6	333	308	207
September.....	15.95	267	.....	1,849	2189	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	223.4	336	307	203
October.....	15.83	270	.....	1,899	2217	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225.9	339	306	198
November.....	15.32	291	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	303	.....
December.....	14.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

aCalculated from annual index number prior to war and price level Aug.-Dec. 1914. bFour chief centres only. c6 months ending September. d6 months ending March. eQuarter beginning in specified month. *Previous month.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA, AND THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

	Canada	United Kingdom				United States				France	Italy	Sweden	Australia	New Zealand	South Africa	Japan
	Department of Labour	Board of Trade Index No.	Economist	Statist†	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Annalist	Bradstreet	Dun	Gibson	Statistique Générale	Bachi Index No.	Official	Bureau of Census and Statistics	Government Statistician	Census and Statistics Office	Bank of Japan
No. of commodities.	272*	47	44	45	346	25†	96	200	22†	45	44	47	92		188	50
Date.	1890—1899 = 100	1900 = 100	1901—1905 = 100	1867—1877 = 100	1913 = 100	1890—1899 = 100	.....	.....	.....	1901—1910 = 100	1901—1905 = 100	1913—1914 = 100	1911 = 1000	1909—1913 = 1000	1914 = 1000	
1890.....	110.3	103.3	102.2	72	83.5	109.252	\$.....	\$90.876	43.4	.....	.....	.....	1,053	.....	.....	.....
1895.....	95.6	98.7	87.6	62	69.2	9.604	6.4346	81.251	42.0	.....	.....	.....	760	.....	.....	.....
1900.....	108.2	100.0	110.5	75	81.7	9.383	7.8839	93.355	44.2	.....	.....	.....	894	.....	.....	.....
1905.....	113.8	97.6	103.3	72	85.7	110.682	8.0987	99.315	47.3	98.3	.....	.....	910	.....	.....	.....
1907.....	126.2	106.0	118.0	80	95.8	11.940	8.9045	110.462	50.9	109.0	.....	.....	1,021	.....	.....	.....
1908.....	120.8	103.0	109.0	73	90.8	12.756	8.0094	110.728	54.2	106.9	.....	.....	1,115	.....	.....	.....
1909.....	121.8	104.1	107.0	74	93.6	133.852	8.5153	115.434	59.2	101.4	.....	.....	993	949	.....	.....
1910.....	124.2	108.8	113.3	78	97.3	137.172	8.9931	121.301	59.3	108.1	.....	.....	1,003	984	.....	.....
1911.....	127.4	109.4	113.6	80	95.6	131.068	8.7132	116.616	56.9	113.2	.....	.....	1,000	994	.....	.....
1912.....	134.4	114.9	123.4	85	98.8	143.254	9.1867	122.858	62.6	117.8	.....	.....	1,170	1,041	.....	.....
1913.....	135.5	116.5	122.3	85	100.0	139.980	9.2076	118.576	58.1	115.6	126.0	100	1,088	1,051	.....	132.2
1914.....	136.1	117.2	120.8	86	99.0	146.069	8.9030	122.188	60.8	117.9	119.8	116	1,149	1,077	.....	126.3
1915.....	148.0	143.9	150.6	108	100.0	143.050	8.8530	124.563	64.0	161.6	167.2	145	1,604	1,269	.....	127.8
1916.....	182.0	186.5	196.4	136	123.0	175.720	11.8251	148.808	74.9	217.6	251.6	185	1,504	1,380	.....	154.9
1917.....	237.0	243.0	250.0	175	175.0	261.796	15.6985	204.121	110.8	302.4	385.9	244	1,662	1,555	.....	196.4
1918.....	278.3	267.4	275.3	193	196.0	287.080	18.7117	229.239	122.8	392.1	515.5	330	1,934	1,809	.....	259.0
1919.....	293.2	296.5	287.9	205.6	214.0	295.607	18.6642	230.846	121.4	412.0	460.9	330	2,055	1,834	.....	.....
1914																
January.....	136.5	.....	119.0	83.5	100.0	142.452	8.8857	124.528	58.2	115.4	128.6	.....	a 1,085	a 1,045	1,000	.....
April.....	136.7	.....	117.5	82.3	98.0	141.120	8.7562	119.791	57.7	115.7	116.5	.....	a 1,113	a 1,067	.....	.....
July.....	134.6	.....	116.6	82.4	100.0	144.879	8.6566	119.798	58.9	.....	115.6	.....	a 1,185	a 1,073	.....	.....
October.....	138.7	.....	124.2	89.8	99.0	160.245	9.2418	123.531	62.9	.....	123.3	.....	a 1,225	a 1,133	.....	.....
1915																
January.....	138.9	.....	136.5	96.4	99.0	150.95	9.1431	124.168	64.7	143.9	132.7	.....	a 1,387	a 1,333	1,109	.....
April.....	146.4	.....	151.2	105.9	100.0	153.21	9.7753	125.090	67.8	156.3	152.3	.....	a 1,660	a 1,344	.....	.....
July.....	150.2	.....	149.1	106.4	101.0	147.29	8.9598	124.958	64.4	163.7	164.4	.....	a 1,822	a 1,403	.....	.....
October.....	152.4	.....	153.2	110.0	102.0	140.91	9.9774	126.663	60.0	182.4	186.4	.....	a 1,544	a 1,449	.....	.....
1916																
January.....	172.1	.....	174.5	123.6	110.0	153.17	10.1936	137.666	65.6	.....	232.3	.....	a 1,502	a 1,450	1,229	.....
April.....	181.0	.....	190.5	134.2	117.0	165.73	11.7508	145.690	71.3	.....	252.7	.....	a 1,493	a 1,310	.....	.....
July.....	180.9	.....	191.1	130.5	120.0	170.11	11.5294	145.142	71.9	210.6	242.8	.....	a 1,565	a 1,593	.....	.....
October.....	188.2	.....	208.7	141.5	124.0	190.13	12.0399	152.355	82.2	223.0	260.2	.....	a 1,614	a 1,665	.....	.....
1917																
January.....	212.7	.....	225.1	159.3	151.0	208.88	13.7277	169.562	87.4	249.2	290.0	.....	a 1,525	a 1,584	1,470	.....
April.....	231.1	.....	244.5	173.0	173.0	262.50	14.5789	190.012	109.2	236.7	333.7	.....	a 1,587	a 1,759	.....	.....
July.....	243.7	.....	254.4	176.9	187.0	265.20	16.0680	211.950	116.4	309.8	383.3	.....	a 1,715	a 1,849	.....	.....
October.....	244.7	.....	259.1	180.6	181.0	280.20	16.9117	219.679	120.1	327.9	441.8	.....	a 1,804	a 1,944	.....	.....
1918																
January.....	258.1	.....	262.9	186.2	185.0	278.696	17.9366	222.175	118.9	361.6	457.6	.....	a 1,887	1,677	1,663	.....
April.....	269.4	.....	270.0	189.8	190.0	291.404	18.4656	230.313	130.5	385.4	505.6	.....	a 1,940	1,741	.....	.....
July.....	284.0	.....	278.5	193.1	198.0	285.744	19.1849	232.575	123.3	389.9	540.6	.....	a 1,954	1,808	.....	.....
October.....	289.6	285.0	282.6	197.8	205.0	284.213	19.0167	233.227	119.0	416.1	556.4	370	a 1,965	1,917	.....	285.5
November.....	290.9	306.7	282.6	195.3	206.0	283.625	18.9110	230.529	118.8	413.7	550.7	367	.....	1,995	.....	283.4
December.....	298.8	296.4	277.0	196.0	207.0	291.290	19.0376	230.375	.....	407.9	447.9	372	.....	1,961	.....	282.6
1919																
January.....	286.5	288.5	265.9	190.7	203.0	299.142	18.5348	230.146	119.7	401.8	410.1	369	1,959	1,888	1,799	283.2
February.....	279.8	286.8	263.8	187.5	197.0	281.723	17.6344	220.050	116.7	392.5	408.9	368	1,914	1,788	.....	281.6
March.....	277.6	296.3	260.1	184.7	201.0	297.961	17.2244	217.037	122.9	399.9	410.1	364	1,928	1,759	.....	272.7
April.....	279.6	293.3	262.4	184.6	203.0	311.801	17.2795	219.073	129.8	384.0	417.9	368	1,952	1,770	1,758	273.2
May.....	284.1	274.6	272.2	194.6	207.0	313.041	17.2379	222.193	128.0	375.8	426.3	368	1,956	1,760	.....	283.7
June.....	294.1	277.8	281.3	199.4	207.0	301.435	18.0900	227.973	127.9	403.0	456.6	320	1,972	1,762	.....	301.6
July.....	294.0	281.8	293.2	206.4	219.0	313.647	18.8964	235.707	128.8	381.5	456.6	320	2,008	1,788	1,831	326.8
August.....	301.1	299.9	295.9	212.7	226.0	309.829	20.0017	241.680	126.7	401.7	465.5	331	2,079	1,828	.....	332.2
September.....	301.5	308.2	299.4	214.8	221.0	280.279	19.4730	235.342	116.0	416.2	468.3	319	2,111	1,868	.....	340.5
October.....	299.6	323.8	308.9	224.3	232.0	287.028	19.5215	235.867	111.2	441.4	492.0	307	2,278	1,966	2,079	352.1
November.....	307.7	336.6	317.5	231.0	238.0	282.486	19.9028	238.573	114.6	468.2	552.8	308	2,267	1,999	.....	370.2
December.....	322.7	345.8	334.7	235.2	248.0	280.876	20.1756	244.639	119.4	483.6	576.2	317	2,280	1,925	.....	381.5
1920																
January.....	338.4	356.6	353.1	245.3	248.0	294.925	20.3638	247.394	130.4	562.7	634.7	319	2,311	1,999	2,360	398.6
February.....	343.5	368.6	363.0	260.4	249.0	296.672	20.8680	253.748	127.3	603.3	701.0	342	2,354	2,029	.....	414.6
March.....	349.0	375.2	370.6	261.8	253.0	298.909	20.7950	262.016	133.8	641.0	780.0	354	2,383	2,123	.....	425.2
April.....	353.1	374.4	374.2	266.1	265.0	321.000	20.7124	257.991	147.4	679.2	855.7	354	2,478	2,153	2,500	297.2
May.....	356.6	371.8	372.7	260.0	272.0	321.898	20.7341	263.322	155.4	635.9	830.3	361	2,567	1,760	.....	359.7
June.....	349.3	393.5	356.7	255.7	269.0	321.758	19.8752	262.140	154.7	569.6	774.7	366	2,658	2,158	.....	327.7
July.....	346.8	404.3	358.0	254.6	262.0	307.680	19.3528	260.414	141.9	572.9	772.4	364	.....	2,262	2,608	216.6
August.....	330.2	379.4	352.0	253.5	250.0	309.820	18.8273	252.288	125.8	579.5	795.9	365	.....	.....	.....	311.0
September.....	326.6	385.5	347.5	248.7	242.0	268.109	17.9746	248.257	118.5	607.7	832.2	362	.....	.....	.....	.....
October.....	317.6	377.5	326.0	239.9	225.0	247.145	16.9094	237.841	106.9	.....	.....	346	.....	.....	.....	.....
November.....	304.2	.....	299.7	223.8	.....	281.457	15.6750	227.188	95.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December.....	290.5	.....	269.3	207.2	.....	292.682	13.5263	211.628	86.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*230 Commodities 1890—1909; 272, 1910—1914; 271, 1915—1920.

†Food only. aQuarter beginning in month specified.

‡Continuing Sauerbeck's index number.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

THE three legal decisions which are summarized below have reference respectively to a case of employers' liability in Saskatchewan, the right of seamen to sue for wages in Quebec, and the validity of an Order of the Minimum Wage Board of British Columbia.

An employer must see that guards for machinery are in proper position, and instruct inexperienced employees on dangerous work

In the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1920, a case was reported in which a carpenter failed, in the Court of King's Bench of Saskatchewan, to recover damages against his employer for the loss of four fingers in a wood-working factory. The accident occurred when the plaintiff, who was a bench hand, was working on a shaper with which he was not familiar, the guard of which was not attached at the time. The Court held that both the plaintiff and defendants were at fault, and that under such circumstances the injured person bore all the loss. The plaintiff appealed against this judgment. The Court of Appeal held that the employers were at fault in not properly instructing the plaintiff and in not seeing that the guard was on the machine, and that there was no contributory negligence on the part of the plaintiff. The grounds on which the trial Court found the plaintiff at fault were as follows: (a) Putting the wood up to the knives against the grain of the wood; (b) The way he had his hands on the wood; (c) His omission to attach the template to the piece of wood he was working with; (d) In not using the stud. With regard to these points the Appeal Court held: (a) that it was not established by the evidence that he had put the wood to the knives against the grain; (b) That his failure

to hold the wood in such a way as to minimize the danger was due to the failure of the defendants to show him how it should have been held; (c) That if the template should have been used the obligation of instructing the plaintiff to that effect rested on the defendants, and in the absence of such instructions they could not be heard to complain that it was not used. The defendants' expert testified that he could have done the work the plaintiff was doing quite easily without having the template on; (d) A day or so before the accident when the defendants' superintendent was assisting the plaintiff in cutting a rail they did not use the stud, consequently in the opinion of the Court the plaintiff was justified in concluding that it was not necessary to attach the stud. The defendants' manager testified that he had instructed the superintendent to see before he put a man on the machine that he was capable of using it and understood it. The failure of the superintendent to do so and his failure in not having the machine guarded, in the opinion of the Court, constituted the proximate cause of the accident. The appeal was therefore allowed with costs, and judgment was given for the plaintiff for damages assessed at \$2,000. (*Saskatchewan — Aimer vs. Cushing Bros. Limited.*)

Seamen in Quebec may recover wages under \$200 if employer is bankrupt, and if minors, they may sue for wages in their own names

Actions were brought in the Admiralty Court at Montreal by eight seamen for the recovery of wages amounting to an aggregate sum of \$763.73 owing for work on a lake vessel. With regard to one of the claimants, it was alleged on behalf

of the defence that the action was to recover a sum of only \$50.56, and as under the Canada Shipping Act no proceedings for the recovery of wages under \$200 may be instituted before the Admiralty Court by any seaman or ship's

apprentice, the plaintiff had no right of action in this instance. It was pointed out by the Court that there were four exceptions to the prohibition invoked, and if any one of these were established the Admiralty Court had jurisdiction over cases involving less than \$200. One of these exceptions was insolvency on the part of the owner, and the court found that the defendant was insolvent within the meaning of the Bankruptcy Act. The second was when the ship was under arrest, and as the ship had been arrested by one of the plaintiffs, the claims of the seven others were admitted.

A second objection was raised by the defence on the ground that four of the plaintiffs were minors and were therefore incompetent to sue for their wages. It was submitted that the Admiralty Court administered the Maritime law of England in like manner as if the cause

were being tried in the English Court of Admiralty, and under this law a seaman under twenty-one years of age could not sue in his own name, but must do so through a custodian or guardian. On the other hand it was claimed for the plaintiffs that under Article 304 of the Quebec Civil Code a minor of fourteen years of age may bring action in his own name to recover his wages.

It was held by the Court that Article 6 of the Civil Code provides that an inhabitant of Quebec is governed by the laws of the province respecting the status and capacity of persons, and therefore the four minors had a right of action.

Judgment was therefore given in favour of the plaintiffs and the defendant was condemned to pay the eight claims. (*Quebec—McCullough vs. Ss. Samuel Marshall.*)

Order of Minimum Wage Board declared inoperative owing to insufficient notice being given of its coming into effect

An action was brought against a court stenographer in Victoria, B.C., on the charge of a contravention of an order of the Minimum Wage Board of British Columbia. The case was tried in the City Police Court of Victoria. The prosecution charged that between August 16, 1920, and November 27, 1920, the accused had unlawfully employed a girl under 18 years of age in an office occupation at a wage less than \$12 per week, being the wage specified in an order of the Minimum Wage Board, effective on the 16th day of August, 1919, for girls under 18 years of age in an office occupation during the second six months of their employment. Counsel for the defence attacked the validity of the order of the Minimum Wage Board, and this contention was upheld by the Court. The judgment of the Court was based on the fact that an insufficient time had elapsed between the issuing of the order and the date set for its coming into force. Notice of the order was published in the *British*

Columbia Gazette for July 17, 1919, but the date upon which the order was issued by the Board was not stated in the notice nor was it proved. The notice declared that the order should come into effect on August 16, 1919. It is provided however, in section 8 of the Minimum Wage Act that "such order shall become effective in 60 days from the date thereof, or if the Board shall find that unusual conditions necessitate a longer period then the Board shall fix a later date on which such order shall become effective." The Court declared "it is obvious that the date fixed in the notice is an error and misleading, as under the provisions in the section quoted, the Board, while having the power to fix a later date upon which the order shall become effective, cannot fix an earlier one." The judgment of the Court was that the order in question had never become effective and being therefore inoperative, the charge must be dismissed. (*British Columbia—Rex vs. Albutt.*)

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

Prepared and edited in the Department of Labour, Ottawa

MINISTER—THE HONOURABLE GIDEON D. ROBERTSON.

DEPUTY MINISTER—F. A. ACLAND.

Volume 21

FEBRUARY, 1921

Number 2

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

The month in brief

This issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE contains a review of strikes and lockouts in Canada during 1920, a report of the annual conference of the Canadian Association of the Building and Construction Industries, and an account of the formation of an Apprenticeship Council of the Building Trades. A bulletin on Joint Councils in Industry is also issued as a supplement to this number.

At the beginning of January unemployment among trade unions was 13.42 per cent of the total membership as compared with 10.01 per cent at the beginning of December and 4.98 per cent at the beginning of January, 1920. According to returns received from about 5,000 firms, there was a very slight increase in the average amount of employment as compared with the average for the previous month.

The cost of the weekly family budget of staple foods showed a further decline averaging \$14.48 at the beginning of January, as compared with \$14.84 at the middle of December, \$15.30 in January, 1920, and \$7.73 in January, 1914. The index number of wholesale prices also showed a decline, being 281.3 for January, as compared with 290.5 for December, 336.4 for January, 1920, and 136.5 for January, 1914.

The time loss due to industrial disputes was greater during January than during December, but less than in January, 1920. There were in existence during the month 10 strikes and lockouts involving about 964 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 15,951 working days. At the end of the month there were on record 5 strikes involving about 384 workpeople.

Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During January the Department received reports from two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with disputes between (1) the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, the Vancouver Power Company, Limited, and the Vancouver Island Power Company, Limited, and certain employees of each of the said companies, being members of Local Unions Nos. 213 and 230, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and (2) the Canadian National Railways, all lines, and its employees, all classes. Three applications were received for the establishment of Boards, and a settlement was reached through mediation of the Department in a dispute for which application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation had previously been received.

**Canadian
members on
panel Inter-
national
Enquiry Com-
mission**

Articles 411 and 412 of the Treaty of Versailles provide that in the event of a member of the International Labour Conference failing to observe the terms of

a convention, which had been ratified by such member, the Governing Body of the International Labour Conference may apply for the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry to deal with the situation. This Commission is to be drawn from a panel constituted by appointments made on the nomination of the respective members of the International Labour Conference, each member nominating three persons, a representative of employers, a representative of workers and a person of independent standing. The Dominion Government to carry out these provisions, has passed an order-in-council (P.C. 3126) submitting to the International Labour Office the names of the following persons as members of the panel on behalf of the Dominion of Canada: representative of employers, Mr. S. R. Parsons, British American Oil Company, Toronto, Ont., representative of workers, Mr. Joseph Gibbons, business manager of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Toronto Division, Toronto, Ont.; person of independent standing, the Right Honourable Mr. Justice Duff, Ottawa, Ont.

**Labour delega-
tion to Quebec
Government**

A delegation of representatives of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the Montreal Trades and Labour Council waited upon the provincial government of Quebec on January 19, and presented their requests for labour legislation. For the first time the delegation included representatives of the railroad brotherhoods. Some of the requests arose out of recommendations of the International Labour Conference at Washington in 1919, and out of a Federal order-in-council of November 6, 1920, which

defined the powers of the provincial legislatures with respect to these recommendations (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1920, p. 1491). The measures asked for were: An industrial accident compensation law based upon the principle of compulsory state insurance; an act limiting the hours of work in industrial and commercial establishments to not more than eight per day and 44 per week, or 48 per week in industries where continuous operation is necessary; an act concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth; a Mothers' Allowance act; an act establishing pension funds for aged and needy persons; an act making it compulsory for all departments of the government, for commissions or other bodies acting under its control, and all works wholly or partially subsidized out of public funds, to include in their contracts and to observe in their works, a clause providing that the rate of wages and the working conditions be the union rates and conditions in force in the district where the contracts are executed be observed, and where there are no union rates to provide that the wages and general conditions in the district be observed; an act adopting the system of proportional representation in provincial elections; an act providing for the two platoon system for firemen; an act to bring municipal employees under the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; an act to place cold storage plants under government control; and four acts respecting hygienic measures: (a) rendering compulsory the removal of old wallpaper before putting on new, (b) compelling the denaturing of wood alcohol before being used for painting and varnishing, (c) forbidding the use of spraying machines in painting, and (d) for the examination of barbers and the regulation of barber shops; also an act for free and compulsory education, to compel all children to attend school until 16 years of age, and all employed persons under 21 years of age, who are not able to read or write one of the official languages of this coun-

try, to attend an evening class; an amendment to the law governing the Catholic School Commission of Montreal to abolish the four district school commissions and to transfer their functions to the Central Catholic School Board of Montreal, of which the members should be elected by the Catholic tax payers; and amendments to the law for the fixing of minimum wages for women, and to the law providing for the inspection of scaffolding.

**Proposed
Workmen's
Compensation
Act for Quebec**

In connection with the request made by representatives of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada to the Quebec

Government for a new Workmen's Compensation act, the Trades and Labour Congress have published in pamphlet form "A Study on Compensation for Industrial Accidents." The main features of the desired measure, which is based on the Ontario law, are outlined as follows: (1) The recognition of the right to compensation, the administration of the funds and the distribution of payments by a Workmen's Compensation Board of three members, the cost of the board to be paid out of the consolidated funds of the province; (2) (a) All the workers coming under the jurisdiction of the Act to be insured under a system of compulsory state insurance administration by this board, (b) the contributions to this insurance fund to be exclusively maintained by the employers. To this end they would be divided into groups of industries according to the risks inherent in each; (3) All the medical, surgical and hospital expenses to be paid from the same fund in all cases of industrial accidents and industrial diseases; (4) The Workmen's Compensation Board to have the power of making rules and regulations for the prevention of accidents, and safety committees composed of employers and employees to be formed in the factories and first-aid appliances to be installed; (5) The following indemnities to be paid in case of death

from accident: (a) Funeral expenses of the victim not exceeding \$125, (b) when the widow or an invalid husband is the sole dependent, a monthly allowance of \$40 during life, (c) when the dependents are a widow or an invalid husband and one or more children, a monthly allowance of \$40 and a supplementary monthly allowance of \$10 for each child under 16 years, (d) when the dependents are children a monthly allowance of \$15. The total of these allowances should not amount to more than two-thirds of the employee's salary, funeral expenses not included. If the widow re-marries the allowance should cease, but then she should have the right to a definite lump sum equivalent to two years' allowances, but even in this case the allowance should continue to be paid to the children entitled to it. (e) when the dependents are other persons than those mentioned above they should receive a reasonable allowance according to their pecuniary loss, the amount to be determined by the board and to be payable for as long a period as the board deems the deceased employee would have contributed to their support had he lived; (6) In case of total permanent incapacity the indemnity should be $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of the weekly salary of the employee with a minimum of \$12.50 per week. In case of temporary total incapacity the same amount should be paid, but only during the period of incapacity; (7) In case of permanent partial incapacity the indemnity should be $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of the difference between the weekly wages the employee was earning before the accident, and what he could earn after the accident, and a like amount in case of temporary partial incapacity, so long as the incapacity lasts. If the incapacity is not more than 10 per cent the board should have power to fix a lump sum for the indemnity; (8) Payments should be computed after a period of three days from the date of the accident; (9) All employees should come under the law except home workers, domestics, farmers and executive officers.

Various delegations to Alberta Government

On January 9, a delegation from the Alberta Federation of Labour waited on the Alberta government and presented various resolutions adopted during the recent convention at Edmonton, reported elsewhere in this issue. They urged the government to bring into force at once the \$13 minimum wage for women, recommended by the commission on the factory act (p. 1112 September LABOUR GAZETTE), pending the appointment of a minimum wage board; to call at an early date a conference of various interested bodies, including both federal and provincial representatives, with a view to formulating some practicable means of relief for the unemployment situation, and to bring about more co-operation between the local authorities and the working people; to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act to increase the amount of compensation to 90 per cent of a workman's normal wage, to cancel doctors' contracts for medical attendance and substitute a medical aid scheme that will guarantee adequate treatment for all workmen's sickness, the cost of which would be borne by a direct charge upon the workers and which would be supervised by the Workmen's Compensation Board; to introduce an industrial conciliation conditions act, creating a board of five with two representatives from the employees, two from the employers, and one by mutual agreement or by the government; to provide free treatment for tubercular patients in the province; to have barbers licensed, and to pass an act governing sanitation of barber shops; to adopt a fair wage clause in all government contracts; to have weekly payment of wages to all employees in cash or certified cheques; to prohibit air and electric hammers in the cutting of stone; to prevent the use of motion film pictures in bad condition; to have better fire and sanitary inspection in towns and villages in the province within the confines of the national parks; to introduce a maximum working week of 44 hours,

with provision of one day off in seven, and a new mechanics' lien act guaranteeing adequate protection to the wages of all workers.

During January, also, deputations from the Alberta Canadian Manufacturers' Association and Retail Merchants' Association interviewed representatives of the government of Alberta. The principal matters discussed by the manufacturers were the Factories' Act and the Workmen's Compensation Act. The manufacturers favoured the formation of a permanent minimum wage board of five members so that female workers might be assured of a fair wage. They recommended that persons insured under the Workmen's Compensation Act should receive 66⅔ per cent of their net earnings instead of the present flat rate. The Retail Merchants' Association, requested legislation for the removal of retail shops in the province from the jurisdiction of the Factories' Act, in respect to working hours, and for empowering municipal councils to fix opening and closing hours, half-holidays, and such matters relating to local business. They also favoured the formation of a minimum wage board of five members.

Industrial Safety Conference at Halifax

A conference of safety supervisors, called by the Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association, was held at Halifax, N.S., on January 6, for the purpose of registering the progress made during the past year in industrial safety work and of discussing plans for future operations. Mr. G. D. MacDougall, of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Ltd., President of the Association, occupied the chair, while among those attending were representatives of Halifax Shipyards, Ltd., the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., Ltd., the Dominion Steel Corporation, the Dominion Atlantic Railway, the Nova Scotia Tramways and Power Company, Ltd., the Canadian National Railways, the Inverness Railway and Collieries, Ltd., the Acadia

Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., the Eastern Car Co., Ltd., and the Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association. Many of these representatives described the progress of safety work in their individual plants. One of the largest industries in the Province reported a reduction of over 30 per cent in their accidents during the year, the reduction being attributed largely to the educational campaign carried on by the firm among its employees. Another firm which had only recently initiated special safety work reported a reduction in the number of injuries to workers amounting to 75 per cent of the total of the previous year. The delegates from Street Car and Railway corporations reported that owing to the importance of obtaining the co-operation of the general public in their efforts towards safety, special public instruction was being provided in addition to the work of directly safeguarding their employees. It was stated that the industrial firms in the province were always eager, both on humanitarian and economic grounds, to make any expenditures which might be suggested to them in the interest of safety. Mr. Fraser, field organizer of the Association, presented a report on the recent convention of the National Safety Council at Milwaukee, Wis., at which the most important lessons taught were the necessity of instruction in First Aid work; of safety instruction in public schools; and of public safety organization.

**Adjustment
of disputes on
Pennsylvania
Railroad**

A plan for the adjustment of labour disputes was recently adopted by the management of the Pennsylvania Railroad system after a series of conferences with the representatives of its engine and train crew employees, including enginemen, conductors, firemen, hostlers, trainmen and switch tenders. This plan, which became effective on the first of January last, follows in a measure the lines of the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1. A joint reviewing committee composed, on behalf of

the management, of two representatives from each of the four regions of the system, and, on behalf of the employees, of the general chairmen of the men in the engine and train services, has been established as a medium for the settlement of controversial questions. It will meet monthly and will constitute a Court of Review involving grievance, rules and working conditions, including discipline. The votes of all members will be of equal power and not less than a two-thirds vote will be necessary to reach a decision upon any question presented. Details of the plan are announced as follows: "In all matters except individual discipline cases the full committee will vote, and its decisions will constitute precedents which will be binding equally with respect to similar existing or future cases upon the management and the employees in all four regions of the system uniformly. Discipline cases will be handled somewhat differently, as they involve a personal element which must be accorded recognition. It has therefore been decided when such a case comes before the joint reviewing committee the two representatives of the management in the region in which the case arises, together with the representatives of the employees involved, shall not sit as members of the committee during consideration of that particular case, but shall act as counsel for the presentation of their respective claims. The remaining members will hear the case and determine the matter at issue. The work of the joint reviewing committee will be supplemented by an extension of and improvement upon the methods of handling differences and grievances which were in effect prior to the war. Each division superintendent will have a meeting once a month with the local chairman of the engine and train service employees under his jurisdiction at which either side may present matters for consideration. Each general superintendent will have a monthly meeting with the general chairman, and the general manager of each region will also hold monthly meetings with the

general chairmen. Appeals may be taken in the order named, and appeals from the decision of a general manager will be taken to the joint reviewing committee of the system. Thus in final determination of any matter the employees through their representatives upon the joint reviewing committee will have equal power with the officers in determining the issue." Any agreement arrived at between the management and the men at a superintendent's, general superintendent's, or general manager's meeting will be placed in effect at once, but a report will be made immediately to the joint reviewing committee, which will, as soon as possible, either ratify or modify the agreement.

Trade union membership abroad Some interesting statistics respecting trade union membership in Great Britain and some foreign countries have been printed in recent publications of the International Labour Office. The figures for Great Britain show that the number of organized workers now exceeds 8,000,000 distributed among 1,300 unions. The rate of increase during 1919 was the highest ever recorded, almost 21 per cent, compared with 20 per cent from 1917 to 1918, and 19 per cent from 1916 to 1917. The following table shows the standing during the six years from 1914 to 1919, inclusive:

Year	Total Membership.	Males.	Females.
1914.....	4,176,000	3,735,000	441,000
1915.....	4,388,000	3,896,000	492,000
1916.....	4,669,000	4,043,000	626,000
1917.....	5,540,000	4,660,000	880,000
1918.....	6,645,000	5,423,000	1,222,000
1919.....	8,024,000	6,695,000	1,329,000

For the first quarter of 1920 the membership of the German free trade unions stood at 7,698,088—6,003,248 males and

1,694,840 females. The close of the third quarter showed an increase of 229,519, the standing being 7,927,607 composed of 6,254,415 males and 1,672,192 females. The metal workers' unions of Germany show the largest membership, having 1,677,336, of which 198,227 are females.

The membership of the Russian trade unions numbers 5,222,006. The largest group is the general transport workers which has 1,387,974 members. Included in the organized workers are the Soviet Government employees, who number 617,993.

The membership of the Federation of Free and Christian Trade Unions of Belgium at the close of the first quarter of 1920 was 156,631. The estimated membership of the Commission Syndicale du Parti Ouvrier of Belgium in October, 1920, was 720,000. The combined membership of these two bodies, which are representative of the Belgian workers, gives that country a trade union membership of nearly 900,000.

Dissolution of French General Federation of Labour ordered As a sequel to the general strike which took place last May throughout France, the dissolution of the General Federation of Labour was ordered by the Correctional Court of Paris on January 13. Some account of the strike which had for its main object the nationalization of public utilities, was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June 1920. It was there stated that the French Government when refusing to accept dictation from organized labour declared that the General Federation, in ordering a strike for political objects, exceeded the limits of the purpose for which it had received its charter in 1884. The Cabinet accordingly ordered that proceedings be taken against the members of the administrative council of the General Federation for alleged violation of the law under which the charter was issued. The labour leaders named in the indictment were MM. Leon Jouhaux, Dumoulin, Laurent, Lapierre and Claveyrac. The prosecution alleged

that whereas the act provided that unions are to concern themselves exclusively with the economic interests of their members, the General Federation pursued such objects as speedier demobilization, general amnesty, cessation of military intervention in Russia, and especially, nationalization of public utilities. The formation of an Economic Labour Council under the auspices of the General Federation, with avowed revolutionary objects, was also alleged in the case against the accused. Hearing of the case was delayed until December. The Federation was charged with having political objects in view instead of merely the defence of the economic interests of its members; and of admitting to membership in the Federation irregularly formed unions such as those of the teachers, and postal and other civil services. The accused were found guilty and were ordered to pay a nominal fine, and the General Federation of Labour was ordered to be dissolved. It is stated, however, that effective dissolution of the Federation is not possible under existing laws. It is understood that there will be an appeal.

Compulsory Labour Law of Bulgaria

An Act providing for universal compulsory labour came into force in Bulgaria last June. The law has for its objects: (1) The increase of production and the hastening of the economic reconstruction of the country; (2) the provision of modern physical and intellectual education for young men and women; (3) the encouragement among the Bulgarian people of an interest in the welfare of the country and the development of a spirit of co-operation and mutual help; and (4) the creation of a new source of profit for the State. All Bulgarian citizens, with certain exceptions, are liable to compulsory labour service, men who have reached 20 years of age serving for twelve months, and girls of sixteen years serving for six months. In the event of great national emergencies all males between 20 and 50 years of age and young persons under 20 years may

be called up by the Council of Ministers for temporary compulsory labour service for not more than four weeks. It is proposed to utilize this labour in the construction of public works, the laying out of villages and towns, forestry, cultivation of public lands, fruit and vegetable growing, fishing, mining, manufacture of cloth, linen and clothing in hospitals, etc. The Act is administered by a general director through a Central Office in the Ministry of Public Works, Communications and Welfare. A Superior Council is also established in connection with the Central Office consisting of the director and the general secretaries of the Ministry. Special district offices, with the communal administrative authorities as executives, will conduct the business of calling up the persons liable for compulsory labour service, their classifications and employment. In connection with each district office there will be a compulsory labour service council consisting of the prefects, the district engineer and various other district officers, which shall decide on all questions respecting the activities of the compulsory labour services in the district. The Central Office shall open such technical and industrial classes, schools and workshops, model farms, etc., as are required to prepare the workers of the different classes for their tasks. Attendance at these schools will be compulsory for the first part of the period of service. Any person who is exempted from service on account of physical unfitness or disease is liable to a special tax proportionate to his income and property.

Mortality in Russia

The following note appears in the November 11, 1920, issue of the journal *Volia Rossii* of Prague, being the leading Socialist newspaper in that district: "Mortality in Russia, 1911 to 1920, has increased from 21 per thousand, to 75; birth rate decreased from 20 per thousand to 13; during August, September and October, 1920, 13,855 persons were shot; there is no free speech; strikes are not permitted; in-

dustrial output is one-fifth of normal." The leading Bolshevik journal, the *Moskovskia Izvestia*, under date of October 17, 1920, reports 1,206 executions during September, of which 481 were for military offences and 335 for political offences. Of the latter number 185 were for treason.

Jottings

The Ontario Minimum Wage Board recently adopted regulations which have been approved by the provincial government. These regulations require all employers of female labour to keep a complete record of the names of workers and of the wages paid, such records to be kept open at all times to inspection by the Board. Provision is also made for the payment by special permission of lower wages than the standard minimum in the case of handicapped workers, part time workers, apprentices, etc. The Board has begun an investigation of women's wages in laundries and dye works in the province.

In order that the allowances made by the Mothers' Allowances Commission of Ontario may be able to provide a comfortable standard of living for the beneficiaries, the Commission has requested each of the 90 local boards throughout the province to furnish detailed information of the cost of living for various sized families in each locality. The details asked for are cost of food, fuel, clothing, rent or taxes and upkeep, fuel and light, recreation, medical attention, education, etc.

A delegation of the Building Trades Council of Toronto interviewed the Ontario government on January 11. They requested that the Factories Act be amended to compel the installation of proper safety devices on all elevators in buildings; that the workmen's compensation scale of payment to injured men be increased from 66 2-3 per cent to 100 per cent; and that the increased compensation allowances provided at

the last session of the legislature be made retroactive to include non-fatal cases prior to July 1. They also suggested that work be commenced at once on the administrative building to be erected in Queen's Park, Toronto, to provide work for the unemployed.

The convention of the United Mine Workers of America, District 26, scheduled to take place at New Glasgow, N.S., on February 15, has been postponed until a later date.

At a convention of Master Mariners, Pilots and Navigators, held at Ottawa in January last, a purely Canadian association was formed from the five or six associations now in existence in Canada. This new association will not affiliate with any labour union or other body. A deputation from the convention waited on the Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and requested that changes be made in the Merchant Shipping Act to provide for a Plimsoll mark for Canada the same as in Great Britain, for raising the standard of the examination for masters and mates, and for a simplification of the classification, and for allowing only British subjects who have the franchise to hold certificates.

At a convention of the British Columbia Coast Loggers' Association held in January it was decided to withdraw from the One Big Union and to carry on their own industrial organization independently.

A conference was held at Calgary on January 8, between the mayors of the Alberta cities, for the purpose of discussing questions pertaining to the civic service and to arrange a uniform schedule of civic wages. No definite decision was arrived at regarding the wages, but it was decided that Calgary and Edmonton should consult each other in regard to any future increases in wages. The Edmonton authorities wanted a by-law fixing wages. A probable federation of civic unions of the cities of the province was spoken of at the meeting.

The annual output of coal in the province of Alberta during the past five years was as follows: 1916,—4,648,604 tons; 1917,—4,683,414 tons; 1918, 6,148,620 tons; 1919,—5,022,412 tons; 1920,—6,908,507 tons.

Under a profit-sharing scheme adopted a year ago by the John Morrow Screw and Nut Company, Ingersoll, Ontario, the employees of the company during the first eleven months participated in profits to the extent of 22½ per cent of their wages. The distribution at the close of the year is estimated at \$77,000. The scheme was adopted to secure increased production, and to make possible a basis for a fair division of the earnings of the company's plants. It has been decided to continue this scheme during the present year.

A delegation of teachers waited upon the provincial government of New Brunswick on January 5, and requested an increase in the maximum amount of teachers' pensions from \$400 to \$800, and the raising of the minimum from \$125 to \$250, the teachers offering to co-operate in the provision of the increase by contributing four per cent of the annual grant from the government toward their salaries.

On January 31, the Atlantic Underwear Company, of Moncton, N.B., opened a modern apartment house to accommodate one hundred of their female operatives, providing sanitary rooms, good meals, and homelike surroundings at a nominal cost.

According to the annual report of the Chief of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour, 40 out of the 48 states have now some form of mothers' pensions.

The South African government recently appointed a commission to inquire into the prevalence of unemployment, with special reference to the migration of workers from farms to the

towns, and to the possibility of establishing a system of insurance against unemployment.

At the third annual Congress of the Pan-American Federation of Labour, which met at Mexico City on January 10, a resolution was adopted favouring the establishment of agencies in all Latin-American countries for the collection and dissemination of information regarding labour conditions. Mr. Samuel Gompers was re-elected president of the Congress. The next session of the Congress will be held at Guatemala City.

The United States Steel Corporation reports an expenditure of \$81,162,943 for safety, sanitation and welfare during the period January 1, 1912, to September, 30, 1920.

Silk and ribbon workers of Paterson, N. J., have asked the city to appoint a board of arbitration for the entire industrial community of Paterson, to be composed of two representatives each of the clergy, the merchants, the manufacturers, and organized labour. The resolution mentions the chaotic conditions that existed in 1913, which, the workers assert, could have been averted by an impartial arbitration board.

Two prizes have been awarded in connection with the Economic Essay Contest of 1920, conducted by Messrs. Hart, Schaffner and Marx, a Chicago firm. In Class A a second prize of \$500 was awarded to Frank D. Graham, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Economics of Dartmouth College for a study on "International Trade of the United States in the Greenback Period." In Class B, the second prize of \$200 was equally divided between two undergraduates—Henry Dunster Costigan, of Harvard University, for a study on "Nationalization of Collective Bargaining in the Men's Clothing Industry," and C. T. Steward, of Indiana University, for a study on the "Causes of the Recent Rise in the Price of Silver."

The Chamber of Labour, Turin, Italy, has passed a resolution asking all industries to diminish their working time 20 per cent, or from eight to six hours, instead of dismissing 20 per cent

of their workmen. The League of Industrials, while they do not think the measure can be applied generally, has declared itself ready to negotiate with representatives of the workmen.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS DURING JANUARY, 1921

I.—General Review

The general decline noted in December in the average volume of employment throughout Canada continued in the first week of January, the losses in the opening days of the month being specially heavy in the province of Quebec. In the second week, however, a fairly strong recovery from the holiday and stocktaking period was evident in all provinces with the exception of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Alberta, the upward movement continuing on into the third week in Quebec, Ontario, and Manitoba. In the closing week of the month conditions continued fairly steady, though with a slightly downward tendency.

In the Metals, Machinery and Conveyances group of trades some gains over the previous week were recorded in iron and steel fabrication, and in the crude, rolled, forged and sheet metal divisions; in Nova Scotia, however, these industries continued to show losses resulting from local causes; improvement was evident also in employment in the railway car shops and iron shipyards, and in brass, bronze and copper production. In the Food, Drink and Tobacco group some gains were recorded in sugar refining; abattoirs and meat packing plants showed a decline in the eastern provinces, but some gains in the Prairie provinces; confectionery and biscuit makers experienced the

usual reaction following the holiday season, but conditions improved later in the month; the flour milling industry was rather more active in Quebec and Ontario, but cereal factories were generally less active; the tobacco industry made marked gains during the month. Recovery after the holiday season was noted in the Textile and Clothing groups, especially in the thread, yarn, cloth, garment, hosiery and knitted goods factories; the boot and shoe trade showed some losses early in the month in Quebec, but these were offset later by gains. The Pulp and Paper mills in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec showed heavy declines, due largely to the seasonal overhauling of plants, but those of Ontario and British Columbia continued fairly steady. The Printing and Publishing trades experienced a reaction after the holiday season, but recovered somewhat before the close of the month. In the Woodworking industries, the sash, door and planing mills were beginning to show activity in anticipation of the coming building season, but furniture factories were rather quiet. Building construction was generally at a standstill; municipalities gave considerable employment by starting improvements in advance of the usual season. Transportation showed a general slackness in all departments. Declines were also noted in the Mining and Quarrying divisions. Sawmills continued to experience the usual seasonal slackness, but Logging was rather more active except in British Columbia where the industry continued depressed.

The loss of time on account of industrial disputes was greater than during

December, 1920, but less

Strikes

than in January, 1920.

There were in existence at some time or other during the month 10 strikes, involving about 964 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 15,951 working days, as compared with 10 strikes, 1,554 workpeople and 14,654 working days in December, 1920; and 35 strikes, 2,800 workpeople and 35,535 working days in January, 1920. On January 1, there were on record 4 strikes, affecting 404 workpeople. Six strikes were reported as having commenced during January, as compared with 3 in December, 1920. One of the strikes commencing prior to January and four of the disputes commencing during January were reported terminated, leaving

5 strikes, involving 384 workpeople on record at the end of the month.

The movement in prices continued downward, declines appearing in almost all lines, the most important being in grain and textiles. In fuel

Prices

the only decrease of importance was in furnace and foundry coke. In the retail prices of foods there were decreases in nearly all of the staple lines. The index number of wholesale prices was down to 281.3 for January as compared with 290.5 for December, 336.4 for January, 1920, 286.5 for January, 1919, and 136.5 in January, 1914. In retail prices the average cost of a list of twenty-nine staple foods at the beginning of January was \$14.48 as compared with \$14.84 at the middle of December, \$15.30 in January, 1920, and \$7.73 in January, 1914.

II.—Industries and Trades.

The steel industry of Nova Scotia continued to be very quiet during

Metals and machinery

January owing to the continued strike of the railway employees of the steel companies.

SYDNEY reported the production of the local plants as follows: pig iron 9,700 tons; ingots, 14,300 tons; blooms, 10,000 tons; rods, 1,513 tons; plates 3,575 tons; wire, 100 tons; nails, 1,450 tons; one blast furnace was in operation; the stove and furnace plants were quiet, the foundries being shut down for repairs; metal roofing factories were less active; mechanics in the machine shops at GLACE BAY worked five days a week. No production was reported from the steel and iron works at SYDNEY MINES. At HALIFAX quiet conditions were reported in the factories for bolts, bars, etc., some men being laid off in the skate department; portable steam engine and boiler plants were also rather quiet, though in some there was enough work in hand to em-

ploy staffs for several weeks; the stove foundry was steadily employed in making up stock. The rolling mills at ST. JOHN ran full time, but slackness was noted in the galvanized iron, tin and sheet metal plants. At AMHERST the two rolling mills shut down indefinitely; iron foundries were working from three to five days a week; machine and boiler shops were on four days a week schedule, with probability of shutting down. At CHARLOTTETOWN metal workers had a quiet month. At MONCTON one foundry and machine shop closed down for repairs and stocktaking, only operating the stove department. The machine shops and foundries at FREDERICTON were fairly active. MONTREAL reported quiet conditions in the structural steel and sheet metal plants; engine and boiler shops were also quiet, but the electrical trade was fairly well employed. At QUEBEC very slack conditions were reported in the architectural iron and steel, stationary and portable engine, stove and metal roofing in-

dustries. SHERBROOKE reported that the stationary and portable engine and boiler shops were quiet, but the structural iron and steel works were fairly active. At St. HYACINTHE the iron-working and machine shops were active, with experienced moulders in some demand. A large number of employees were laid off at St. JOHN'S and IBERVILLE at the sewing machine factory, while those employed worked part time; the iron trades were very quiet. At THREE RIVERS the iron foundries were only partly active, about one-fifth of the regular staff being employed. Machinists, pattern makers and moulders at SOREL were idle for most of the month, but electricians and blacksmiths were well employed. At OTTAWA and HULL all foundries and machine shops had a quiet month, though some were kept busy stocktaking; one firm expected to close down shortly. At TORONTO the metal and machinery industries were generally much depressed, with many plants closed down and others working much below capacity. A slight improvement was noted in the metals group at HAMILTON, though machinists continued slack, with a large number out of work, and the stove and furnace industry was quiet; the farm implement, bridge building, structural steel and brass goods plants were fairly active. NIAGARA FALLS reported a marked fall in employment in the metal-working group; the can and chain factories were practically shut down and the plating and cutlery companies laid off some workers. At WELLAND 200 men were laid off at the steel foundries. The metal trades at St. CATHARINES mostly continued quiet, but boiler makers and electrical workers were well employed. At BROCKVILLE the stove and furnace plants were very quiet; the hardware factory began running four days a week before the close of the month. The cutlery plant at KINGSTON closed down for a few weeks, throwing about 20 employees out of work. BELLEVILLE reported fairly active conditions in the portable engine, boiler and lock plants. At PETERBOROUGH the iron foundries were quiet; at one plant about one-

third of the moulders were engaged; machinists were fairly busy, though a number were unemployed, many of them, however, being from points outside the city; the electrical plant was active, with overtime work in the transformer department. At BRANTFORD the engine and machinery factory was very busy; malleable iron and farm implement workers were fairly well employed; electrical machinery plants were fairly active, though running with reduced staffs; the stove and furnace factory which was closed for some time, was preparing to reopen. KITCHENER reported full time work in the electrical fixture and fibre plants; foundries and machine shops were on short time, some working only four days a week; metal workers and tinsmiths were fairly active, but farm implement, thresher and portable and stationary engine factories were quiet; the clock industry was dull; patternmakers and gasoline pump and engine workers had a fair month. At STRATFORD the metal trades had a fairly active month; electrical workers were busy, but farm implements plants were quiet. The foundry at WOODSTOCK ran four days a week, but without reduction in staff, the stove and furnace industry being quieter than usual. At LONDON the rolling mills worked all month at full capacity; the wire, iron, tin and enamel works were also busy, but stationary engine and boiler shops were slack, a number of men being laid off, and others working short time; the stove and furnace factory which had been closed for three weeks reopened at the middle of the month. At St. THOMAS the iron foundries were slack laying off workers, or shortening hours. The metal working industries at GUELPH closed for stocktaking at the new year but reopened about the middle of the month, working mostly three or four days a week; some iron foundries and the gasoline engine factory ran full time. At WINDSOR the stove foundries ran on short time; machine shops were all quieter than during the past year, owing to slackness in the automobile trade; the injector factory was busy on large overseas orders and took on extra help.

The bridge and trussed steel works at WALKERVILLE were increasingly active, nearly all the men laid off for the holiday season being taken back. About 50 men were thrown out of work on the assignment of the twist drill and gas engine company at SANDWICH, but most of them secured employment in the motor industry. At CHATHAM the structural steel industry was active; the farm implement factory started running a four day week. OWEN SOUND reported some slackness in the malleable iron foundries; machinists and stove and furnace workers were fairly active, and the bolt and screw works were busy. At ORILLIA the farm implement, stove and machinery factories retained their normal staffs. SAULT STE. MARIE reported a resumption of activity at the steel plant, the men working at reduced wages pending decision by a conciliation board. WINNIPEG reported the metal trades quiet in all departments. At BRANDON farm implement and machine shops had a very quiet month. Slack conditions also prevailed at REGINA. The iron works at LETHBRIDGE were rather quiet. Foundries and sheet metal works at EDMONTON were fairly active. At VANCOUVER the rolling mills, structural steel, electrical apparatus and fixture, stove and furnace, and sheet metal factories were all slack; stationary and portable engine plants were moderately active. The engineering shops at NEW WESTMINSTER laid off a number of unskilled men; sheet metal and electrical workers were fairly well employed. At VICTORIA iron and stove foundries were active and electrical apparatus and repair workers fairly well employed. Sheet metal and electrical workers at PRINCE RUPERT had a quiet month.

The railway repair shops at SYDNEY were less active in January. At HALIFAX shipyard workers were steadily employed, one ship being under construction, with some repair work on hand. At AMHERST the car shops were active in every department except the rolling mills. CHAR-

LOTTETOWN reported a reduction of working hours in the railway shops on January 22 from 44 to 40. In the locomotive and car repair shops at MONCTON employment was steady with a 40-hour week, but in some departments night shifts were worked. At MONTREAL the shipyards were quiet; railway repair shops were fairly active. At QUEBEC the locomotive and car shops were quiet; the repair shops of the Transcontinental railway at St. Malo reopened on January 3, employing 800 men; boat and shipbuilding and repairing in the Levis docks was very quiet, but work commenced at the Louise Basin on the Federal Government boats, this work being started a month before the usual time in order to relieve unemployment. The railway repair shops at SHERBROOKE were fairly active. At THREE RIVERS the shipbuilding yards were almost idle, a small percentage of the usual staff being employed. OTTAWA and HULL reported considerable activity in the carriage building department of the car shops, several additional carpenters being taken on. At SOREL over 240 men were laid off at the Government shipyard only about 100 being retained. At TORONTO the railway repair shops were quiet and the automobile industry continued slack. HAMILTON reported the car, wheel and parts shops fairly active. At BROCKVILLE the motor car, truck, sleigh and wagon factories ran with reduced staffs; the engine factory was also running, but the motor boat department was quiet. Owing to lack of orders a number of men were laid off at the locomotive works at KINGSTON; at the shipyard much repair work was in progress, and some men who had been laid off were taken back to work. The staff was mostly laid off in the Grand Trunk car repair shops at BROCKVILLE. Automobile and carriage plants at BELLEVILLE were fairly active throughout the month. BRANTFORD reported activity in the carriage and wagon factories. At KITCHENER the auto truck and bicycle industries were slack. The Grand Trunk railway shops at STRATFORD were fairly active. At

Vehicles (land and water)

WOODSTOCK the wagon and sleigh factories were busy, with good prospects for the balance of winter. At LONDON over 120 more men were laid off at the railway car shops; the assembling plant of the Ford Motor factory was again in operation and the new motor truck factory was ready to start work. Further large reductions were made during the month in the railway shops at ST. THOMAS, the lay-offs being said to be the result of orders for general retrenchment; the Père Marquette and Michigan Central shops were practically closed, though there was stated to be plenty of work for shopmen. At WINDSOR the motor industry showed some recovery in the second half of the month; the Ford factory ran 4 days a week, but was expected to run full time shortly; the wheel and axle works reopened after two weeks' lay-off, with three-fourths of their former staff engaged. CHATHAM reported conditions in the automobile industry continuing very quiet; the wheel factory remained closed, and the spring and axle plant was on short time. At ORILLIA the carriage factory was still practically shut down, but in the wagon shop the normal staff was engaged. In the shipyard at PORT ARTHUR the workers were put on a 5-day week of 8 hours a day. At WINNIPEG all railroad shops were placed upon a 40-hour week by arrangement between the various organizations and the companies; automobile repair shops had a quiet month. At VANCOUVER the boat and shipbuilding industry improved about the middle of the month, one yard reopening and starting work on two new steel boats for the Dominion Government; the other iron shipyard worked steadily, but very little work was done in the small wooden boat yards; automobile, carriage and motor engine plants were quiet; railway repair shops were also slack. VICTORIA reported slackness in the wooden shipyards, about 300 men being laid off temporarily, but iron ship builders were active; railway repair shops were fairly busy. About 100 men were taken on during the month at the shipyards at PRINCE RUPERT.

At SYDNEY continued activity was noted during January in all branches of the food group excepting the aerated water industry which everywhere shared in the usual seasonal depression. At HALIFAX abattoirs and meat packing houses were very quiet and bakeries and confectionery plants were below normal; the sugar refinery at WOODSIDE resumed operations after two months' idleness. The milk factory at TRURO closed for a two-month period, but other arrangements were made for the disposal of the milk supply so that the farmers might not suffer. CHARLOTTETOWN reported some slackness in the confectionery trade; abattoirs and meat packing houses were fairly active in the first part of the month; milk factories were adversely affected by the cold weather; flour mills had a good month, and tobacco workers were fairly well employed; during the past year 3,800 men and 890 women were reported to be employed in the fisheries of Prince Edward Island, lobsters being the most valuable of the products. At ST. JOHN the flour and feed mills were busy; the sugar refinery worked with reduced staff; bakers, confectioners and brewery workers were quiet, but creamery and dairy workers were well employed. The staff was reduced in the biscuit factory at MONCTON, about 150 workers being retained, but this number was expected to be increased shortly; bakeries were active, but butter factories were quiet. At FREDERICTON activity was noted in the bakeries, creameries and flour mills. MONTREAL reported quiet conditions in the flour and feed mills, abattoirs and packing houses; bakers, confectionery and brewery workers were fairly active; the tobacco industry showed some recovery after the first week. At QUEBEC abattoirs, packing houses, bakeries, confectionery plants and breweries were all quiet. Fair conditions were reported at SHERBROOKE in the abattoirs, packing houses, breweries, bakeries and confectionery plants; the creameries were quiet. At ST. HYACINTHE the flour mills worked full

time; bakeries were active; cigar and tobacco factories resumed operations. Bakers and confectioners at THREE RIVERS were fairly busy, but less so than a year ago; brewery workers were fairly well employed. At OTTAWA and HULL shipments to abattoirs were meagre owing to market conditions; dairies had an average month, though in some quarters many of the unemployed were obliged to dispense with milk, thus lessening the demand for that product; confectionery plants had a dull month. At TORONTO flour, feed and cereal production was steady; abattoirs and meat packing houses had little work on hand; bakers had plenty of work, but confectioners were less active than in December; biscuit factories were busy in the soda department; fruit canneries were more active after the middle of the month in some departments and took on extra female help; cigar makers had a fair amount of employment. At HAMILTON flour and feed mills, meat packing plants and bakeries were fairly busy and breweries were active. NIAGARA FALLS reported busy conditions at the shredded wheat factory and in the bakeries. The flour, feed and cereal product mills at St. CATHARINES had a good month. At BROCKVILLE the flour and feed mills were more active owing to reduced grain prices; bakers and confectioners were fairly busy, a new plant opening during the month; creameries were some what affected by a shortage of milk supply; cigar makers were moderately busy. The biscuit factory at KINGSTON reopened early in the month after stock-taking; the cigar factory also resumed work taking back all its former employees. At BELLEVILLE the flour and feed mills, bakeries, confectionery plants and creameries had a fairly good month. The flour and feed mills at PETERBOROUGH were very slack; one cereal plant laid off 200 workers in the first week, one-third of this number being girls and boys; the meat packing plant was rather busier than in the preceding month. At BRANTFORD also packers were fairly well employed; bakeries and confectionery plants and

creameries continued steadily; the preserving factory was practically idle. The sugar refinery at KITCHENER continued to run double shifts, the beet supply still continuing; moderately fair conditions prevailed in the flour and feed mills, sausage factories, abattoirs, bakeries and creameries; the candy factories ran four days a week; the cigar industry was dull; the brewery at WATERLOO was rather quiet. The flour and feed mills at STRATFORD shut down towards the end of the month; other trades in the food group were well employed. At LONDON the flour mills were slack; the corn flake factory ran at about half its summer capacity; the candy and biscuit plants which had been closed for two weeks, resumed work, running on short time with reduced staffs; the cigar trade was very quiet. GUELPH reported dullness in the flour mills, but the feed mills were active, bakers and confectioners were fairly well employed. At CHATHAM the flour and feed plants closed down; the sugar refinery concluded its work on the beet crop and also closed down; the abattoirs ran steadily with a full crew; bakers and confectioners had a good season; cigar makers were quiet. Additional help was taken on in the bakery department of the cereal plant at WINDSOR; all bakeries were busy; brewery and distillery workers had steady employment. OWEN SOUND reported normal conditions among mill workers; the cereal factory was specially busy; creameries and tobacco factories were quiet. At WINNIPEG confectioners were very dull, working only about half staffs after the Christmas rush, a number being on short time; bakers also were quiet; brewery and soft drink workers were steadily employed; abattoirs and meat-packing houses were fairly quiet with some improvement evident as the month closed; vegetable canneries were fairly active without change in number of staffs. At BRANDON flour mills and bakeries were busy, but other trades in the food group were dull. The flour mills at LETHBRIDGE worked on short time, lack of orders being the cause; brewery workers were on full time.

CALGARY reported general slackness among workers in the food industries. The biscuit factory at EDMONTON was fairly active. At FERNIE the bakers and confectioners were less active than in the preceding month, dairies were busy and breweries were active though usually quiet at this season. VANCOUVER reported fair activity in the flour feed and cereal product mills and among bakers and confectioners; abattoirs and meat packing houses were rather quiet; fruit and vegetable canners were idle; creameries and breweries had a busy month. At NEW WESTMINSTER abattoirs and packing houses were normally active, and brewery workers were well employed. At VICTORIA the cereal and feed mills, bakeries creameries and breweries were reported active, but fruit and vegetable canneries and cigar factories were quiet.

The rope and twine works at HALIFAX operated only four days a week. The woollen mill at AMHERST remained shut down for repairs. At TRURO the woollen mills worked 6 hours a day owing to lack of orders. Short hours were worked also at ST. JOHN, wages being reduced. At MONCTON the woollen mills operated steadily; the underwear factory ran with reduced staff. The cotton mill at FREDERICTON ran only four days a week. At MONTREAL the woollen and knitting factories were fairly active, but tent and sail workers were quiet. QUEBEC reported the cotton mills working with full staffs, but on short time, owing to shortage of water power. At SHERBROOKE fairly active conditions were reported in the cotton, woollen, hosiery, underwear and knitted goods factories and in the bleaching, dyeing, finishing and printing textile plants. The woollen and cotton, knitting and underwear factories at ST. HYACINTHE worked with reduced staffs in some departments; the cotton factory, which was lately shut down, still remained closed. The cotton factory at THREE RIVERS worked with only half its regular em-

ployees engaged. The textile industries at TORONTO were somewhat unsettled owing, it was said, to price readjustments; the woollen mills were slack, orders coming in slowly; the knitted goods and hosiery trades showed improvement, though conditions varied in the several plants; hosiery factories were fairly active; tent, awning and sail factories were quiet and carpet weavers were on short time. Short time was also worked in the knitting, hosiery and cotton mills at HAMILTON. The tent and awning factories at BROCKVILLE were fairly active. Carpet weavers at PETERBOROUGH were very quiet; the woollen mills employed only sufficient workers to keep the plant running. Similar conditions were noted in the woollen mills at BRANTFORD; hosiery, underwear and silk workers were fairly well employed; the cordage factory was very busy, running to capacity. Fairly good employment was reported at KITCHENER in the knitting and twine factories, but the felt factory was quiet. The cotton and woollen spinning mills at GUELPH ran 4 days a week; hosiery and knitted goods mills were fairly active, but linen mills were quiet; carpet and rug weavers were employed only 4 days a week. At STRATFORD the hosiery and knitting mills closed during the month, but the woollen mills retained their usual staffs. The textile and knitting factories at WOODSTOCK continued running, with female labour in demand in some lines. At LONDON the woollen underwear industry was slack; the hosiery factories after closing for a time resumed running on short hours. At ST. THOMAS, the knitting factory, which employs many women, was fairly busy; shoe factories were fairly active. The woollen mills at CHATHAM closed down during the month; other textile operatives and pad workers were steadily employed. At OWEN SOUND the textile plants which were closed for a time resumed operations during the month. The woollen factory at ORILLIA worked to capacity with full staff. Jute and bag factories at WINNIPEG ran with staffs somewhat reduced; the knitting factory

**Textiles,
cordage and
carpets**

had a quiet month, some workers being laid off; the tent and awning trade was very dull. At VANCOUVER slack conditions were reported in the knitted goods, tent, awning and sail factories. The cordage factory at NEW WESTMINSTER employed about 20 men.

SYDNEY reported continued activity in the steam laundries. Ready made

Clothing, clothing workers at HALIFAX experienced
boots, shoes seasonal slackness; steam
and laundering laundries were less than normally active, but

staffs were not reduced. Boot and shoe workers at AMHERST were on part time, some being laid off. At TRURO owing to lack of orders, the hat, cap and shirt factories worked a 6-hour instead of a 9½ hour shift. CHARLOTTETOWN reported dull conditions among garment makers and tailors; boot and shoe workers were normally active; steam laundries were busy, but dyeing plants were quiet. Laundries at ST. JOHN continued busy in connection with ocean liners. Steam laundries at MONCTON and FREDERICTON were very busy and clothing workers were well employed; at the latter point the shoe and larrigan factory gave little employment. At MONTREAL the ready-made clothing factories were increasingly active; hat, cap and laundry workers had a fair month; the boot and shoe industry was more active, one large factory reopening at the middle of the month with about 400 men and women employed. Ready-made clothing factories at QUEBEC were quiet, several closing down or working short time and only one working steadily; similar slackness was noted in the hat and cap factory; steam laundries were quiet; boot and shoe factories worked full time only two or three days a week, though normally this was their busiest season. At QUEBEC the ready-made clothing factories, steam laundries and dyeing plants were fairly active. Ready-made clothing plants at ST. HYACINTHE worked with reduced staffs, but with prospects of improvement; boot and shoe makers worked only 4 days, or less

in some departments. Steam laundries and cleaning plants at THREE RIVERS were fairly active; boot and shoe factories were closed for the first part of the month, resuming work later with reduced staffs. The shirt, collar and cuff factory at ST. JOHN'S and IBERVILLE reduced the number of its employees during the month; fur workers had a quiet month. The clothing factories at OTTAWA and HULL were slack; laundries were also quiet, one plant working only 35 hours a week; the boot and shoe trade had a dull month. Garment workers at TORONTO were better employed than in the preceding month, working forces being increased in view of the approach of the spring season, with female workers in demand; men's clothing factories continued quiet, many being shut down indefinitely; the glove industry was slack, one firm closing for 3 weeks; laundries and cleaning plants were fairly active; the boot and shoe industry continued quiet. At HAMILTON short time was worked in the ready-made clothing plants; whitewear workers were fairly active. The clothing industries at NIAGARA FALLS were quiet; laundries were busy. Rubber footwear workers in ST. CATHARINES were well employed. At BROCKVILLE the hat factory ran with reduced staff; glove and fur workers were quiet. The textile factory at KINGSTON was again on full time after running a 4-day week during the holidays; 215 workers were employed at this plant. BELLEVILLE reported fair activity in the shirt factory. Boot and shoe workers at PETERBOROUGH were quiet. The dress factory at BRANTFORD operated with about half its regular staff, the overall and shirt factory after having been closed for a month, resumed work with reduced staff; at the shoe factory also the number of workers was reduced. Dull conditions were noted at KITCHENER in the robe and clothing, shirt, collar, button and glove factories; the women's house dress factory resumed operations after a shut-down lasting a month; laundries were fairly active; some boot and shoe factories were fairly

active, but others were very slack; felt shoe, slipper and canvas factories were fairly active; the rubber shoe plants were both very slack. STRATFORD reported considerable unemployment in the clothing factories, but laundries continued busy. Hat makers and women's whitewear workers at GUELPH had a quiet month. Ready-to-wear clothing workers at LONDON were very quiet, many being laid off, and piece rates being reduced; the cap trade was slack, and the fur workers had less employment; dyeing and cleaning plants were not very busy; the shoe factories ran on short time with reduced help. Some additional machine hands were taken on at WINDSOR in the shirt factory; both button factories worked only half-time; laundries worked full time, but dry cleaning plants were nearly all closed for the month. At WINNIPEG steam laundries and cleaning plants continued fairly active with staffs unchanged; ready-to-wear plants were quiet, working half staffs, with hours reduced; shirt factories were very dull; glove factories employed less than half their usual employees. Laundries at CALGARY were normally active. At VANCOUVER slack conditions were noted in the ready-made clothing, and women's whitewear factories, laundries and cleaning plants; boots and shoe workers were fairly busy. VICTORIA reported the shirt and overall factories moderately active; laundries and dyeing plants worked steadily.

The felt and tarred paper industry at HALIFAX was normally active. The pulp and paper industry in the Maritime Provinces showed a marked depression of activity during January. The mills at ST. JOHN continued running steadily, the staff being only slightly reduced, but extensive reductions were reported at LIVERPOOL and MURRAY, in Nova Scotia, and at BATHURST and CHATHAM in New Brunswick. In the Province of Quebec an increase in the number of employees was reported at the pulp mills at CHANDLER and fairly steady

conditions were maintained at WINDSOR MILLS, DONNAcona, LA TUQUE and BAGOTVILLE, but considerable reductions were made in the staffs at THREE RIVERS, HULL, SHAWINIGAN FALLS, CAP MAGDELAINE, CHICOUTIMI, EAST ANGUS and KENOGAMI. In the pulp and paper mills of Ontario increases over the previous month were shown in the numbers employed at OTTAWA, IROQUOIS FALLS, STURGEON FALLS, THOROLD, HAWKESBURY, and SMOOTH ROCK FALLS; staffs at TORONTO and ST. CATHARINES were maintained without much change; while some declines were noted at CORNWALL, SAULT STE. MARIE and ESPANOLA. At the provincial pulp and paper mills at PORT ARTHUR the whole staff was laid off temporarily pending alterations in plant. The roofing plant at BRANTFORD was slack, but the staff was retained for repair work. VANCOUVER reported continued activity in the pulp and paper mills at OCEAN FALLS and POWELL RIVER. At VICTORIA the rubber roofing, felt and tarred paper plants were active, chiefly on foreign orders.

The printing and publishing trades at HALIFAX and TRURO had a quiet month,

**Printing,
publishing
and paper
goods**

but active conditions were reported from AMHERST and CHARLOTTETOWN. The job printing shops and binding plants at ST. JOHN were somewhat slack; the paper box industry showed some revival during the month. MONCTON and FREDERICTON reported steady activity throughout the group. MONTREAL reported fair activity in the printing, book-binding and lithographing trades. At QUEBEC the printing trade was busy on advertising work, while paper box workers were slack. Normal activity was reported in the printing and allied trades at SHERBROOKE, ST. HYACINTHE, and THREE RIVERS. At OTTAWA and HULL printers and publishers had a slack month with little activity in any department. Printers, bookbinders and allied trades at TORONTO were fairly active, but the paper bag and box industry was quiet.

**Pulp, paper
and fibre**

Fair activity was noted at HAMILTON, NIAGARA FALLS, ST. CATHARINES, BROCKVILLE, KINGSTON and BELLEVILLE. At PETERBOROUGH newspaper and job printers were busy. KITCHENER reported slackness in the job printing offices, but fair activity was noted in other departments, including the box factory. Employment was good in the printing and allied trades at GUELPH and STRATFORD. At LONDON the newspapers laid off a number of their employees at the close of the holiday season and did not take them back during January; job plants were slack early in the month, but improved later; the paper box factory shut down for a time, but afterwards restarted with reduced staff. At WINDSOR a morning paper ceased publication in the first week of the month, but all employees were retained for work on the evening edition; job printers and box makers were very quiet. Printing and allied trades were active at OWEN SOUND and ORILLIA. At WINNIPEG all branches of the printing trade experienced a very quiet month, a number of printers being without employment; paper box factories continued with reduced staffs throughout the month; bookbinders were busy with staffs practically unchanged. Printers were fairly active at BRANDON, CALGARY and EDMONTON. At VANCOUVER newspaper printers were fairly busy; job offices were busy except during a two-weeks' industrial dispute; binderies had an active month. At NEW WESTMINSTER printers were busy and at VICTORIA also conditions were good in all branches of printing, but paper box factories were quiet. PRINCE RUPERT reported some slackness among newspaper and job printers.

The sash and door factories and planing mills at SYDNEY continued to run steadily. At HA-

Woodworking and furniture

LIFAX the planing mills, wooden box and cooper-age factories were all quiet. Woodworking factories at AMHERST were still active, but with little fresh demand for their products. The mattress factory at TRURO ran full

time. The sash, door and planing mills at CHARLOTTETOWN had a dull month, but broom makers and coopers were fairly busy. The planing mills and broom and brush factories at ST. JOHN continued active. At MONCTON about 40 workers were still employed at the woodworking plant, these being on reduced hours and wages; the cooperage plant also worked with reduced staffs. The sash, door and planing mills at FREDERICTON continued running on full time. At MONTREAL wooden box, furniture and piano workers had a quiet month. Dullness was noted at QUEBEC in the sash, door and planing mills and in the furniture and broom factories. Similar slackness was reported at SHERBROOKE in the mills and chair factories. At ST. HYACINTHE the sash and door factories continued active without reduction of hours; organ factory workers were busy, with good prospects of future employment. The planing mills at THREE RIVERS were active but not up to the level of the previous year. OTTAWA and HULL reported some improvement in the furniture industry; the piano and washing machine plants were quiet. At TORONTO the furniture, piano and phonograph trades were quiet. HAMILTON reported a considerable proportion of woodworkers out of employment, cabinet and box makers being specially slack. The woodworking trades at NIAGARA FALLS and ST. CATHARINES had a busy month. At BROCKVILLE the planing mills were quiet and the office furniture factory operated with a reduced staff. The piano factory at KINGSTON resumed operations during the month with about 20 employees working 3 days a week; other woodworkers were quiet, some running short time. The sash, door and planing mills at BELLEVILLE were fairly active considering the season, preparing for the spring demand for building purposes. PETERBOROUGH reported quiet conditions in the planing mills and wooden box factories. At BRANTFORD employment was good in the planing mills, but the piano case factory was quiet. KITCHENER reported fair activity in the

mills, cooperage and wooden box factories; some furniture factories were on short time, others shut down for part of the month, while two factories for interior hardwood work ran full time; broom, wooden ware and toy factories were dull; the piano and organ factory ran 4 days a week. At GUELPH the planing mills and sewing machine factory were quiet; piano makers worked 3 days a week. At STRATFORD the planing mills, sash, door and wooden box factories were rather quiet; furniture and chair factories were active. WOODSTOCK reported the furniture factories closed down temporarily; organ and piano plants were also very quiet, but one organ factory retained its staff and ran eight hours a day. At LONDON the planing mills had a busy month; the wooden box and barrel factories were slack, employees in the latter plants being laid off; piano workers were on short time. The sash, door and planing mills at WINDSOR were very busy on preparations for the coming building season; the piano factory ran steadily though with reduced staff. At OWEN SOUND woodworkers had a quiet month, furniture and chair factories practically shutting down, but improved conditions were looked for shortly. ORILLIA reported slackness in the planing mills, but with signs of increased activity; the furniture factory ran steadily with full staff. The sash and door factories at SAULT STE. MARIE showed some signs of increased activity. At WINNIPEG the planing mills and box factories continued quiet with their employees working on short time; sash and door factories were very quiet, though the usual staffs were maintained. The sash, door and planing mills at BRANDON were busy. At CALGARY the mills were very quiet, the largest mill closing down entirely for one week. Similar slackness was reported from FERNIE. At VANCOUVER the planing mills, sash, door and furniture factories had a quiet month. NEW WESTMINSTER reported dullness in the furniture industry. At VICTORIA the planing mills, box, sash and door factories were very quiet.

At HALIFAX the trunk, leather bag, and harness industries were very quiet, but staffs were retained. Trunk and bag workers at AMHERST were steadily employed. The tannery at ST. JOHN continued busy. At MONTREAL fair conditions were reported in the tanneries, trunk, bag, harness and rubber factories. Tanneries and trunk, bag and harness shops at QUEBEC were very quiet. The tannery at ST. HYACINTHE worked with reduced hours in some departments. Workers in leather goods at OTTAWA had a slack month. At TORONTO the trunk, harness and rubber industries continued quiet with a large proportion of former employees out of work. Trunk, leather goods and harness workers at HAMILTON and BROCKVILLE were quiet. The tannery at KINGSTON remained closed during the month. Leather workers at PETERBOROUGH had a quiet month. Tannery and harness workers at STRATFORD were slack. LONDON reported dull conditions among tannery and leather goods workers. The tanneries at OWEN SOUND were very quiet. The tannery at ORILLIA still continued running at full capacity. The tannery at BRANDON was fairly active, but other leather workers were quiet. CALGARY reported slackness in the trunk, bag, harness and horse goods plants.

At HALIFAX the window and plate glass industry was below normal activity, the impetus resulting from the explosion being about exhausted and pre-war conditions resumed.

**Clay, glass,
stone, cement,
etc.**

Marble and granite workers at AMHERST were steadily employed. ST. JOHN reported cut stone and granite work very quiet. The glass factories at MONTREAL operated steadily. At QUEBEC and SHERBROOKE the cut stone and brick industries were slack. At TORONTO the brickyards were being made ready to work at full capacity for the coming building season, one large plant being already in operation; the glass factories were not working. HA-

MILTON reported slackness throughout the group: the brickyards were closed for the season; sewer-pipe workers were fairly active, but many stone workers were unemployed. The glass and moulding factory at KINGSTON, which formerly employed about 80 workers, was still closed, but another moulding plant opened with a staff of eight. The cement plant near BELLEVILLE was very busy, running day and night. The brick and tile yards at STRATFORD had a quiet month. Stone cutters at LONDON continued in employment. Tile, sewer-pipe, cement and plaster workers at WINDSOR were busy in connection with new schools in course of construction.

SYDNEY reported some decline in activity in the chemical works. The oil refinery at HALIFAX took on some additional help for new process work, two new stills being under construction; the paint, oil and varnish trades were rather quiet, no new help being engaged. The paint and varnish industry at MONTREAL was rather quiet; chemical, drug and medicine plants were fairly active. At QUEBEC the cartdrige factory reopened, employing about 300 workers. SHERBROOKE reported dullness in the lubricating oil, grease and gunpowder plants. The paint mills near THREE RIVERS remained closed for most of the month. At TORONTO paint and varnish workers had fair employment. At HAMILTON the various chemical industries were slack. The electro-chemical plants at NIAGARA FALLS were busy, but the abrasive plant was shut down. Paint and varnish workers at BRANTFORD continued fully active. At KITCHENER the oil, grease and glue works were fairly busy. Several employees were laid off at the paint works at WINDSOR; the salt refinery continued running steadily with full staff; pharmaceutical plants ran short hours in order to obviate unemployment. The paint industry at OWEN SOUND was quiet. The chemical plant at TRAIL continued

normally active producing sulphuric and hydrofluorsilic acid. VANCOUVER reported the local oil refinery fairly busy; the paint and varnish industry was quiet. VICTORIA reported the paint and soap factories fairly active and the chemical and explosive plants in Vancouver Island as being moderately busy.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway in December were \$20,604,168, as compared with \$17,025,583 in December, 1919. The **Railway shipping and 'longshore work** gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways in January were \$8,781,839, as compared with \$7,267,562 in the corresponding period of last year. During January the number of persons employed by the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and Canadian National Railways in railway operation including general offices, trainmen and engine crews, station employees, sleeping, dining and parlor-car employees, showed a reduction of about 2,000 persons; the total employees engaged in this capacity at the end of the month being 67,000 as compared with 69,000 at the end of December. This decrease was nearly all accounted for by the reductions in the staffs of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Somewhat less activity was reported at SYDNEY in steam railways, in navigation and in transfers, but the street railways continued busy. HALIFAX reported railway traffic very light and 'longshore work very quiet. At TRURO trainmen worked five instead of six days a week, no overtime being allowed. CHARLOTTETOWN reported the dulllest month for years, in both freight and passenger traffic. Railwaymen at ST. JOHN had a quiet month, some men being laid off in the freight department of the Canadian National and a number of checkers reduced to the rank of freight handlers; navigation, including 'longshore work, was fairly active, many steamers being in port, but with light outward cargoes; transfers and garages were active. At MONCTON railway

operating crews were reduced owing to the decrease in freight movement. MONTREAL reported a decline in the volume of employment on railways. QUEBEC reported steam railways fairly busy, freight and passenger traffic being still heavy, and the heavy snowstorms tending to increase employment; street railways continued steadily active. Fair conditions were noted at SHERBROOKE in the railway passenger department, but freight was light; street railway and transfer men were fairly well employed. Transport workers at THREE RIVERS were rather quiet, though more active than a year ago. At TORONTO steam railways had a large amount of both freight and passenger traffic, without the customary snow blockade to cause congestion; garages were rather quiet. At HAMILTON the steam railways had no unemployment, but were rather quiet; 'longshoremen were idle during the month. NIAGARA FALLS reported heavy freight traffic on the railways, but the maintenance staff was reduced. At ST. CATHARINES railway workers were well employed in all departments. BROCKVILLE reported railway traffic quiet, but other transport workers were fairly active. The three railways operating round BELLEVILLE were busy in both passenger and freight departments. At BRANTFORD good conditions were reported during the month on steam and electric railways, passenger traffic being heavy. KITCHENER reported fair employment among railway men. Freight and passenger traffic at STRATFORD was said to be lighter than in the preceding month. At LONDON working forces were largely reduced in the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways, the reductions including conductors, brakemen, firemen, engineers, section men and other trades; garages also carried fewer employees. At ST. THOMAS locomotive engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, yardmen and other regular employees, had a fair month, but spare men had little employment. Increased employment for conductors and motormen at WINDSOR resulted from increased service on the completion of double tracking in one

section of the street railway. At WINNIPEG the street railway continued fairly active without any substantial change in the numbers employed. Employment was reported at BRANDON to be fairly good on both steam and electric railways; transfers and garages were busy. CALGARY reported the railways very quiet and the local freight sheds exceptionally slack; transfers, liveries and garages were also quiet. At VANCOUVER some slackness as compared with previous months was apparent in both steam and electric railways; navigation and 'longshore workers were fairly active, but transfers and garages were rather quiet. At VICTORIA passenger traffic, both by steamer and rail, was light, as usual as the season; 'longshoremen were moderately active; garages were fairly busy. At PRINCE RUPERT 'longshore and railwaymen had a quiet month.

SHERBROOKE reported quiet conditions among chrome iron and copper workers, but the asbestos and quarrying industries were fairly active. At THETFORD MINES a decline in activity was noted during

the month; two mines ceased producing, men being retained only for repair work. At PORT COLBORNE the nickel refinery resumed operations after being shut down for two weeks. At the nickel mining camps of SUDBURY a surplus of labour was reported for the first time in five years. At COBALT nine cars were shipped during the month, containing approximately 665,028 pounds of ore; this compares with 16 cars containing approximately 1,266,934 pounds of ore in the previous month; no bullion shipments were made during the month; operations at the mines were stabilized to meet Hydro-electric requirements. The force of men engaged in the mine at HERB LAKE, Man., was increased, three shifts a day being worked. A general slackening in activity was reported in the mining district round FERNIE. At NELSON the industry was similarly depressed by the low prices ob-

tained for metals, which in some cases was lower than pre-war rates. The mines at ROSSLAND continued fairly active, with the exception of the Josie mine which shut down in December. The smelter at TRAIL had one copper and two lead furnaces in operation; the electrolytic zinc and lead refineries continued steadily, but the copper refinery produced only about one-third its normal amount; alterations under way in the concentrator were expected to increase tonnage. PRINCE RUPERT reported a reduction of activity in the mining camps at ANYOX, STEWART and ALICE ARM.

The Dominion Collieries at SYDNEY produced 250,000 tons of coal in January compared with 285,000 tons in the previous month, the decline being attributed to trade depression; 54,500 tons of coke was produced, with 60 ovens operating. At SYDNEY MINES the production of the Nova Scotia collieries was 54,500 tons of coal, compared with 58,000 tons in the preceding month. The coal mines at MINTO continued running steadily. Quiet conditions were reported in the coal field of the Prairie Provinces. Some miners were laid off at ESTEVAN, the mines running on short time. At DRUMHELLER the mines were closed for a period owing to shortage of orders; some improvement was noted later in the month, but none of the mines worked steadily, some miners working only two shifts a week. LETHBRIDGE reported that all mines were working on short time, averaging 5 days a week, shortage of orders being assigned as the reason; this applies to the larger mines, No. 3 and No. 6 shafts, but the smaller mines were slightly better. CALGARY reported that the mild weather materially affected coal orders, with the result that most of the Alberta mines had a slack month. At FERNIE operations were seriously curtailed in the bituminous coalfield; only 15 days were worked in the mines at COAL CREEK, and about the same period at MICHEL; the reason given was the cancellation of orders; the slackness was greatest in

the third week, when only 2 days were worked. NANAIMO reported conditions in the Vancouver Island mines fair, with moderate demand for coal; the contract from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for coal for their steamers which was mentioned in last month's report, was cancelled owing to a drop in the price of fuel oil.

The value of the building permits in 56 cities during December amounted to \$4,654,479, as compared with \$5,289,321 in November. During January building was less active

at SYDNEY. At HALIFAX very little building was in progress; the electric power plant was nearing completion, giving considerable employment at French Village; Provincial highway work was temporarily suspended. At TRURO carpenters and painters were very slack. Only inside work was in progress at CHARLOTTETOWN. At St. JOHN building was very dull; dredging continued active at Courtenay Bay; some street work was begun to relieve unemployment. Building was very quiet at MONCTON, FREDERICTON, and BATHURST. At MONTREAL the building trades were fairly active, with good prospects. QUEBEC reported dullness in building construction, but work started on the Quebec-Chibogamon railway. The building trades were reported quiet at SHERBROOKE, THREE RIVERS and SOREL, but at St. HYACINTHE there was some repair work in progress on buildings damaged in a recent fire. At OTTAWA and HULL some excavating was done, but other building operations for the most part ceased. TORONTO reported the building trades very quiet, nearly all the contracts begun last year being completed and the new season's work not commenced, but an early resumption of activity was anticipated. At HAMILTON the building trades were quiet, but considerable city work was in progress on the sewers and roads. NIAGARA FALLS reported that over 4,000 men were employed in the works of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission; little municipal work was done. Canal

Building and construction

construction at ST. CATHARINES continued steadily. The building trades were quiet at BROCKVILLE, KINGSTON AND BELLEVILLE. At PETERBOROUGH some industrial and public buildings were under way. At BELLEVILLE the municipality made an early start on waterworks extensions to provide work for the unemployed. KITCHENER reported some industrial and public work in progress, but many carpenters and builders were unemployed; special city work was carried on for the benefit of the unemployed. At GUELPH also the municipality took on additional unskilled help, but the building trades were very quiet. Building operations were at a standstill at STRATFORD, WOODSTOCK and CHATHAM. Very little building was done at LONDON most of the trades being idle; the city provided considerable employment on sewer construction and other work. At WINDSOR the building trades were very quiet; over 630 men were put to work by the municipality, on two shifts of three days each. WINNIPEG reported very little building in progress, many skilled workers being without employment. At BRANDON a number of private and public buildings were in course of construction. Building construction was very quiet at CALGARY, but at EDMONTON the building trades were reported fairly active, though a number of carpenters were laid off. VANCOUVER reported practically no building construction, but some repair work was in progress during the month; a few men were employed on foundation work for the new pier, and on completing the Canadian National Railway terminal. At NEW WESTMINSTER and PRINCE RUPERT the building trades were quiet.

Railway construction employment, including maintenance of way, showed a further reduction during the month of January, the number of persons employed by the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and Canadian National Railways being 28,700 at the end of December. This contraction was almost entirely due to reductions in the Canadian National Railway staffs and occurred for the most part towards the end of the month.

CHARLOTTETOWN reported considerable lumbering in progress during the first period of January, but later the stormy weather hampered operations.

Lumbering

FREDERICTON and BATHURST reported much activity in the woods of New Brunswick, weather conditions being favourable for a heavy cut of logs. QUEBEC also reported conditions good for getting out lumber, but it was anticipated that while the production of pulp wood would be increased that of merchantable lumber would show a decline. SHERBROOKE reported activity in the district camps for railway ties, and telegraph and telephone poles; saw and shingle mills were fairly active. The sawmills and shingle mills at OTTAWA and HULL still remained closed; one company had about 2,200 men at work in the bush; it was anticipated, however, that the cut of logs in the Ottawa Valley would still be considerably below that of pre-war years. At PETERBOROUGH the lumber camps were busy with large staffs employed. The camps round OWEN SOUND were active, but operations were somewhat hampered by the light snowfall. SAULT STE. MARIE reported pulp wood cutting completed for the season, but the woodmen were mostly re-engaged for the saw-log camps; about 3,000 cords of pulpwood was brought in weekly by rail. Over a thousand men were placed by the Employment Offices at FORT WILLIAM and PORT ARTHUR in bush work during January, but the demand for men slackened towards the end of the month. A demand for bushmen was reported for the Hydro-Electric camp at CAMERON FALLS. WINNIPEG reported a demand for loggers for northern Manitoba. Some demand for bushmen was noted in the various employment centres in Saskatchewan and Alberta. LETHBRIDGE reported some revival of activity in the lumber camps towards the close of the month. At FERNIE the lumbering industry still continued slack, although the situation was relieved to some extent by the placing of large tie contracts. Lumbering in the NELSON district was fairly active, but was somewhat

hampered by heavy snow; the pole camps were also active. Only the tie camps were reported active at VERNON and KAMLOOPS. VANCOUVER reported that lumbering was practically at a standstill all through British Columbia; saw and shingle mills were very slack. At NEW WESTMINSTER another large

sawmill shut down during the month, throwing many men out of work; the remaining mills were running but much below capacity. PRINCE RUPERT reported only small crews working in the lumber camps. VICTORIA and NANAIMO reported dullness in all branches of the lumbering industry on Vancouver Island.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907

PROCEEDINGS FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1921, WITH TEXTS OF BOARDS' REPORTS

DURING the month of January the Department received reports from two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with disputes between (1) the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, the Vancouver Power Company, Limited, and the Vancouver Island Power Company, Limited, and certain employees of each of the said companies, being members of Local Unions Nos. 213 and 230, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and (2) the Canadian National Railways, all lines, and its employees, all classes. Three applications were received for the establishment of Boards, and a settlement was reached through mediation of the Department in a dispute for which application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation had previously been received.

Applications received

During the month of January applications for the establishment of Boards were received as follows:

(1) From the employees of the Canadian Express Company, lines in Canada, being wagonmen, porters, clerks and messengers, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. A Board was established composed as follows: Mr. U. E. Gillen, Toronto, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from

the other two members, Messrs. F. H. McGuigan and Jas. T. Gunn, Toronto, nominees of the company and employees respectively.

(2) From the employees of the Ontario Association of Electrical Contractors, being inside firemen and apprentices, members of the Canadian Electrical Trades Union, Toronto Branch. No Board was established in this case, as, in the Minister's view, the dispute was not one which fell within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

(3) From the employees of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Limited, Sydney Mines, N.S., being steel workers. This application was under consideration at the close of the month.

Other proceedings under the Act

During the month of January a settlement was reached in connection with the dispute between the Cornwall Electric Railway Company and certain of its employees, being members of Division No. 946, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, for which an application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation had been received during the month of December. Through the mediation of the Department of Labour negotiations between the disputants were renewed and a signed agreement covering matters in dispute was effected.

Report of Board in Dispute between the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, the Vancouver Power Company, Limited, and the Vancouver Island Power Company, Limited, and certain employees of each of the said companies

A REPORT was received from the Board established to deal with the dispute between the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, the Vancouver Power Company, Limited, and the Vancouver Island Power Company, Limited, and certain employees of each of the said companies, being members of Local Unions Nos. 213 and 230, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The Board was composed as follows: Mr. M. H. McGeough, Vancouver, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members, Messrs. A. G. McCandless and Edmund H. Morrison, Toronto, nominees of the companies and employees respectively. The report of the Board was unanimous and while no recommendations were made as to changes in wages, a schedule of proposed changes in working conditions was submitted.

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of differences between the British Columbia Railway Company, Limited, the Vancouver Power Company, Limited, the Vancouver Island Power Company, Limited, employers, and Local Unions Nos. 213 and 230 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, employees.

To the Honourable
G. D. Robertson,
Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation constituted in this matter and consisting of Mr. M. H. McGeough, Chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour, Mr. E. H. Morrison, Representative of the Employees, and Mr. A.

G. McCandless, Representative of the Companies, begs to report as follows:

The Employees were represented before the Board by Mr. W. E. Fletcher of Victoria, B.C., and Mr. Saville, Mr. Murrin, Mr. Newall, Vancouver, and Mr. Tripp of Victoria represented the Companies.

The principal points in dispute being an adjustment of wages and working conditions. The Company produced copious notes and data covering all points covered by the schedule, showing the working conditions of various similar companies in Canada and Western States; the employees also producing schedules of Brotherhood Unions to prove their contentions that the schedule was not too rigid, and that the conditions were enjoyed by other members of their craft particularly in the United States. Various witnesses were also called to give evidence as to local working conditions.

Wages. The employees asked for an increase of approximately \$1.00 per day. The Company asked for a reduction of \$10.00 per month, applicable to operators only, and a modification of a number of clauses in the working conditions, which the Company claimed made the operating of their utilities very costly, while at the same time the working conditions were uncalled for as far as the remuneration and local conditions of the men were concerned. The Company also claimed that the present scale of wages was higher than that paid by any other company in Canada for similar work, while the cost of living in Vancouver was less than in either Winnipeg or Toronto, and submitted numerous exhibits to prove its contention.

In rebuttal the employees submitted a number of exhibits, basing their claim

for an increase in wages on the decrease in value of the purchasing power of money as compared with conditions which existed in former years, claiming the increase in pay did not keep up with the increased cost of living.

When the question of increased wages was first discussed by the men, the cost of living had just about reached the peak and there may have been justification for an increase at this time. At present owing to the unsettled conditions and much unemployment, with slight signs of the cost of living decreasing during the past six weeks or two months, we do not recommend an increase in wages at the present time.

It might appear that the operators are receiving good wages and more money than is paid in most of the other companies' power houses for similar work, but we do not think this is an opportune time to make any reduction in wages, and we therefore recommend that the present wage be maintained, with the exception of the auto drivers, who are to receive one hour's extra pay when acting as groundmen, instead of two hours which has been formerly paid in Vancouver.

Working Conditions.—The greater part of the Board's time was taken up in discussing the working conditions. The Company took strong objection to the majority of the clauses on the ground that they did not exist in other agreements of similar companies, and owing to their rigidity the Company was put to unnecessary expense in conducting its business; this particularly applied to the sub-contracting of work and the building of farmers' lines in rural and thinly populated districts.

After considerable discussion and close investigation into each and every clause and its result, the Board recommends the modification of a number of clauses in the agreement. It has endeavoured to do this, and at the same time has endeavoured to protect the employees from any hardship which may possibly occur from such modification.

The agreement recommended by the

Board between the above mentioned parties is attached hereto.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) M. H. McGEOUGH,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) A. G. McCANDLESS,
Companies' Representative.

(Sgd.) E. H. MORRISON,
Employees' Representative

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE BRITISH COLUMBIA
ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED,
VANCOUVER POWER COMPANY, LIMITED,
THE VANCOUVER ISLAND POWER COMPANY,
LIMITED, AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

THIS AGREEMENT made and entered into this day of A.D. 1921, by and between the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, Vancouver Power Company, Limited, and the Vancouver Island Power Company, Limited, doing business in the Province of British Columbia, or wherever the companies may now or hereafter operate their lines, hereinafter designated and known as the "Employer", the party of the first part; and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, their successors or assigns, the party of the second part:

WITNESSETH: First, that for and in consideration of harmonious relations and settled conditions of employment with financial and personal relations mutually beneficial and the covenants and agreements herein mentioned, the parties hereto do hereby enter into, ordain, establish, and agree to the following wage schedule and conditions of employment, commencing A.D. 1921, which shall continue in full force and effect thereafter or until thirty days' notice in writing be given by either of the parties hereto to the other, whereupon the same may be amended, cancelled, or substituted as may be mutually agreed upon by the parties hereto.

The employer agrees to employ none but members in good standing of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, to perform the various classes of work mentioned in Article 35, and further agrees that any such class of work performed for, or at the instance of the company, by contractors, sub-contractors, or third parties, shall be performed only by members in good standing of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, except that in the case of rural or thinly populated districts outside of cities prospective customers for light and power will be permitted to set poles only to meet the companies' lines to secure light and power for themselves; the total number of poles in no case to exceed twenty poles, provided, however, that such poles be set on the customers' own property and not on the highway. All cross-arm work, stringing wire and making connections to be done by journeymen of the companies' line

department. All erection of such poles to be under the supervision of a journeyman of the companies' line department.

The employer agrees to furnish the representative of the organization a pass through all the employer's shops and stations, also an "all lines" transportation pass, during the life of this agreement.

When necessary to interview the management in connection with any matter affecting this agreement, the representative of the union, or the representative and a committee (if committee be appointed) shall be given an early hearing.

WORKING RULES

GENERAL

These rules shall apply to all employees listed in Article 35, and shall be posted for the information and government of such employees.

CONCESSIONS

Article 1: (a) Any employee covered by this Agreement will be entitled on becoming a consumer, to gas concessions as heretofore, and to purchase electric light from the company for the use of himself and his family only at 4 cents per kilowatt hour as measured by meter, and subject to such regulations for the use of same as the company may issue from time to time; the company to install meters free and charge no rent for same.

(b) Free transportation shall be granted to all employees at all times over all lines within the city in which they are employed, or over the interurban district in which they are employed. Under special circumstances the company may grant, upon request, a pass to an employee covering transportation between the nearest interurban station to his home and the place where he is employed, should he be living in a district where city car accommodation will not adequately cover his needs.

(c) Each employee shall be granted one round trip pass per week for himself, wife and members of his family wholly dependent on him, over Districts 1, 2 and 4, good on any day of such week, and four round trip passes per year over District 3 or Saanich line, good on any day except Saturday, Sunday or public holidays.

(d) Any employee residing on the interurban lines shall be entitled to purchase settlers' tickets not exceeding thirty per month, at half rate for his wife and the members of his family wholly dependent on him, unless this provision is contrary to law, provided that the minimum rate for such tickets shall be six cents.

(e) Any employee making wrongful use of any of the concessions granted by this clause, or transferring them to persons not authorized to receive them, shall be dismissed from the service.

(f) Employees covered by this agreement shall be entitled to the same transportation concessions as they received immediately prior to the date of this Agreement, where such concessions exceeded the concessions provided for in the foregoing subsection.

LAY-OFFS.

Article 2. In cases of lay-off of men through slackness of work, etc., seniority and efficiency shall be taken into account. Men who for one reason or another are laid off for a period not exceeding six months must be given credit for all past services when question of seniority is a factor.

Men having previous service shall be given the preference in engaging men, provided services were satisfactory at time of lay-off. Written instructions to this effect to be given to all officials by the management.

LINEMEN AND WIREMEN.

Article 3. (a) Any employee giving orders and having charge of more than three men shall be a foreman. All foremen shall have at least three years' experience in one or more branches of the trade.

(b) In no case shall a foreman be permitted to handle tools or do that class of work required of a journeyman or helper while employed in the capacity of foreman.

(c) *Sub-foreman:* Any employee giving orders and having charge of three men or less shall be sub-foreman.

(d) Sub-foremen shall not be required to handle tools or do that class of work required of a journeyman or helper when crew is working on high voltage wires or where work is hazardous.

(e) Expenses of board and lodging will be allowed all foremen when sent away from home town.

Article 4. Journeyman: An employee having three or more years' experience in one or all branches of the trade as listed in Article 35.

Article 5. Apprentice: (a) An employee not having three years' experience in one or more branches of the trade. All apprentices must serve three years' actual work in the business before they can be rated as journeymen, except where journeymen cannot be obtained, and the ratio of apprentices shall not exceed one to seven journeymen in each department. Apprentices shall not be required to do journeymen's work, except during the last six months of their apprenticeship and shall be under direct supervision of journeymen.

(b) Groundmen to be given preference when taking on apprentices, merit and ability being equal, and to have an allowance for the time they have worked as groundmen on their apprenticeship; the allowance to be calculated on the basis of one-third of the time worked as groundman, but in no case shall the time allowance exceed one year.

Article 6. Eight hours shall constitute a day's work. Regular working hours 8 a.m. to 12 noon, and 1 p.m. to 5 p.m., except as provided by Article 24.

Article 7. Employees to go to and from the storeroom and from camp to camp in the employer's time. Men detailed on jobs outside the city limits shall be entitled to meals or in lieu thereof 75 cents per meal.

Article 8. (a) Overtime shall be computed on the basis of eight hours per day and at the standard rate the employee is entitled to in Article 35.

(b) Overtime computed at double time of standard rate will be paid for all time worked at other than the employee's regular assigned hours, and when following the regularly assigned hours shall continue until employee is relieved from duty. Relief shall be for at least a period of eight hours.

(c) An employee called for work before 5 a.m. shall be entitled to overtime until relieved from work. After 5 a.m. and before 8 a.m. he shall be entitled to overtime until 8 a.m. After 8 a.m. straight time only will be allowed. Employees called on duty shall receive not less than four hours' pay at standard rate, except when employee is called between 7 and 8 a.m., when overtime rate only shall be allowed.

(d) When called for trouble, such calls shall be bona-fide emergency calls.

(e) All time worked on holidays by other than shift men shall be considered as overtime. Holidays shall be as follows:—Sundays, Saturday afternoons, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and such other holidays as are generally observed in the Province in which the companies operate, when such holidays are enforced by the companies. Employees entitled to vote will be allowed time off to vote on election day, with pay.

Article 9. (a) All employees affected by this schedule detailed for work away from home town upon a temporary job will be allowed expenses of board and lodging as hereinafter stated:—

(b) For the first twenty-one calendar days, full expenses of board and lodging will be allowed, and for the following nine calendar days \$1.00 per day shall be added to the standard rate of pay as per schedule. Any job exceeding thirty days shall be considered a permanent job for which no board and lodging will be allowed. Employees shall be notified before being sent away from home town whether the work will be classified as temporary or permanent job. If classified as a temporary job and work exceeds thirty calendar days, board and lodging will be allowed until return to home town. If classified as a permanent job and a return to home town (except in case of dismissal or resignation) is made in less than thirty days, board and lodging will be allowed.

Article 10. Employees affected by this schedule resigning or dismissed from work while away from home town, after fourteen days' employment, will receive transportation to home town, where payment will be made.

Article 11. The employer agrees to pay all employees covered by this schedule by cheque four times per month. Pay day to be as follows:—on the 8th for time worked from 23rd up to and including the last day of previous month; on the 15th for time worked from 1st of month up to and including the 8th; on the 23rd for time worked from 8th up to and including the 15th; on the 1st for time worked from 15th up to and including the 23rd., provided that in incorpo-

ated cities the payment shall be made in cash at or before the hour of twelve noon on Saturdays, or before 5 p.m. on other week-days.

Article 12. (a) All cable splicers' helpers shall be journeymen electrical workers.

(b) Expenses of board and lodging will be allowed all lead cable splicers and helpers when sent away from home town.

Article 13. (a) All joining, splicing, testing, bonding and connecting of lead covered cables considered as under the jurisdiction of and belonging to cable splicers, and all this class of work to be done by journeymen cable splicers.

(b) All bonding, racking, repairing and maintenance of cables and electrical equipment used in connection with cables and underground man-holes, pits, tunnels or subways shall be done by journeymen cable splicers.

Article 14. Cable splicers at no time shall be allowed to work on live cables or where work is hazardous unless attended by a helper. Cable splicers shall not work on live cable carrying in excess of 650 volts and shall not work on cables where the difference in potential is more than 300 volts between conductor and ground, it being understood that work on cables set forth in above section shall mean to cut off, splice, wipe joints, repair broken armor by means of hot metal, and bending.

Article 15. All wires carrying a voltage of 650 or over shall be classed as high voltage wires.

Article 16. Where work is being done on high voltage wires, two journeymen must be assigned to the job, and are not allowed to work on two different wires at the same time.

Article 17. In case of trouble on live high voltage wires or where work is hazardous, two or more journeymen must be sent out to repair trouble. One man may be sent out to watch until another man can be obtained.

Article 18. No journeyman shall be allowed to work on a high potential wire carrying a voltage in excess of 2,600 volts.

Article 19 (a) On all lines built or reconstructed after July 1st 1916, all wires of any circuit carrying more than 5,000 volts will be kept not less than four feet away from any other circuit.

(b) On existing lines where adjacent wires of two separate circuits carrying over 5,000 volts are closer than four feet, employees shall not work on one of the two circuits while the other is alive.

Article 20. All installations, repairs and maintenance work on street electroliers shall be under the jurisdiction of and done by journeymen electrical workers.

Article 21. Working on poles, bridges, towers and fixtures at an elevation of 85 feet or over, time to be computed at two times the standard rate as per schedule.

Article 22. Linemen to have jurisdiction over assembling and erecting towers, framing and setting poles.

Article 23. In all gangs erecting poles, towers and fixtures or pulling in cables, at least three journeymen shall be assigned to job, except in isolated districts in case of three poles or less where only two journeymen are available a

third man in the gang may be substituted at journeyman's rate.

Article 24. (a) Troublemens, helpers and drivers on trolley and electric light work, working shift work, will be paid at straight time for any eight consecutive hours out of the twenty-four hours for trouble only. Regular men to work shifts in turn of not longer than two weeks' duration and must take one day off in seven.

(b) Troublemens, helpers and drivers assigned to shift work on regular day off to receive two times standard rate.

(c) Emergency crews to work on trouble only.

(d) There shall be three troublemen in Vancouver, one to relieve the other two and to do any inside as well as outside trouble work when not relieving. All to be combination-men.

(e) In case of sickness, accident, emergency or unusual load conditions, a lineman may be employed as troubleman, provided he has not less than twelve hours' rest before being called.

(f) The company may employ one combination man on the Fraser Valley and one in North Vancouver.

(g) No man to be assigned to shift work for a period of less than thirty days, except as provided by the subsection (e).

Article 25. All blasting shall be done by experienced powder-men.

Article 26. In new buildings employees shall receive the minimum wage of the organization of the I. B. E. W., in whose jurisdiction the work is being done, getting the higher price for that class of work. On all buildings where inside wiring is being done, where the work requires more than four man-hours' time, journeymen shall receive the minimum wage of the organization of the I. B. E. W. in whose jurisdiction the work is being done, getting the higher price for that class of work.

Article 27. Men driving automobiles shall be paid as per wage schedule, except where driving is done by employees in addition to other duties, in which case they shall be paid one hour's extra pay per day or part thereof at standard rate. This shall not apply to troublemen and patrolmen. Employees shall in no case furnish means of transportation.

Article 28. (a) Station wiremen shall have jurisdiction over maintenance of electrical apparatus in substations.

(b) In absence of foreman, a journeyman shall be left in charge, who shall rate as foreman while acting in that capacity.

Article 29. The employer must furnish protective shields for protection of men working on wires carrying voltage in excess of 650 and shall furnish each gang with first aid sets.

Article 30. Suitable covers to be provided for work cars during inclement weather.

STATION OPERATING STAFF.

GENERAL.

Article 31. (a) Journeyman Operator: An employee having not less than three years' experience in electrical work. His duties shall

consist of the operation of station during his shift.

Article 31. (b) Apprentice Operator: An employee having less than three years' experience of electrical work. His duties shall consist of operating stations as enumerated in Article 32 (c).

(c) Ratio of apprentices to journeymen shall not exceed one to seven over system, subject to Article 32 (c).

(d) Relief operators must be journeymen and must be paid not less than six days per week, except where the present relief operators are apprentices, in which case they may be continued. Relief operators to be allowed straight time for travelling.

(e) Monthly days off may not be taken whilst on night shift.

(f) In all branches (*i.e.* Load Dispatchers, Operators, Apprentices and Helpers) where three shifts are worked, shifts shall be worked by what is known as the revolving watch: 7k-15k, 15k-23k, 23k-7k. Two weeks to be maximum period of shift.

(g) In stations working two shifts only, men to take shifts in turn.

(h) Eight consecutive hours out of twenty-four to constitute a day's work.

(i) In case of sickness, a reasonable amount of time will be allowed with pay at the discretion of the chief operating engineer.

(j) In the event of working overtime double the amount of time worked will be allowed off.

(k) Where men are required to work more than one shift in 24 hours (except when changing shift) they will be allowed double time off, for the second shift.

(l) Operators may do any minor electrical repairs in the Station.

(m) Four days' monthly vacation and fourteen days' annual vacation allowed with pay. In the event of men having worked less than one year, one day's holiday will be allowed for each month of service up to the month in which holiday is taken.

STATION OPERATING STAFF.

MAINLAND.

Article 32. (a) Load Dispatcher: The Load Dispatcher on duty has control over the general operation of the plant, and instructions issued by him in regard to switching, clearances, load distributions, etc., must be regarded as final.

(b) Chief Load Dispatcher: A Journeyman Operator having charge of Load Dispatchers and performing all monthly reliefs of Load Dispatchers.

(c) No apprentice operator shall take charge of a shift except during the last six months of his apprenticeship and then only in case of emergency, except in Fraser Valley and Lulu Island and portable substations, where apprentices of not less than one year's experience may be employed. Owing to the excess of apprentices due to existing conditions, the present apprentices may be allowed to continue their apprenticeship.

(d) Barnet, Coquitlam and railway portables shall require a journeyman if operator is necessary, except in case of present attendant at Barnet, who may be retained, but may be classified as an apprentice operator and paid the wages of a first-year apprentice, so long as he continues his present duties. The duties of the attendant at Barnet shall continue as at present, and the same arrangement shall apply to Coquitlam if an attendant is necessary.

(e) Oilers or helpers employed at power houses and Main Street substation, and Rock Bay, may, after twelve months, be rated as apprentices.

(f) At all power houses, Main Street substation, and Rock Bay substation, there shall be at least one operator per shift and two helpers for the Station.

(g) At Horne-Payne, Point Grey, Barnaby and New Westminster, there shall be at least one operator per shift and one helper at night.

(h) Vancouver Steam Plant Electrical Board one operator per shift when in operation.

CLASSIFICATION OF STATIONS.

Class A. All power houses, Lake Buntzen, Jordan River and Main Street substation.

Class B. Horne-Payne, Haro Street, Point Grey, Earl's Road, Burnaby, New Westminster, North Vancouver and Rock Bay.

Class C. Fraser Valley Substations, Lulu Island, Goldstream and Portables.

METERMEN.

Article 33. (a) Eight hours shall constitute a day's work. Regular work hours from 8 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.

(b) Metermen shall have jurisdiction over all meters except switchboard meters in substations and power houses. Electric ranges and all household apparatus and electrical appliances to be repaired as formerly so long as the company continues to do this work.

(c) In the case of sickness, a reasonable amount of time will be allowed off with pay at the discretion of the Superintendent; also pay will be allowed for public holidays.

(d) In the event of working overtime, double the amount of time will be allowed off.

(e) Article 8 (e) and Article 9 (a) and (b) apply to metermen.

ARC TRIMMERS.

Article 34. (a) Arc trimmers on patrol work to work any eight consecutive hours out of the twenty-four, and forty-eight hours shall constitute a week's work.

(b) In case of sickness, a reasonable amount of time will be allowed off with pay at the discretion of the Superintendent.

(c) One day per week will be allowed off with pay.

(d) In the event of working overtime, double the amount of time worked will be allowed off.

WAGE SCHEDULE.

Article 36. (a) Line Department and Wiremen.

	Per day.
Lead covered cable foreman.....	\$8.75
Journeyman cable splicer.....	8.00
Foreman lineman.....	8.50
Sub-foreman lineman.....	7.75
Journeyman lineman.....	7.00
Foreman wireman.....	8.50
Journeyman wireman.....	7.00
Armature winder.....	7.00
Transformer winder.....	7.00
Auto driver.....	5.50
Troubleman.....	7.00
Repairman.....	7.00
Groundman.....	5.50
Track bondor.....	7.00

Apprentice Linemen and Wiremen.

Beginners.....	5.65
6 months.....	5.90
12 months.....	6.20
18 ".....	6.45
24 ".....	6.70
36 ".....	7.00

Apprentice Cable Splicer.

Beginners.....	7.00
12 months.....	7.20
24 ".....	7.50
36 ".....	8.00

(b) Station Operating Staff.

Operator—	Per month.
Class A stations.....	\$185.00
" B ".....	180.00
" C ".....	175.00

Apprentice Operator—

1st year.....	140.00
2nd year.....	145.00
3rd year.....	155.00

Engineer-in-Charge—

Class A station.....	210.00
" B ".....	195.00
" C ".....	185.00
Floormen and helpers.....	140.00
Load Dispatchers.....	215.00
Chief load dispatcher.....	220.00

(c) Meter Department—

Metermen.....	150.00
---------------	--------

Apprentice metermen—	
1st year.....	130.00
2nd year.....	140.00
3rd year.....	150.00
Meter foreman.....	195.00

(d) Arc Trimmers—	
Arc trimmers.....	155.00
Arc tester and repairman.....	155.00

In Witness Whereof the parties hereto have hereunto affixed their hands and seals, through their respective officers, the day and year first above written.

BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.,
LIMITED.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL
WORKERS.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Canadian National Railways, all lines, and employees, all classes

A REPORT was received from the Board established to deal with the dispute between the Canadian National Railway, all lines, and employees, all classes. The Board was composed as follows: Mr. J. M. Godfrey, Toronto, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members, Messrs. F. H. McGuigan, Toronto, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the company, and Mr. David Campbell, Winnipeg, nominee of the employees. The members of the Board concurred on all points save one, and recommended that certain dismissed employees be reinstated and paid for the time they had actually lost by their dismissal. The most important feature of the dispute was, however, the request of the employees for the withdrawal of the order prohibiting employees of the Canadian National Railways from becoming candidates for the Provincial or Dominion Parliament, and on this point no agreement could be reached. The chairman and Mr. Campbell supported the employees in their demands. Mr. McGuigan did not concur and presented a minority report.

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907 and of a dispute between the Canadian Na-

tional Railways, employer, and its employees, being members of various railway employees' organizations, employees.

Toronto, January 29th, 1921.

The Hon. G. D. Robertson,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir,

The Board of Conciliation established by you under date of December 10th, 1920, to enquire into the dispute between the management of The Canadian National Railways and their employees, being members of the various railway employees' organizations, beg to report as follows:—

Upon the Board being completed, it was ascertained that its hearings could be conveniently held at Toronto, and Monday the 17th day of January 1921, was fixed for the commencement of its proceedings.

The Board proceeded on that date and the employees were represented by:

Mr. H. E. Barker, Canadian National Western Lines, Order of Railway Conductors, of Winnipeg.

Mr. S. M. Berry, Senior Vice-President of the Order of Railway Conductors.

Mr. J. M. Mein, Deputy President, Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

Mr. E. A. Ball, Assistant Vice-President, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

Mr. A. Johnston, Assistant Grand Chief, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Mr. A. R. Mosher, President, Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.

Mr. H. W. Harper, representing Machinists.

Mr. R. J. Tallon, President, Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labour.

Mr. W. B. Turnbull, Grand Vice-President, United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railroad Shop Labourers.

Mr. A. C. Hay, Vice-President, Brotherhood Railway and Steamship Clerks.

Mr. A. J. Ryall, General Chairman, Canadian National Railways Western Lines, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Mr. R. A. MacDonald, General Chairman, Canadian National Eastern Lines, Order of Railway Conductors.

Mr. James Murdock, Vice-President, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Mr. Geo. K. Wark, Vice-President, Brotherhood of Locomotive Fireman and Enginemen.

Mr. J. P. Merrigan, representing Boiler Makers and Helpers.

Mr. John W. Bruce, representing Plumbers, Steamfitters and Helpers.

Mr. John Noble, representing International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Mr. J. W. J. Smith, General Chairman, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America.

Mr. P. Woods, representing United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

Mr. G. A. Stone, General Chairman, Canadian Government Railways, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Mr. Louis Beuloin, representing Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America.

Mr. T. M. Spooner, General Chairman, Canadian Northern System Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers.

Mr. W. G. Atkinson, General Chairman, Canadian Government Railways, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

Mr. J. J. Trainor, representing Order of Railroad Telegraphers, Eastern Lines, C. N. R.

Mr. W. H. Phillips, General Chairman, Order of Railroad Telegraphers, Western Lines, C. N. R.

Mr. W. G. Powlesland, General Vice-President, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

Mr. Hills, Assistant to the President of the Railways, attended unofficially on behalf of the Management. At a later date President Hanna also attended on invitation by the Board.

Upon opening up of the matters in dispute, it was found that practically all of the employees of the railways to the number of upwards of fifty-eight thousand, were directly concerned. The locality of the dispute is the various railways throughout Canada now operated under what is generally known as the Canadian National Railways.

The dispute arose as the result of a telegram dated September 23rd, 1920, sent to Mr. D. B. Hanna, President of the Canadian National Railways, by Mr. Robinson, an official of the Independent Labour Party in New Brunswick:

Have you any objection to any C. N. R. Employees becoming candidates for the New Brunswick Legislature and if so could you give reasons? Please wire reply immediately.

To this telegram Mr. Hanna, replied on September 25th:

Your message yesterday. Under no circumstances can an employee continue as such with the Canadian National Railways and become a candidate for legislature Provincial or Dominion. The moment he does so he automatically severs his connection with the railway. The reasons are too obvious for discussion.

While these telegrams appeared in the press and were given considerable publicity, no formal order was issued in writing to the employees and bulletined according to regular railway practice. In fact, up to the present time the order

has not been promulgated in accordance with the procedure usually recognized in connection with the operation of railways. The representatives of the employees' organizations took no steps in connection with the so-called order as they claimed it was not an order or rule binding on them until issued in the regular way in writing and properly bulletined.

The order came up for specific application in connection with the three employees whose cases are referred to us for report.

In June, 1920, Mr. Palmer was elected as a candidate of the Labour Party to the Manitoba Legislature for the constituency of Dauphin. At the time of his election he was train dispatcher at Dauphin in the employ of the Canadian National Railways. Before the road had been taken over by the Government he had been an employee of the Canadian Northern for many years.

Mr. Moore, who was returned at the same election as the Labour representative for Springfield, was a painter in the Canadian National shops in Winnipeg. He had also been an employee of the Canadian Northern.

Mr. Higgins, a boiler maker in the Canadian National shops at Leaside, near Toronto, early in September, 1920, accepted the nomination of the Labour Party to contest a bye-election in North East Toronto for the Ontario Legislature. This election was held on the 7th of November and he was defeated. These shops were owned and operated by the Canadian Northern before Government ownership.

It was admitted that these three men were employees not of the Government but of a company whose capital stock is owned by the Government. Mr. Hanna and his associate directors are still in fact and in law directors of the Canadian Northern Railway Company.

Messrs. Palmer and Moore had applied for and received leave of absence to contest their constituencies. It was not shown that at the time the leave was requested their purpose was to take part in the election. It was, however, stated and not denied that their candi-

datures were a matter of public notoriety and well known to the officials of their respective divisions.

After the election, both men returned to their duties and continued in the employ of the company until November. There is no evidence or suggestion that after the election they failed in any way to faithfully and efficiently perform their duties or that their positions as members-elect of the Manitoba Legislature had in any way injuriously affected the railway or interfered with the proper performance of their duties.

Early in November, Messrs. Palmer and Moore were called before their superintendents and notified that unless they agreed to resign as members of the Legislature they would be dismissed from the service of the company. They refused to do so and were forthwith dismissed.

Mr. Higgins did not quit work after accepting the nomination but continued to perform his duties until about ten days before the election when he applied to his foreman and was granted leave of absence to conduct his campaign. A few days later he was surprised when notified by his foreman that his acceptance of the nomination had resulted in his automatic dismissal from the service of the company. Immediately after the election he reported for work and was refused.

These dismissals resulted in a combined protest against President Hanna's order by the various railway employees' organizations followed by a request for a conference with him. This was arranged and was held in Toronto on December 3rd, 1920. After a lengthy discussion Mr. Hanna refused to recede from his position or modify the order.

The employees then applied for a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and the Board was established.

The Board is of the opinion that the cases of Messrs. Palmer, Moore and Higgins can be dealt with apart from the determination of the principal question in issue. In fact, the management made little effort to justify these dismissals and intimated that if the ques-

tion of principle were conceded, these cases could be satisfactorily adjusted.

It would seem that when President Hanna sent the telegram replying to Mr. Robinson on September 25th, he believed that all the employees of the Canadian National Railways were civil servants, or, in any event, subject to the same restrictions as civil servants. It is difficult to believe that at the time he sent this telegram he could have known, or if he knew could have fully considered the legislation of Parliament dealing with this question enacted in the Session of 1919.

All civil servants are under what is known as the Civil Service Act of 1918.

This Act contains the following provisions:

"Sec. 32 (1) No deputy head, officer, clerk or employee in the civil service shall be debarred from voting at any Dominion or Provincial election, if, under the laws governing the said election, he has the right to vote; but no such deputy head, officer, clerk or employee shall engage in partisan work in connection with any such election, or contribute, receive or in any way deal with any money for any party funds."

There was an Amendment to that Act passed in 1919:

"Sec. 38a. The provisions of this Act shall not apply to positions in connection with the Government railways or any railway owned or controlled by His Majesty."

The effect of this legislation is that Messrs. Palmer, Moore and Higgins were not civil servants and were in exactly the same position, so far as the law is concerned, as the employees of a privately owned railroad.

Mr. Hanna further claimed that in sending his telegram of the 25th of September, he was simply repeating a long established rule of the Canadian Northern Railway. The employees, on the other hand, emphatically stated that they were never given notice of any such rule, and Mr. Hanna admitted that the rule had never been issued in regular form.

As evidence that there was no such rule on the Canadian Northern, it was shown that Mr. Casey, a locomotive engineer, was twice given leave of

absence to contest the Saskatoon constituency in elections for the Saskatchewan Legislature.

It was also shown that, before the telegram of September 25th, there was no intimation of any such rule on the Canadian National Railways. This is evidenced by the fact that in the Ontario general elections of October, 1919, Mr. Swezey, a yardman at Capreol, was given leave of absence to contest the constituency of Sudbury. In fact Mr. Hanna admitted that no employee of the Canadian Northern had ever been refused leave of absence to offer himself as a parliamentary candidate.

Applying these facts to the cases of Messrs. Palmer and Moore we find that these men had the legal right to stand as candidates for the Manitoba Legislature. There was also no rule of the Railway in June, 1920, which prohibited them from doing so. They applied for leave of absence in the regular way and this leave was granted by the duly authorized officials of the company. After the election, they returned to their employment with the company and no suggestion has been made that they did not, up to the time of their dismissal, perform their duties faithfully and efficiently. It is admitted by the management that under the agreement between the company and its employees no employee can be summarily dismissed without cause.

The facts in connection with the case of Mr. Higgins are slightly different. It is clear, however, that at the time he became a candidate in North East Toronto there was no rule prohibiting him from accepting the nomination. He also received leave of absence in the regular way and at no time did any act which could result in his automatic dismissal from the service of the company.

It seems also to the two members of the Board who have had practical experience in railroading that the whole proceeding with regard to the so-called order is irregular. Such an order could only be made a rule of the road by promulgation to the employees in writing and by being bulletined in the

regular way. This has never been done and it is doubtful if even now the order has any binding effect on the employees.

The Board, therefore, in view of all the facts, recommend that Messrs. Palmer, Moore and Higgins should be reinstated without loss of seniority and paid for time actually lost by reason of their dismissal.

With regard to the fourth question in dispute, namely: the request of the employees for the withdrawal of the order, Mr. McGuigan, representing the employers, holds somewhat different views from the other members of the Board and will make a separate report on this point.

(Sgd.) JOHN M. GODFREY,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) F. H. MCGUIGAN,
Representative of the employers.

(Sgd.) D. CAMPBELL,
Representative of the employees.

**Report of Messrs. J. M. Godfrey and
D. Campbell**

In the consideration of the fourth question submitted to them, namely, the request of the employees for the withdrawal of the order, the Board has heard much evidence and the able and exhaustive argument of both sides. They feel that no good purpose can be served by a minute analysis of the evidence and the argument, or by an expression of an opinion in a detailed way as to the various matters submitted to them. They have been influenced in coming to this conclusion by the practical solution offered as a settlement of the dispute and in their opinion a full discussion would consequently be largely of an academic character.

It appeared early in the proceedings that in reality there was little difference between the position taken by the management and the employees.

Mr. Hanna based his position on the following pronouncement made by Sir Robert Borden in Parliament at the

time the railroads were being taken over by the Government:

As to the immediate future I have already said that we do not intend to operate the Canadian Northern Railway system directly under a Department of the Government; it is our intention to operate it for the present through the corporate machinery by which it has been operated in the past. There will be a reconstituted Board of Directors. We shall endeavour to get the best men we can and we shall not interfere with them. We shall leave the administration and operation of that road to be carried on absolutely under that Board of Directors and we shall use every means available to the Government (and if necessary we shall come to Parliament for that purpose) in order that anything like political influence, political patronage or political interference (I am using the word "political" in its narrower sense) shall be absolutely eliminated from the administration of that road.

Mr. Hanna stated that at the time he and his associates took office it was understood that this was to be the policy of the management and that it was only on this condition that they accepted office. The employees stated that they agree absolutely with this policy and are prepared to co-operate to the utmost with the management to prevent political interference or the exploitation of the railroads for political purposes. The employees regard this policy to preclude such matters as appointing friends of the party in power to positions on the road, the establishment of a political patronage list in connection with the purchase of supplies, the influencing of employees in elections by officials, superintendents, etc., and also as a prohibition against the exercise by the management of its powers in favour of or against any political party.

But they maintain that this policy does not involve the prohibition of any employee under any circumstance offering himself as a candidate in parliamentary elections. They further maintain that the Government and Parliament could not have intended any such prohibition inasmuch as when the matter was considered by Parliament in the session of 1919 they were specially excluded from the disabilities of the Civil Service Act and were in fact confirmed in all the civil rights which

they had enjoyed as employees of a privately owned railroad.

The employees agree that there is no rule which entitles them to leave of absence as a matter of right and that the management may refuse leave of absence for proper cause if in its opinion it would be against the interest of the railroad to grant such leave of absence. They claim, however, that leave of absence has practically always been granted except for three reasons: (1) When there is a shortage of men; (2) When the applicant desires to enter the service of another road; (3) When the applicant desires to engage in the liquor business.

They agree that in some cases an employee could not efficiently perform his duties with the company and at the same time pursue a parliamentary career. In these cases the management would be quite within its rights to refuse leave of absence. But they also state that there are many classes of employees whose occupations are of such a character that this disqualification would not apply. They give as illustrations of this the cases of Messrs. Palmer, Moore and Higgins. If leave of absence were granted to these men their positions could have been filled by others and on their return they could have resumed their duties without detriment to the company. They do not believe any evil results have been occasioned to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, because four of its employees have been permitted to engage in parliamentary careers. Of these, two have attained Cabinet rank, the Minister of Labour in the Federal Government, and the Minister of Mines in the Ontario Government.

In view of the really insignificant difference between the management and the employees and their sincere agreement on the principle that there should be no exploitation of the company for political purposes, the Board believed that some working arrangement was possible which would solve the difficulty. It seemed obvious that the common purpose could best be attained if the irritation caused by the order were

eliminated and the two parties vitally interested in the successful operation of the roads brought together in hearty and sympathetic co-operation.

The Board accordingly spent several days in an effort to bring about by conciliation and reasonable compromise a practical working arrangement which would secure the maintenance of the policy agreed upon and yet recognize that which the employees regard as their basic and legitimate rights.

The employees finally made the following proposal:

MEMO. SUGGESTED BY THE EMPLOYEES AFTER HAVING RECEIVED AND CONSIDERED THE MEMORANDUM SAID TO HAVE BEEN ISSUED BY THE COMPANY AND HANDED TO THE CHAIRMAN ON JANUARY 19, 1921:

Toronto, Ont., January 20th, 1921.

The representatives of the organizations concede without reservation that the first essential requisite for service with the Canadian National Railways is unstinted and continuous loyalty in such service and that this must be evidenced to continue in the service.

Loyalty being the first requisite for employment it should be held that an employee cannot continue in the service while undertaking to exploit for political purposes the operation of the Railways, but to accept nomination in the ordinary way or to be elected to a public office should not be regarded in itself as *prima facie* evidence of disloyalty.

It is claimed that no posted or written rule was violated by the two members of the Manitoba Legislature who ran for and were elected to such positions while in the employ of the Canadian National Railways and that they should therefore now be reinstated and reimbursed for such time as they may have lost as employees of the Railways on account of the order of dismissal issued in their cases. The same principle should be recognized in the case of the employee who ran for the Ontario Legislature and was defeated in North-East Toronto.

If an employee is requested by his fellow citizens to become a candidate for, or is elected as a member of Parliament, it must be understood that the service of the Railway must not be embarrassed by his aspirations for political preferment and that only in such cases where this may be shown to be the case can he, with the sanction of the company's officials and the committee of his fellow employees, be given leave of absence.

It should be noted that this proposal recognizes the principle that in the

consideration of applications for leave of absence the interests of the company must be regarded as paramount. The company being fully safeguarded, it is the opinion of the Board that this solution of the dispute can be accepted by the management, without abandoning the principle enunciated by the Government. It should at least be given an honest and sincere trial.

The undersigned members of the Board therefore recommend the acceptance of the employees' proposal.

(Sgd.) JOHN M. GODFREY,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) D. CAMPBELL,
Representative of the Employees.

Mr. McGuigan's Report

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Executive Management of the Canadian National Railways, employer, and employees of the Canadian National Railways, employees.

To the Honourable,
G. D. Robertson,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Sir,

While earnestly desiring agreement with my colleagues and a unanimous report, it seems to me advisable to say that I am decidedly of the opinion that it would be most unwise to dispose of Question No. 4, as proposed by the employees on Jan. 20th, last, as shown in the Appendix to the Board's Report, which is so ingeniously vague as to be susceptible of as many different interpretations as interested political aspirants have capacity to devise, and, if adopted as a rule of the railways, would result in impairment of discipline, and become a source of frequent and endless disputes. In addition, it would be most unfair to the great majority of

honest and efficient officials, and other employees having no desire for Parliamentary honours or other Government positions, who, continuously, year after year, conscientiously perform their daily duties.

Any general rule providing equal rights in promotion to the very few employees politically inclined, and serving the railway only at such times periodically as best suited their own personal interests, and who, if elected to Parliament might advocate policies and support measures in direct opposition to the interests and views held by the great majority who devote their entire time and energies to the service and interests of the railway alone, would be manifestly unfair.

On the important question of political control, influence or interference in the operations or management of the Canadian National Railways, leading representatives of the employees emphatically proclaimed their earnest and hearty approval, and pledged President Hanna their support against any efforts in that direction, admittedly agreeing with the decided opinion of a vast majority of the thinking people of the Dominion, that political domination or interference in the management or operations would result in the laxity of discipline and general demoralization of the service to an extent which would eventually reduce earnings and correspondingly increase the already heavy tax burden of the Canadian people, who own these railways. Unfortunately, despite this seeming unity of opinion on the main proposition, the employees made vigorous protest against President Hanna's declaration of policy, as outlined in the following telegrams:—

Moncton, N.B., Sept., 23, 1920.

D. B. Hanna,
Sydney, N.S.

Have you any objection to any C. N. R. employees becoming candidates for the New Brunswick Legislature, and if so, can you give reasons? Please wire reply immediately.

(Sgd.) J. A. ROBINSON.

Truro, N.S., Sept., 25, 1920.

J. A. Robinson,

Moncton, N.B.

Your message yesterday. Under no circumstances can an employee continue as such with the Canadian National Railways and become a candidate for legislature, Dominion or Provincial. The moment he does so he automatically severs his connection with the railways. The reasons are too obvious for discussion.

(Sgd.) D. B. HANNA.

Representatives of the employees contend that if this policy were enforced it would restrict their political freedom and deprive them of their right of representation in the Dominion and Provincial Parliaments, which they held to be the inalienable right of all citizens. This contention was clearly shown to be without foundation, as they were unable to sustain this by any rule, or schedule, or to establish that their rights as citizens were in the slightest degree affected by President Hanna's declaration of policy. While some three or four individual cases were cited of railway employees being elected to Parliament, also filling other important Government positions, and still holding their seniority rights in railway service, it was shown in each case to be by special arrangement, unsupported by any rule or schedule obligations on the part of the railway.

President Hanna's telegram of September 25th simply outlines what he understands to have been the policy of the Government, as several times declared and elaborated by Premier Borden in speeches before Parliament during the year 1918, when consideration was being given by that body to taking over and operating these lines.

On the other hand, leading representatives of the employees positively and emphatically stated that within the same period, Premier Borden granted

them an interview, during which he gave them absolute assurance of an entirely different nature.

Careful consideration during and since the hearings of all evidence and other matter submitted to the Board, coupled with many years' experience in the operation of railways and familiarity with operating rules, including also the schedules of employees' organizations in all branches of the service, leads me to the conclusion that President Hanna was clearly within his rights in his declaration of policy; and also that it would be a commendable act of justice to reinstate the three men dismissed, as their offence was evidently due to the fact that this policy had not been brought to the attention of the employees in the usual manner, by general circular or bulletin notice posted on the Bulletin Boards, or in the books provided at Terminals, Shops, Stations and Offices for such purposes.

If the Railway Management accepts the recommendation of the Board regarding the reinstatement of these three men, (Messrs. Palmer, Moore and Higgins) it should remove the real grievance, leaving open only the question of interpretation of President Hanna's declaration of policy,—a question of outstanding importance which, I understand, Parliament alone has the power to decide.

Therefore, believing that satisfactory adjustment, insuring continuance of the cordial relations and co-operation which has always existed between the officers and employees of these railways, must certainly be in the best interests of all concerned, I earnestly recommend that the matter be given the most serious consideration and, if deemed necessary, finally disposed of by special legislation.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) F. H. McGUIGAN.

FURTHER REGULATIONS AFFECTING WESTERN COAL MINERS

TEN new orders have been received from the Director of Coal Operations for Alberta and Eastern British Columbia.* Order No. 155 confirms an agreement between the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association and the United Mine Workers of America. Order No. 156 increases the selling price of bituminous coal and lignite. Order No. 157 increases the price of coke, and Order No. 158, the price of anthracite. Orders Nos. 159 and 160, relate to rates and conditions at the mines of the Canmore Coal Company. Order No. 161 has reference to the price charged for powder by the Rosedeer Coal Mining Company of Wayne, Alberta. Order No. 162 has reference to a dispute over the contract rate for work at the mines of the Canmore Coal Company. Order No. 163 relates to a dispute at the Bankhead Mines of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company regarding payment for the erection of timber in cross-cuts. Order No. 164, has reference to the price charged for powder at the mines of the Jewel Collieries, Ltd., Wayne, Alberta.

ORDER No. 155.—This order confirms an agreement entered into between the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association and the United Mine Workers of America dated October 25, 1920, providing for an additional amount of \$2.50 per day for day men over that paid on October 31, 1919, and an additional amount for boys equal to that given in the competitive field. In both cases the 92-cent war bonus is included.

ORDER No. 156.—An increase of 60 cents per ton is authorized in the selling price of bituminous coal in areas east and west of Crow's Nest Pass and west of Edmonton, Brazeau and Canmore; an increase of 60 cents per ton is au-

thorized for the price of lignite coal in the Drumheller area, and an increase of 65 cents per ton in the Lethbridge area, from October 25.

ORDER No. 157.—An increase of \$1.00 per ton in the price of coke is authorized in areas east and west of Crow's Nest Pass from October 25.

ORDER No. 158.—Mines of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Bankhead, Alberta, are authorized to increase the price of anthracite coal 85 cents per ton from October 25.

ORDER No. 159.—This order provides for rates and conditions at the mines of the Canmore Coal Company, Limited, to be in effect until March 31, 1922. Upon application of the management of the company the price of \$18.20 per lineal yard is fixed for Number Four Gangway in the Carey seam, including handling coal and rock.

The employees of the company claimed that extra payment should be allowed for the erection of post timbers and lagging in the Stewart seam, on account of the change in pitch of the seam. It was ruled by the Director that the contract when made specified that the rate paid for this class of work included the erection of post timbering and lagging, and the contention of the employees, therefore, was not sustained.

ORDER No. 160.—The employees of the Canmore Coal Company made application for payment for the overpushing of cars in addition to the rate specified in the contract. As this rate was arrived at by mutual agreement between the management of the company and its employees, and was inserted in the contract at the request of the chairman of the miners' scale committee, the Director ruled that it should

*For details of previous orders see LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1920, p. 1290, and various preceding issues.

continue during the life of the agreement.

A claim made by the employees for payment for the overturning of cars when required to be done by the miners, was also disallowed, as the custom had been in existence practically since the inception of the mine, but the Director declared that the custom should be discouraged as far as practicable.

The miners of the Canmore Coal Company made further claim for payment for over-shovelling coal, on the basis of 72 cents per lineal yard from 12 to 21 feet, \$1.44 from 21 to 30 feet, and \$2.88 from 30 to 40 feet. The contract provides payment for shovelling coal in the Stewart seam on the basis of 55 cents per lineal yard if shovelled from 25 to 35 feet, and \$1.10 per lineal yard if shovelled from 35 to 60 feet. The Director ruled that the application for extra remuneration was not in order, and that the rate as applied to the Stewart seam should also apply to other seams at that mine.

ORDER No. 161.—A dispute arose at the mines of the Rosedeer Coal Mining Company at Wayne, Alberta, regarding the price of powder supplied to the miner. The clause in the agreement with reference to the subject states: "When explosives supplied are being sold to the miners, they shall be furnished at cost price which shall include handling, transportation and insurance." After investigating figures submitted by the company, the Director decided that the price in this instance should be \$4.24 per keg. As shipments of powder vary in price from time to time this decision had reference only to the consignment in dispute.

ORDER No. 162.—A dispute arose at the mine of the Canmore Coal Company regarding the contract rate for work in the Carey seam. The employees claimed that conditions had changed and that the amount of rock in the coal exceeded that which existed

when the agreement was made. The Director stated that a clause in the agreement provided that "when a miner's working place becomes deficient owing to any abnormal conditions—preventing him from earning the minimum wage of \$6.35 per shift, the Company shall pay him a sufficient amount to secure him the said minimum, providing he had done a fair day's work." He found that the average earnings of the contract miners in this seam amounted to from \$8.25 to \$8.55 per day. He therefore decided that as the earnings of the men employed at this work were above the minimum provided their complaint was not substantiated.

ORDER No. 163.—The employees at the Bankhead mines of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company claimed that they should receive extra payment for the erection of timber in cross-cuts in Number 0000 seam, and that formerly when this work was done they had received extra remuneration for it. The Company stated that no extra remuneration was allowed for this work, and that no official had authority to compensate any workman for it. The clause in the agreement covering this class of work reads as follows: "Cross-cuts (between breasts) 10 feet wide inside of timber by height of seam, \$5.25 per lineal yard, including single timber lagged." The Director found that from this wording the driving of the cross-cuts included the erection of timber at the price mentioned, namely \$5.25 per lineal yard. He therefore declared that the contention of the employees was not substantiated.

ORDER No. 164.—A dispute arose at the mines of the Jewel Collieries, Limited, Wayne, Alberta, regarding the price of powder supplied to the miner. It was mutually agreed to accept the price of \$4.24 per keg as fixed by Order No. 161 in the case of the Rosedeer Coal Mining Company. This agreement was confirmed by the Director.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING 1920

DURING the year 1920 there was reduced strike activity in Canada and a consequent reduction in time loss. In fact, the time loss due to strikes was practically back to the average of the past 20 years.

There were 285 strikes and lockouts in Canada during the calendar year. Of this number, fourteen were carried over from 1919, making a net total of 272 strikes commencing in 1920. The number of employees involved in the 285 disputes was 52,150 and the number of employers was 1,272. The total time loss was estimated at 886,754 working days. This is ascertained by multiplying the number of men directly affected through a strike or lockout by the number of working days they are so affected during the time the firm or establishment is involved.

A strike or lockout, counted as such by the Department of Labour, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and of not less than forty-eight hours' duration. Unless a dispute corresponds to this definition it is not classified as a strike or lockout, and is not included in the officially published statistics, although, for Departmental purposes, it is recorded. There were 47 of these disputes involving 4,759 employees and a time loss of a 4,507 working days during 1920.

There were several prominent strikes which contributed largely to the total time loss. Among these were: A strike of shipyard employees at Halifax from June 1 to August 11, involving 2,000 employees and a time loss of 104,000 working days; a strike of power development employees, engaged on the Chip-pawa canal project, from June 19 to July 12, involving 2,000 employees and a time loss of 36,000 working days; a strike and lockout of steamfitters, metal workers and machinists at Montreal, from August 13 to August 31, involving

3,000 employees and a time loss of 48,000 working days; and a strike of miners in the Alberta coal fields from October 5 to October 19, involving 3,402 employees and a time loss of 38,075 working days.

In about 3 per cent of the strikes, 1,000 or more employees were involved, and in about 60 per cent of the strikes less than 100 employees were involved. As to duration, 46 per cent of the strikes were in existence for 10 days and under; about 57 per cent were under 15 days' duration, and about 22 per cent were over 30 days' duration. Four were un-terminated at the end of the year.

Classified by provinces, Ontario had more strikes than any other province, with 35.8 per cent of the total. Quebec was second with 18.6 per cent and British Columbia third with 18.2 per cent. Ontario also had the greatest time loss, 228,992 working days, or nearly 26 per cent of the total, having been lost through strikes in this province. Quebec had the next largest number in this respect also with a loss of 221,328 working days, or 25 per cent of the total.

The class of industry most affected during 1920 was Metals, Machinery and Conveyances in which there were 65 strikes, involving 13,250 employees and a time loss of 349,295 working days. Forty-five strikes, involving 11,790 employees and a time loss of 165,509 working days, occurred in the Mines, Smelters, Quarries and Clay Products group. Thirty-four strikes, involving 4,840 employees and a time loss of 72,878 working days occurred in the Building and Construction group. Thirty-three strikes, involving 3,852 employees and a time loss of 79,054 working days, occurred in the Lumbering industry. The above four industrial groups sustained the greatest time loss through strikes.

Classified by causes, 205 of the 285 strikes recorded involved wages. Of this number, 134 were solely for increased wages, 40 for increased wages and shorter hours, 24 for increased wages and other changes, and 7 were because of a reduction in wages. Twenty-one strikes involved union recognition or were in protest against non-union labour, and 22 strikes were in protest against discharge of employees.

The record shows that 125 of the strikes terminated in favour of employers and 66 in favour of the employees; 69 were compromise settlements, while 25 were indefinite or unterminated.

As regards methods of settlement 116 strikes terminated as a result of direct negotiations between the parties in dispute, 42 terminated through the efforts of conciliation or mediation (almost entirely of the Department of Labour),

4 by arbitration and 7 by the operation of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. In 57 strikes, the employees resumed work on their employers' terms, and in 36 strikes the strikers were replaced.

There were several disputes—notably those of moulders at Hamilton, Preston and Collingwood, painters at Windsor, machinists at St. John, engineers at Hamilton and plumbers and steamfitters at Vancouver—which the Unions concerned still regarded as unterminated at the end of the year, but in which conditions were no longer affected or which ceased to come under the Department's definition of a strike.

The accompanying tables give in statistical form particulars of the trade disputes in Canada during 1920, with a summary of the record for the past twenty years.

TABLE I.—RECORD OF LABOUR DISPUTES BY YEARS

Year.	No. of Disputes		Disputes in existence in the year.		
	In existence in the year	Beginning in the year	Employers involved	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
1901.....	104	104	273	28,086	632,311
1902.....	121	121	420	12,264	120,940
1903.....	146	146	927	50,041	1,226,500
1904.....	99	99	575	16,482	265,004
1905.....	89	88	437	12,223	217,244
1906.....	141	141	1,015	26,050	359,797
1907.....	149	144	825	36,624	621,962
1908.....	68	65	175	25,293	708,285
1909.....	69	69	397	17,332	871,845
1910.....	84	82	1,335	21,280	718,635
1911.....	99	96	475	30,004	2,046,650
1912.....	150	148	989	40,511	1,099,208
1913.....	113	106	1,015	39,536	1,287,678
1914.....	44	40	205	8,678	430,054
1915.....	43	38	96	9,140	106,149
1916.....	75	74	271	21,157	208,277
1917.....	148	141	714	48,329	1,134,970
1918.....	196	191	766	68,489	763,241
1919.....	298	290	1,913	138,988	3,942,189
1920.....	285	272	1,272	52,150	886,754
Total.....	2,521	2,455	14,095	702,747	17,647,793

TABLE II.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 1920, BY NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED.

Number of employees involved	Disputes		Number involved	Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Employees	Working days	Per cent of total
2,500 and upwards.....	3	1.1	8,902	96,075	10.8
1,500 employees to 2,500.....	2	.7	4,000	140,000	15.8
1,000 employees to 1,500.....	3	1.1	3,400	48,400	5.5
500 employees to 1,000.....	14	4.9	8,688	141,024	15.9
250 employees to 500.....	33	11.6	11,019	174,714	19.7
100 employees to 250.....	57	20.0	8,837	155,487	17.5
50 employees to 100.....	65	22.8	4,666	82,327	9.3
25 employees to 50.....	56	19.6	1,921	36,573	4.1
Under 25 employees.....	52	18.2	717	12,154	1.4
Total.....	285	100.0	52,150	886,754	100.0

TABLE III.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 1920, BY TIME LOSS.

Number of working days lost.	Disputes		Number involved	Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Employees	Working days	Per cent of total
Over 100,000 days.....	1	.4	2,000	104,000	11.7
50,000 and under 100,000 days.....	3	1.1	8,402	122,075	13.8
25,000 and under 50,000 days.....	17	6.0	11,686	257,563	29.0
10,000 and under 25,000 days.....	17	6.0	4,686	115,275	13.0
5,000 and under 10,000 days.....	40	14.0	9,401	149,439	16.8
2,500 and under 5,000 days.....	29	10.1	4,463	56,281	6.4
1,500 and under 2,500 days.....	24	8.4	3,355	29,706	3.4
1,000 and under 1,500 days.....	40	14.0	3,572	29,532	3.3
500 and under 1,000 days.....	42	14.7	2,480	14,873	1.7
250 and under 500 days.....	35	12.3	1,447	6,164	.7
100 and under 250 days.....	36	12.6	617	1,846	.2
Under 100 days.....	1	.4	41	..	..
Time loss unknown.....	1	.4	41	..	..
Total.....	285	100	52,150	886,754	100

TABLE IV.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 1920, BY DURATION.

Period of Duration.	Disputes		Number involved	Time loss	
	Number.	Per cent of total.	Employees.	Working days.	Per cent of total.
5 days or less.....	66	23.2	9,368	29,457	3.3
5 to 10 days.....	66	23.2	9,537	67,316	7.6
10 to 15 days.....	31	10.9	7,795	88,665	10.0
15 to 20 days.....	34	11.9	9,727	160,067	18.0
20 to 30 days.....	26	9.1	7,206	169,443	19.1
Over 30 days.....	50	17.5	7,158	316,216	35.7
Indefinite or unterminated.....	12	4.2	1,359	55,590	6.3
Total.....	285	100	52,150	886,754	100

TABLE V.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 1920, BY PROVINCES.

Province.	Disputes.		Number involved.	Time loss.	
	Number.	Per cent of total.	Employees.	Working days.	Per cent of total.
Nova Scotia.....	20	7.0	6,100	161,376	18.2
New Brunswick.....	10	3.5	1,104	22,474	2.5
Quebec.....	53	18.6	12,920	221,328	25.0
Ontario.....	102	35.8	12,256	228,992	25.8
Manitoba.....	2	.7	92	526	.02
Saskatchewan.....	2	.7	100	720	.08
Alberta.....	36	12.6	8,593	127,019	14.3
British Columbia.....	52	18.2	4,910	101,588	11.5
Interprovincial.....	8	2.9	2,075	22,731	2.6
Total.....	285	100	52,150	886,754	100

TABLE VI.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 1920, BY INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Disputes.		Number Involved.	Time loss.	
	Number	Per cent of total.	Employees.	Working days.	Per cent of total.
Lumbering.....	33	11.5	3,852	79,054	8.9
Mines, smelters, quarries, clay products, etc.....	45	15.8	11,790	165,509	18.7
Railway, canal and harbour construction.....	3	1.1	235	3,707	.4
Building and construction.....	34	11.9	4,840	72,878	8.2
Metals, machinery and conveyances..	65	22.8	13,250	349,295	39.4
Woodworking.....	8	2.9	1,344	24,137	2.7
Pulp and paper.....	4	1.4	1,151	12,090	1.4
Printing and publishing.....	7	2.4	353	2,026	.2
Clothing.....	9	3.2	1,271	20,520	2.3
Textiles.....	4	1.4	755	4,673	.5
Food, liquors and tobacco.....	22	7.7	3,221	43,695	4.9
Leather.....	3	1.1	63	1,519	.2
Transportation:—					
Steam railway service.....	2	.7	265	4,780	.5
Electric railway service.....	4	1.4	3,094	14,347	1.6
Miscellaneous transport.....	7	2.4	1,224	7,590	.9
Navigation.....	9	3.2	1,832	21,819	2.5
Public utilities.....	6	2.1	2,253	38,902	4.4
Municipal employment.....	7	2.4	397	8,448	1.0
Miscellaneous.....	13	4.6	960	11,765	1.3
Total.....	285	100	52,150	886,754	100

TABLE VII.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 1920, BY CAUSES AND RESULTS.

Cause or object.	In favour of employees.				In favour of employers.				Compromise.				Indefinite or untermi- nated.				Total.			
	No. of disputes.	No. of firms involved.	No. of employees affected.	Time loss in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of firms involved.	No. of employees affected.	Time loss in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of firms involved.	No. of employees affected.	Time loss in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of firms involved.	No. of employees affected.	Time loss in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of firms involved.	No. of employees affected.	Time loss in working days.
For increased wages.....	34	157	3,521	43,116	52	172	12,170	284,061	39	374	7,842	77,401	9	128	2,628	46,392	134	831	26,161	450,970
For increased wages and shorter hours.....	10	48	1,176	29,109	13	69	4,082	80,690	14	90	3,106	57,287	3	10	266	9,278	40	217	8,630	176,364
For increased wages and other changes.....	7	58	460	6,131	5	6	510	20,581	8	34	1,642	23,145	4	8	350	16,830	24	106	2,962	48,164
For shorter hours.....	1	1	6	12	4	4	693	14,775	2	5	520	9,125	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	10	1,219	23,912
Against discharge of employees...	1	1	31	372	17	17	1,391	14,652	3	3	397	4,815	1	1	261	522	22	22	2,080	20,361
Against employment of particular persons.....	2	2	80	560	4	4	172	3,326	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	17	102	7	7	269	3,988
Against reduction in wages.....	1	1	110	4,840	3	3	285	1,915	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	120	3,274	7	7	515	10,029
For recognition of union.....	3	3	379	1,198	14	37	6,467	100,140	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	200	400	18	41	7,046	101,738
Against employment of non-union- ists.....	1	6	25	975	2	2	34	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	8	59	1,375
Sympathetic disputes.....	1	1	220	880	3	3	56	487	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	6	171	5	5	282	1,538
Unclassified.....	5	5	799	8,374	8	8	696	18,915	3	3	1,322	19,366	2	2	110	1,660	18	18	2,927	48,315
Total.....	66	283	6,807	95,567	125	325	26,556	521,419	69	508	14,829	191,139	25	155	3,958	78,629	285	1,272	52,150	886,754

TABLE VIII.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 1920, BY METHODS OF SETTLEMENT

Industry or occupation	Negotiations between the parties		Conciliation or mediation		Arbitration		Reference to Board under I. D. I. Act	
	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved
Lumbering.....	9	1,389	2	96				
Mines, smelters, quarries, clay products, etc....	13	2,597	7	1,701	1	250		
Railway, canal and har- bour construction.....			1	177				
Building & construction	14	1,516	11	1,337	1	200	1	648
Metals, machinery and conveyances.....	33	4,251	3	4,019			1	24
Woodworking.....	2	282	2	409			1	500
Pulp and paper.....			2	935				
Printing & publishing..	4	201	1	38				
Clothing.....	3	371	1	95	1	60		
Textiles.....	1	71	2	534				
Foods, liquors and to- bacco.....	11	2,229	3	178				
Leather.....	1	17	1	27				
Transportation:—								
Steam railway service.	1	200					1	65
Electric railway service	1	2,522	1	240			1	92
Miscellaneous tran- sport.....	4	464	2	460				
Navigation.....	3	60	2	485			2	1,186
Public utilities.....	4	2,125						
Municipal employment.	3	88			1	250		
Miscellaneous.....	9	798	1	52				
Total.....	116	19,187	42	10,783	4	760	7	2,515

Industry or occupation	Returned to work on employers' terms		Replacement of strikers		Otherwise (including indefinite and under- minated.)		Total	
	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved
Lumbering.....	5	1,163	10	687	7	517	33	3,852
Mines, smelters, quarries, clay products, etc....	17	6,979	5	172	2	91	45	11,790
Railway, canal and har- bour construction....	1	15			1	43	3	235
Building & construction	2	271	2	21	3	847	34	4,840
Metals, machinery and conveyances.....	17	4,258	9	527	2	171	65	13,250
Woodworking.....	2	121	1	32			8	1,344
Pulp and paper.....	1	46	1	170			4	1,151
Printing & publishing..					2	114	7	353
Clothing.....	2	650	1	35	1	60	9	1,271
Textiles.....	1	150					4	755
Foods, liquors and to- bacco.....	6	557	1	7	1	250	22	3,221
Leather.....					1	19	3	63
Transportation —								
Steam railway service.							2	265
Electric railway ser- vice.....					1	240	4	3,094
Miscellaneous tran- sport.....					1	300	7	1,224
Navigation.....	1	90	1	11			9	1,832
Public Utilities.....			2	128			6	2,253
Municipal employment..	1	10	2	49			7	397
Miscellaneous.....	1	20	1	40	1	50	13	960
Total.....	57	14,330	36	1,547	23	3,028	285	52,150

DETAILS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN CANADA, 1920.

Industry or occupation.	Locality.	Cause or Object	Method of Settlement	Result	Date of com- men- ce- ment	Date of termi- na- tion	Number involved		Time loss in working days	Dura- tion in work- ing days
							Em- ployers	Em- ployees		
LUMBERING.— Labourers.....	North Thompson River, B.C.	For reduction in hours.....	Negotiations: men re- turned under former conditions.	In favour of employers	Nov. 2	Nov. 19	1	150	2,250	15
Labourers, loggers, etc.	Port Neville, B.C.....	For improved camp con- ditions.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees	March 7	April 4	1	80	1,840	23
Loggers.....	Anchorage, B.C.....	In protest against employ- ment of particular per- sons.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employers	March 31	April 21	1	58	986	17
Loggers.....	Carriden Bay, B.C....	In protest against discharge of employees.	Mediation.....	In favour of employers	July 20	Aug. 4	1	31	372	12
Loggers.....	Carriden Bay and Drury Inlet, B.C.	In protest against discharge of employees.	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	Feb. 10	Feb. 17	1	100	700	7
Loggers.....	Comox, B.C.....	In protest against discharge of employees.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employers	Jan. 15	Jan. 26	1	75	675	9
Loggers.....	Courtenay, B.C.....	For increased wages.....	Returned on employ- ers' terms.	In favour of employers	May 25	June 7	1	425	4,675	11
Loggers.....	Grassy Bay, B.C.....	For union recognition.....	Replacement of strik- ers.	In favour of employers	June 18	July 28	1	54	1,782	33
Loggers.....	Jackson Bay, B.C.....	In protest against reduc- tion in wages.	Unsettled at end of year.	.....	Nov. 14	.....	1	60	2,400	40
Loggers.....	Ladysmith, B.C.....	For union recognition.....	Replacement of strik- ers.	In favour of employers	Oct. 13	Oct. 30	1	65	1,040	16
Loggers.....	North Vancouver, B.C.	For improved camp condi- tions.	Replacement of strik- ers.	In favour of employers	April 24	June 15	1	65	2,730	42
Loggers.....	Ocean Falls, B.C.....	In protest against discharge of employee.	Returned on employ- ers' terms	In favour of employers	Sept. 8	Sept. 28	1	70	1,120	16

Loggers	Port Alberni, B.C.....	In protest against discharge of employee.	Replacement of strikers.	In favour of employers	Jan. 20	Mar. 25	1	70	3,920	56
Loggers	Port Moody, B.C.....	For improved camp conditions.	Replacement of strikers.	In favour of employers	June 22	July 19	1	97	2,134	22
Loggers	Qualicum Beach, B.C.	For increased wages and other changes.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees	April 26	May 3	1	18	108	6
Loggers	Raza Island, B.C.....	For improved camp conditions.	Replacement of strikers.	In favour of employers	April 30	May 15	1	24	336	14
Loggers	Simoon Sound, B.C.....	For improved camp conditions.	Mediation.....	In favour of employers	May 26	June 29	1	65	1,950	30
Loggers	Topaz Harbour, B.C.....	In protest against discharge of employees.	Replacement of strikers.	In favour of employers	Nov. 6	Nov. 10	1	12	30	2½
Loggers	Union Bay, B.C.....	For improved camp conditions.	Demands granted.....	In favour of employees	May 8	July 24	1	70	4,620	66
Loggers	Whoomock, B.C.....	In protest against contract and piece work.	Strike was called off..	In favour of employers	July 1	Dec. 6	1	35	4,620	132
Loggers, graders, etc.	Stillwater, B.C.....	For increased wages.....	Strike called off by men	Compromise.....	June 18	July 23	1	200	5,800	29
Loggers and mill men.	Buckley Bay, B.C.....	For improved camp conditions and other changes	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	June 2	June 26	1	800	16,800	21
Loggers and sawmill employees.	Lombard, B.C.....	In protest against discharge of employees.	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employers	Jan. 27	Jan. 31	1	47	212	4½
Loggers and teamsters.	Usk, B.C.....	For reduction in hours.....	Replacement of strikers.	In favour of employers	May 1	June 7	1	30	960	32
Lumber workers....	Cowichan Lake, B.C.	For union recognition	Replacement of strikers.	In favour of employers	Nov. 6	Nov. 11	1	40	160	4
Lumber workers....	Fort Frances, Ont.....	For reduction in hours.....	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employers	June 1	June 28	1	500	11,500	23
Lumber workers....	Waldo, B.C.....	In protest against discharge of employees.	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	Jan. 23	Jan. 31	1	120	840	7
Lumber, shingle and box mill workers.	Swanson Bay, B.C....	For increased wages and reduction in hours.	Replacement of strikers.	In favour of employers	May 9	May 17	1	230	1,380	6
Pole and post makers.	Meadows, B.C.....	For increased wages and other changes.	Indefinite.....	Indefinite.....	June 15	Aug. 23	1	35	1,995	57
Railway tie makers.	Sheraton, B.C.....	For increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	Nov. 22	Jan. 5	1	100	300	3
Sawmill employees.	Dewey, B.C.....	For reduction in hours.....	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employers	June 15	June 21	1	13	65	5

DETAILS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN CANADA, 1920—Continued.

Industry or occupation.	Locality.	Cause or Object	Method of Settlement	Result	Date of commencement	Date of termination	Number involved		Time lost in working days	Duration in working days
							Em- ployers	Em- ployees		
LUMBERING.— <i>Con.</i> Sawyers, etc.....	Marpole, B.C.....	For increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees	Feb. 14	Feb. 23	1	38	266	7
	North Arm Fraser River, B.C.	For increased wages.....	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employers	April 7	April 15	1	75	488	6½
MINES, SMELTERS, CLAY PRODUCTS, ETC.—							33	3,852	79,054	
	Asbestos miners.....	For increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees	Mar. 3	Mar. 6	1	425	1,275	3
Asbestos miners.....	Thetford Mines, Que..	For increased wages.....	Mediation of Department of Labour.	In favour of employers	Oct. 11	Nov. 11	1	800	16,200	27
	Thetford Mines, Que..	For increased wages.....	Replacement of strikers.	In favour of employers	May 15	May 20	1	18	72	4
Brakemen and firemen.	Nanaimo, B.C.....	For increased wages.....	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employees	Oct. 5	Oct. 19	23	3,402	38,075	12
*Coal miners.....	Alberta Coal Fields...	For union recognition.....	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employees	Mar. 9	April 28	1	340	14,250	42
*Coal miners.....	Bellevue, Alta.....	For union recognition.....	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employees	Jan. 19	Jan. 21	1	50	100	2
Coal miners.....	Big Valley, Alta.....	In protest against discharge of employees.	Replacement of strikers.	In favour of employees	Mar. 10	April 26	1	300	11,700	39
*Coal miners.....	Blairmore, Alta.....	For union recognition.....	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employees	Dec. 29, 1920.	Jan. 2, 1920.	1	260	260	1
Coal miners.....	Brule Mines, Alta.....	For union recognition.....	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees	June 30	Aug. 23	1	250	11,000	44
Coal miners.....	Brule Mines, Alta.....	For increased wages.....	Arbitration; Director of Coal Operations.	Compromise.....	June 7	June 30	1	116	2,436	21
Coal miners.....	Cadomin, Alta.....	For increased wages.....	Mediation of Director of Coal Operations.	Compromise.....	Mar. 22	April 26	1	200	5,800	29
*Coal miners.....	Canmore, Alta.....	For union recognition....	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employees						

Coal miners.....	Coalhurst, Alta.....	For increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees	Aug. 2	Aug. 16	1	336	4,032	12
Coal miners.....	Coalspur, Alta.....	In protest against employment of particular persons.	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employees	June 2	June 5	1	60	180	3
*Coal miners.....	Coleman, Alta.....	For union recognition.....	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employees	Mar. 22	April 1	2	530	4,770	9
*Coal miners.....	Commerce, Alta.....	For union recognition.....	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employees	Aug. 19	Sept. 7	1	90	1,440	16
Coal miners.....	Dominion, C.B., N.S.	For increased wages.....	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employees	Oct. 13	Oct. 16	1	500	1,500	3
Coal miners.....	Drumheller, Alta.....	In protest against discharge of employees.	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employees	Aug. 4	Aug. 11	1	59	354	6
Coal miners.....	Drumheller, Alta.....	In sympathy with coal miners' strike at Coalhurst.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees	Aug. 12	Aug. 17	1	200	880	4
Coal miners.....	Drumheller, Alta.....	Employees objected to a new screen.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees	Sept. 20	Sept. 22	1	120	240	2
Coal miners.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	For increased wages.....	Conciliation Board appointed under I. D. I. Act.	Indefinite.....	Nov. 22	Dec. 4	7	450	5,400	12
*Coal miners.....	Hillcrest, Alta.....	For union recognition.....	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employees	Mar. 29	April 26	1	361	10,108	25
*Coal miners.....	Mountain Park, Alta.	For union recognition.....	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employees	Dec. 29, 1919.	Jan. 27, 1920.	1	250	5,250	21
Coal miners.....	Mountain Park, Alta.	In protest against discharge of employee.	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employees	May 14	May 16	1	200	400	2
Coal miners.....	New Aberdeen, Glace Bay, N.S.	For increased wages and other changes.	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employees	Oct. 7	Oct. 9	1	300	600	2
Coal miners.....	Port Hood, N.S.....	In protest against delay in payment of wages	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees	Sept. 27	Sept. 29	1	175	525	3
Coal miners.....	Saunders, Alta.....	For increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees	Jan. 31	Feb. 7	1	52	364	7
Coal miners.....	Saunders, Alta.....	For increased wages and union recognition.	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employees	Mar. 8	Mar. 31	1	35	735	21
Coal miners.....	Springhill, N.S.....	In protest against increased work.	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	May 25	May 31	1	500	2,500	5
Coal miners.....	Springhill, N.S.....	In protest against wage reduction.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees	July 2	Aug. 23	1	110	4,840	44

DETAILS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN CANADA, 1920—Continued.

Industry or occupation	Locality	Cause or Object	Method of Settlement	Result	Date of commencement	Date of termination	Number involved		Time loss in working days	Duration in working days
							Employers	Employees		
Mines, Sawlenses, CLAY PRODUCERS, etc.— <i>Con.</i>										
Miners.....	Stewart, B.C.....	In protest against employment of a particular person.	Partial replacement of strikers.	In favour of employers	Dec. 23, 1919.	Mar. 10, 1920.	1	27	1,566	58
Coal miners.....	Wayne, Alta.....	For increased wages.....	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employers	Jan. 14 Jan.	17	1	26	78	3
Coal miners.....	Wayne, Alta.....	For union recognition.....	Replacement of strikers.	In favour of employers	Jan. 17 Jan.	28	1	30	240	8
Coal miners.....	Wayne, Alta.....	In protest against discharge of employees.	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employers	Sept. 2 Sept.	14	1	190	1,900	10
Firemen.....	Springhill, N.S.....	In protest against increased work.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees	Aug. 16 Aug.	23	1	29	174	6
Granite cutters.....	Beebe, Que.....	For increased wages.....	Mediation.....	In favour of employers	April 3 April	12	1	25	150	6
Labourers.....	Alice Arm, B.C.....	For increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	In favour of employers	April 21 May	19	1	150	3,450	23
Loaders, cutters, railroad car men.	Drumheller, Alta.....	For improved working conditions.	Indefinite.....	Indefinite.....	July 29 July	31	1	50	100	2
Machinemen and helpers.	Drumheller, Alta.....	For increased wages.....	Mediation.....	Indefinite.....	July 9 July	13	1	60	120	2
Miners.....	Kimberley, B.C.....	For increased wages.....	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employers	Sept. 12, 1919.	Mar. 4, 1920.	2	75	3,975	53
Miners.....	Minto, N.B.....	For increased wages, reduction in hours and union recognition.	Mediation of Department of Labour.	Compromise.....	Dec. 6, 1919.	Dec. 27, 1920.	1	150	4,475	179
Miners, muckers, etc.	Sidney Inlet, B.C.....	In protest against discharge of employees.	Replacement of strikers.	In favour of employers	Oct. 24 Nov.	4	1	47	423	9

Miners.....	Rosland, B.C.....	In protest against discharge of employees.	Indefinite.....	Mar. 1	3	1	261	522	2
Miners.....	Silverton, B.C.....	For increased wages and other changes.	Compromise.....	May 1	16	8	300	2,700	9
Pottery workers....	St. John's, Que.....	In protest against a reduction in wages.	Indefinite.....	Nov. 17, 1913.	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Stonecutters.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	For increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	July 7	26	2	20	320	16
			Compromise.....	.....	.....	83	11,790	165,509	
RAILWAY, CANAL AND HARBOUR CONSTRUCTION:									
Construction workers.	Courtenay Bay, N.B.	In protest against discharge of employees.	Mediation of Department of Labour.	Feb. 6	28	1	177	3,275	18½
Engineers, scowmen and labourers....	Prince Rupert, B.C....	In protest against discharge of employees.	Returned on employers' terms.	Nov. 5	8	1	15	45	3
Rough carpenters and labourers....	South of Penticton, B.C.	For increased wages.....	Returned on employers' terms.	April 12	21	1	43	387	9
						3	235	3,707	
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION:									
Bricklayers.....	Vancouver & New Westminster, B.C....	For increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	May 1	10	12	200	1,400	7
Bricklayers and masons.	Hamilton, Ont.....	For increased wages.....	Mediation of Department of Labour.	May 3	25	.....	260	4,680	18
Bricklayers and masons.	Kingston, Ont.....	For increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	July 2	9	5	40	240	6
Building trades....	Moncton, N.B.....	For increased wages and shorter hours.	Negotiations.....	May 1	10	10	450	3,600	8
Building trades....	Ottawa, Ont.....	For increased wages and other changes.	Board of Conciliation appointed under D. I. Act.	May 1	17	.....	648	8,424	13
Building trades....	Toronto, Ont.....	Dispute between unions.	Arbitration.....	Mar. 13	17	1	200	400	2
Carpenters.....	Campbellton, N.B....	For increased wages.....	Mediation.....	May 1	5	4	100	300	3
Carpenters.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	For increased wages and shorter hours.	Mediation.....	Sept. 23	28	8	60	240	4

DETAILS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN CANADA, 1920—Continued.

Industry or occupation	Locality	Cause or Object	Method of Settlement	Result	Date of commencement	Date of termination	Number involved		Time in working days	Duration in working days
							Employers	Employees		
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION:— <i>Con.</i> Carpenters.....	Sherbrooke, Que.....	For increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	June 15	July 6	6	222	3,885	17½
Carpenters and hoisting engineer.	Port Arthur, Ont.....	For increased wages and shorter hours.	Mediation of Department of Labour.	In favour of employees	Oct. 12	Oct. 15	1	21	42	2
Electrical workers..	Hamilton, Ont.....	For increased wages and other changes.	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	May 6	May 18	20	100	1,100	11
Electrical workers..	Windsor, Ont.....	For increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees	May 11	June 3	3	10	180	13
Electricians.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	In protest against employment of non-unionists.	Mediation of Department of Labour.	In favour of employees	July 19	July 23	1	10	40	4
Granite cutters.....	Toronto, Ont.....	For increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	In favour of employers	Mar. 31	April 16	1	17	204	12
Hodcarriers and labourers.	Hamilton, Ont.....	For increased wages.....	Mediation.....	In favour of employers	July 9	July 21	16	450	4,500	10
Hodcarriers and labourers.	London, Ont.....	For increased wages and reduction in hours.	Strike called off by union.	In favour of employees	June 26	July 26	20	160	3,920	24½
Labourers.....	Kingston, Ont.....	For increased wages.....	Replacement of strikers.	In favour of employees	May 21	May 26	1	15	45	3
Labourers.....	St. John's, Que.....	For increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	Mar. 24	Mar. 29	1	108	378	3½
Lathers.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	In protest against employment of non-unionists.	Mediation.....	In favour of employees	Sept. 11	Oct. 29	6	25	975	39
Lathers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	For increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees	April 1	April 13	12	150	1,500	10
Machine men and general workmen.	Meaford, Ont.....	For reduction in hours...	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	Feb. 20	Feb. 27	1	70	350	5
Painters.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	In sympathy with a strike in New York against the same firm there.	Work completed by new firm.	Indefinite.....	Oct 11	Nov. 16	1	6	171	29½
Painters.....	Quebec, Que.....	For increased wages.....	Mediation.....	In favour of employees	April 1	April 28	20	210	4,330	23
Painters.....	Windsor, Ont.....	For increased wages.....	Strikers obtained work elsewhere	Indefinite.....	April 1	.....	.....	87	2,697	31

Paperhangers and decorators.	Moncton, N.B.	For increased wages and reduction in hours.	Mediation of Department of Labour.	1 April	4	31	341	11
Painters, paperhangers and decorators.	London, Ont.	For increased wages.	Mediation.	1 May 31	17	85	3,125	77
Plasterers' labourers.	Toronto, Ont.	For increased wages.	Returned on employers' terms.	1 April 7	15	250	1,250	5
Plumbers.	Montreal, Que.	For increased wages.	Unsettled at end of year.	Oct. 4	100	600	21,200	74
Plumbers and steamfitters.	Hamilton, Ont.	For increased wages.	Negotiations.	4 May 13	25	100	750	7½
Plumbers and steamfitters.	Moncton, N.B.	For increased wages.	Negotiations.	1 May 13	8	35	350	10
Plumbers and steamfitters.	Stratford, Ont.	For increased wages.	Returned on employers' terms.	1 June 29	7	21	987	47
Plumbers and steamfitters.	Sudbury, Ont.	For increased wages and other changes.	Negotiations.	18 May 31	5	6	66	11
Plumbers and steamfitters.	Welland, Ont.	For increased wages.	Negotiations.	1 May 6	3	8	28	3½
Tar and gravel roofers.	Toronto, Ont.	For increased wages and other changes.	Mediation.	28 Oct. 6	30	85	680	8
					364	4,840	72,878	
METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEYANCES.								
Armature winders and connectors.	Peterborough, Ont.	For increased wages.	Conciliation Board appointed under I. D. Act.	2 Jan. 5	1	24	48	2
Brass finishers.	Toronto, Ont.	For reduction in hours.	Negotiations.	1 Mar. 3	1	6	12	2
Bridge and iron workers.	Quebec and Maritime Provinces.	For increased wages.	Returned on employers' terms.	3 June 14	1	150	2,075	8½
Carriage makers.	Alexandria, Ont.	For increased wages.	Negotiations.	19 April 27	1	132	924	7
Carriage makers.	Montreal, Que.	For increased wages.	Returned on employers' terms.	16 Feb. 28	40	300	3,600	12
Electrical workers.	Peterborough, Ont.	For increased wages and reduction in hours.	Returned on employers' terms.	18 June 30	1	140	5,320	38
Engineers.	Hamilton, Ont.	For increased wages and reduction in hours.	Conditions ceased to be affected.	May 1	7	95	2,999	41

DETAILS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN CANADA, 1920—Continued.

Industry or occupation	Locality	Cause or Object	Method of Settlement	Result	Date of commencement	Date of termination	Number involved		Time loss in working days	Duration in working days
							Employers	Employees		
METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEYANCES:—Con.										
Founders and machinists.	London, Ont.	For increased wages.	Negotiations.	In favour of employees	Jan. 27	Jan. 29	1	12	24	2
Furnace hands and labourers.	Welland, Ont.	For increased wages.	Negotiations.	In favour of employees	June 2	June 16	1	283	3,255	11½
Iron workers.	Montreal, Que.	Employer refused to discharge an employee in bad standing with union.	Employee accepted union discipline.	Indefinite.	July 15	July 22	1	17	102	6
Iron workers (ornamental).	Toronto, Ont.	For increased wages.	Negotiations.	Compromise.	July 3	July 24	7	80	1,480	18½
Labourers.	Toronto, Ont.	For increased wages.	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employees	May 5	May 10	1	38	152	4
Labourers, draw bench operators and mill rollers.	Lachine, Que.	For increased wages.	Negotiations.	Compromise.	April 28	May 10	1	200	1,900	9½
Labourers and handymen.	Preston, Ont.	For increased wages.	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employees	Mar. 31	April 7	1	85	510	6
Labourers and helpers (foundry workers).	Montreal, Que.	For increased wages and reduction in hours.	Negotiations.	In favour of employees	May 5	July 2	1	150	7,350	49
Lathers.	Montreal, Que.	For increased wages.	Negotiations.	Compromise.	Sept. 1	Sept. 13	15	30	270	9
Machinists.	Hamilton, Ont.	In sympathy with a strike at Newark, N.J., U.S.A.	Returned on employers' terms	In favour of employees	Aug. 25	Sept. 13	1	12	192	16
Machinists.	Niagara Falls, Ont.	In sympathy with a strike at Newark, N.J., U.S.A.	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employees	Aug. 27	Aug. 31	1	10	40	4
Machinists.	Lethbridge, Alta.	For increased wages and other changes.	Replacement of strikers.	In favour of employees	June 25	June 28	1	10	20	2

Machinists.....	Owen Sound, Ont.....	For increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees	May 17	July 26	1	24	1,440	60
Machinists.....	St. Hyacinthe, Que. . .	For increased wages.....	Returned on employ- ers' terms.	In favour of employers	Mar. 25	Mar. 27	1	42	84	2
Machinists.....	St. John, N.B.....	For increased wages and reduction in hours.	Conditions ceased to be affected.	Indefinite.....	Jan. 26	.....	5	100	9,580	307
Machinists.....	Sydney, N.S.....	For increased wages and reduction in hours.	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	April 22	June 15	1	150	6,900	46
Machinists.....	Toronto, Ont.....	For increased wages.....	Returned on employ- ers' terms.	In favour of employers	June 10	July 19	1	29	946	32½
Machinists.....	Toronto, Ont.....	A protest against employ- ment of non-unionists.	Replacement of strik- ers.	In favour of employers	July 23	Sept. 6	1	24	360	15
Machinists, boiler- makers and help- ers.	London, Ont.....	For increased wages and other changes.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees	July 5	July 5	1	80	160	2
Machinists, tool- makers and elec- trical workers.	Peterborough, Ont.....	For increased wages and reduction in hours.	Returned on employ- ers' terms.	In favour of employers	May 6	July 12	1	675	16,720	55
Metal workers.....	Welland, Ont.....	For increased wages and other changes.	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	May 6	May 25	1	125	1,875	15
Metal polishers and buffers.	Peterborough, Ont.....	For increased wages.....	Mediation.....	Compromise.....	April 10	May 18	1	19	608	32
Moulders.....	Amherst, N.S.....	For increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees	June 22	Sept. 21	1	51	3,927	77
Moulders.....	Amherst, N.S.....	For increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees	July 6	July 19	1	12	120	10
Moulders.....	Brantford, Ont.....	For increased wages and reduction in hours.	Replacement of strik- ers.	In favour of employees	May 1, 1919.	May 31, 1920.	1	5	635	127
Moulders.....	Collingwood, Ont.....	For increased wages.....	Replacement of strik- ers.	In favour of employers	June 2	.....	1	10	260	26
Moulders.....	Dundas, Ont.....	For increased wages and reduction in hours.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employers	May 21	June 3	1	27	54	2
Moulders.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	For increased wages and reduction in hours.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees	June 26	Aug. 23	6	24	1,152	48
Moulders.....	Guelph, Ont.....	For increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	Aug. 5	Oct. 23	5	93	1,106	54
Moulders.....	Halifax, N.S.....	For increased wages and reduction in hours.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees	June 24	July 13	3	33	528	16

DETAILS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN CANADA, 1920—Continued.

Industry or occupation	Locality	Cause or Object	Method of Settlement	Result	Date of commencement	Date of termination	Number involved		Time loss in working days	Duration in working days
							Em- ployers	Em- ployees		
METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEYANCES: — <i>Con.</i>										
Moulders.....	Kitchener and Waterloo, Ont.	For increased wages and reduction in hours.	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	June 9	June 17	4	40	280	7
Moulders.....	Montreal, Que.	For increased wages and reduction in hours.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees	May 5	Oct. 13	10	310	15,630	135
Moulders.....	New Glasgow, N.S.	For increased wages and reduction in hours.	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	Aug. 2	Sept. 28	1	19	903	47½
Moulders.....	Ottawa, Ont.	For increased wages and reduction in hours.	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	June 1	June 14	5	18	198	11
Moulders.....	Preston, Ont.	For increased wages and reduction in hours.	Replacement of strikers.	In favour of employers	Aug. 9	.....	1	15	426	122
Moulders.....	St. John, N.B.	For increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	Jan. 15	Jan. 22	1	6	30	5
Moulders.....	Toronto, Ont.	For increased wages and reduction in hours.	Replacement of strikers.	In favour of employers	May 1, 1919.	Nov. 23, 1920.	34	90	5,340	102
Moulders and core-makers.	Amherst, N.S.	For increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees	June 3	July 15	1	50	1,800	36
Moulders and core-makers.	Sherbrooke, Que.	For increased wages.....	Negotiations.	In favour of employees	Sept. 23, 1919.	Aug. 30, 1920.	3	36	5,292	203
Plumbers, steam-fitters and sheet metal workers.	Vancouver, B.C.	For increased wages.....	Conditions ceased to be affected.	.....	Oct. 4	.....	1	106	7,950	75
Plumbers, steam-fitters and sheet metal workers.	Vancouver, B.C.	For increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	Oct. 4	Nov. 18	1	44	1,623	27

Employees of steel and coal companies.	Sydney, N.S.	For increased wages and reduction in hours.	Unsettled at end of year.	Nov. 22	2	168	5,644	34
Riveters.	Levis, Que.	For increased wages.	Returned on employers' terms.	April 19	1	25	75	3
Riveters, buckers and fitters.	Hamilton, Ont.	For increased wages.	Replacement of strikers.	Oct. 13	1	77	1,001	13
Rivet heaters.	Montreal, Que.	For increased wages.	Mediation of Department of Labour.	Aug. 13	1	3,000	48,000	16
Rolling mill employees.	Montreal, Que.	For increased wages.	Returned on employers' terms.	July 15	2	400	19,000	67
Saw workers.	Galt, Ont.	In protest against reduction in wages.	Returned on employers' terms.	Sept. 9	1	75	675	9
Sheet metal workers	Hamilton, Ont.	For increased wages and other changes.	Negotiations.	May 1	9	86	1,892	22
Sheet metal workers	Toronto, Ont.	For increased wages.	Negotiations.	May 1	20	140	1,540	11
Shipbuilders.	Port Arthur, Ont.	For increased wages and reduction in hours.	Mediation of Department of Labour.	July 15	1	1,000	20,000	20
Shipbuilders.	Three Rivers, Que.	For increased wages.	Negotiations.	April 19	1	800	19,200	24
Shipbuilders and yard employees.	Three Rivers, Que.	For increased wages.	Negotiations.	May 3	1	800	2,800	3½
Shipyards employees.	Halifax, N.S.	For increased wages.	Returned on employers' terms.	June 1	8	2,000	104,000	52
Steel workers.	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	In protest against discharge of employees.	Returned on employers' terms.	Nov. 16	1	200	2,500	12½
Steel and iron workers.	Toronto, Ont.	For increased wages.	Returned on employers' terms.	Sept. 3	3	60	900	15
Structural iron workers.	Hamilton, Ont.	For increased wages and reduction in hours.	Negotiations.	Mar. 22	1	150	2,500	17
Structural iron workers.	Montreal, Que.	For increased wages.	Negotiations.	Feb. 2	6	175	3,150	18
Structural iron workers.	Toronto, Ont.	For increased wages and other changes.	Negotiations.	April 1	2	65	163	2½
					241	13,250	349,295	

DETAILS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN CANADA, 1920—Continued.

Industry or occupation.	Locality.	Cause or Object	Method of Settlement	Result	Date of commencement	Date of termination	Number involved		Time loss in working days	Duration in working days
							Em- ployers	Em- ployees		
WOODWORKING:— Bench carpenters...	Calgary, Alta.	For increased wages and reduction in hours.	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	July 2	July 5	4	32	64	2
Cabinet makers....	Montreal, Que.	For increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees	May 10	May 14	8	250	1,000	4
Machine h a n d s, bench & yard men	St. Williams, Ont. ...	For increased wages.....	Returned on employ- ers' terms.	In favour of employees	May 1	May 11	1	12	96	8
Mill workers.....	Montreal, Que.	For increased wages.....	Returned on employ- ers' terms.	In favour of employees	April 19	April 26	1	109	600	5½
Piano workers.....	St. Thérèse de Blain- ville, Que.	For increased wages and union recognition.	Mediation.....	Indefinite.....	April 21	May 27	1	150	4,800	32
Woodworkers.....	Ottawa, Ont.	In protest against discharge of employees.	Replacement of strik- ers.	In favour of employees	Jan. 26	Jan. 31	1	32	192	6
Woodworkers.....	Ottawa, Ont.	For increased wages.....	Board of Conciliation appointed under I. D. I. Act.	In favour of employees	June 12	July 15	15	500	13,500	27
Woodworkers.....	Owen Sound, Ont.	For increased wages.....	Mediation of Depart- ment of Labour.	Compromise.....	June 22	July 8	3	259	3,885	15
PULP AND PAPER:— Pulp mill workers...	Bathurst, N.B.	For increased wages.....	Returned on employ- ers' terms.	In favour of employees	May 6	May 17	1	46	460	10
Pulp mill workers...	Bromptonville, Que...	In protest against increased work.	Mediation of Depart- ment of Labour.	In favour of employees	April 19	May 24	1	200	6,200	31
Pulp mill workers...	Three Rivers, Que....	For union recognition.....	Mediation of Depart- ment of Labour.	In favour of employees	May 17	May 25	1	735	4,410	6
Pulp and paper workers	Swanson Bay, B.C....	For increased wages and reduction in hours.	Replacement of strik- ers.	In favour of employees	May 9	May 17	1	170	1,020	6
							4	1,151	12,090	

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING:—	Edmonton, Alta.	For increased wages.....	Negotiations	In favour of employees	Feb. 11	Feb. 16	4	32	112	3½
Bookbinders.	Montreal, Que.	For increased wages.....	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employees	April 15	April 22	1	89	534	6
Compositors.	Hamilton, Ont.	For increased wages and reduction in hours.	Negotiations.....	Compromise	Jan. 27	Jan. 29	22	73	146	2
Job printers, printing pressmen and bookbinders.	Hamilton, Ont.	For union recognition.....	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees	Jan. 27	Feb. 10	1	21	252	12
Lithographers.....	Ottawa, Ont.	For increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	Indefinite.....	Dec. 6	Dec. 20	1	25	300	12
Printers.....	Edmonton, Alta.	For increased wages.....	Mediation.....	In favour of employees	Nov. 9	Nov. 26	14	38	532	14
Printers.....	Hamilton, Ont.	For increased wages and reduction in hours.	Negotiations.....	Compromise	Jan. 2	Jan. 5	20	75	150	2
							63	353	2,026	
CLOTHING:—	Montreal, Que.	In protest against reduction in wages.	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employees	Dec. 8	Dec. 15	1	200	1,200	6
Clothing workers ..	Hamilton, Ont.	For increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees	June 23	June 28	1	73	256	3½
Garment workers...	Montreal, Que.	For union recognition.....	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees	Feb. 5	Feb. 13	1	98	686	7
Garment workers...	Montreal, Que.	Alleged violation of contract.	Replacement of strikers.	In favour of employees	May 15	July 12	1	35	420	12
Garment workers...	Toronto, Ont.	For return to piece-work payment.	Unsettled; firm went into liquidation	Indefinite.....	Dec. 1	.....	1	60	1,560	23
Millinery workers...	Mariville, Que.	For increased wages, reduction in hours and union recognition.	Arbitration.....	In favour of employees	Oct. 25, 1919.	Jan. 17, 1920.	1	60	900	15
Millinery workers...	Montreal, Que.	For increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees	Nov. 27, 1919.	Jan. 27, 1920.	4	200	4,400	22
Rubber workers...	Toronto, Ont.	For increased wages.....	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employees	Jan. 21	Feb. 18	1	450	10,575	23½
Shoe workers.....	Chambly Canton, Que.	For increased wages.....	Mediation.....	In favour of employees	May 3	May 10	1	95	523	5½
							12	1,271	20,520	

DETAILS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN CANADA, 1920—Continued.

Industry or occupation	Locality	Cause or Object	Method of Settlement	Result	Date of commence- ment	Date of termin- ation	Number involved		Time loss in working days	Dura- tion in work- ing days
							Em- ployers	Em- ployees		
TEXTILES.— Carders.....	Magog, Que.....	In protest against employ- ment of particular per- sons.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees	May 3	May 11	1	71	497	7
	Stratford, Ont.....	For increased wages and other changes.	Mediation of Depart- ment of Labour.	Compromise.....	Sept. 1	Oct. 20	1	34	1,326	39
Textile workers....	Three Rivers, Que.....	In protest against working on a religious holiday.	Mediation.....	In favour of employees	Dec. 9	Dec. 13	1	500	1,500	3
Textile workers....	Amherst, N.S.....	In protest against discharge of employee.	Returned on employ- ers' terms.	In favour of employees	April 13	April 27	1	150	1,350	13
Weavers.....							4	755	4,673	
FOODS, LIQUORS AND TOBACCO.— Bakers.....	Montreal, Que.....	For increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees	May 4	May 11	8	40	240	6
	New Westminster, B. C.....	For increased wages.....	Replacement of strik- ers.	In favour of employees	May 8	June 21	2	7	252	36
Bakers.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	For increased wages and other changes.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees	May 1	June 12	8	60	2,100	35
Bakers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	For increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	Jan. 24	Jan. 27	10	30	90	3
Bakers.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	For increased wages.....	Returned on employ- ers' terms.	In favour of employees	May 1	June 20	8	110	4,650	42
Bakers.....	Victoria, B.C.....	For increased wages.....	Returned on employ- ers' terms.	In favour of employees	May 1	July 2	3	28	1,456	52
Bakers and cake makers.	Hamilton, Ont.....	For increased wages and reduction in hours.	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	May 3	May 11	25	92	736	8
Bakers and helpers.	Halifax, N.S.....	For increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	May 3	May 25	4	90	1,650	18

Brewery workers...	Fernie, B.C.	For increased wages.	Negotiations.	Compromise.	June 1	June 7	2	16	80	5
Brewery workers...	Lethbridge, Alta.	For increased wages and reduction in hours.	Negotiations.	In favour of employees.	July 2	July 5	1	36	72	2
Butchers and casing employees.	Calgary, Alta.	For union recognition.	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employees.	Nov. 4	Nov. 23	1	70	1,085	15½
Cigarmakers.	Hamilton, Ont.	In protest against discharge of employees.	Mediation.	In favour of employees.	Feb. 26	Feb. 28	1	108	324	3
Cigarmakers.	London, Ont.	For increased wages.	Negotiations.	Compromise.	Mar. 13	Mar. 16	4	400	800	2
Cigarmakers.	Montreal, Que.	For increased wages and other changes.	Negotiations.	Indefinite.	Mar. 22	Mar. 30	1	65	465	7
Cigarmakers.	Toronto, Ont.	For increased wages.	Negotiations.	In favour of employees.	May 12	June 7	1	100	2,000	20
Egg candlers.	Montreal, Que.	For increased wages and reduction in hours.	Mediation of Department of Labour.	In favour of employees.	July 8	July 24	1	30	450	15
Egg candlers.	Montreal, Que.	For increased wages and reduction in hours.	Mediation of Department of Labour.	In favour of employees.	July 12	July 24	3	40	480	12
General provision workers.	Quebec, Que.	In protest against discharge of employees.	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employees.	May 1	May 10	1	34	253	7½
Meat packers.	Hamilton, Ont.	For increased wages and reduction in hours.	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employees.	April 1	April 19	2	175	2,450	14
Meat cutters, butcher workmen, etc.	Calgary, Alta.	For increased wages and other changes.	Negotiations.	Compromise.	July 14	July 28	3	250	3,000	12
Meat packers, and butcher workmen	Peterborough, Ont.	For increased wages.	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employees.	May 1	May 10	1	140	980	7
Sugar refinery workers.	Montreal, Que.	For increased wages and reduction in hours.	Negotiations.	In favour of employees.	May 17	June 5	2	1,300	20,150	15½
LEATHER:—										
Leather cutters.	Montreal, Que.	In protest against reduction in wages.	Unsettled at end of year.	.....	Nov. 8	.....	1	19	874	46
Leather cutters.	Quebec, Que.	In protest against employment of particular persons.	Mediation.	In favour of employees.	Jan. 28	Feb. 22	1	27	594	22
Leather cutters.	Toronto, Ont.	For increased wages.	Negotiations.	Compromise.	April 5	April 8	1	17	51	3
								92	3,221	43,695
								3	63	1,519

DETAILS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN CANADA, 1920—Continued.

Industry or occupation	Locality	Cause or Object	Method of Settlement	Result	Date of commencement	Date of termination	Number involved		Time loss in working days	Duration in working days
							Em- ployers	Em- ployees		
TRANSPORTATION:— <i>Steam Railway Service</i> Teamsters.....	London, Ont.....	For increased wages.....	Board of Conciliation appointed under D. I. Act.	In favour of employees	Mar. 1	Mar. 15	3	65	780	12
	Montreal, Que.....	For increased wages and reduction in hours.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employers	July 3	July 27	1	200	4,000	20
<i>Electric Railway Service</i> Street railway employees. Electric railway employees.....	London, Ont.....	For increased wages.....	Mediation.....	Indefinite.....	May 1	May 6	1	240	1,200	5
	London, Ont.....	For increased wages.....	Board of Conciliation appointed under D. I. Act.	Compromise.....	May 13	May 24	1	92	920	10
Street railway employees.	London, Ont.....	For increased wages.....	Mediation.....	Compromise.....	June 8	June 16	1	262	2,227	8½
Street railway employees.	Toronto, Ont.....	For increased wages.....	Mediation.....	Compromise.....	June 23	June 27	1	2,500	10,000	4
							4	3,094	14,347	
MISCELLANEOUS TRANSPORT:— Coal carters.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	For increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees	April 3	April 17	19	400	2,400	6
	Quebec, Que.....	In protest against the use of 8-ton trucks for deliveries	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	Aug. 12	Aug. 16	1	22	66	3
Coal handlers.....	Halifax, N.S.....	For increased wages.....	Mediation of Department of Labour.	Compromise.....	April 5	April 15	4	400	3,600	9

air drivers	Toronto, Ont.....	For increased wages.....	Mediation of Department of Labour.	April 29	May 3	1	60	240	4
Teamsters.....	Fernie, B.C.....	For increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	June 12	June 15	.....	12	24	2
Teamsters.....	Medicine Hat, Alta....	For increased wages and reduction in hours.	Negotiations.....	June 3	June 5	3	30	60	2
Teamsters.....	Montreal, Que.	For increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	July 19	July 22	2	300	1,200	4
						30	1,224	7,590	
NAVIGATION:— Deckhands and quarter masters.	Victoria, B.C.....	For increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	Jan. 2	Jan. 5	1	8	24	3
Grain elevator employees.	Montreal, Que.....	For increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	July 23	July 31	1	40	320	8
Longshoremen.....	Montreal, Que.....	For increased wages.....	Returned on employers' terms.	Nov. 3	Nov. 10	1	90	540	6
Longshoremen.....	North Sydney, N.S....	For increased wages and other changes.	Mediation of Department of Labour.	June 10	Aug. 13	.....	35	245	7
Longshoremen.....	Prince Rupert, Islands B.C.	For increased wages.....	Board of Conciliation appointed under D. I. Act.	June 4	July 16	7	86	2,924	34
Seamen.....	Queen Charlotte, B.C.	For increased wages.....	Replacement of strikers.	Aug. 19	Sept. 4	1	11	165	15
Seamen and firemen.	Prince Rupert, B.C....	For increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	June 21	Aug. 17	1	12	576	48
Seamen, etc.....	Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River.	For increased wages.....	Board of Conciliation appointed under D. I. Act.	Sept. 15	Sept. 23	6	1,100	8,250	7½
Seamen, stewards, etc.	Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.	For reduction in hours.....	Mediation of Department of Labour.	May 7	May 29	4	450	8,775	19½
PUBLIC UTILITIES:— Electric linemen.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	In protest against discharge of employees.	Negotiations.....	July 5	July 19	1	31	372	12
Electrical workers..	Niagara Falls, Ont....	For increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	July 24	Aug. 2	1	34	204	6

DETAILS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN CANADA, 1920—Continued.

Industry or occupation	Locality	Cause or Object	Method of Settlement	Result	Date of commencement	Date of termination	Number involved		Time loss in working days	Duration in working days
							Em- ployers	Em- ployees		
PUBLIC UTILITIES:— <i>Con.</i> Gas workers.....	Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.	For increased wages.....	Replacement of strikers.	In favour of employers	Sept. 8	Sept. 27	1	118	2,006	17
Linenmen.....	Queenston - Chippewa, Ont.	For increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees	Sept. 20	Sept. 25	1	60	300	5
Power development employees.	Niagara Falls, Ont....	For increased wages and reduction in hours.	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	June 19	July 12	1	2,000	36,000	18
Stokers.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	For increased wages.....	Replacement of strikers.	In favour of employers	Jan. 12	Jan. 15	1	10	20	2
MUNICIPAL EMPLOY- MENT:— Asphalt workers....	Montreal, Que.....	For increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	June 1	June 29	1	10	30	3
Carters.....	St. Hyacinthe, Que...	In protest against reduction in wages.	Returned on employers' terms.	In favour of employers	May 1	May 6	1	10	40	4
Civic employees (labourers).	Guelph, Ont.....	For increased wages.....	Replacement of strikers.	In favour of employers	April 15	April 19	1	40	80	2
Civic employees....	Montreal, Que.....	For increased wages and reduction in hours.	Arbitration.....	Compromise.....	Jan. 1	Feb. 7	1	250	8,000	32
Civic employees (labourers).	Quebec, Que.....	For increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	May 1	May 5	1	70	210	3

Firesmen.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	For increased wages.....	Replacement of strikers. etc.	In favour of employers	Feb. 13	Feb. 18	1	9	40	4½
Landscape workers..	Montreal, Que.....	For increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	July 21	July 28	1	8	48	6
							7	397	8,448	
MISCELLANEOUS—										
Barbers.....	Montreal, Que.....	For increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	July 7	July 13	210	387	1,985	5
Barbers.....	Regina, Sask.....	For increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	July 12	July 26	15	40	480	12
Cooks and waiters..	Toronto, Ont.....	For increased wages and reduction in hours.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees	June 17	June 26	4	125	1,125	9
Film exchange employees.	Toronto, Ont.....	For increased wages.....	Replacement of strikers. etc.	In favour of employers	Feb. 31	May 31	7	40	3,200	80
Glass workers.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	For increased wages and reduction in hours.	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	June 7	July 23	1	7	280	40
Glass workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	For increased wages.....	Mediation of Department of Labour.	Compromise.....	May 1	June 18	6	52	2,080	40
Glass workers.....	Wallaceburg, Ont.....	For increased wages, reduction in hours and in protest against discharge of employees.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employers	Jan. 9	Jan. 15	1	75	375	5
Grave diggers.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	For increased wages.....	Returned on employ- ers' terms.	In favour of employers	Aug. 30	Sept. 10	1	20	200	10
Jewellery workers...	Vancouver, B.C.....	For increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees	Sept. 7	Sept. 14	5	60	360	6
Musicians.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	For increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	Aug. 31	Sept. 23	8	34	680	20
Musicians.....	St. John, N.B.....	In protest against employ- ment of particular persons.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees	Nov. 4, 1919.	Jan. 9, 1920.	1	9	63	7
Photo engravers....	Winnipeg, Man.....	For increased wages and reduction in hours.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees	May 27	May 31	4	61	154	2½
Rubber workers....	Guelph, Ont.....	For increased wages.....	Strikers secured work elsewhere.	In favour of employers	April 12	Oct. 31	1	50	833	68
							264	960	11,765	

*These strikes resulted from the objection of certain employees to sign a compulsory work off for dues payable to the U. M. W. of A. in conformity with Order No. 141 of the Director of Coal Operations.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JANUARY, 1921

SIX strikes, involving 560 employees were reported as having commenced during January. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 10 strikes, involving about 964 workpeople. The total time loss on account of industrial disputes was estimated at 15,951 working days, as compared with 14,654 in December, 1920, and 35,535 in January, 1920. The time loss occasioned by the 6 strikes which began in January was 6,031 working days,

while a loss of 9,920 is charged to the four strikes that commenced prior to January. Termination was reported in the case of one strike which commenced prior to January. Four strikes commencing during January terminated during the month, leaving the following five strikes affecting 384 workpeople on record on January 31: plumbers, Montreal; railway employees, Sydney; garment workers, Sault Ste. Marie; spinners, Guelph and shoe workers at Montreal.

Disputes by Industries

The following is a review of the disputes by industries in the order in which they appear in the statistical table. A brief summary is given of the more important strikes.

LUMBERING.—The strike of 60 loggers at Jackson Bay, B.C., which commenced on November 14, 1920, in protest against reverting to piece-work, terminated on January 28, the strikers being replaced. One hundred shingle makers at New Westminster struck against a 20 per cent reduction in wages. Work was resumed a week later, the employees accepting the reduction.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION. — The strike of plumbers in Montreal which commenced on October 4, 1920, was un-terminated. Six hundred employees were involved at the commencement of

the strike, and at the end of the month, there were 175 still involved.

METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEYANCES.—The strike of railway employees at Sydney, which commenced on November 22 for increased wages, was un-terminated at the end of the month. Over three hundred shipyard employees at Victoria struck on January 19 in protest against a reduction in wages. The strike was terminated on January 31, the employees accepting a wage reduction of 50 cents per day.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING. — An alleged lockout of 78 employees in the printing trade occurred at Vancouver on January 3, when a dispute arose over a new wage schedule. The dispute was temporarily settled on January 18, when the matter was referred to arbitration.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING JANUARY, 1921.

Industry or occupation.	Particulars.	No. of employees affected	Time loss in working days
Strikes commencing prior to January, 1921.			
LUMBERING:— Loggers, Jackson Bay, B.C.	Commenced November 14, 1920. Men objected to being put on piece-work. Settled by replacement of strikers. Work resumed January 28.	60	1,320
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION:— Plumbers, Montreal, Que.	Commenced October 4. For increased wages. Un-terminated.	175	4,375
METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEY- ANCES:— Employees of steel and coal com- panies, Sydney, N.S.	Commenced November 22. For increased wages and im- proved working conditions. Un-terminated.	150	3,750
LEATHER:— Shoe workers, Montreal, Que.	Commenced November 8. Against a reduction in wages. Un-terminated.	19	475
Strikes commencing during January 1921.			
LUMBERING:— Shingle makers, New Westminster, B. C.	Commenced January 1. Against a reduction in wages. Settled by negotiations; reduction accepted. Work resumed January 8.	100	600
METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEY- ANCES:— Boilermakers, patternmakers, etc., Victoria, B.C.	Commenced January 19. Against a reduction in wages. Settled by negotiations; reduction accepted. Work resumed January 31.	325	3,575
WOODWORKING:— Piano workers, Toronto, Ont.	Commenced January 6. Against a reduction in piece-work prices. Settled by mediation of Department of Labour; reduction accepted. Work resumed January 15.	17	153
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING:— Printers, Vancouver, B.C.	Commenced January 3. Dispute over wages. Settled by negotiations; men returned to work on January 18 pending a decision of newspaper scale now in arbitration.	78	1,053
CLOTHING:— Garment workers, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Commenced January 17. Men desired piece-work instead of weekly work. Un-terminated.	14	182
TEXTILES:— Spinners, Guelph, Ont.	Commenced January 11. Against a reduction in wages. Un-terminated.	26	468

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING DECEMBER, 1920

THE following details with regard to strikes and lockouts in the United Kingdom during December, 1920, based on returns from employers and workpeople, are taken from the January issue of the British *Labour Gazette*.

NUMBER, MAGNITUDE AND DURATION.—The number of trade disputes, involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in December was 34, as compared with 60 in the previous month, and 61 in December, 1919. In these new disputes nearly 62,000 workpeople were directly involved, and over 2,000 indirectly involved (*i.e.* thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition to the numbers involved in new disputes, nearly 8,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 65 disputes which began before December and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The total number of disputes in progress in December was thus 99, involving about 72,000 workpeople, as compared with 1,138,000 workpeople (including about 1,100,000 workpeople in the coal mining industry) involved in 136 disputes in progress in November, 1920, and 110,000* workpeople involved in 107 disputes in progress in December, 1919.

CAUSES.—Of the 34 new disputes, 11, directly involving about 2,200 workpeople, arose on demand for advances in wages; 6, directly involving about 10,700 workpeople against proposed reductions in wages; 3, directly involving about 2,100 workpeople, on other wages questions; 9, directly involving about 46,000 workpeople, on questions respecting employment of particular classes or persons; and 5, directly involving about 600 workpeople, on other questions.

RESULTS.—During December settlements were effected in the case of 16 new disputes directly involving about 47,500 workpeople, and 15 old disputes, directly involving about 7,200 workpeople. Of these disputes 4, directly involving about 400 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 18, directly involving about 6,200 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 9, directly involving about 48,100 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 8 disputes, directly involving about 4,200 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The following table classifies the disputes by groups of trades:

Groups of Trades	Number of Disputes			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in December.	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in December.
	Started before December 1st.	Started in December	Total		
Building.....	12	4	16	4 800	24,000
Mining and Quarrying.....	7	6	13	47,400	151,000
Metal Engineering and Shipbuilding	15	7	22	13,600	189,000
Textile and Clothing	8	1	9	1,200	14,000
Transport.....	5	5	10	2,700	26,000
Other Trades.....	18	11	29	2,300	25,000
Total, Dec., 1920..	65	34	99	72,000	429,000
Total, Nov., 1920..	76	60	136	1,138,000	3,631,000
Total, Dec., 1919....	46	61	107	* 110,000	* 1,808,000

* Revised figures.

The majority of the workpeople involved in December, 1920, were accounted for by two disputes, viz., a strike of 45,000 coal miners, etc., in the Rhondda district, which lasted three days, and a strike of joiners and carpenters in shipyards throughout Great Britain, involving about 10,000 workpeople, which

began on December 1, and was still in progress at the end of the month.

Of the 429,000 working days lost in December by all disputes in progress, about 97,000 were lost by disputes which began before December, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, and nearly 332,000 by disputes which began in the month.

VISIT TO INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE OF BRITISH EMPIRE DELEGATES TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS ASSEMBLY

(Reprinted from Bulletin No. 15-16, of the International Labour Office.)

THE Right Honourable A. J. Balfour, M.P., the Right Honourable G. N. Barnes, M.P., representing the British Delegation, the Right Honourable C. J. Doherty, and the Right Honourable N. W. Rowell, representing the Canadian Delegation, visited the International Labour Office on December 11 last. They were received by the Director, M. Albert Thomas, and the Deputy-Director, Mr. H. B. Butler, and made a tour of the building, where they saw the organization adopted for collecting and distributing information on labour questions from all parts of the world, and for carrying out the various duties imposed by the Peace Treaty, and by the Washington and Genoa Conferences.

M. Albert Thomas, in welcoming them, said that he was very glad to have representatives of the Anglo-Saxon world at the Office to see for themselves in what manner the duties imposed upon it by the Treaties of Peace were being fulfilled. In spite of numerous difficulties, the Office now had a homogeneous and devoted staff who worked together in harmony with the same object in view. He was completely confident as to the future. The Office not only had the support of the Governments, but that of the great organized forces of society, that is to say, the Employers' Associations and the Trade Unions.

In order to bring about international co-operation, added M. Thomas, every country must give of its best to the common experience. The young countries had much to teach the old ones, and some of the quite new countries, such as Czecho-Slovakia, had shown themselves among the foremost in working whole-heartedly with the organization. The experiments which were now being made in social and industrial matters made it essential that their experience should be made available to everyone. But, after all, it was mainly the old industrial countries, such as France and Great Britain, which must be the back-bone of the Organization. They both had a long liberal tradition, and a record of constant progress in matters of social legislation.

Mr. Butler said how glad the English-speaking section of this staff were to see the British delegates. He supposed they all—the French staff as well as the English—sometimes felt a long way from home. It was on occasions like this, when people from their own homes came here and took an interest in what they were doing, that they felt encouraged and confirmed in the idea which they all had, that they were there for a good purpose. If they did not all feel that they would not stay there. After all, all of them would prefer to be living in their own land; although Geneva was

a very pleasant place. They were therefore happy to welcome the leaders of national life in the different countries of the Empire and to think that they might count on their support.

Mr. Balfour made the following reply: "I desire to speak on my own behalf, and I hope that my colleagues from the Dominions will permit me also to speak on their behalf, in giving you our most cordial thanks for the invitation you have conveyed to us to come and see you at work and for the admirable survey which you have allowed us to make of the extent of your labours. Mr. Butler, in his concluding observations, described the feeling of those who, in a sense, are exiles here from their native land and how they were sustained partly by the idea that their work was being appreciated, but also by the thought that men from their own English-speaking homes sympathized with their efforts and followed them with satisfaction—with more than satisfaction—with the consciousness that what they were doing was for a cause in which the whole world is interested.

"You, M. le Directeur, dwelt in your speech upon the difficulties, the inevitable difficulties, which beset so great a task. These difficulties are indeed immense. We of the League of Nations are struggling against the same difficulties, or parallel difficulties, and all that you feel with regard to your troubles, we, from our point of view, feel also with regard to ours. Indeed, I am sometimes amazed at the rather contemptuous tone in which the labours of the Conference at Versailles, the Peace Conference at Versailles, are spoken of by persons who conceive themselves the intellectual critics of the world. In my opinion, the work done in 1919 was like all human work, imperfect, needing to be revised and improved and brought up to meet either old conditions imperfectly understood or new conditions imperfectly foreseen. That is inevitable. But when we remember that in the Treaty of Versailles mankind at large is invited to unite together for such tremendous purposes as that of preserving peace, and of

raising the conditions of life of the workers throughout the world, when we reflect that in the few months that have elapsed since then, great organizations, so widespread, so complicated as the League of Nations and the International Labour Office have been established, and have done so much work and are doing, and look forward to doing more work in the future, I think that the sober critic, looking on that must think that it is one of most marvellous performances that human intelligence, that any human effort has ever been able to accomplish.

"I am not of those who have said that the International Labour Office is bound to be the huge success that everyone round this table hopes it will be. Failure is always possible, but what is of far greater moment, success is also possible; and you, M. le Directeur, after dwelling upon the difficulties of your task, upon the difficulty of bringing into one harmonious machine co-operative elements from 48 nations, a number which will doubtless increase, you gave as one of your reasons for hope the fact that international co-operation was already reflected in the most admirable and perfect form in the working of your staff.

"You reminded us that your staff is drawn from a large number of these nations and that, drawn as they were from different quarters of the globe, with different traditions and using different languages, they, nevertheless, have been welded into an organic whole conscious of its own life, firmly believing in its own future, and though not oblivious of the difficulties which from day to day are inevitable, feeling a faith and confidence in the future which is before them. The task of international co-operation which you have accomplished in this building is in itself a very encouraging augury of what a larger co-operation between the self-governing units of the world will be able to accomplish in the future.

"I think that is all I need say, but I may perhaps be allowed to end with one remark on a statement of yours with which I most heartily agree. You stated towards the end of your speech, that'

after all, Treaties and Conventions were much. They are necessary and not only are they necessary, but they are all-important. But you added that these instruments, these paper documents, these signatures of diplomats and ministers were nothing and less than nothing, unless there is behind them that spiritual assistance which each nation ought to give to these great international endeavours according to the measure of its power. We dwell, and we rightly dwell, upon the difficulties which national differences make in international co-operation, but there is another side to that question. If nations are different,

and possibly their hereditary qualities, certainly their historical evolution have produced differences, these differences properly used may bring into the common stock ideas, methods and aspirations, which no single nation, working by itself and for itself, would be able to create. If, therefore, every nation will take your advice and will bring to this international work all that it has of its best, then, and perhaps then only, shall we see how great is the special work that the Treaty of Versailles, which you are engaged in carrying out, may accomplish for the benefit of mankind. We thank you".

INQUIRY INTO ALLEGED DECREASE IN PRODUCTION BY LABOUR

Result of Questionnaire issued by Department of Labour in August, 1920

CERTAIN representations having been made to the Department of Labour to the effect that employers had to contend with a decrease in production due apparently to slackened effort on the part of their employees, an inquiry was made by the Department last August for the purpose of obtaining authentic information on this subject. Questionnaires were sent to about 6,200 employers, and replies giving the information desired were received from 4,106 firms employing about 455,400 workers. Of this number 1,304 employers (about 33 per cent of those answering) having 172,100 workers (about 38 per cent of the workers covered in the answers) stated that there had been a falling off in production on the part of their labour force. On the other hand, 2,802 employers who had on their payroll about 283,300 workers, reported that their employees had not shown any decline in production. Supplementary information received showed that conditions were improving in this respect and that the workers were getting back to their former normal output. Among

the causes most frequently given for decreased production were the following: so many men had been engaged at other than their regular jobs during the war, and on resuming their occupations had taken some time to get back to their normal capacity; many skilled workers had been killed at the war and their substitutes had not had time to become as efficient; many skilled workers had had their capacity reduced by wounds, disease, etc. Other causes of reduced production were stated to be shortage of labour and high wages in general; market conditions including increased costs, shortage of materials, luxury tax, etc., reduction of hours of labour, and general unrest.

Taken by provinces and industries, the result of the questionnaire shows little variation from the general result stated above, except that in Alberta the employees of firms reporting "Yes" to the question whether there was any falling off in production numbered more than those of firms reporting "No". This was attributed to the high percentage of firms reporting "Yes" in the mining industry, which was the only

industrial group in which the firms reporting "Yes" exceeded those reporting "No." In two groups of industries, lumbering and mining, the number of

employees in the "Yes" column exceeded those in the "No" column. In the manufacturing group less than 33 per cent of the firms reported "Yes."

RAILWAY LABOUR STATISTICS FOR 1919

THE railway statistics of Canada for the year ended June 30, 1919, have recently been issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in pursuance of an Order-in-Council under the Statistics Act transferring the compilation of these statistics from the Department of Railways and Canals to the Bureau. The number of employees, which had been reduced during the war, was practically the same in the period under review as in 1914, but salaries and wages showed an increase over the latter year of 87 per cent, or \$97,177,023. The following table shows for the several years from 1910 to 1919 the number of employees on steam railways, the amounts paid in salaries and wages, with the ratio of salaries and wages to gross earnings and operating expenses:

STEAM RAILWAYS.

Year	Number of employees	Salaries and wages	Ratio to gross earnings	Ratio to operating expenses
1910.....	123,768	\$67,167,793	38.61	55.78
1911.....	141,224	74,613,738	39.53	56.94
1912.....	155,901	94,237,623	39.79	57.92
1913.....	178,652	115,749,825	45.09	63.59
1914.....	159,142	111,762,972	45.97	62.43
1915.....	124,142	90,215,727	45.15	61.09
1916.....	144,770	104,300,647	39.82	57.95
1917.....	146,175	129,626,187	41.85	58.34
1918.....	143,493	152,274,953	46.14	55.59
1919.....	158,777	208,939,995	54.56	61.12

The total number of hours worked during 1919 was 431,397,059. Of the employees included in the total wage

payments the largest group was composed of those engaged in Maintenance of Road and Equipment and Construction, who received \$93,308,553. Next in order of amounts received came the group comprising agents, operators, etc., with \$42,332,795. Road trainmen, including engineers, brakemen, conductors, etc., received \$37,556,657, while office staffs received \$22,985,070, and yard trainmen, \$11,353,454. The highest paid employees were the road passenger engineers and motormen whose average hourly compensation during the year amounted to \$1.017; train despatchers and directors, with \$0.957 per hour; and road freight engineers and motormen and road passenger conductors, with \$0.798.

Fatalities to railway employees during 1919 totalled 151, the number killed in each class of occupation being as follows: trainmen, 77; trackmen, 50; switch tenders, 7; stationmen, 6; shopmen, 5; telegraph employees, 1; other employees, 5. Besides those killed 1,860 employees were injured in accidents on the railways during the year.

On electric railways the average number of employees during 1919 was 17,242, the total amount of wages and salaries paid during the year being \$17,210,851. In the preceding year the figures were 11,646 employees receiving \$11,840,863, while in 1915 the number of employees was 14,795, wages and salaries amounting to \$10,781,199. The fatalities of employees on electric railways totalled 37 during the year, 621 others being injured in the course of their employment.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE QUEBEC DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND LABOUR

THE report of the Deputy Minister of Labour for Quebec, which is included in the Annual Report of the Department of Public Works and Labour for the year ending June 30, 1920, contains an account of the organization and work of the various branches of the Labour Department. The inspection of industrial establishments, which is considered the most important work of the Department, is carried on by ten inspectors, three inspectresses, and a deputy chief. Domestic workshops and mines only are exempt from inspection. It is stated that the inspectors are frequently able to act as conciliators between workers and their employers, thus supplementing the work of the Conciliation Board. This board consists of conciliation officers who are attached to the more important industrial centres of the province for the purpose of settling trade disputes on the spot. Several examples are given in the report of successful action by these officials in bringing the contending parties together and thus anticipating and preventing strikes.

During the past year the work of registering children under the Quebec Industrial Establishments (Amendment) Act, 1919, was commenced. The registration in Montreal showed that the number of illiterate French-Canadian girls did not exceed 4 per cent, and the number of illiterate French-Canadian boys barely exceeded 8 per cent, though the proportion was slightly higher among the children of immigrants. Children were also registered at Joliet, Hull, Valleyfield, Beauharnois, Quebec, Three Rivers, Shawinigan Falls, and Montmorency. It is felt that the new law is destined to play an important part in serving as a barrier against the exploitation of children, both by parents and by employers.

The various private employment offices were regularly inspected before

leases were granted, and, in compliance with agreement between the provincial and the federal employment service, four applications of private individuals to open new offices were refused, and the permits of three others were cancelled. The work done by the five provincial employment offices at Quebec, Three Rivers, Montreal, Hull, and Sherbrooke, respectively, during the year ended June 30, 1920, was as follows: Civil offices—number of unemployed registered, 20,692; vacancies notified by employers, 19,837; persons referred to employers, 17,038; persons reported as placed, 13,608. Military offices—unemployed returned soldiers registered, 33,765; number referred to employers, 25,227; soldiers reported as placed, 19,701. The classes of workers chiefly benefited by these offices were lumbermen, labourers, and building contractors' workmen.

With respect to hours of labour, the report states that hours for women and children in the textile industry are limited to 55 per week, but in other industries these workers may be employed for 10 hours a day. In the larger centres, however, very few factories work more than 9 hours a day. In answer to a criticism that has been made by organized labour of a law which permits the extension of women's and children's working hours up to 9 p.m. for a period not exceeding six weeks in each year, the report states that such permission is only granted under special circumstances, where enforced idleness would result in injurious losses to other workers or to industry. The Provincial department, it is stated, "has never been in favour of such an extension of hours for women, children, or men, considering that all extra wages so obtained are generally got to the detriment of health." During the year 34 applications were received from manufacturers

for permits to employ women and children at overtime work, but 26 of these were refused.

The total number of accidents reported to the department during the year was 829, being an increase of 11 over the previous year. There was a decrease of 7 in fatal accidents, and of 34 in serious accidents, but an increase of 52 in slight accidents. With respect to safety devices it is stated that there is evidence that in some sawmills the workers produced from 20 to 25 per cent more with a guarded than with an unguarded machine, and that the same applies to presses for stamping metal.

With respect to workmen's compensation, the report draws attention to the report of the Commission on Uniformity of Labour Laws appointed by the federal Government, and comments favour-

ably on the working of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act.

An interesting feature noted during the year is "the peaceful invasion of the great American manufacturers, coming to establish important workshops and factories in the Province. Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, as well as the outskirts of Quebec and Montreal, are increasing in importance and population." On the other hand there has been a "considerable decrease in the activity of certain industries that were very flourishing during the war."

In commenting on the meeting of the staff of the Labour Department in Montreal the report states that this innovation was "highly appreciated by our officers. Interesting discussions took place on all the most prominent features of our labour laws, and practical suggestions resulted from these debates."

APPRENTICESHIP COUNCIL FOR THE BUILDING TRADES

Approved by the National Joint Conference of the Building and Construction Industry of Canada

THE National Joint Conference Board of the Building and Construction Industry, at a special meeting held in Montreal on January 3, adopted a plan for a National Apprenticeship Council of the Building Industry. The constitution of the New Council is on the lines proposed by Mr. William Baugh, President of the Montreal Metal Trades Council, and described in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for October, 1920. The report of the Apprenticeship Committee, as adopted by the Board, recognizes the lack of inducements for boys to enter the building trades with any assurance that they will receive instruction that will make them efficient mechanics. The defects of the present system are stated to be neglect of the avenues of technical education; the intermittent nature of the employment of many boys without regard to their welfare; the practice of

some employers of using boys only during rush periods, with consequent loss to the boy of opportunity for acquiring adequate knowledge of the trade. The problem was rendered more acute by the wastage of man-power by the war, and its seriousness is held to justify the present solution and to engage the co-operation of the building organization in applying it in practice. While good results are being obtained by various schemes now in operation in a number of trades, the report dwells on the advantages of a new scheme on a nation-wide scale and concludes: "Our hope of meeting the situation lies in the revival of a well-established and defined apprenticeship system, with a very definite objective, under the supervision and joint control of our respective organizations."

The following scheme for a National Apprenticeship Council was approved:

National Apprenticeship Council

1. There shall be established a representative body from within the Organizations of the Building Industry, charged with the Advisory and Supervisory functions as set out below. This Body to be known as the National Apprenticeship Council of the Building Industry.

2. The National Apprenticeship Council shall consist of:

(a) One employer for each branch of the Building Trade,

(b) One Journeyman from each branch of the building trade,

(c) Two Architects and two Industrial Engineers.

Who shall be members of their respective organizations and parties to the rules governing the Council.

3. The Apprenticeship Council shall have the power to make such regulations for the conduct of the Council and the appointment of such officers as they from time to time determine.

4. Local Councils shall be formed under the authority of the National Council, with power to carry out the rules and objects of the Council as hereinafter set forth.

5. Local Councils shall be constituted on the same basis as the National Council, but shall have power to modify the number if in their judgment it is desirable.

6. The National Council shall issue forms of indenture for each trade, to be used exclusively by all employers parties to this scheme and apprentices availing themselves of its operation.

7. The boys shall be apprentices to the employer, and the employer shall undertake to give every apprentice the fullest opportunity of efficiency learning the trade:

(a) in the workshop and on the job,

(b) by attendance at a Technical School for about one-sixth of his time, or not less than two half days each week during the Employer's time and without deduction from wages,

(c) the apprentice shall be bound to attend an evening course at least two evenings each week during school terms.

8. The Council shall assume responsibility with the employer for providing appropriate facilities for the apprentice to learn all branches of his trade, and to this end shall become party to the indenture. The responsibility is, however, subject to the right of the Council to dissolve the apprenticeship in case of serious default on the part of either parties.

9. The Local Apprenticeship Council shall prescribe the terms and conditions of apprenticeship to the various trades in each area, subject to the approval of the National Council. It shall determine the period of apprenticeship, the rate of wages to be paid, the hours of labour, the working conditions, and all other matters relating to the training of apprentices.

10. The Local Council shall arrange where possible with the local Educational Authorities for classes for apprentices, and make arrangements for the hours and period during which apprentices shall attend.

11. Local Councils can for cause cancel indentures when considered desirable or arrange for the permanent transfer of an apprentice from one employer to another.

12. An Examination Board of not less than three members shall be appointed by the Council and shall conduct the examination for apprentices at stated periods.

13. The Local Council shall determine the number of apprentices which may be necessary in their own area to maintain the efficiency, due regard being had to the possibilities for the future expansion or contraction and it shall regulate the admission of apprentices to the various trades in accordance with these conditions, and subject to the trade agreements existing between the employer and employees.

14. In order that apprentices working under the direction and supervision of the Council may have the best opportunity of obtaining a wider knowledge of their respective trades, it shall be open to the Council by agreement with the employers to arrange for short periods

of transfer or exchange of apprentices where it appears that by such transfer the apprentice shall acquire special knowledge or experience.

15. All complaints or disputes arising between employers and apprentices which cannot be settled between the parties in regard to the conditions of work, discipline, wages, or other matters, shall be referred to the Local Council, who shall have power to adjust such disputes, which shall be binding on all parties, subject, however, to appeal to the National Council.

This apprenticeship plan was approved by the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries at its annual conference at Winnipeg on January 19-21.

Details of a scheme of adult apprenticeship for the building trades in Great Britain, proposed by the British Government and approved by the Resettlement Committee of the Building Industry, were given in the January issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The operatives in the building trades have since taken a ballot on the proposed scheme and have rejected it by a large majority. The ground was taken that the workers now in the industry were fully able to meet housing needs by direct labour through contracts with the building guilds, and that the "dilution" of industry by the absorption of ex-service men was quite unnecessary and would not help the unemployment situation.

FATIGUE AND EFFICIENCY IN BRITISH IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

AN Industrial Fatigue and Research Board was appointed in Great Britain, in June 1918; jointly by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Medical Research Committee (now the Medical Research Council) to inquire into the general subject of industrial fatigue. On the suggestion of the Home Office a beginning was made with the iron and steel industry on the ground that the work in this industry is heavy, and the workers exposed to high temperatures; that many of the processes are continuous, and (at the time that the suggestion was made) were being worked with three shifts of eight hours each in some districts and with two shifts of 12 hours each in others, thus offering a good field for comparison; and that the Iron and Steel Trades Federation had recently appealed for the establishment of a general 8-hour shift at the end of the war. Shortly after the armistice the 12-hour shift ceased to exist in Great Britain, but the Board decided to continue the research by means of records made under the old 2-shift system. In June, 1919, the inquiry was abandoned in so far as it related to fatigue in individuals, as no

trustworthy test of such fatigue was known. Efforts are still being made, it is stated, to discover such a test, and if these are successful it is proposed to revive this part of the investigation at a later stage.

A recent report (Reports of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board, No. 5) summarises the results of the inquiry into fatigue and efficiency in the iron and steel industry. In each of the three main branches of the iron and steel industry, namely, the production of pig iron and of steel, and the rolling of steel, the investigators found wide variations in the efficiency with which human labour was utilized in the various works. The reduction in the length of shift from 12 hours to 8 hours led to very little increase of hourly output whether from the blast furnaces, the open hearth furnaces, or the rolling mills. "Though the men employed were mostly on a piece-work basis and had to suffer a considerable loss of wages when the hours were reduced, they seemed to be unable, of their own initiative, to increase their output to any considerable extent and thereby to make up for their loss. However, a great improvement of output

does appear possible if the employers and the men co-operate thoroughly to that end."

The latter opinion is supported by an instance where the interest of the men in their work was stimulated by the formation of a men's society: "Lectures relative to steel production were given by workmen and by managers, new methods of working were suggested and discussed, and if after due trial they were found to be of practical value they were permanently adopted. In consequence of these improvements and of the extra keenness of the men in working the furnaces the output of the hand-charged furnaces gradually increased to about 70 per cent above its previous value. This striking result, be it noted, was achieved without any substantial alterations of plant whatever. Moreover, the casting of steel was so much improved that the net final yield of saleable steel was raised some 30 per cent above the old level."

The investigators note that substantial improvements in plant depend on the management, and contrast the efficiency of plant outfits in various districts. They declare it probable that "if all the iron and steel works in the country adopted the most efficient methods they could on an average improve their output by something between 50 and 100 per cent. In other words they could enable their employees to earn more in 8-hour shifts than they had previously done in 12-hour shifts." The report admits that it would not be practicable in a short period to substitute mechanical charging for hand-charging of furnaces, to charge the open hearth furnaces with molten instead of cold iron, and to make all the other changes in plants that are suggested as necessary in the interest of efficiency. In the meantime, however, the investigators suggest that a technical inquiry into existing methods of production be instituted by a competent body of practical men.

Among other deficiencies in management is noted "a curious lack of provision" for the comfort of the men on the part of some employers: the blast fur-

nace barrow men for instance, are obliged to work day and night in the open, exposed to the weather, though galvanized iron roofing cost little and satisfied the men in the plants where it was erected. At many steel melting shops, again, no seats or shelters were provided for the men, though they were usually resting for half the time they were on duty. In one respect the workers are themselves to blame to some extent; steel melters, iron puddlers and crucible steel men work under such conditions that they sweat heavily, yet it is exceptional for one of them to carry a spare shirt, and many contract rheumatism by chills on their way home. Moreover, no lockers or other facilities are provided for them by the management, as a rule. A not infrequent source of fatigue was the unnecessary lifting of coal from the coal platform to the hopper of the furnace, when the platform could easily be raised two feet.

Among other facts noted by the report in connection with the iron and steel industry were the following:—Only 18 per cent of the furnaces inspected were mechanically charged, though four to eight times more men are required to charge furnaces by hand than by machine. Reductions in the hours of work of blast furnace men from 12 to 8 hours improved "time-keeping". The reduction of hours from 12 to 8 caused the total output to increase 9 per cent at one works, and 2 per cent at another, but the substitution of hot for cold metal caused a 30 per cent increase.

The output usually showed a seasonal variation, and at one works it was 11 per cent less in summer than in winter.

Intermittency in "tapping" the furnaces increases the fatigue of the melters and renders difficult the even supply of ingots to the rolling mills.

In the rolling mills the reduction of hours was not generally found to lead to any increase of output. Fatigue in the men stoking the boilers which supply a mill was shown by the fact that between 2 p.m. and 6 p.m., and again between midnight and 6 a.m. the steam pressure fell from 70 pounds to 62 pounds.

Sickness records of about 20,000 steel workers for six years showed that on an average the men lost 6.5 days per year from all causes. Steel melters, puddlers, tinplate and rolling millmen, working in high temperatures, showed considerably over the average amount of sickness. The excess of sickness among puddlers was due entirely to rheumatism and respiratory diseases, resulting from alternating periods of heavy and light work. Tinplate millmen, working continuously show no excess of sickness from these diseases.

In the mortality records the steel workers aged 25-65 showed a 5 per cent lower death rate than all males in the industry (occupied and retired), with less mortality from tuberculosis, but more from other respiratory diseases. Steel melters had a 20 per cent greater mor-

tality than all males, but the other men working at high temperatures, and the engine and cranemen, had a lower death rate. The blast furnace men had a considerably higher mortality than the steel workers, owing to their greater exposure to the weather. It is probable, however, as the report points out, "that all the records yield too low an estimate of death-rate, owing to withdrawals of some of the less vigorous men."

Reports have also been issued by the Industrial Fatigue Research Board on "Speed and Adaptation of Output to Altered Hours of Work;" "Individual Differences of Output in the Cotton Industry;" "Output in the Boot and Shoe Industry;" "Output in Silk Weaving during the Winter Months". (This report was noticed in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, page 4).

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN CANADA.

Prince Edward Island

THE Navy League School of Navigation at Charlottetown, P.E.I., opened for instruction on January 11. This school provides instruction in all branches of navigation and is well equipped with models, signal devices, scientific instruments, maps, charts, etc., and the system of teaching is that of private coaching rather than class teaching. Each student must work through every problem of each lesson, the rate of progress being governed entirely by his own powers of application. Under this system students may be accepted at any time during the term.

New Brunswick

In addressing the Moncton Rotary Club on January 18, Mr. Fletcher Peacock, Director of Vocational Education for New Brunswick drew attention to the need of a vocational training school in that city. In referring to the educational system of New Brunswick, Mr. Peacock pointed out that it did not reach

the greater mass of workers as only fifteen out of one hundred pupils who had entered Grade I were to be found in later years in Grade VII; eight reached Grade IX, and five reached Grade X; less than three reached Grade XI. A secondary system of vocational education is needed, he believed, to look after those who leave school before completing their elementary education. Vocational education, Mr. Peacock stated, would lead to a better class of citizenship and better opportunities for the great mass of the people. The New Brunswick Government will bear the following proportion of expenses in connection with the development of vocational education; 60 per cent of teachers' salaries, 50 per cent of cost of equipment, and 25 per cent of cost of establishing a building.

Quebec

On January 19, the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade adopted a resolution stating that it unanimously endorsed the opinion expressed in the

resolution of the recent National Conference on Technical Education, which reads as follows:

Whereas the education of our new Canadians of foreign origin cannot be accomplished without the regular operation of the schools in non-English settlements; and whereas, this problem is one of national responsibility and national importance, quite beyond the ordinary financial possibilities of the Provinces;

Resolved that this Conference is strongly of the opinion that the Federal Government should, without delay, provide financial assistance to the Provinces, so that an adequate supply of specially selected teachers may be trained for this work, and provided in rural districts with permanent and attractive homes; Resolved further that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Premier of Canada, to the Minister of Labour, and to the Minister of Colonization.

Ontario

The Advisory Industrial Committee of the Toronto Board of Education made the following recommendations at their first meeting of the new year, held on January 12: (1) That the Principal, Mr. A. C. McKay, be authorized to interview the Education Department with a view to securing approval of expenditure required in teaching horology and fine instrument making; (2) That, if the expenditure is approved by the Education Department the offer of the Ontario Horological School for the sale of their equipment be accepted.

Dr. McKay reported the following registration at the Technical School: Day Classes, 2,274; Evening Classes; 7,770—Total, 10,044.

The Educational Committee of the York County Council is taking steps to provide additional school accommodation which will be urgently needed next September when the Adolescent School Attendance Act comes into operation. The Council are preparing to submit a resolution to the Minister of Education

for Ontario, requesting him to introduce legislation which will make it possible for the Council as a whole to pay at least 50 per cent of the cost of building and maintaining high schools within its boundaries.

The Hamilton Board of Education have adopted a new schedule of teachers' salaries based on efficiency as well as length of service and other considerations. Efficiency is judged upon the following basis: (1) Personality—(a) appearance; (b) voice; (c) manner; (d) energy; (2) Ability—(a) teaching and questioning; (b) organizing; (3) Results—(a) class spirit; (b) deportment of pupils; (c) progress and proficiency.

The new plan is the result of careful study and the results will be watched with interest by Canadian teachers.

Unemployment in Hamilton has resulted in an increased attendance at the Technical School. Young men temporarily out of employment are receiving instruction in machine shop practice, wood working and electrical work. The Principal, Mr. G. L. Sprague, reports that he is now compelled to turn away applicants on account of the crowded condition of the classrooms. The attendance report for December, 1920, showed an enrolment of 537 in the day classes and 2,399 in the evening classes. Plans for an administration building containing additional classrooms have been approved by the Ontario Department of Education, and tenders will be called for in the near future.

The Niagara Falls Review of December 31, 1920, announces the opening of the new Technical School in that city. The work of the school is divided into three separate courses: (1) A technical course for boys and young men; (2) Home-making courses for girls and women; (3) A commercial course for boys and girls.

The cities of Windsor and Walkerville have decided to erect a modern technical school to serve both communities. The Technical School Board, or Technical Committee, is to be composed of four

members from each municipality and provision is made for the admittance of other urban centres which may later decide to join Windsor and Walkerville in the scheme. The financial responsibility of each municipality will be based upon the respective populations.

Alberta

The Convention of the United Farm Women of Alberta, held in Edmonton on January 18, passed a resolution recommending that the government provide facilities wherever conditions are such as to make it workable, to consolidate education so as to provide high school training for children in the rural districts.

British Columbia

Evening classes are being conducted in the new Technical School at New Westminster in commercial subjects, gasoline engineering, steam engineering, mathematics, machine construction and design, agriculture, conversational French, dressmaking and millinery. The courses are designed to directly benefit those who have already taken up a vocation. The training provided is supplementary to that received in the workshop or mercantile establishment, and is meant to prepare the way for promotion in the student's particular vocation.

It is expected that the new Technical School in Vancouver will be opened before the end of February.

RECENT EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

Federal School Bill for the United States

THE Smith-Towner bill, providing federal assistance for education and creating a Federal Department of Education, is now before the United States Congress and indications are that it will be accepted with few amendments. The bill, which has been amended to remove objection to centralized control, is described by the *New York Post* of January 15 as follows:

Courses of study, plans, and methods of carrying out the purposes and provisions of this act shall be determined by the State and local educational authorities of each State, and this act shall not be construed to require uniformity of courses of study, plans, and methods in the several States.

It is further provided that "all the educational facilities encouraged by the provisions of this act and accepted by a State shall be organized, supervised, and administered exclusively by the legally constituted State and local educational authorities of said State."

Another amendment adopted by the committee makes the plan for a department of education tie in closely with proposed reorganization of the Government departments. Whereas the old bill provided only for the

transfer to the new department of the existing Bureau of Education in the Interior Department, the amended measure includes in the Department of Education whatever bureaus Congress, through the new Congressional Commission, may assign to it.

In its main outlines the bill remains unchanged. It creates a Department of Education with a secretary of education in the President's Cabinet, and appropriates \$100,000,000 a year to be distributed to the States on the familiar half and half basis, the States being required to provide dollar for dollar as much as the National Government gives. Of this amount \$7,500,000 is to go for the instruction of illiterates, a similar sum for the education of immigrants, \$50,000,000 for the equalization of educational opportunity as between city and country, \$20,000,000 for physical and health education, and \$15,000,000 for teacher training.

The States, besides matching the appropriated dollar for dollar are required to maintain compulsory education of at least twenty-four weeks' duration every year, private and parochial schools satisfying this requirement, provided only that the language of instruction is English.

The department is allowed for its own expenses an appropriation of \$500,000, and must undertake researches in illiteracy, immigrant

education, rural education, physical education, teacher training, higher education, and other fields.

Schools for Marine Engineers

The United States Shipping Board, in an endeavour to increase the efficiency of marine engineers, is establishing and maintaining free schools in connection with universities. It is understood that the Shipping Board plans to have the schools taken over by the institutions in which they are conducted and incorporated as a part of the university training.

A school which has been established in

connection with the University of Washington specializes in the operation and repair of turbine engines and will be conducted during alternate months.

School of Citizenship, Chicago

The County Civil Service Commission of Chicago has inaugurated a course of studies for women known as the School of Citizenship. Graduates from this school may become directors of citizenship in schools or engage in the social service work of various organizations. Classes are being established in different parts of Chicago and throughout the State of Illinois.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES

THE Annual Conference of the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries took place at Winnipeg on January 19-21. The president, Mr. J. P. Anglin, occupied the chair.

The report of the Standing Committee on Labour as adopted by the Conference contained the following recommendations:

"That this conference appoint a committee of not less than three, nor more than five members to undertake propaganda, presenting before the public generally and labour men particularly the economic necessity of increased efficiency in the matter of production, and the advantages accruing therefrom to the whole community. That this conference approves the action of the Standing Committee on Labour in entering into arrangements with the labour men for the formation of a National Joint Conference Board, and approves the Constitution of the National Joint Conference Board, as formed; and that the conference further, directly or through its Executive Committee, appoint five representatives and three alternate representatives for the ensuing year, as

required by the Constitution of the National Joint Conference Board. (This Constitution was printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1920, pp. 1604-5.) That this conference approves the formation of Local Joint Industrial or Conference Boards, along lines similar to the National Joint Conference Board, as soon as the National Joint Conference Board shall have standardized to some extent the Constitution of the Local Boards. That this conference approves of the proposed Apprenticeship Plan as adopted by the National Joint Conference Board, (described in a preceding article in this issue) and instructs its members on the National Joint Conference Board to make every effort to get the system in operation as rapidly as possible, and instructs its Executive Committee to furnish to the National Joint Conference Board sufficient funds for the carrying on of this work. That the members of a Standing Committee on Labour be appointed at this conference to follow up labour matters until next conference, and that from this committee our memberships on the National Joint Conference Board should be selected. Further, that this com-

mittee should be divided into two sections, East and West, with a Sectional Chairman or Secretary, who would arrange to keep in touch with our other members, so that members from one end of the country might have the advice and counsel of the members from the other parts of the country, with a view to distributing the burden of the work."

At the recent meeting of the National Joint Conference of the Building and Construction Industry a resolution was passed to request the Federal Government to float a housing loan of two hundred and fifty million dollars. This resolution was rejected by the Conference and the following resolution was adopted in its place: "That this association make direct representations to the Federal Government, asking them to make money available for housing loans: (a) That the Federal Government form a National Housing Board, which shall act as the agent of the Government in investigating and recommending appropriations of money, and making it available through well-established loan companies in the various centres, for loaning to individuals for building houses, making use of the existing machinery of these companies for receiving applications and reporting on the loan, loaning money on mortgages and collecting payments; (b) that provision be made for an owner to make use of his own labour in constructing his house, and that the owners be encouraged to build on their own individual lots; and (c) that the maximum value of the house on which a loan may be granted be \$8,000, and that loans be made available on duplex and three-flat houses."

The following resolutions were also adopted: "That this conference endorse the views of the Provincial Association of Saskatchewan, striving to place the Workmen's Compensation legislation of that province on a better basis; that an effort should be made to have uniformity of such legislation throughout Canada."

"That we bring to the attention of the Federal Government the fact that while

money has been voted to provide for the holding of a National Industrial Conference; same has not been called, and therefore, we request the Minister of Labour to call an Industrial Conference of the Construction Industry in Canada, at the earliest possible moment."

"That whereas contracts had been let by the Federal Government during the war on the cost-plus basis, and whereas, since the armistice, assuming conditions had again become stable, contracts had been let on the fixed lump-sum basis, and whereas the conditions which have prevailed since the armistice, due to increased freight rates, material costs and labour costs, which were entirely beyond the control of any contractor, have resulted in serious losses: be it resolved that the Federal Government be urged to reimburse such contractors up to the amount of their total net cost, providing such cost has not been due to the negligence or other serious fault on the part of the contractor, and also provided that such net cost be duly established and certified by a chartered accountant. That whereas large public works in the Dominion of Canada, which were included in the estimates, have been delayed and held back, we ask all our members and local organizations to interview their members by deputations, and impress on them the necessity for an immediate start of all such work. That a committee, composed of Messrs. Carswell, Lindsay and McLeod, be appointed, for the purpose of securing such data as may be of assistance to such deputations. That Mr. Anglin arrange a conference between the Premier and influential members of this association to discuss such delayed projects. That this association believes that construction costs will be as low during the next two building seasons as will be experienced for some time to come, and that we cannot expect a further reduction in these costs until there is a very marked increase in production."

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. P. Ang-

lin, Montreal; 1st vice-president, J. B. Carswell, Toronto; 2nd vice-president, Jas. Mackie, Winnipeg; honorary secretary, George H. Whitlock, Moose Jaw; honorary treasurer, Joseph M. Pigott,

Hamilton. The executive secretary is J. Clark Reilly, 1391½ Sparks St., Ottawa.

The next annual conference will be held at Hamilton.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NEW BRUNSWICK FEDERATION OF LABOUR

THE eighth annual convention of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour was held at St. John, N.B., on January 11-13, about 80 delegates attending, this being the largest meeting in the history of the Federation. It was decided that henceforth the legislative programme adopted each year be submitted to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. Among the measures approved by the Federation were the following:

The creation of a provincial department of labour, with a minister of labour, who shall be a member of the executive council of the government.

The Workmen's Compensation Act to be amended to provide for a weekly compensation of \$9, or full pay in case of an employee receiving less than that amount, with a maximum of 55 per cent of \$166.66 per month; further, to increase the monthly allowance to children from \$7.50 to \$10, or \$15 to motherless children; where a workman leaves no widow, or the widow dies, and the home is kept up by a relative acting as foster-mother, the latter to receive the same monthly payments on behalf of the children and herself, as though she were the widow of the deceased.

The Factories Act to be amended to provide for its application to all industries; the minimum employment age for children to be sixteen years; the hours of labour to be not more than 8 per day or 48 per week; women, boys and girls not to be employed before 6 a.m. or later than 10 p.m., or more than 10 hours in any one day including overtime; overtime to be limited to 36 days in any twelve months, and the existing proviso regarding the non-ap-

plication of the present regulation to be repealed; that provision be made for the grading of certificates for stationary engineers.

A Minimum Wage Board to be appointed, to make inquiry as to wages, hours of labour, and working conditions for female workers, and to make orders with respect to same, which orders shall be binding.

A Mothers' Pension Board to be appointed to administer a fund to be used for providing support for mothers of dependent children or widows.

The Mining Act to be amended to provide for mine regulation and inspection in conformity with the recommendations of the Dominion-Provincial Commission on the Uniformity of Labour Laws. That the provincial government be requested to require the provision of two ways for entering and leaving coal mines, that all mine operators install fans for ventilating the mines; that "pass-bys" be provided at the bottom of shafts to enable miners to cross the shaft without passing underneath cages; and that covers be placed on cages.

That legislation be passed to give immediate effect to the draft conventions and recommendations of the Washington Conference of the League of Nations International Labour Organization.

That old age pensions be provided for all workers in need thereof.

That all persons driving motor vehicles in the province must pass examinations and obtain certificates of competence.

Among other resolutions approved were the following:

The Election Act to be amended to provide for proportional representation in provincial and municipal elections; That direct legislation be provided for through the initiative and referendum; That equal rights be granted to women in school district and municipal voting and office holding; That property qualifications for voting and holding office in municipalities be abolished.

That all lands held idle for speculation be assessed at a higher valuation than land with improvements thereon.

That school districts be enlarged and consolidated where possible; teachers who cannot serve full 35 years to be allowed as many thirty-fifths of yearly pension as they have served years in the profession, and that teachers' pension maximum be increased from \$400 to \$800.

That the New Brunswick Electric Power Act be amended to make it unlawful for the New Brunswick Electric

Power Commission, or for any municipality supplied by the Commission, to sell power to any private persons or corporation for distribution for profit.

That immigration from Europe be restricted on account of the present unemployment situation.

That night and Sunday work be abolished in bakeries as far as practicable, and that 8 hours constitute a day's work.

Motions favouring government ownership and control of the liquor traffic and a referendum on importation of liquor into the province were negatived.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, J. E. Tighe (St. John); 1st vice-president, E. C. Barry (Fredericton); 2nd vice-president, J. P. Manderson (Newcastle); 3rd vice-president, P. M. Landry (Moncton); secretary-treasurer, George R. Melvin (St. John).

The next annual convention will be held at Moncton, the date to be announced later.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE ALBERTA FEDERATION OF LABOUR

THE Eighth Annual Convention of the Alberta Federation of Labour was held at Edmonton on January 10-12, with about seventy delegates present. In the report of President Frank Wheatley and Secretary-Treasurer Walter Smitten an account was given of the requests for legislation submitted to the Alberta Government on January 26, 1920, and of the action taken by the Legislature with regard to them. They reported that the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act had been broadened to include industries that had not been brought under it. The amount of indemnity for fatal accidents was increased 50 per cent. The Coal Mines Act was amended to provide for the payment of wages on special days. The Factories Act was amended to provide for the appointment of a minimum wage commission, with power to

fix minimum wages of female employees.

Reference was made to the difficulty experienced by organizations among the miscellaneous occupations to secure agreements with employers, and a draft law was submitted for the consideration of the Convention with a view to coping with this situation and settling industrial disputes. The proposed law was similar to the Industrial Conditions Act of Manitoba (described in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April 1919, page 492 and May, 1920, page 622).

According to the report satisfactory progress was made by the Federation during the year, thirteen new organizations having joined. The membership was placed at nearly 13,000.

The following subjects among others were dealt with in resolutions passed by the Convention; in favour of a more democratic system for the selection of juries; in

favour of bringing mine rescue teams under the Workmen's Compensation Act, and in favour of paying wages of \$10 a day to members of these teams when training; in favour of the adoption of additional safety regulations by the Workmen's Compensation Board; in favour of legislation limiting the hours of labour to eight per day and 44 per week; in favour of the prohibition of immigration until the labour market becomes stable; in favour of the organization of a Canadian Bureau of Research by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; in favour of weekly payment of wages of all employees; requesting the Provincial Government to

call a conference to consider the unemployment situation; requesting the Provincial Government to adopt, in so far as practicable, the proportional representation method of voting in the election of members to the Provincial Legislature, and to amend the charters of cities, where the change has not been made, to provide that municipal elections be carried on under proportional representation.

The election of officers resulted in the re-election of Frank Wheatley as President and Walter Smitten, Calgary as Secretary-Treasurer.

Lethbridge was chosen as the place for the next convention.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA FOR THE YEAR 1920

A Review based upon Returns received from the Offices of the Employment Service, Employers of Labour, Trade Unions, and Municipalities

THE various indices of employment maintained by the Employment Service agree in showing that 1920 was a year of early rise and rapid fall in the labour market. The year 1919 was weighted with the demobilization problem and it was midsummer before industry seemed to get under way. As if to compensate for this tardiness the demand for labour continued into the late autumn and at the end of the year there was no unusual surplus. The year 1920 appeared to give promise of twelve months of activity. The winter dullness passed off quickly. The number of ex-service men registered for the Federal Emergency Appropriation was much smaller than had been expected. The percentage of trade union members unemployed averaged only 3.5 for the first four months of the year as compared with 5 per cent in the first four months of 1919. Demand for labour at the employment offices began to exceed the supply about the first of April, two months earlier than in the previous year. Reports from employers indicated an

expansion in the volume of employment beginning early in April and reaching a peak in July, while building permits in 35 cities registered the largest monthly total of the year in April—\$15,333,183 as compared with a record of \$11,995,683 for 1919, which was not recorded until September.

At the end of July the curve of unemployment in trade unions registered a higher percentage than in the previous year, and in each month following it has exceeded the 1919 mark. A surplus of labour began to appear in the autumn and applications for work at employment offices rose to a position above vacancies offered by employers in the second week of October, a month earlier than in 1919. The employers' weekly report shows that, despite buoyancy in the Prairie Provinces, the volume of employment for the whole country has been shrinking steadily since the last week of September, and in that month the value of building permits was below the figure for 1920 and has so remained. The number of unplaced applicants on

the registers of the Employment offices is steadily increasing, while the number of unfilled vacancies has been declining at an equal rate.

It is now evident that 1919 was only the first phase of the re-adjustment from war to peace. Since last summer there

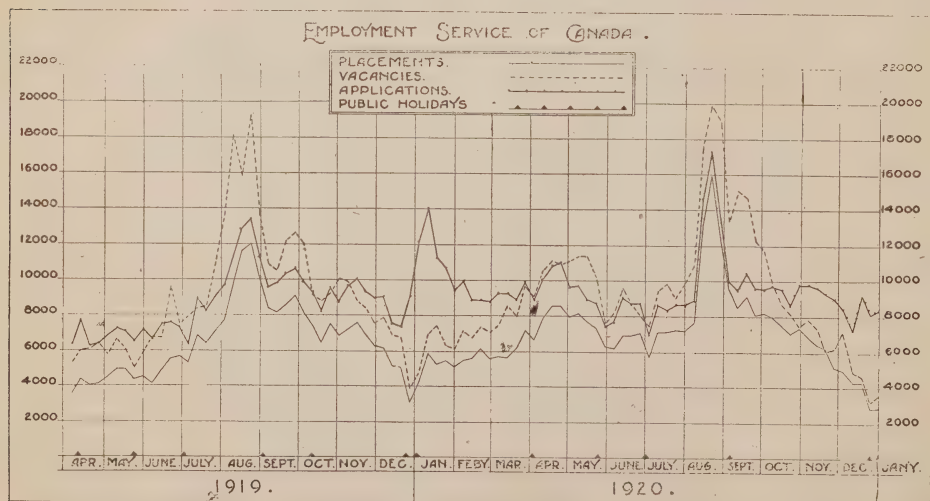
has been much business unsettlement and many industries have been reducing staffs. To this unemployment seasonal inactivity is now adding still further and the total volume of unemployment bids fair to surpass that of the winter of 1915-16.

Employment as shown by Employment Office Reports

The reports of applications, vacancies and placements received from the local offices of the Employment Service afford a valuable index to labour market conditions, and the accompanying chart presents in graphic form a history of the movement of labour through the offices during the year. It shows that from April 1, until the end of July in 1919, the spread between the supply of labour as indicated by applications for employment and the demand for labour as evidenced by employers' orders was never very great. Industry had not completed the change from war to peace production, and demobilization threw thousands of men on the labour market, delaying the usual spring absorption. Not until the heavy demand for labour

for the western harvest in August did demand rise above supply pronouncedly. During the autumn the demand kept up very well and a surplus of labour was not registered until the second week in November, synchronizing with the release of numbers of men from railroad and construction operations and farm work.

All through the winter until the end of March, 1920, the Employment offices carried a surplus of applicants on the registers, a peak being reached early in January when the registration of unemployed ex-service men for the federal emergency appropriation was heaviest. But in the spring, recovery from winter slackness was much earlier than in 1919, the curve of demand rising above the



curve of supply about the first of April as compared with the end of June in the previous year. The demand for labour in the western harvest also was somewhat heavier than in 1919, and in the record week of the harvest season, which was the record week of the year as well, 17,500 placements were effected as against 13,500 in the corresponding week of 1919.

The winter of 1920 began with a lesser volume of employment than at the beginning of last winter. In 1919 the demand, as represented by vacancies, did not make a final crossing to a position

below supply as indicated by applications until the second week in November, while in 1920 the crossing took place in the second week of October, just one month earlier. During the last two months of the year placements diminished steadily, in the first week of December reaching a point noticeably lower than in the same week of 1919, with vacancies in close correlation. For the last week of the year, vacancies numbered 3,169 as compared with 3,866 for the same week of 1919, while placements in regular work totalled 2,942 as compared with 3,103 reported for the corresponding week of the year before.

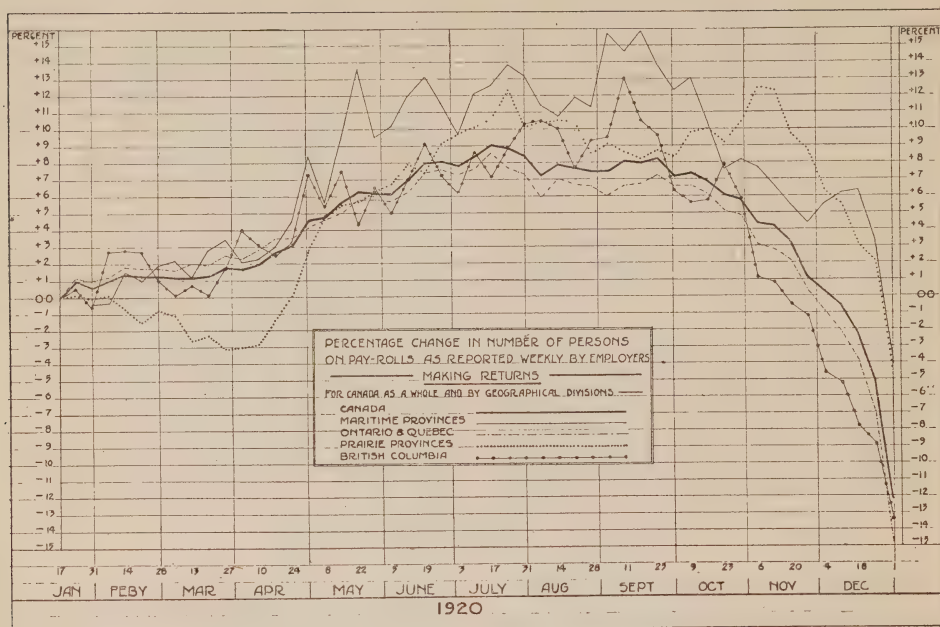
Employment as reported by Employers

Reports of the number of persons on payrolls, received weekly from some 5,000 employers employing about 700,000 workpeople, constitute a very good barometer for the employment situation in industry. These reports are assembled by industrial groups, and the week of January 17 is used as a base in constructing the accompanying chart, which shows the changes weekly in the number of persons employed. It has been found impracticable to use the first week of the year as a base because of the annual holiday and inventory period which occurs at that time. In plotting the curve the percentage change rather than the actual number of employers is used, for the reason that the number of returns received weekly is not constant.

Taking the report for all Canada, the curve for the first few weeks shows the recovery from the holiday season, but from the middle of January until the first of April it remained almost horizontal. During this period railway and

other construction work, which bulks so large in the industry of the West, was at its low level for the year, a fact which exerted a strong downward influence on the curve of employment for Canada as a whole. With the advent of the usual spring expansion in out-of-door work, the volume of employment grew rapidly until a peak was reached in the middle of July, when the number of employees on the payrolls was nine per cent greater than at the middle of January. The various curves show that this expansion was common to all parts of Canada, but very marked in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, where many thousands were drafted into railway and other construction. The curve for the Maritime Provinces, partly due to an unusual volume of construction work, was steepest of all.

The curve for the provinces of Ontario and Quebec closely parallels the curve for the whole country, due to the large proportion of the total industrial population within these two provinces. The



recession from the peak in July was accounted for mainly by the numerous separations from industry and from construction on the part of workers going to the harvest fields, a movement which appears in the curve for the Prairie Provinces and also in the curve for Ontario and Quebec. With the conclusion of the harvest the workers returned to industrial employment in large numbers, especially in the West, where the fine open fall favoured railway and other construction. At the middle of November the industrial workers in the Prairie Provinces were very well employed, but the employment curve for the country as a whole had dropped to the position occupied on May 1. The curve for the Maritime Provinces was keeping up well, but the curve for Ontario and Quebec was falling rapidly because of the slump in vari-

ous manufacturing industries, chiefly clothing, boots and shoes, rubber, some branches of textiles, furniture, pianos, automobiles, confectionery and sugar refining. The rapid fall in the curve for British Columbia reflects shrinkage in railway construction, lumbering and logging operations and ship-building. Since the middle of November the decline has been markedly accelerated, least so in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces, and most noticeably in the curves for Ontario and Quebec and for British Columbia, which were closely followed by that for all Canada.

The following table shows the trend of employment throughout the year for the principal industrial groups. The figures are those for the week nearest the middle of the month, the number of employees on the payrolls for the middle week of January being taken as 100.

PERCENTAGES OF EMPLOYMENT AT MIDDLE OF EACH MONTH DURING 1920 BY INDUSTRIES

	Jan., 17	Mar. 13	April, 17	May, 15	June, 19	July 17	Aug. 14	Sept. 18	Oct. 16	Nov. 13	Dec. 18	Jan. 1
Logging	100	92.8	60.2	62.0	43.5	46.6	48.5	60.3	71.2	86.2	92.0	88.6
Mining —												
Metallic ores.....	100	99.5	98.7	100.4	100.1	96.0	97.9	95.2	96.5	100.6	85.4	84.1
Coal.....	100	94.9	89.9	93.9	93.7	87.5	92.5	94.9	97.6	104.2	108.1	103.9
Non-metallic minerals other than coal.....	100	105.4	112.1	127.9	131.4	133.3	124.2	130.0	131.0	123.4	112.3	108.5
Manufacturing —												
Edible animal products (meat products, milk, etc.).....	100	94.1	93.7	111.7	112.9	109.4	106.6	104.9	108.0	103.7	91.0	83.7
Lumber and its products.....	100		100.1	107.6	119.1	122.2	122.9	121.2	107.6	96.3	79.9	67.0
Clay, glass and stone products.....	100	111.3	109.3	115.2	111.7	114.2	109.7	113.7	114.6	119.2	113.8	90.8
Edible plant products, (flour and flour products, sugar, etc.).....	100	100.1	101.7	94.8	98.2	105.1	103.0	106.7	106.4	98.5	87.4	71.8
Fur and fur products.....	100	100.5	97.8	94.1	103.1	96.1	94.0	109.3	110.1	102.0	93.4	82.8
Iron and steel products.....	100	104.4	106.9	107.1	106.2	106.3	104.9	105.6	105.4	102.5	97.9	81.9
Leather and leather products.....	100	101.0	97.5	96.5	92.4	89.5	96.8	68.6	71.7	70.6	69.4	59.0
Minerals.....	100	98.6	102.8	101.7	99.9	100.7	98.8	101.8	98.9	98.6	96.8	96.6
Non-ferrous metal products.....	100	103.4	101.7	98.1	101.3	101.4	103.4	102.3	99.9	100.3	90.2	79.7
Pulp and Paper Products.....	100	102.0	106.0	109.1	113.1	114.2	114.2	114.6	109.6	110.5	105.0	101.8
Rubber products.....	100	106.6	108.6	106.2	111.7	110.0	102.9	94.8	91.3	75.9	73.6	54.6
Textile products.....	100	103.1	103.6	102.5	100.4	99.9	97.3	100.5	97.7	92.4	83.9	69.2
Transportation —												
Local.....	100	98.8	101.6	101.6	106.4	104.1	107.2	104.6	104.0	106.5	101.2	104.2
Rail.....	100	99.5	100.2	101.9	103.4	103.5	105.8	106.6	106.6	107.7	104.6	102.0
Water.....	100	109.2	123.2	157.3	194.3	187.6	180.1	202.4	189.8	171.6	132.5	116.4
Construction —												
Building.....	100	100.8	104.4	115.5	154.5	166.2	160.9	179.0	181.3	173.9	146.2	111.9
Railway.....	100	104.9	118.9	147.8	162.5	169.2	167.7	165.0	159.8	143.4	106.8	99.7

Employment as Reported by Trade Unions

Reports from trade unions as to the number of their members unemployed are indicative of the trend of the labour market for skilled workers in particular. During the year returns have been received for the last day of each month from some 1,500 unions with a membership of over 200,000. As shown by the accompanying chart, unemployment among trade unionists fell to an almost irreducible minimum during the war—less than 1 per cent in the summer of 1918. After the armistice the cessation of war industries, added to the unusual winter dullness, brought the trade union unemployment curve in February and March, 1919, to 5.6 per cent—the highest percentage of unemployment reported since the winter of 1915-16. The usual spring expansion was somewhat retarded, but in the summer months unemployment among members amounted only to

slightly more than 2 per cent. The curve mounted rapidly from the first of October to the first of December, when an unemployment percentage of 5 was registered, but it dropped to 4 per cent in January and February of 1920.

Not only was the unemployment curve lower in the winter of 1920 than in the previous winter, but improvement began earlier, and in the months of March, April and May there was reported an unemployment percentage of about 3, as compared with considerably over 4 in the spring of 1919. While there was more rapid recovery from winter slackness than in 1919, trade unionists were not as well employed in the summer as in the previous year, and at the end of August the curve registered an unemployment percentage of 4. There was some improvement in September, but by the end of October the curve had risen

steeply to 5.7 per cent. The unemployment chiefly responsible for this steepness was registered among trade unionists in the clothing, boot and shoe and rubber industries of Ontario and Quebec, and shipbuilding and lumbering in British Columbia. Slackness among carpenters and joiners also contributed. By the end of December the percentage of unemployment had reached 13.42 as compared with 4.98 in 1919, 2.76 in 1918 and 8.97 in 1915. The most serious

unemployment at the end of December was among workers in the Clothing, Metals, Food, Leather, Glass, Jewelry and Woodworking industries. The percentages in the Navigation and Building groups, while large, were of course seasonal.

The tables on pages 219-220 show the percentages of unemployment in trade unions by provinces and by groups of industries.



Employment for Civic Employees

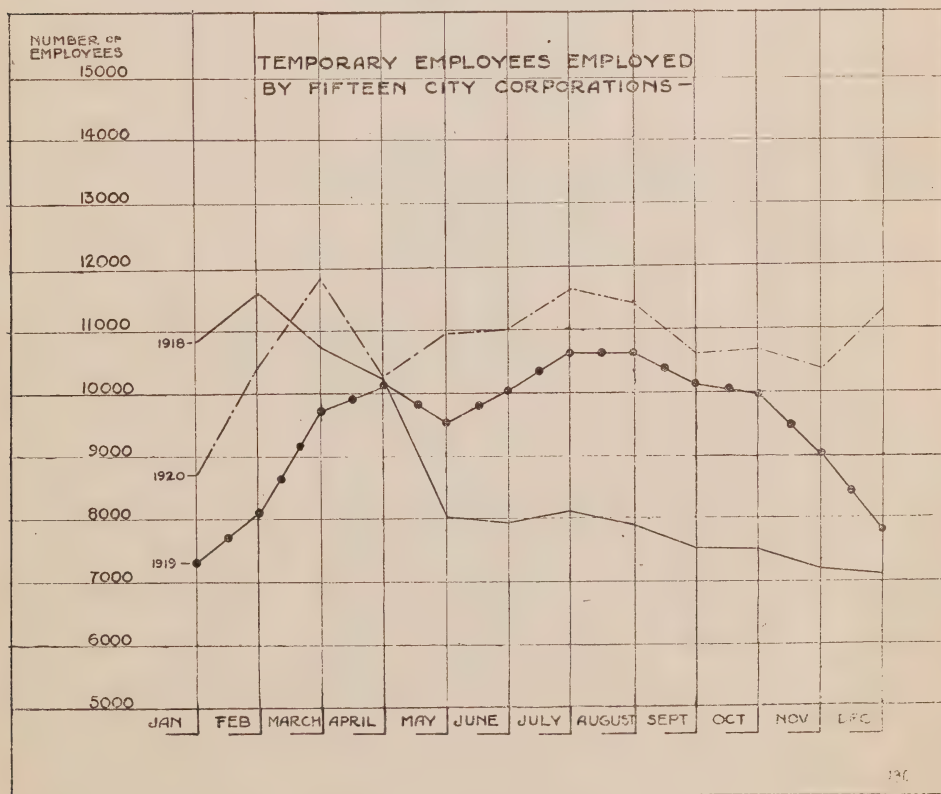
The accompanying tables and chart show the volume of employment, in both contract and municipal work, for workers temporarily employed by 15 city corporations during the year 1920 as compared with the previous year. In comparison with 1919 there was an increase of 1,735 persons or 18.3 per cent in the number of employees and \$3,841,032 or 45.8 per cent in the wages paid. These

15 cities employed during the year an average of 11,179 persons, and the payrolls amounted to \$12,220,010.86 as compared with an average of 9,444 persons and an aggregate payroll of \$8,378,978.35 during 1919.

The city of Montreal reported the largest number of persons employed in this way. With the exception of St. John, Saskatoon and Calgary, increases

in comparison with 1919 were recorded by all the cities for which figures are available, the most substantial increases being reported by Montreal, Toronto, and Winnipeg. These increases are interesting in view of their relation to the unemployment situation in December; it will be seen that by far the largest increase in any one month was that of December, the aggregate number of employees being 11,282 as against 7,838 in 1919. While all months of the year showed increases over the corresponding months of 1919, it may be noted that March took second place to December in amount. April showed the largest aggregate number of employees, with

March in second place. In May there was a noticeable drop; from May till August there was a slight gain; from August till December there was a steady decline. The striking feature of the year as contrasted with 1919 was the fact that this decline, instead of accelerating toward the end of the year, was checked at the end of November and registered a pronounced recovery, reflecting the effort put forth by municipal authorities to alleviate the unemployment then prevalent in the industries generally. This recovery is the more remarkable in that a mild winter, with little snow, gave less casual employment to street cleaners than ordinarily.



EMPLOYMENT (BOTH CONTRACT AND MUNICIPAL WORK) AFFORDED WORKERS TEMPORARILY
EMPLOYED BY FIFTEEN CITY CORPORATIONS DURING THE YEAR 1920 AS COMPARED WITH
1919

City.	Monthly average of employees temporarily employed 1919	Monthly average of employees temporarily employed 1920	Amount of wages paid employees temporarily employed 1919	Amount of wages paid employees temporarily employed 1920
			\$	\$
St. John.....	327	305	247,351.96	283,277.19
Montreal.....	3,185	3,981	2,381,341.80	3,496,139.05
Ottawa.....	674	710	562,217.16	753,853.34
Toronto.....	1,672	2,232	1,613,948.74	2,801,290.20
Hamilton.....	585	643	599,280.91	783,801.87
London.....	332	436	355,939.78	567,931.58
Winnipeg.....	804	1,031	734,556.37	1,337,968.36
Brandon.....	58	59	47,344.62	61,397.44
Regina.....	177	181	167,502.95	212,659.46
Moose Jaw.....	111	118	134,125.25	158,767.07
Saskatoon.....	137	127	148,837.07	169,471.21
Calgary.....	420	370	440,794.15	473,278.00
Edmonton.....	199	137	167,521.25	112,824.81
Vancouver.....	555	629	547,521.52	740,123.18
Victoria.....	208	220	230,694.82	267,228.10
Total	9,444	11,179	\$8,378,978.35	\$12,220,010.86

EMPLOYMENT (BOTH CONTRACT AND MUNICIPAL WORK) AFFORDED WORKPEOPLE TEMPORARILY
EMPLOYED BY FIFTEEN CITY CORPORATIONS BY MONTHS DURING THE YEAR 1920 AS
COMPARED WITH 1919.

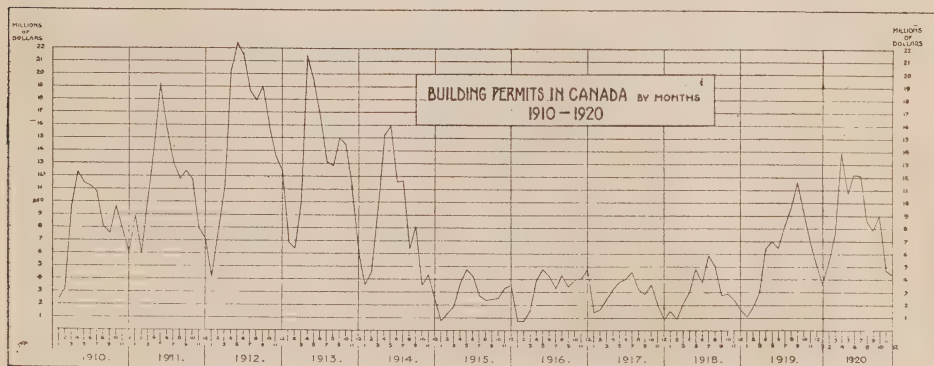
Month	Number of employees temporarily employed by months during 1919	Number of employees temporarily employed by months during 1920	Amount of wages paid employees temporarily employed by months during 1919	Amount of wages paid employees temporarily employed by months during 1920
			\$	\$
January.....	7,342	8,832	519,747.27	673,123.04
February.....	8,170	10,577	506,038.56	809,788.34
March.....	9,771	12,079	600,812.58	947,236.79
April.....	10,187	12,740	669,461.73	904,399.67
May.....	9,531	11,183	704,394.18	1,091,908.77
June.....	10,014	11,609	696,860.65	1,179,704.27
July.....	10,606	11,747	889,735.90	1,237,998.54
August.....	10,676	11,815	856,404.09	1,231,343.82
September.....	10,128	11,136	818,301.46	1,171,011.42
October.....	9,993	10,680	851,334.96	1,097,312.01
November.....	9,059	10,366	679,097.98	933,125.93
December.....	7,838	11,282	586,788.99	943,058.26
Total	9,444	11,179	\$8,378,978.35	\$12,220,010.86
Average No. of employees.....	9,444	11,179		

Employment as Indicated by Building Permits

Building permits issued in 35 cities having a minimum population of 15,000 show the estimated cost of their building work during 1920 to be \$100,679,839 as compared with \$77,113,413 in 1919, an increase of \$23,566,426 or 30.5 per cent. As was the case in 1919, these figures must be interpreted in the light of increased cost of building materials and wages, although the last two months of the year showed some reductions along these lines. Conditions are still sufficiently abnormal to make comparison with pre-war years difficult.

The accompanying chart shows the

value of building permits by months since January, 1910. It will be seen that the extraordinary activity shown during the building boom before the war, reaching its peak in 1912, slackened abruptly in 1915 through the curtailment of all but essentially necessary building during the war. The revival in 1919 was marked, although large increases were not shown until the middle of the year. During 1920 there was further increase, commencing, as in normal years, about February and in March reaching a peak considerably higher than that reached in 1910, though still much lower than in the 1911-1914 period.



Compared with 1919, all but the Maritime Provinces registered increases, the largest single instance being that of Ontario, which on a total of \$47,175,077 showed an increase over 1919 of \$6,590,243. The province of Quebec came a close second, and Manitoba registered the largest proportionate increase while ranking third in actual amount of increase.

Toronto showed the largest single total among cities, registering \$25,737,063, with Montreal in second place with a total \$14,067,609. Winnipeg showed

an extraordinary increase, totalling \$8,370,150 as against \$2,948,000 in 1919; in fact the western cities in general showed a marked advance over totals for the previous year. Halifax, Sherbrooke, Hamilton, Ottawa, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver, reported permits totalling in each case three millions or more. Decreases as against 1919 were reported by Halifax, Moncton, Three Rivers, Brantford, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Port Arthur, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, and Saskatoon.

The following table presents the situation since 1910 in detail.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK IN THE YEARS 1910-1920, AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN THIRTY-FIVE CITIES.

City	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1920 compared with 1919	
												Increase (+) Amount	Decrease (-) Per cent
Nova Scotia	831,554	1,004,958	1,209,781	1,155,954	990,293	1,262,087	1,348,434	1,320,647	2,295,635	5,598,336	4,308,316	1,559,020	27.1
Halifax.....	484,040	509,316	555,020	537,756	879,320	1,063,985	1,220,329	904,372	2,866,652	5,194,805	3,421,379	1,775,426	34.1
Sydney.....	347,554	495,642	654,761	321,198	110,973	198,102	128,105	416,270	428,783	703,531	886,937	183,406	26.1
New Brunswick	469,215	645,556	689,795	2,892,780	852,655	864,339	675,980	870,963	498,748	2,674,716	2,236,973	437,743	16.4
Moncton.....	84,915	82,956	121,845	470,780	335,355	118,064	211,680	339,713	147,425	1,201,176	1,201,673	930,503	43.6
St. John.....	384,300	562,600	567,950	2,412,000	515,300	346,275	464,350	531,250	351,323	542,540	1,035,300	492,760	90.8
Quebec	20,003,902	25,795,190	28,672,297	34,893,449	24,527,591	12,267,849	9,890,630	8,794,149	6,852,354	15,166,861	21,607,492	6,493,641	42.8
Montreal—Maisonneuve.....	16,742,019	22,433,398	25,722,452	29,723,452	20,222,642	8,263,021	5,892,580	5,501,918	4,882,878	10,033,708	14,057,609	4,033,708	40.2
Quebec.....	326,448	705,254	933,002	1,039,751	2,759,572	2,759,572	2,912,157	2,459,386	904,375	2,184,219	2,301,480	167,261	7.8
Quebec—St. Lawrence.....	958,000	920,004	1,100,004	747,540	191,322	354,876	368,880	254,000	150,920	873,150	2,392,388	1,519,238	274.0
Three Rivers.....	218,000	372,800	482,500	632,130	484,205	423,860	484,205	423,860	638,975	1,242,450	845,975	396,475	31.9
Westmount.....	1,901,985	1,835,093	2,000,316	2,000,316	698,165	589,405	544,754	154,985	275,211	883,131	1,179,890	296,759	33.6
Ontario	33,603,183	39,699,026	50,092,468	49,474,908	38,559,430	14,353,928	20,239,574	17,407,571	18,477,012	40,584,834	47,175,077	6,590,243	16.2
Brampton.....	681,030	613,860	1,167,105	1,115,886	233,000	282,671	282,671	287,195	761,500	1,173,580	798,073	375,507	32.0
Port William.....	2,401,825	2,936,785	4,210,295	4,009,565	1,529,865	1,529,865	1,529,865	698,445	535,615	627,930	1,043,160	417,230	66.4
Guelph.....	143,700	513,690	395,695	517,791	317,791	517,791	155,222	111,435	88,444	608,269	494,158	114,111	18.1
Hamilton.....	2,603,605	4,255,730	5,491,830	5,110,000	3,703,865	1,529,248	2,410,121	2,716,705	2,312,943	5,087,462	4,340,220	747,242	14.7
Kingston.....	220,092	314,569	642,915	666,424	298,577	244,088	184,321	157,705	115,705	1,076,062	1,277,505	201,443	18.8
Kitchener.....	356,807	372,948	553,523	680,721	798,320	334,404	324,828	205,352	226,062	1,176,062	1,448,305	272,243	23.2
London.....	805,123	1,036,880	1,137,108	1,789,920	1,837,735	1,207,639	926,125	953,503	2,635,612	2,455,172	2,148,305	306,865	12.5
Ottawa.....	3,022,650	2,997,610	3,621,850	3,991,280	4,397,820	1,605,160	1,530,440	1,041,017	2,635,612	3,252,322	3,305,172	52,850	1.6
Peterborough.....	517,958	335,372	565,893	488,240	452,335	97,600	128,040	953,503	24,251	196,368	939,700	743,332	378.5
Port Arthur.....	1,066,116	595,180	1,935,575	1,294,085	83,625	83,625	1,565,095	1,345,174	610,527	1,708,845	216,350	1,492,495	87.3
Sarnia.....	99,003	365,831	316,407	316,407	440,715	209,800	190,619	49,036	88,786	278,888	440,782	161,894	58.4
St. Catharines.....	263,000	265,435	810,435	759,468	782,255	445,981	595,715	79,875	463,727	861,536	830,632	31,004	3.6
St. Thomas.....	202,000	202,420	67,150	166,146	388,915	134,215	145,865	216,338	53,395	285,525	268,821	28,704	9.4
Toronto.....	24,373,949	27,401,761	27,038,913	20,694,288	6,651,889	9,881,671	7,163,556	7,163,556	8,535,331	25,737,063	25,737,063	6,119,225	31.2
Windsor.....	391,990	740,595	1,098,563	1,148,975	1,121,413	1,121,413	1,508,330	1,161,375	570,305	2,601,371	4,850,310	2,248,940	86.5
Manitoba	16,034,738	19,258,082	21,760,957	19,231,259	13,240,385	1,882,455	2,752,173	2,392,788	2,140,672	3,046,541	8,782,979	5,736,438	188.3
Brandon.....	929,288	1,024,532	1,165,207	609,609	395,335	36,155	244,873	180,338	90,022	98,541	412,829	314,288	318.9
Winnipeg.....	15,105,450	18,233,550	20,595,750	18,621,650	12,845,050	1,826,300	2,507,300	2,212,450	2,050,650	2,948,000	8,370,150	5,422,150	183.9
Saskatchewan	6,240,649	12,521,829	20,947,160	13,007,665	2,783,235	574,987	687,170	1,294,659	2,171,290	3,694,505	5,231,600	1,587,085	43.0
Moose Jaw.....	1,071,390	2,431,738	5,275,797	4,535,470	459,860	90,722	318,945	295,460	566,575	1,533,095	1,533,095	942,200	159.5
Regina.....	2,351,258	4,167,615	6,046,238	4,018,330	1,761,875	464,065	222,075	416,600	1,006,000	1,699,020	2,597,920	898,900	52.9
Saskatoon.....	2,817,771	4,952,276	7,625,125	4,453,845	561,500	20,200	146,150	582,739	604,715	1,404,590	1,150,585	254,005	18.1
Alberta	7,750,850	15,712,432	34,840,639	17,862,103	8,938,827	460,375	895,040	898,000	1,548,270	3,143,346	6,138,055	2,984,709	95.2
Calgary.....	5,589,694	12,007,638	26,808,850	13,615,550	5,150,550	150,550	548,200	548,200	1,196,800	2,212,000	2,906,100	694,100	31.4
Edmonton.....	3,804,794	14,446,819	9,242,460	5,513,277	309,825	331,540	309,800	309,800	351,470	3,231,955	2,800,609	431,346	247.0
British Columbia	15,423,410	22,653,517	29,090,352	15,151,727	6,899,765	3,245,495	687,170	1,294,659	2,171,290	3,694,505	5,231,600	1,587,085	43.0
New Westminster.....	1,129,355	1,638,480	998,975	298,975	298,975	298,975	298,975	298,975	298,975	298,975	298,975	298,975	100.0
Vancouver.....	13,150,365	17,501,512	19,374,522	10,423,197	4,484,076	1,692,240	2,088,800	708,255	1,430,226	2,211,411	3,069,666	1,288,255	57.2
Victoria.....	2,273,045	4,025,650	8,077,370	3,769,555	2,143,660	242,450	170,205	147,879	280,760	466,591	1,207,572	740,981	158.8
Total—35 cities	\$100,357,546	\$138,170,390	\$185,233,449	\$155,682,842	\$96,780,981	\$33,566,749	\$38,724,466	\$33,936,426	\$36,839,270	\$77,113,413	\$100,679,836	23,566,426	30.6

*No record is available for New Westminster before 1911.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS AT THE CLOSE OF DECEMBER, 1920, AS REPORTED BY UNIONS MAKING RETURNS

THE present article on unemployment among the members of local trade unions deals with unemployment as at the end of December, 1920, and is based on returns received from 1,573 labour organizations with a total membership of 208,320 members. For all occupations reporting, 13.4 per cent of the members were unemployed as compared with 10.0 per cent at the end of November, 1920, and with percentages of 4.98; 2.76; 2.42; 2.17 and 8.7 at the end of December, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916 and 1915 respectively. Unemployment, as used here, has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons occupied in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of sickness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that the percentage of unemployment figures have reference only to those unions reporting.

That the percentage out of work at the end of December was larger than in the preceding month and also than in the corresponding month of previous years was due to there having been less employment in practically all the groups of industries, particularly in the manufacturing and mechanical divisions and in building construction.

Table I on this page summarizes the returns by provinces. There were increases in unemployment, both as compared with November, 1920, and with December of preceding years, in every province except British Columbia. In that district, however, improvement was shown in comparison with the preceding month and with December, 1919 and 1915, but there was less activity than in December, 1916, 1917, and 1918.

TABLE 1.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	Nova Scotia & Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Dec. 1915...	.36	.7	9.9	8.1	3.2	7.0	4.3	14.3	8.01
June 1916...	.49	.8	1.8	1.7	1.2	2.6	3.03	.53	2.1
Dec. 1916...	.74	1.66	3.6	.55	1.01	1.63	1.70	3.86	2.17
June 1917...	.25	.20	2.23	.94	.58	.25	.84	2.50	1.25
Dec. 1917...	2.64	3.07	2.99	2.44	1.07	2.41	1.55	3.05	3.42
June 1918...	.15	.27	.44	.37	.29	.18	.39	1.70	.59
Dec. 1918...	2.01	.42	3.46	2.95	1.31	2.16	2.07	3.21	2.76
Jan. 1919...	1.25	.84	4.07	4.64	3.62	5.73	1.97	5.20	3.84
Feb. 1919...	5.68	2.53	6.70	5.48	2.82	4.47	4.16	7.97	5.61
Mar. 1919...	2.41	2.93	6.93	5.65	1.20	5.31	3.56	8.05	5.62
Apr. 1919...	2.41	2.46	4.21	4.25	1.65	3.95	2.26	9.65	4.38
May 1919...	4.66	3.38	5.15	2.60	1.47	2.86	1.43	6.52	3.33
June 1919...	2.63	2.43	3.79	1.87	1.19	2.51	1.68	3.32	2.57
July 1919...	4.11	1.15	2.51	1.52	.92	2.77	1.90	5.82	2.40
Aug. 1919...	5.44	1.69	2.52	1.25	.81	1.95	1.09	5.81	2.33
Sept. 1919...	1.53	11.22	2.12	1.41	.73	1.29	.94	8.03	2.19
Oct. 1919...	3.19	1.06	2.39	.81	1.28	.59	.98	11.58	2.71
Nov. 1919...	1.21	1.53	2.93	2.02	2.07	1.20	.52	16.18	3.58
Dec. 1919...	1.47	6.80	6.39	1.99	4.97	6.01	2.79	18.62	4.98
Jan. 1920...	2.72	3.97	4.38	2.66	4.50	4.92	4.01	12.17	4.23
Feb. 1920...	5.08	2.31	1.93	3.04	4.62	5.24	5.12	14.58	4.33
Mar. 1920...	1.88	3.06	3.18	2.53	3.18	4.03	2.06	9.50	3.44
Apr. 1920...	.61	1.32	2.50	2.42	2.71	3.19	1.71	8.09	2.83
May 1920...	.38	.53	3.62	1.80	2.63	1.32	1.49	10.63	2.38
June 1920...	.56	.28	2.82	1.68	1.41	2.15	1.15	9.57	2.48
July 1920...	.10	.20	2.59	1.50	1.33	.89	1.43	12.10	2.64
Aug. 1920...	.26	1.02	6.97	1.73	.31	.53	.67	13.69	4.00
Sept. 1920...	.25	.07	6.99	1.88	.49	.14	.55	6.37	3.25
Oct. 1920...	.34	.42	8.98	3.02	3.34	.34	.83	15.65	5.99
Nov. 1920...	2.21	1.98	13.83	6.38	4.32	4.13	5.63	24.44	10.01
Dec. 1920...	6.90	18.90	18.51	12.39	7.76	10.13	9.24	13.14	13.42

The percentages reported unemployed in the different groups of industries are indicated on table II on page 220.

Unemployment in the manufacturing and mechanical industries, as indicated by 378 unions with a combined membership of 49,655 persons, was considerably more pronounced than in any of the months used in this article for comparative purposes, 21.4 per cent of the members being out of work as compared with 15.6 per cent in November and with percentages of 2.8 in December, 1919, 2.9 in December, 1918, 2.8 in December 1917, 2.3 in December, 1916, and 3.1 in December, 1915. A large share of the increase in unemployment as compared with the preceding month may be attributed to shut downs for the

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES.

Month	Manufacturing Industries.	Chemical Industries.	Metals, Machinery and Conveyances.	Food, Tobacco and Liquors.	Textile, Carpets and Cordage.	Clothing.	Pulp, Paper and Fibre.	Printing, Publishing and Paper Goods.	Woodworking and Furniture.	Leather, Boots, Shoes, and Rubber.	Glass Bottle Blowing.	Jewelry Working.	Oil Refining.	Transportation.	Steam Railways.	Street and Electric Railways.	Navigation.	Teaming and Driving.	Mining, Quarrying and Refining of Ores.	Building and Construction.	Public Employment.	Fishing.	Lumbering and Logging.	Miscellaneous.	All Occupations.	
December 1915	1.1	0	0	8	0	5.5	0	9.7	9.7	0	0	0	0	3.0	2.4	2.5	12.2	0	0.9	28.3	0.25	0	0	8.4	8.01	
June 1916	1.1	0	4.9	0	0	6	0	8	5.9	0	0	0	0	1.5	5	5	10.5	0	1.2	8.6	11	0	0	3.1	2.11	
December 1916	2.3	0	7.1	1.2	0	4.8	0	9.4	5.9	4.3	0	0	0	1.6	6.2	6.2	10.5	0	0.65	8.24	11	0	0	1.3	2.17	
June 1917	1.79	0	11	1.50	0	4.95	0	7.9	6.2	6.28	3.56	0	0	5.1	35	18	1.79	0	3.2	3.21	104	0	0	0.99	1.25	
December 1917	2.77	0	7.6	3.29	0.11	2.1	8.4	6.7	6.2	2.92	4.43	0	0	7.0	76	17	7.4	0	0.09	9.58	17	0	0	1.58	2.42	
June 1918	4.2	0	14	1.78	0.05	1.8	0	7.2	2.0	0	0	0	0	4.2	21	0	2.12	0.05	0.18	1.57	102	0	0	0	0.49	0.50
December 1918	2.89	0	3.63	8.63	1.41	8.42	4.3	8.6	0	1.33	3.2	0	0	1.48	95	0.68	7.80	2.57	1.24	8.68	47	0	0	2.89	2.76	
January 1919	3.32	3.21	8.24	11.50	3.22	2.23	6.9	10.57	1.19	0	27	5.88	2.02	1.78	3.3	6.73	2.98	1.42	16.29	33	50	0	0	2.84	3.94	
February 1919	4.29	5.54	9.90	12.29	2.6	9.6	7.0	2.78	4.00	9.44	7.4	4.61	4.56	2.74	3.42	18.17	3.69	3.79	16.44	48	17	0	0	4.07	5.61	
March 1919	4.18	5.51	6.79	3.99	2.27	3.29	5.9	2.21	4.23	10.03	4.8	0	4.75	2.87	3.8	17.73	2.63	1.87	16.45	07	0	0	0	4.74	5.62	
April 1919	3.17	4.26	4.06	2.04	0	7.6	5.9	1.07	8.63	7.93	0	0	3.43	2.40	2.0	9.60	4.26	2.69	12.05	01	0	0	0	4.30	4.38	
May 1919	4.05	7.27	3.82	3.2	7.3	1.17	4.6	0	1.3	9.96	0	0	2.21	1.63	1.5	10.29	8.2	2.84	8.68	0	4	0	0	7.26	3.83	
June 1919	3.16	4.69	1.90	1.54	3.2	1.61	1.64	4.08	1.9	9.89	0	0	1.84	1.88	5.3	2.93	2.28	5.8	4.71	0	0	0	0	3.99	2.57	
July 1919	2.95	4.84	1.83	1.60	0	3.4	1.86	0	0.06	0	0	0	2.05	1.53	1.4	3.99	1.25	4.7	3.88	0	0	0	0	2.79	2.40	
August 1919	3.33	5.39	5.42	8.7	5.5	1.07	1.45	5.9	37	64.33	0	0	2.02	1.42	1.39	5.05	2.26	4.5	2.86	17	0	0	0	1.58	2.33	
September 1919	2.57	4.60	1.08	0.05	8.5	2.1	1.31	1.4	1.20	1.18	0	0	2.06	9.9	1.3	8.62	3.6	1.11	2.91	11	0	0	0	2.07	2.19	
October 1919	2.27	4.60	1.29	0.05	8.5	2.1	1.31	1.4	1.20	1.18	0	0	2.61	1.76	1.7	21	17	1.91	5.42	06	0	0	0	2.95	2.71	
November 1919	3.16	5.73	1.58	0.05	4.4	2.23	1.05	5.0	47	2.71	0	0	3.87	1.17	2.1	17	49	3.43	1.14	5.82	97	20	75	3.24	3.58	
December 1919	2.79	3.72	1.32	5.3	1.2	6.2	1.08	1.5	4.4	6.22	0	0	5.60	5.03	1.59	22	29	2.89	2.10	12.06	91	72	16	4.23	4.98	
January 1920	2.96	4.11	7.90	0.18	1.34	3.4	1.31	4.4	3.9	8.92	4.4	2.29	2.73	1.90	18	13	13	7.5	8.41	11.77	68	24	21	5.45	4.28	
February 1920	2.49	3.38	10.20	0.15	0.05	1.05	1.31	2.6	7.7	1.93	0	2.22	2.77	1.78	20	9.74	12	4.18	12.14	63	3.57	0	0	4.84	4.33	
March 1920	1.93	2.29	6.04	0.03	1.15	0.02	1.28	3.8	1.38	14.42	0	0	2.61	1.80	10	12.44	3.29	1.65	9.88	1.66	3.45	0	0	3.66	3.44	
April 1920	2.28	3.54	4.70	0.05	4.40	0.02	1.44	2.3	3.25	1.92	11	0	2.57	1.95	0.9	9.75	2.43	1.18	5.92	43	0	0	0	2.49	2.83	
May 1920	3.40	4.46	4.47	0.02	2.56	0	1.17	12	5.87	1.53	4.2	2.92	2.62	1.51	0.9	10.18	0	1.16	4.32	0.4	0	0	0	1.57	2.88	
June 1920	2.17	2.00	7.00	0.02	1.84	0	1.14	1.10	3.98	27	16	0	2.49	7.9	0.5	8.04	2.3	3.8	4.23	0	2.4	0	0	2.48	2.48	
July 1920	2.86	2.09	4.33	0	1.57	0	1.53	1.56	11.88	1.87	8.18	5.38	2.52	7.2	7.2	0.6	14.48	6.1	9.4	3.99	0.3	0	0	1.84	2.64	
August 1920	7.74	1.74	1.49	0.82	4.0	0.04	1.37	3.5	43	5.17	3.6	5.38	2.78	1.8	5.3	16	8.0	0.9	2.4	2.99	12	2.0	0	1.49	4.00	
September 1920	8.80	5.30	2.02	0.28	9.6	1.20	1.68	2.18	16.27	15.57	6.02	6.52	0	5.38	7.7	20	8.8	0.6	2.04	0.12	1.00	0	0	1.86	3.25	
October 1920	11.90	4.67	2.64	5.5	19.21	2.17	2.23	7.92	20.63	4.8	5.82	0	9.1	5.3	4.7	4.51	2.0	1.1	3.70	0.01	1.40	25.39	4.44	5.99	9.09	
November 1920	15.56	13.46	6.64	2.07	59.23	1.77	2.67	7.26	7.61	47	14.18	0	2.61	2.86	1.92	2.76	1.17	6.8	12.44	5.07	6.60	42.60	3.09	10.01	10.01	
December 1920	21.39	17.98	25.32	10.64	60.15	11.93	2.92	13.99	16.69	26.12	25.97	0	7.58	4.40	1.91	27.61	11.61	1.25	26.47	1.26	11.10	12.68	7.80	13.42	13.42	

holidays and for inventory purposes, but it is noteworthy that the release of staffs for these reasons was much more marked than in December of previous years. Within this group of industries, the most decided increases in idleness were reported in the metals, machinery and conveyances and clothing divisions. There were also increases in the number unemployed among workers in food, tobacco and liquor, textiles, carpets and cordage, pulp, paper and fibre, printing, publishing and paper goods, wood-working and furniture, leather, boots, shoes and rubber, glass bottle blowing and jewelry.

In addition to those entirely unemployed, a large amount of short-time was reported by unions of blacksmiths, boilermakers, metal polishers, pattern makers, machinists, iron, steel and tin workers, meat cutters and butcher workmen, bakers and confectioners, tobacco, brewery and textile workers, tailors, garment and fur workers, pulp and paper makers, typographers, pressmen, bookbinders, lithographers, stereotypers, electrotypers, leather, boot and shoe, wood and jewelry workers.

Reports from 652 organizations of transportation workers, with an aggregate membership of 89,376 persons, indicate that 7.6 per cent of the members were out of work as compared with the percentages of 2.6, 5.0, 1.5, .70, 1.5 and 3.0 in November, 1920, and December, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, and 1915, respectively. This increase in unemployment as compared with the preceding month occurred largely among navigation workers, but there was also less activity for steam railway employees, particularly for carmen who were noticeably affected by shut-downs for the holidays. The returns from railroad workers constitute about 75 per cent of the entire group membership reporting, and their percentage of unemployment was 4.4 as compared with 2.9 in November and 1.6, 0.4, .8, .6, and 2.4 respectively in December of the five preceding years. The increase in unemployment in the navigation group was reported mainly among long-

shoremens in New Brunswick, but there was, in addition, considerable seasonal inactivity for unions of sailors, cooks and firemen in Quebec and Ontario. It has been noted previously in these articles that employment for navigation workers fluctuates suddenly and violently, depending upon the number of ships in harbour from time to time. Street and electric railway employees registered a nominal increase in the percentage of unemployment in comparison with the months used in this article for comparative purposes, with the exception of December, 1915, when the percentage out of work was slightly larger. Teamsters and chauffeurs also showed less activity than in previous reports. A large number of organizations of conductors, firemen and engineers, carmen, trainmen, maintenance of way employees, unclassified railroad workers, longshoremens, street and electric railway employees and teamsters and chauffeurs recorded a substantial amount of short time.

In the mining, quarrying and refining of ores group, returns were tabulated from 36 unions with a total membership of 10,984 persons, indicating that 1.3 per cent of the members were out of work as compared with unemployment figures of .6 per cent in November, 1920, and with 2.1 per cent in December, 1919, 1.2 in December, 1918, 2.1 per cent in December, 1917, .7 per cent in December, 1916, and 5.9 per cent in December, 1915. An increase in the number out of work as compared with the preceding month was reported by mine workers and was partly a result of the unusually mild weather prevailing at the time. Quarry workers and mill and smelter men, as registered by two unions of the former and one of the latter, continued to be fully employed. Some short time occurred among miners in Nova Scotia and Alberta.

The percentage out of work in the building and construction group, as indicated by 286 unions having a combined membership of 32,575 persons, was 26.5 as compared with 12.4 in the pre-

TABLE III.—UNEMPLOYMENT ON DECEMBER 31, 1920

OCCUPATIONS	Nova Scotia & Prince Ed. Island				New Brunswick				Quebec				Ontario			
	No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed	
	Unions	Member-ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member-ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member-ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member-ship	Members	Per cent
1-Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries.	16	1252	441	35.22	19	2370	563	23.76	53	18716	5998	32.05	195	20816	2600	12.49
2-(a) METALS, MACHINERY & CONVEYANCES	11	998	428	42.89	12	1202	128	10.65	22	3319	771	23.23	96	7995	981	12.41
3- Moulders	3	174	41		2	90	38		3	966	256		18	1273	216	
4- Blacksmiths					1	15	1		2	221	76		10	468	51	
5- Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders	2	150	6		3	319	5		3	165	14		15	1340	256	
6- Patternmakers									1	227	45		8	333	40	
7- Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers					1	28	1						7	166	39	
8- Machinists	5	361	85		1	572	0		10	1459	191		29	3338	287	
9- Sheet Metal Workers and Tinsmiths	1	313	296		4	178	83		3	281	189		9	987	92	
10-(b) FOOD, TOBACCO AND LIQUORS	1	63	0	0	1	13	11	84.62	5	714	28	3.92	14	1347	377	27.99
11- Flour and Cereal Mill Employees																
12- Meat Cutters and Butchers	1	63	0						1	121	0		1	38	1	
13- Bakers and Confectioners									3	577	26		6	481	11	
14- Cigar and Tobacco Makers					1	13	11		1	16	2		4	523	315	
15- Brewery Workers													3	395	51	
16-(c) TEXTILES, CORDAGE AND CARPETS	1	41	12	29.27	1	360	0	0	2	2816	245	8.70	4	420	130	30.95
17-(d) CLOTHING AND LAUNDERING									5	6519	4550	68.74	1	522	368	39.70
18- Tailors													6	243	11	
19- Garment Workers									5	6619	4550		5	155	125	
20- Hat, Glove and Fur Workers													3	524	230	
21-(e) PULP, PAPER AND FIBRE					2	660	424	64.24	7	952	80	8.39	13	3252	87	2.68
22-(f) PRINTING, PUBLISHING & PAPER GOODS	3	150	1	.67	3	135	0	0	10	2144	75	3.59	34	5086	156	2.09
23- Compositors	3	150	1		2	104	0		4	1038	34		16	2310	49	
24- Pressmen and Assistants					1	31	0		2	496	25		5	807	10	
25- Bookbinders									1	401	14		3	1187	24	
26- Stereotypers and Electrotypers									1	47	1		2	105	1	
27- Engravers and Lithographers									2	163	1		8	657	22	
28- Others																
29-(g) WOODWORKING AND FURNITURE									3	430	2	.47	4	213	84	39.44
30-(h) LEATHER, BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS									6	1330	225	16.92	12	1050	189	18
31-(i) GLASS BOTTLE BLOWING									2	131	22	16.79	3	241	80	33.20
32-(j) JEWELRY WORKERS									1	260	0	0	1	400	200	50
33-(k) OIL REFINING																
34-Transportation	46	3636	50	1.38	31	6470	1261	19.49	97	22654	2043	9.02	264	31362	2059	6.57
35-(a) STEAM RAILWAYS	43	3471	46	1.33	28	2993	74	2.47	79	14086	878	6.23	238	25287	1175	4.65
36- Conductors	1	44	0		2	120	0		7	330	1	.26	12	1284	58	
37- Locomotive Engineers	6	207	0		4	319	0		12	836	0		34	2480	0	
38- Locomotive Firemen	6	383	0		3	345	10		10	954	29		28	2835	20	
39- Carmen	4	292	10		2	616	0		9	5011	630		28	3277	462	
40- Trainmen	5	684	18		5	575	30		7	1628	35		23	4458	65	
41- Telegraphers* (System Divisions)	2	321	10		2	146	4		3	1431	39		3	2723	59	
42- Telegraphers (Local Unions)	3	150	0						3	151	0		2	108	0	
43- Road Maintenance Men	8	883	3		7	592	28		14	1740	86		44	5004	465	
44- Shop Employees																
45- Railway Employees	8	507	5		3	280	2		14	1985	88		50	3118	46	
46-(b) STREET & ELECTRIC R'Y EMPLOYEES									4	2645	109	4.12	11	4252	0	0
47-(c) NAVIGATION	2	120	4	3.33	3	3477	1187	34.14	8	4723	769		11	1492	580	58.98
48- Marine Engineers	2	121	4						4	288	179		3	137	10	
49- Longshoremen					2	3357	1157		3	3793	193		6	424	130	
50- Others					1	120	30		1	645	492		2	951	740	
51-(d) TEAMSTERS AND CHAUFFEURS	1	45	0	0					6	1200	287	23.92	4	301	4	1.33
52-Mining, Quarrying and Refining of Ores.	16	6028	88	1.46					2	338	0	0	2	377	15	3.98
53- Miners	15	5678	88						1	300	0		1	93	15	
54- Quarry Workers	1	350	0						1	38	0					
55- M. I. and Smeltermen													1	287	0	
56-Building and Construction	10	823	239	29.04	8	655	61	9.31	38	6005	1365	22.73	172	20212	4837	23.93
57- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers	3	283	71		1	13	0		5	1668	485		32	3042	1368	
58- Carpenters and Joiners	2	191	65		3	526	40		18	2289	465		56	8244	1983	
59- Electrical Workers	2	53	20						3	795	102		18	2035	229	
60- Granite and Stone Cutters	1	35	5						3	236	32		9	310	31	
61- Painters, Decorators and Paper-hangers	1	122	58		2	61	21		1	25	0		20	1644	390	
62- Plasterers and Steamfitters	1	140	20		2	55	0		3	429	114		19	1265	169	
63- Tile layers and Roofers									1	45	21		5	192	31	
64- Bridge and Structural Iron Workers									4	518	146		7	550	83	
65- Steam-shovel and Dredge Men													1	400	56	
66- Hod Carriers and Building Labourers													5	2530	495	
67-Public Employment	3	82	0	0	5	266	0	0	9	1319	9	.68	30	3119	0	0
68- Civic Employees					3	212	0		5	874	9		10	2561	0	
69- Letter Carriers and Postal Employees	3	82	0		2	54	0		4	445	0		20	558	0	
70-Fishing													2	291	30	10.31
71-Lumber Working and Logging																
72-Miscellaneous	1	31	0	0	1	75	0	0	17	2933	203	6.92	73	6539	704	10.77
73- Retail Clerks									2	347	0		1	133	2	
74- Hotel and Restaurant Employees									1	31	0		3	483	3	
75- Barbers									2	240	17		18	674	14	
76- Musicians and Theatre Employees					3	753	100		3	753	100		22	2183	24	
77- Stationary Engineers and Firemen					1	14	0		5	361	5		15	705	82	
78- Others	1	31	0		1	125	0		4	1201	81		14	2470	602	
All occupations	927	1852	818	6.90	65	9975	1885	18.90	226	51955	9618	18.51	738	82716	10245	12.39

*Commercial and Railway—organized in system divisions.

AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS.

Manitoba				Saskatchewan				Alberta				British Columbia				Canada																	
Trades	Union membership	No. reporting	Unemployed	Union membership	No. reporting	Unemployed	Union membership	No. reporting	Unemployed	Union membership	No. reporting	Unemployed	Union membership	No. reporting	Unemployed	No. reporting		Unemployed															
																Members	Per cent								Nov. 1921	Dec. 1921	Dec. 1919	Dec. 1918	Dec. 1917	Dec. 1916	Dec. 1915		
12	1837	116	6.31	15	612	155	25.33	22	1316	92	6.99	36	2736	657	24.1	378	49655	10922	15.56	21.39	2.78	2.89	2.77	2.3	3.1	1							
3	257	4	1.55	6	210	2	3.81	8	731	55	7.52	14	1333	433	33.33	172	15355	2359	13.48	17.92	3.72	3.53	.76	.71	.5	2							
1	35	0						1	20	4		2	14	58		30	2698	617	12.82	22.87	5.13	4.95	1.49	1.6	6.9	3							
1	28	0		1	25	0						1	6	0		16	763	128	10.02	16.78	2.13	2.37	1.11	1.3	0	4							
1	194	0						1	100	3		4	672	34		29	2941	629	26.86	21.22	3.43	1.43	.42	.08	6.9	5							
								1	10	1		2	42	6		11	612	92	16.06	15.03	3.33	.487	.89	0	0	7							
				4	177	8		3	541	2		5	455	84		8	194	4	3.61	20.62	1.83	7.26	1.19	0	0	9							
				1	8	9		2	6	27		1	18	5		57	6933	675	7.30	9.78	3.76	4.43	25	.06	.02	8							
				1	140	140	100	4	177	21	11.86	5	319	125	39.31	31	2772	702	6.53	37.51	3.58	93	5.07	9	0	9							
				1	140	140										4	362	141	21.59	33.95	30	21	9.40	0	0	.02							
								2	.92	9						11	1151	46	2.84	4	5.13	0	3.94	0	4.9	4.9	14						
								1	15	12		2	90	74		9	657	414	5.83	63.01	.26	8.6	0										
								1	70	0		3	228	51		7	613	191	5.46	16.75	0	11.61	3.15	0	2.82	15							
1	400	0	0									4	259	16	6.18	24	6367	397	2.07	16.84	.35	1.41	0	0	.61								
1	410	0										2	176	19		8	419	21	4.42	5.01	.38	.27	1.57	1.4	3.5	18							
												2	83	6		13	7257	4631	64.65	64.50	0	3.83	13.03	7.9	.07	19							
												3	524	23		3	524	23	21.43	33.89	.08	3.17	6.87	0	16.3	20							
5	755	54	1.15	8	262	7	2.67	7	368	13	3.53	1	89	0	0	23	4954	591	1.77	11.93	.62	.43	.34	0	.021								
1	490	40		5	201	6		4	286	10		8	404	15	3.71	78	9284	271	2.57	2.92	1.06	.86	.67	.34	3.7	22							
2	190	14		1	20	0		1	69	3		4	167	3		39	4746	143	2.45	3.11	1.26	.67	.76	.5	4.6	23							
				1	28	0		2	145	12		2	145	12		14	1758	61	3.79	3.64	.42	.41	.64	0	2.01	24							
1	27	0		1	13	1		2	13	0						7	1707	38	2.17	2.23	1.61	4.02	.51	.2	3.4	25							
1	48	0														7	215	3	0	1.46	1.49	.39	.54	0	.026								
																11	868	23	1.73	2.65	1.13	.44	0	0	.027								
2	380	58	15.26					1	10	0	0	1	35	4	11.43	10	1058	145	7.22	13.99	.15	0	3.05	6	1.5	29							
								2	30	3	.10	1	115	4	3.48	20	2505	418	7.61	16.69	.44	1.32	2.92	4.33	0	.030							
1	45	0	0									1	65	0		7	402	105	47.26	12.22	.32	4.48	0	0	.031								
												1	118	0		4	770	206	14.18	25.97	0					.32							
52	8316	234	2.81	54	4387	200	4.56	48	5535	202	3.65	60	7016	726	10.35	657	89376	6775	2.61	7.58	5.93	1.48	70	1.52	3.0	34							
48	7778	234	3.01	49	4098	200	4.88	45	4846	179	3.69	45	3784	135	3.57	575	86643	2921	2.86	4.40	1.59	.35	.76	.62	2.4	35							
4	205	3		4	241	0		4	335	0		5	316	0		53	2925	62	3.4	2.12	.25	.04	.47	.44	.04								
6	478	0		9	474	0		5	245	30		84	5342	35		84	5342	35	3.4	.66	.18	.30	.21	.41	.0287								
7	589	23		9	644	8		6	596	15		72	6566	112		72	6566	112	2.73	1.71	.72	.02	.02	.32	.0488								
2	53	0		0	162	3		7	404	14		64	10264	1125		64	10264	1125	3.07	10.96	.22	0	.03	.77	.0439								
4	800	25		6	842	31		5	974	85		61	10545	315		61	10545	315	1.01	2.99	1.02	.62	.58	0	.041								
2	990	30		2	454	14		2	782	24		18	7694	205		9	7694	205	1.7	2.66	.08	.58	0	0	.042								
1	92	0														9	591	0	0	1.32	0	0	0	0	0	.041							
15	1993	31		7	890	124		9	1145	0		9	771	23		113	13018	70	7.65	5.84	1.61	.80	.62	1.06	11.1	43							
1	2100	0										1	2100	0		10	7388	307	.94	4.16	1.22	.38	.10	.93	.645								
6	478	125		6	391	20		7	365	11		6	264	1		12	8900	153	.94	4.16	1.22	.38	.10	.93	.645								
1	65	0	0	3	223	0	0	1	235	4	1.70	2	550	49	7.27	12	8900	153	1.32	1.91	.62	.06	.17	.20	2.3	46							
												8	2414	535	22.16	32	12225	3375	2.76	27.61	29.37	7.80	.64	10.57	12.2	47							
												2	610	78		11	1185	271	5.17	22.62	18.86	5.38	3.66	2.16	12.8	48							
												3	470	312		14	8041	1819	2.82	22.62	29.37	10.11	.51	10.74	12.09	49							
												3	1304	115		7	3000	1285	2.29	42.83	34.85	3.96	0	18.57	0	.050							
3	473	0	0	2	66	0	0	2	454	19	4.19	5	268	16	5.97	23	2807	326	1.17	11.61	2.89	2.57	0	0	0	.051							
												13	4016	34	.85	3	225	0	0								.52						
												13	4016	34		3	225	0	0								.53						
												2	388	0		36	10984	137	.58	1.25	2.10	1.24	2.09	.65	5.9	52							
												1	287	0		33	10309	137	.61	1.33	1.46	1.26	.16	.67	6.1	53							
												1	287	0		2	388	0	0	0	0	0	14.55	0	0	.054							
9	933	583	62.49	16	539	274	45.74	18	1655	483	29.18	15	1693	782	45.19	286	32675	8624	12.44	26.47	12.06	8.68	9.58	5.24	28.3	56							
2	464	103		5	200	130		5	217	159		4	195	86		57	6114	2702	22.49	44.11	11.25	9.88	26.38	7.72	49.1	57							
2	219	110		6	218	126		2	589	219		4	1354	650		93	13630	3663	13.16	26.87	16.19	10.74	4.61	4.89	2.0	58							
				2	130	0		4	421	6		1	20	0		30	3451	357	5.04	10.34	1.84	1.14	4.04	4	4.43	5.9	59						
				1	12	10		1	40	2		1	29	15		16	703	133	6.46	18.48	10.03	13.39	25.31	9.21	42.6	60							
				1	14	2		1	40	2		1	7	3																			

ceding month, with percentages of 12.1, 8.7, 9.6, 5.2, and 28.3 in December of 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, and 1915, respectively. Part of the increase in unemployment as compared with November was due to seasonal causes, while the general depression also had its effect upon the amount of work available. It may be noted, however, that there was slightly more activity in this group than in December, 1915. Bricklayers, masons, plasterers, tile layers, lathers, roofers, steam shovel and dredgemen recorded less employment than in any month since December, 1915. Among carpenters, joiners, electrical workers, painters, decorators, paper hangers, plumbers, steamfitters, hod carriers and building labourers, the percentages out of work were larger than in any month used in this article for comparison; while those registered by granite and stone cutters and bridge and structural iron workers were exceeded only by the percentages in December, 1917 and 1915, in the case of the former, and December, 1919 and 1915, in the case of the latter. There was, moreover, a large amount of short time reported among unions of bricklayers, masons, plasterers, carpenters, joiners, electrical workers, granite and stone cutters, painters, decorators, paper hangers, plumbers, steamfitters, lathers and roofers.

In the public employment group, as indicated by returns received from 78 organizations with a total membership of 7,119 persons, there was slightly more activity than in November, but the percentage out of work was larger than in December of previous years, 1.3 per cent of the members being idle as compared with 3.1 per cent in the preceding month and with percentages of less than 1 in previous Decembers. The improvement in the first comparison was due to there being increased employment for municipal workers.

The percentage out of work among lumber and logging workers, as reported by 4 unions with a combined member-

ship of 3,944 persons, was 12.7 as compared with 42.6 in November. While there was some improvement shown for these workers it should perhaps be noted that they are in some cases transient workers and therefore do not long remain in a locality in which work is scarce. Figures for comparison with December of previous years in this group are not available. Fishermen registered an increase in unemployment as compared with November, but the percentage out of work was substantially smaller than in December, 1919.

Unemployment in the group of miscellaneous trades, as reflected by 135 organizations with an aggregate membership of 12,820 persons, was more pronounced than in any month used in this article for comparison, with the exception of December, 1915, 7.8 per cent of the members being idle as compared with 3.1 per cent in November and with percentages of 4.2, 2.3, 1.6, 1.4, and 8.4 in December, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, and 1915, respectively. Retail clerks, as indicated by 4 unions reported a slight amount of unemployment. Hotel and restaurant employees were somewhat more fully employed than in November, 1920, and December, 1919, but the percentage out of work was larger than those in Decembers of the preceding years. Musicians and theatre employees and stationary engineers and firemen registered slightly more idleness than in November. In the former, however, the percentage was smaller than in December, 1919, and 1915, and in the latter it was less pronounced than in December, 1919, 1918, and 1915. Barbers and unclassified workers recorded less activity than in any month used in this article for comparative purposes. In addition to the members entirely out of work some short time occurred among unions of barbers, musicians and theatre employees and stationary engineers and firemen.

The tabular statement on pages 222-223 presents the return in some detail.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA FROM DECEMBER 25, 1920,
TO JANUARY 22, 1921, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

WEEKLY reports from employers to the Dominion Headquarters of the Employment Service of Canada, Department of Labour, during the five weeks from December 25, 1920, to January 22, 1921, inclusive, show a net decline in the volume of employment afforded by these employers, the increases registered during the last two weeks being more than off-set by the decreases during the first three. The change reported for each week as compared with the preceding week is as follows:

Week ending December 25, a decrease of 17,484 persons or 2.8 per cent.

Week ending January 1, a decrease of 45,214 persons or 7.4 per cent.

Week ending January 8, a decrease of 2,769 persons or .5 per cent.

Week ending January 15, an increase of 12,309 persons or 2.1 per cent.

Week ending January 22, an increase of 2,226 persons or .4 per cent.

During the five weeks under review, employment conditions in the different parts of Canada were substantially the same, decreases being reported everywhere during the period as a whole. In the Maritime Provinces firms reported increases to their staffs during the week of January 8, only. Within this district, employment was better maintained in New Brunswick than in the other provinces, there being increased activity during the weeks of January 8 and 15, while in Nova Scotia there was a gain only during the former week. In Quebec there were substantial declines

during the first three weeks of the period under review, with similar increases during the last two. Firms in Ontario registered pronounced decrease in employment during the weeks of December 25 and January 1, with some recovery during the remaining weeks. In these two provinces there was a net decrease of 35,383 persons, of whom 22,498 were in Ontario. These substantial declines were in part due to shutdowns for holiday and inventory purposes, recovery from which losses was not complete by January 22. In the Prairie Provinces firms registered contractions in payrolls during the weeks of December 25, January 1 and 22, while the increases reported in the intervening weeks were not particularly large. Within this district, Manitoba showed declines in employment during the first two weeks of the period, Saskatchewan during the first three and the last week, while in Alberta there were continuous losses. The same conditions as in the Prairie Provinces prevailed in British Columbia, there being increases only during the weeks ending January 8 and 15.

A summary of the returns by industrial groups shows that in Local Transportation, only, was there a net increase in employment and within this group there were decreases during three weeks of the period. In Logging, Railway Construction, Edible Animal Products, Lumber and its Products, Edible Plant Products, Fur Goods, Iron and Steel, Leather Goods, Mineral Products, n.e.s. Non-ferrous Metal Products, Pulp and Paper, Rubber Goods, Textiles, Miscel-

laneous Manufacturing Industries, Mining of Metallic Ores, Quarrying, Hotels and Restaurants, Telephone Operation, Retail Trade and Water Transportation there were net decreases with increases in one or more of the weeks under review. Firms in Building Construction, Clay, Glass and Stone Products, Coal Mining, Telegraph Operation, Wholesale Trade and Railway Transportation, however, registered declines during all five weeks.

The decreases in employment in Iron and Steel Products as during the preceding period reviewed in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, were the most noteworthy, aggregating 8,596 persons. These losses which occurred largely in the Crude, Rolled and Forged, Railway Car and other land Vehicles, Steel Ship Building, Stove and Iron Pipe branches, were largely attributable to shutdowns for holiday and inventory purposes. The reductions in Building and Railway Construction, Lumber and its Products, Clay, Glass and Stone Products, Pulp and Paper, Textiles, Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries, Retail Trade and Railway Transportation were also pronounced, ranging from 2,000 to 6,400 employees. In the first three, the declines were largely due to seasonal causes. The shrinkages in Pulp and Paper, also partly seasonal in character, were increased by shutdowns for repairs, especially in the paper mills in Quebec and, in addition, there was some inactivity in printing establishments. Within the Clay, Glass and Stone Products group there was marked slackness in Glass making plants. In the Textile group the largest losses occurred in Hosiery and Knit Goods, Garment and Thread, Yarn and Cloth factories, while in Miscellaneous

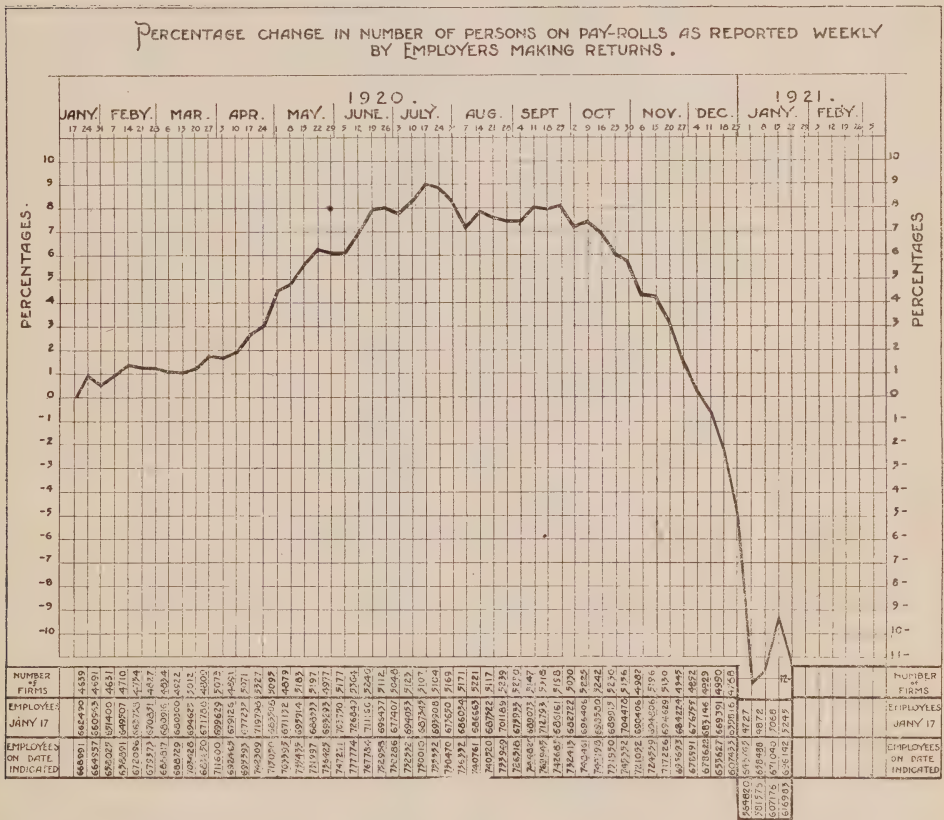
Manufacturing Industries most of the contractions were reported in the Tobacco division. The declines in Retail Trade were almost entirely the result of after-Christmas dullness, and those in Railway Transportation reflected the general depression.

In Edible Animal Products the reductions, which were partly seasonal, were reported largely in the Western Provinces, but also in Ontario and Quebec. Inactivity occurred in the Footwear and Tire Manufacturing branches of Rubber, consequent in part upon inventory shutdowns. The declines in Coal Mining were to some extent attributable to the extreme mildness of the winter. In Non-ferrous Metal Products the greater part of the contractions were registered by firms in the Nickel sub-group and were partly a reflection of the shortage of power and water. The same factor also had an effect upon Metallic Ore Mining, particularly in Ontario. The losses in Wholesale Trade indicated the slackness following the holiday season together with that caused by the general depression. It has been mentioned previously in these reports that employment in Water Transportation fluctuates rapidly, depending largely upon the number of ships in harbour from week to week.

The accompanying chart shows the weekly percentage of change in the number of persons on payrolls since the base week (January 17, 1920) as reported by those employers making returns, the number averaging over 4,900 firms a week. The returns for the week of January 17, 1920, are being taken as base figures. It had been the intention to take the week of January 1, 1920, but this was found impracticable because of the abnormal situation at that time, due

to the annual inventory and holiday period, and the consequent reductions in staffs. The week of January 17 coincides fairly closely with the termination of this season and accordingly reflects more normal conditions. The downward tendency which the curve had evidenced

since September showed a more pronounced decline during the period under review, the percentage dropping to 12.4 below the base on January 1. There was some recovery during the next two weeks but the percentage again declined to 11.4 below the base on January 22.



EMPLOYMENT IN THE BUILDING TRADES DURING DECEMBER, 1920, AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS

EMPLOYMENT in the building trades, as indicated by the value of building permits issued in 56 cities, showed a further decrease during December as compared with the preceding

month, the total value of building permits falling from \$5,287,321 in November to \$4,654,479 in December, a decline of \$633,842 or practically 12 per cent. New Brunswick, Alberta

and British Columbia registered increases in this comparison, that of \$359,550 in the last named being the most decided. Of the decreases in the remaining provinces, that of \$777,722 in Ontario was the largest.

As compared with the figures for the corresponding month in 1919 there was a decrease of \$489,699 or 9.5 per cent, the value for December, 1919, having been \$5,144,178. In this comparison there were increases in New Brunswick, Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia, with decreases in the remaining provinces.

Of the larger cities, Montreal and Vancouver reported increases in the value of the permits issued as compared with both November, 1920, and December, 1919. In Toronto, Winnipeg and Edmonton, however, there were declines in both cases.

Of the smaller centres, St. John, Westmount, Hamilton, Peterborough, Woodstock, Calgary and Victoria registered increases as compared with the previous month and also in comparison with the corresponding month in 1919.

The returns from 35 cities formerly used in this report (which are distinguished by asterisks and which are also tabulated separately for statistical purposes) show that the total value of building permits issued by these cities amounted to \$4,401,908 as compared with \$4,689,201, in November, 1920, and with \$4,717,139 in December, 1919. There was, therefore, a decrease of \$287,293, or six per cent as compared with the returns for the preceding month, and of \$315,231, or almost 7 per cent, as compared with figures for the corresponding month of last year.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS

City.	November, 1920	December, 1920	December 1919
	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island...	4,000	Nil.	6,000
Charlottetown.....	4,000	Nil.	6,000
Nova Scotia.....	100,715	52,925	347,483
*Halifax.....	78,855	47,155	314,340
New Glasgow.....	600	Nil.	300
*Sydney.....	21,260	5,770	32,843
New Brunswick.....	86,725	199,350	67,800
Fredericton.....	3,590	Nil.	Nil.
*Moncton.....	54,225	16,350	67,600
*St. John.....	29,000	182,000	Nil.
Quebec.....	930,340	875,715	828,151
*Montreal-Maisonneuve.....	612,810	672,900	658,401
*Quebec.....	119,840	80,660	91,150
Shawinigan Falls.....	1,200	Nil.	Nil.
*Sherbrooke.....	140,300	28,500	15,600
*Three Rivers.....	26,300	1,375	15,800
*Westmount.....	29,890	92,280	47,200
Ontario.....	2,985,364	2,187,642	3,253,286
Belleville.....	850	2,000	Nil.
*Brantford.....	23,520	5,230	78,325
Chatham.....	6,625	5,200	45,610
*Port William.....	33,450	1,825	850
Galt.....	2,000	Nil.	500
*Guelph.....	43,390	4,200	4,100
*Hamilton.....	161,775	192,550	180,750
*Kingston.....	8,920	1,655	143,885
*Kitchener.....	3,295	1,320	17,380
*London.....	238,895	117,500	431,200
Niagara Falls.....	16,450	66,300	75,250
Oshawa.....	86,900	2,600	112,400
*Ottawa.....	143,425	92,700	118,575
Owen Sound.....	2,000	4,000	Nil.
*Peterborough.....	115,760	392,724	3,243
*Port Arthur.....	5,100	4,755	1,714
*Stratford.....	6,236	355	1,455
*St. Catharines.....	44,048	19,199	29,125
*St. Thomas.....	6,675	Nil.	64,050
Sarnia.....	56,350	18,830	30,439
Sault Ste. Marie.....	8,280	5,000	575
*Toronto.....	1,816,937	1,117,063	1,838,125
Welland.....	9,825	4,045	850
*Windsor.....	116,405	115,050	73,060
Woodstock.....	8,250	13,431	2,325
Manitoba.....	283,877	114,127	158,510
*Brandon.....	6,800	6,602	7,160
*St. Boniface.....	17,827	13,625	2,000
*Winnipeg.....	259,250	99,900	149,450
Saskatchewan.....	197,820	57,315	90,855
*Moose Jaw.....	33,470	6,365	48,900
*Regina.....	105,350	43,800	12,400
*Saskatoon.....	59,000	7,150	29,555
Alberta.....	136,875	226,250	54,350
*Calgary.....	70,500	203,400	34,000
*Edmonton.....	56,100	8,900	19,600
Lethbridge.....	9,925	9,900	Nil.
Medicine Hat.....	350	4,050	750
British Columbia.....	582,605	942,165	337,843
Nanaimo.....	500	750	18,500
*New Westminster.....	17,300	12,300	9,500
Point Grey.....	311,615	69,450	74,450
Prince Rupert.....	Nil.	Nil.	45,310
South Vancouver.....	52,070	33,390	12,280
*Vancouver.....	148,075	320,905	118,453
*Victoria.....	53,045	505,360	59,350
Total—56 Cities.....	\$ 5,288,321	\$ 4,654,479	\$ 5,144,178
Total—35 Cities.....	\$ 4,689,201	\$ 4,401,908	\$ 4,717,139

EMPLOYMENT FOR CIVIC EMPLOYEES IN FIFTEEN CITIES, DECEMBER, 1920

REPORTS from fifteen cities showing the number of employees temporarily employed and the wages paid these persons during the month of December, showed an increase of nearly 9 per cent in the number of employees and of 1 per cent in the amount of wages paid, as compared with the preceding month. In December, 1920, 11,282 persons were temporarily employed, and the wages amounted to \$943,058.26, as compared with 10,366 employees and an aggregate payroll of \$933,125.93, in November.

In comparison with the returns for the same period in 1919 there were increases of practically 44 per cent in the number of employees and of nearly 61 per cent in the wages paid, there having been 7,838 employees with a total pay-

roll of \$586,788.99 in December, 1919. These gains were largely the result of special work undertaken by the cities on account of the unemployment situation in December.

Montreal, Hamilton, Brandon and Vancouver registered increases in the number of persons temporarily employed on municipal work both as compared with the returns for November, 1920, and December, 1919. Edmonton showed a gain in the former comparison, with a decline in the latter. On the contrary, in Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Victoria there were decreases as compared with the preceding month but increases in comparison with the corresponding month of 1919. St.

EMPLOYMENT (BOTH CONTRACT AND MUNICIPAL WORK) AFFORDED WORKPEOPLE TEMPORARILY EMPLOYED
BY FIFTEEN CITY CORPORATIONS DECEMBER 1920, COMPARED WITH NOVEMBER 1920, AND WITH DECEMBER
1919

City.	Number of employees temporarily employed during the month of:			Amount of wages paid employees temporarily employed during the month of:		
	November, 1920	December, 1920	December, 1919	November, 1920	December, 1920	December, 1919
				\$	\$	\$
St. John.....	224	220	222	18,994.88	14,711.76	10,925.66
Montreal.....	3,048	4,067	2,088	236,144.41	257,988.51	138,084.19
Ottawa.....	739	691	641	54,096.17	49,516.01	42,796.27
Toronto.....	2,392	2,162	1,582	240,640.75	224,627.47	120,254.55
Hamilton.....	695	1,097	453	64,169.89	89,693.16	35,039.41
London.....	540	507	345	60,317.84	52,308.63	27,646.63
Winnipeg.....	1,024	653	613	95,697.91	74,831.98	62,783.75
Brandon.....	57	57	31	4,959.29	4,901.92	2,951.36
Regina.....	167	149	179	18,991.94	15,239.65	10,391.84
Moose Jaw.....	93	89	108	10,707.05	11,566.90	10,884.10
Saskatoon.....	91	83	82	10,256.32	9,398.04	7,830.09
Calgary.....	299	233	326	33,440.41	28,325.24	30,807.35
Edmonton.....	82	83	206	7,355.20	5,752.96	13,556.53
Vancouver.....	717	1,009	780	57,351.70	87,793.85	56,638.37
Victoria.....	198	182	177	20,002.17	16,402.18	16,198.84
Total.....	10,366	11,282	7,838	\$ 933,125.93	\$ 943,058.26	\$ 586,788.99

John, Regina, Moose Jaw and Calgary showed reductions in both comparisons.

As to wages Montreal, Hamilton, Moose Jaw and Vancouver recorded increases both as compared with the figures for November, 1920, and December, 1919. At St. John, Ottawa, Toronto,

London, Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon and Victoria there were declines in comparison with the preceding month and increases over the corresponding month in 1919. Calgary and Edmonton registered decreases in both cases.

FAIR WAGE CONTRACTS, JANUARY, 1921

DURING January the Department of Labour received for insertion in the LABOUR GAZETTE the following information relative to four fair wage contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works, all of which contained the usual fair wage clause providing for the prompt payment of such wages as are current in the district in which the work is to be performed, and for observance on the various works under contract of the prevailing hours of labour, and which otherwise prevents abuses and secures the legitimate rights of the labour employed. No contracts containing the fair wage clause were let during the month by the Department of Railways and Canals.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair wages, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Post office fittings, Yarmouth, N.S. Name of contractor, Art Furniture Co. Ltd., Kitchener, Ont. Date of contract, January 7, 1921. Amount of contract, \$4,387.

Cleaning, painting, renewal of floors and general repairs to Main Immigration Building, Edmonton, Alta. Name of contractor, R. H. Trouth Co. Ltd., Edmonton, Alta. Date of contract, January 12, 1921. Amount of contract, \$1,790.

Transportation and delivery of supplies for Yukon Telegraph Line, Yukon

—British Columbia. Name of contractor, George M. Beirnes, Hazelton, B.C. Date of contract, January 17, 1921. Amount of contract, flat rate for the whole, \$0.22 per pound.

Alterations and additions to residence for Poultry Husbandman—Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, J. E. Cooper, E. McDonell and D. Beatty, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, January 26, 1921. Amount of contract, \$11,100 and for excavation \$3.00 per c. yd. and for concrete new forms \$20.00 per c. yd.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The following is a statement of payments made in January for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair wages, and the performance of work under sanitary conditions.

Nature of orders.	Amount of orders
Making metal dating stamps and type and other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 4,075.05
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.....	1,414.21
Supplying stamping materials, pads, ink...	64.00
Supplying mail bag fittings.....	5,378.50
Supplying mail bagging.....	8.54
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.....	17,682.90
Repairing letter boxes, etc.....	43.70
Supplying letter carriers' satchels.....	3,778.13
Making and repairing scales.....	7,365.00

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS

THE following is a summary of the more important industrial agreements recently received by the Department. While the conclusion of every industrial agreement implies the acceptance, to a greater or less degree, of the principle of collective bargaining, it should not be overlooked that in a number of cases the agreement was reached only after the employees had been on strike. By verbal agreement is understood a schedule of rates and conditions agreed upon by the employees and the majority of employers, and in effect although not signed. The agreements are arranged by industrial groups.

Metals and Machinery

AMHERST, N.S.—THE ROBB ENGINEERING WORKS LIMITED, AND THE SHOP COMMITTEE REPRESENTING THE BOILER SHOP. Agreement in effect from August 30, 1920 until September 1, 1921, unless thirty days' notice of desired change be given.

Hours of labour: forty-eight per week, eight per day. Night shift, excepting Saturday and Sunday, 7 p.m. to midnight and 1 a.m. to 6 a.m., fifty hours per week. Night shift to consist of not less than seven men.

Overtime, over eight hours day or night shift, time and one half; Sundays and holidays, double time. Overtime when travelling, straight time.

Rates of pay: an increase of 20 per cent generally. Superintendent to have power to hire or discharge men at any time. In a general reduction, married men to be retained and efficiency and seniority to regulate order in which men are laid off.

Employees having grievances whether specific or general may present case to proper officer of the Company. If said employees desire representation by a committee and so notify their foreman, an officer of the Company will, in working hours, meet a committee of

employees and if possible adjust the grievances. If no adjustment is effected work not to cease until committee shall have met highest officer of the Company. Grievances to be concluded within thirty days.

Foods, Liquors and Tobacco

HAMILTON, ONT.—LOCAL MANUFACTURERS, AND CIGARMAKERS' UNION No. 55. Scale in effect from January 10, 1921.

Piece rates given for various classes of work. These have been reduced \$1 per M. on previous rates, bringing Union under the 1918 Bill.

All jobs not on bill to be settled by the Executive Board.

Wages to be paid weekly.

Members placed on limit to be allowed to complete limit in such time as they are competent of so doing.

All stock to be properly stripped and booked and fillers in working order. After lay-offs or holidays members working up till time of lay-off or holiday not to be discharged for at least one week thereafter.

Apprentices: one to a shop working two men; two to ten men; three to twenty men; four to thirty men; five to fifty men. Limit, five apprentices.

Printing and Publishing

CALGARY, ALTA.—EMPLOYING JOB PRINTERS, AND TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 449. Agreement in effect from May 1, 1920 to October 31, 1920, and renewal until April 30, 1921.

Employers to employ in composing room and departments thereof only members of No. 449, provided union furnishes sufficient members. Non-Union help engaged when supply of union men fails to continue in employment until positions can be filled by union men. No union members to

execute struck work for unfair employing printers or publications.

Union agrees limitation of the product of its members to be prejudicial to interests of both parties, and therefore no limitations to be put on output of any employee.

No members of No. 449 to engage in any strike or boycott against employers who are parties to this agreement.

Positions of employees enlisting in time of war to be restored to them on their return, provided such positions shall not have been abolished; employees disabled to be given work suited to their qualifications.

Foreman to have right to employ help and to discharge for incompetency, for neglect of duty, for violation of office rules, and to decrease the force; in last case persons last employed to be first discharged; in case of an increase in the force employees to be reinstated in reverse order to that of discharge; after which other help may be employed.

Complaints of employees against foreman and differences which cannot be adjusted by conciliation to be referred to local joint standing committee—decision to be final and binding.

Substitutes or extras to work by hour at regular scale rate until their qualifications have been demonstrated. If proving incompetent they may be removed and paid for time put in and no more. A journeyman, before working fifteen days (five of which must be consecutive) if not notified in writing by foreman of incompetence to be considered as competent at time of entry.

In offices with no regular machinist, at least one machinist-operator to be employed; same to receive 50 cents per shift extra.

Unskilled labour may be employed, up to one person to each fifteen machines.

No more than one machine learner, exclusive of apprentices in last six months of their apprenticeship to be employed in any office at the same time, and no regular to be laid off while a learner is working. Members of the Chapel to be given preference in the selection of beginners, rule of priority to govern.

No learner of a machine to work more than the number of hours provided for on the shift on which he is working provided that, if no journeymen are available he shall be allowed to work overtime; same to receive compensation for overtime at same ratio to regular rate as journeymen.

Beginners on machines (night or day) to receive following rate: first five weeks, two-fifths of journeymen's scale; next five weeks, three-fifths; next five weeks, four-fifths. Learners who, at expiration of fifteen weeks, have not attained to standard of efficiency as operators to be granted extension of time not exceeding three months.

Apprentices: not more than one for first five journeymen; two up to ten journeymen; and one additional for each additional ten; no more than five apprentices in any one office; to serve five years before becoming journeymen members of the union.

Apprentice scale: first year, one-quarter of journeymen's scale; second year, one-third; third year, one-half; fourth year, two-thirds; fifth year, three-quarters.

Overtime rate, time and one-half; after three hours, double time; holidays, at overtime rate; Sundays, double time.

Wages: Per week—machine men and machinists, foremen, make-ups, bankmen, headmen, proofreaders, admen and employees engaged in hand composition and distribution, except as herein otherwise provided, \$45 for day work; \$48 for night work. Hours per week: day, 45; night, 44.

PRINCE ALBERT, SASK.—LOCAL EMPLOYING PRINTERS, AND TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 705. Agreement in effect from November 1, 1920, until April 30, 1921.

The agreement of the above Union was summarized in the December 1919 issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 1485. In November, 1920, it was altered in a few particulars as follows:

Wages for day work: Per week of 48 hours—make-ups, admen, bankmen, journeymen engaged in hand composition or distribution, operators of type

setting machines, machine tenders (machinists), \$45 per week; machinist-operators, \$45 per week plus 25 cents per day per machine.

Wages for night work: Per week of 45 hours—make-ups, admen, bankmen, journeymen, engaged in hand composition or distribution, operators of type-setting machines, machine tenders (machinists) \$47; machinist operators, \$47 plus 25 cents per night per machine.

Transportation—Electric Railways

QUEBEC, QUE.—QUEBEC RAILWAY LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, AND MONTMORENCY DIVISION SHOPMEN. Rules and rates in effect from November 1, 1920 to October 31, 1921, and thereafter unless 60 days' notice be given.

Hours of labour, eight per day. Day work in plants and for road employees from 7.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. daily except Sunday, with one hour for dinner. Night work, 8 p.m. to 5 a.m. with one hour for lunch. Regular overtime until 10 p.m., pro rata. Occasional overtime, after 8 p.m. on week days, at overtime rates. Holidays and Sundays, overtime rates.

Travelling time and expenses when going to and from a temporary position to be paid for.

In reduction of force, seniority and competency to govern. Employees so dismissed to have preference when staff is brought back to normal.

Grievances to be brought to attention of superior officer by employee in person or represented by a committee. If no settlement is reached case shall be brought before the General Manager.

Wages—Montmorency Division: Per hour—machinists, blacksmiths, boiler-makers, car and locomotive painters (letterers), 64 cents; car and locomotive painters (other), carpenters (locomotives, cars and benches), 59 cents; car repairers, car inspectors, pipe fitters, apprentices, 54 cents; electricians first class, 64 cents; second class, 54 cents; all helpers, pit hands and oilers, 49 cents.

GALT, ONT.—GRAND RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY AND LAKE ERIE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, AND EMPLOYEES. Agreement effective December 1, 1920, until August 31, 1921, and thereafter until 30 days' notice in writing.

Employees in train service, conductors, motormen, brakemen and trolley-men:

Wages per hour, conductors and motormen in passenger and express train service, 1st year, 50 cents; 2nd year, 51 cents; 3rd year, 52 cents. Employees in freight, work train and snow plow service; conductors and motormen, 54 cents; senior brakemen, 51 cents; trolley-men, 48 cents. Hours of work, nine per day. Overtime for trainmen, time and one-half.

An employee suspended or dismissed desiring to appeal to send written request to immediate superior within three days; hearing to be granted within five more days. If not satisfied with decision, employee may appeal to the General Manager.

One complete uniform to be provided per year.

Substation Operators.—Wages: Per month—Brantford and Simcoe, \$120; Preston, \$120 and \$115; Kitchener, \$110 and \$100.

Hours of work, nine hours exclusive of meal period. Overtime, time and one-half.

Signal operators.—Wages: Per month, \$100.

Signal operators, after two or more consecutive years' employment, two weeks' leave of absence each year on full pay. No overtime rate.

Linemen and groundmen.—Wages: Per hour—linemen, 55 cents; groundmen, 45 cents. Hours of labour, nine per day. Overtime, time and one-half.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT.—THE NIAGARA, ST. CATHARINES AND TORONTO RAILWAY COMPANY, AND CERTAIN OF ITS EMPLOYEES. Agreement in effect from November 1, 1920 to October 31, 1921, agreement to be open for revision on 30 days' notice after September 30, 1921.

Employers to meet and treat with officers and committees of employees on all grievances and disputes. Those not thus settled to be arbitrated under the Industrial Disputes Act.

Passenger service.—Hours of labour; nine per day.

Wages: Passenger conductors and motormen: Per hour—1st year, 46 cents; 2nd year, 48 cents; 3rd year, 50 cents; thereafter, 52 cents. When training a student, 25 cents extra per day or part of day. Overtime: 15 cents per hour over regular rate for first hour; after ten hours, time and one half.

Passenger trainmen to wear uniform selected by company and committee of employees, uniform not to cost over \$50, one-half total cost being paid by employee.

Freight train service.—Employees in freight train service to have minimum of 10 hours per day. Sundays or holidays, half day's pay for 5 hours or less, or full day for service beyond 5 hours. Overtime: first hour over 10 hours, 15 cents per hour additional; thereafter time and one-half.

Wage scale: Per hour—freight motormen and conductors, 1st and 2nd years, 50 cents; 3rd year, 52 cents; thereafter, 54 cents. Trainmen, 1st year, 43 cents; 2nd year, 44 cents; 3rd year, 45 cents; thereafter, 46 cents.

Freight train conductors and motormen, with students, 25 cents extra per hour or part of day.

Company to pay for meals of all trainmen out over ten hours on snow plow work.

Barn and shop men.—Hours per day, 10 hours until shop conditions permit of 9-hour day.

Wages: Per hour—carpenters, 48 to 55 cents; carpenters' helpers, 35 to 48 cents; blacksmiths, 50 to 55 cents; blacksmiths' helpers, 45 to 50 cents; painters, 48 to 55 cents; truck and pitmen, 40 to 50 cents; controller and wiring, 42 to 55 cents; controller and wiring (helpers), 35 to 42 cents; armature and field department, 42 to 55 cents; armature and field helpers, 35 to 42 cents; air brake department, 40 to 55 cents; car cleaners, 35 to 40 cents;

shop cleaners, 35 to 45 cents; machinist department, 42 to 55 cents.

Substation operators.—Minimum wage, per month, \$105.00. Two weeks' leave of absence with pay each year, after one year's service.

Linemen and groundmen.—Hours of labour, nine per day. Overtime after tenth hour, time and one half.

Wages: Per hour—linemen, 50 to 55 cents; groundmen, 40 to 50 cents.

Baggagemen, shedmen and watchmen.—Minimum rates: Per month—baggagemen, \$90; shedmen, \$75; watchman, \$70.

Towermen.—Minimum wages: Per month—first class, \$90; second class \$80.

Two weeks' leave of absence each year with pay, after one year's service.

Section foremen and men.—Hours of labour, nine per day; overtime after tenth hour, time and one half.

Wages: Section foremen, \$110 to \$120 per month; sectionmen, 40 to 45 cents per hour.

Section foremen in employ of company two years or over to receive one week's holidays with pay each year.

Bridge and building department.—Hours of labour, nine per day. Overtime after tenth hour, time and one-half.

Wages: Per hour—carpenters, 43 to 53 cents.

Bonding Department.—Hours of labour, nine per day. Overtime after tenth hour, time and one-half.

Wages: Per hour—bonders, 40 to 55 cents.

Any employee suspended or dismissed to be entitled to a hearing within three days, with right to produce witnesses and to have assistance if he so desires.

Transportation—Water

PORT ARTHUR, SAULT STE. MARIE, COLLINGWOOD, OWEN SOUND, MIDLAND, TORONTO, KINGSTON, SARNIA AND ST. CATHARINES, ONT.—SHIP OWNERS, AND LOCAL COUNCILS OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MARINE

ENGINEERS OF CANADA. Verbal agreement in effect for season of 1921.

Engineers to have expenses paid, first class accommodation, from lake ports nearest homes to ship and back again.

Tonnage to be construed herein as gross tons. Thirty days to constitute a month.

Overtime 75 cents per hour for time over 12 hours if boat carries only one engineer. All ratings in all classes to include board and accommodation excepting passenger ferry steamers.

Passenger steamers: 3,000 tons or over, chief engineer, season, \$2,400; second, per month, \$180. From 1,250 and under 3,000 tons running six months or over, chief engineer, season, \$2,100; second, per month, \$150. From 1,250 and under 3,000 tons, running less than six months, chief engineer, season, \$1,900; second, per month, \$150. Lake passenger steamers under 1,250 tons and all passenger steamers confined to river service requiring second class engineer, chief engineer, season, \$1,650; second, per month, \$140. Passenger steamers from 45 N. H. P. to 25 N. H. P., chief engineer, per month, \$150; second engineer, \$110. Passenger steamers under 25 N. H. P., chief engineer, per month, \$125.

Freight steamers: 5,000 tons or over, chief engineer, season, \$2,400; second, per month, \$180; 3,000 to 5,000 tons chief engineer, season, \$2,200; second, per month, \$160. Freight steamers under 3,000 tons requiring second class engineer, chief, per season, \$2,000; second, per month, \$150; freight steamers not otherwise classified and requiring third-class engineer, chief, per month, \$165; second, per month, \$130.

Tug steamers: season not less than eight months: Wages, per month—tug steamers requiring second-class engineer, chief, \$185; second, \$145; tug steamers from 75 to 50 N. H. P., chief, \$170; second, \$140; tug steamers from 50 to 25 N. H. P., and all H. P. tugs over 15 N. H. P., chief, \$165; second, \$130; tug steamers under 25 N. H. P., chief, \$157; second, \$120.

Harbour tugs (other than dredge tugs) operating exclusively in the Welland

Canal and carrying only one engineer; engineer, per month, \$160, with overtime clause not applicable.

Ferry steamers: Rates per month—passenger ferry steamers operating from Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and requiring second-class engineer, season not less than 10 months: chief, \$185; second, \$175. All other passenger ferry steamers requiring second-class engineer for season of not less than 6 months, chief, per month, \$175. All passenger ferry steamers requiring third class engineer, for season of not less than 6 months, chief, per month, \$150.

ST. JOHN, N.B.—ANCHOR - DONALDSON LINE, LIMITED; CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES, LTD.; CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD.; CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.; CUNARD LINE; ELDER DEMPSTER & CO., LTD.; FURNESS WITBY AND CO., LTD.; HEAD LINE: HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY; J. I. KNIGHT & CO.; NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING CO., LTD.; THE ROBERT REFORD CO., LTD.; THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY, LTD.; AND WILLIAM THOMSON & CO., LTD., AND THE STEAMSHIP HORSE AND CATTLE FITTERS', SEALERS', LINERS', AND CLEANERS' UNION No. 1039, INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. Agreement in effect from November 29, 1919, amended December 1, 1920, to continue in effect until November 20, 1921.

Hours of labour, nine per day or per night.

Wages: Per hour—day work, 60 cents, night work, 90 cents. Sundays and holidays, double time. No work on Labour Day.

Double time for repairing oil or water tanks on board vessels with no hatch, having to be entered by way of a man-hole.

Men ordered for work during day or night to receive minimum of two hours' pay excepting when weather conditions prevent working.

Men required to work during any meal hour to receive double time for such hour and for each succeeding hour until relieved.

ST. JOHN, N.B.—ANCHOR — DONALDSON LINE, LTD.; CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES, LTD.; CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD.; CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.; CUNARD LINE; ELDER DEMPSTER & CO., LTD.; FURNESS WITHY & CO., LTD.; HEAD LINE, HUDSON'S BAY CO., J. I. KNIGHT & CO.; NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING CO., LTD.; THE ROBERT REFORM CO., LTD.; THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO., LTD.; WILLIAM THOMSON & CO., LTD.; AND INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, GENERAL LONGSHOREWORKERS OF THE PORT OF ST. JOHN, No. 273. Agreement in effect from December 1, 1919, amended December 24, 1920, to continue in effect until November 30, 1921.

Wages: per hour, day or night, general cargo, 70 cents; bulk grain, 80 cents;

Same man not to be ordered back to work day or night when others are available, except when work is nearly finished or when ship is shifting from berth to berth. Work through meal hour and thereafter until relief arrives to be paid double time.

Hours of labour, nine per day or night.

Prevailing rate to be paid for handling baggage from ship's hold to dock and for handling ship's lines when docking, undocking or shifting ship.

Minimum of two hours' pay from time ordered out day or night except when weather conditions prevent working.

Double time for holidays. Saturday half holiday from June 1, to September 30. No work on Labour Day.

Ten cents an hour extra for grain in bulk, sulphur in bulk and salt in bulk, also wet hides in bundles on week days—day or night and pro rata for Sundays and holidays.

No less than 6 men to be employed in the hold of a deal boat when loading lumber out of lighters or cars. No man to stay in hold when grain is running.

Working conditions for handling cargo

per sling and per truck are given, some changes having been made in quantities allowed in last agreement.

Building and Construction

KINGSTON, ONT.—MASTER PLUMBERS, AND UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS No. 221. Agreement in effect from May 1, 1920.

Minimum wage: Per hour—80 cents.

Hours per week, forty-four.

Overtime: until midnight, time and one-half, thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time.

BRANTFORD, ONT.—BRANTFORD DOMESTIC SANITARY AND HEATING ENGINEERS, AND UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, No. 186. Agreement in effect from May 1, 1920 to May 1, 1921, with three months' notice of change.

Hours of labour, eight per day.

Wages: Per hour—journeymen plumbers and steamfitters, 85 cents.

Overtime: until midnight, time and one-half; thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time.

Out of town work, nine hours per day. Board and transportation to be paid by employer. Travelling time on outside work to be paid for during working hours, and one way outside of working hours.

No discrimination against employees for being or not being union members.

One apprentice for journeymen up to three. Thereafter, only helpers to be employed. Apprentices to serve five years and to receive journeymen's pay upon passing examination.

A permanent conference board to be appointed consisting of two representatives from each party and if desired a fifth appointed by them. The Board to meet once a month to discuss and deal with matters affecting the trade and to deal with complaints or suggestions for improvement.

Any journeyman performing defective work to make such work good in his own time. Disputes over such matters to be settled by Conference Board.

TORONTO, ONT.—MASONS' SECTION OF BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND BRICKLAYERS' UNION, No. 2 OF THE BRICKLAYERS', MASONS' AND PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION. Agreement in effect from January 1, 1920 to December 31, 1920, and extended until December 31, 1921.

The above mentioned agreement was summarized in the April 1920 issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 453.

Civic schedules

MONCTON, N.B.—THE CITY COUNCIL OF MONCTON, N. B. AND THE CIVIC EMPLOYEES' FEDERAL LABOUR UNION No. 51. Agreement in effect from January 1, 1921, and thereafter unless thirty days' notice of termination be given.

No discrimination against any employee for serving on committee or as delegate or representative of employees.

Employees not to be disciplined, suspended or dismissed without full investigation.

Grievances to be referred to official in charge of Department; Failing adjustment, to chairman of Department, and further to the Mayor and City Council, if necessary, through the grievance committee.

In reduction of staff, employees to be laid off according to seniority and efficiency.

Hours of labour: nine hours per day. Overtime, and Sundays and holidays time and one-half for men on hourly pay.

Wages: Per week—street foremen, \$32; drivers double teams, \$27; drivers

single teams, \$25. Wages: Per hour—labourers (minimum) 45 cents; men on dump, 45 cents.

Fire Department.—Salaries: per month—motor engineers, \$133; assistant motor engineers, \$125; salvage corps driver, \$115; drivers of chemicals, \$100. Hours and shifts to be arranged by fire committee, fire chiefs and operators. Not less than 14 days' annual vacation with pay after one year's service.

Electrical Department.—Salaries, per month—City electrician and wire inspector, \$175; assistant electrician and lineman, \$125. Two weeks' holidays per year with full pay after one year's service.

Water Department.—Salaries, per month—foreman of water works and plumbing inspector, \$175; per day—pipe layer, \$5; pipe layer's helper, \$4.20; operators at pumping station (8 hrs.), \$4.50; operators' helpers, \$4; caretakers of reservoirs, \$3.25 and \$3.50; labourers, \$4.05. Charge hand at pumping station per month, \$185.

Hours of labour, nine per day. Overtime, time and one-half—this not to apply to caretakers of reservoirs.

Foreman of water works and plumbing inspector and charge hand at pumping station to be entitled to two weeks' holidays per year with full pay, after one year's service.

Other employees.—Salaries, per year—City Clerk and Treasurer and Receiver of Taxes, \$2,600; Accountant and Purchasing Agent, water and light department, also deputy City Clerk and Treasurer, \$2,200. Per month—cashier, \$85; stenographers, \$65 and \$80; chairman of assessors, \$150; market clerk, \$125; janitor (for day of 12 hours) \$100; street commissioner, \$160; building inspector, \$140. Monthly employees after one year's continuous service, two weeks' vacation with pay.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE IN CANADA, JANUARY, 1921

THE downward movement of prices continued, decreases appearing in nearly all lines, the most important, however, being in grain and in textiles. In fuel, coal continued steady but coke and gasoline were down.

In retail prices the average cost in sixty cities of a family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was \$14.48 at the beginning of January as compared with \$14.84 at the middle of December, 1920, \$15.30 at the middle of January, 1920, and \$7.73 at the middle of January, 1914. There were slight decreases in nearly all the items, but the chief decreases were in meats and in dairy products. Potatoes were higher in some of the cities but lower in others, averaging almost the same as in December.

In wholesale prices the index number was down to 281.3 for January as compared with 290.5 for December, 1920, 336.4 for January, 1920, 286.5 for January, 1919, and 136.5 for January, 1914. The chief changes for the month were in grain and textiles but there were decreases in nearly all of the groups. As compared with prices a year ago all groups were lower except fuel, building materials, house furnishings, drugs and chemicals. The index number of wholesale prices in Canada calculated by Professor H. Michell of McMaster University was down to 281.3 at the end of January as compared with 221.6 at the end of December. It is pointed out by Professor Michell that since May, 1920, his index number, which includes 20 foods and 20 materials, and is designed to reflect trade conditions sensitively, has fallen four per cent each month.

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of January of over one hundred staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent for 6-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada having a population of 10,000 or over. All prices are for delivered goods. The

exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the Correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these have been published each month since the beginning of 1910, the figures being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers who did a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

For some time it has been felt that it would be well to place the statistics of retail prices on a broader basis so that it would finally be possible to calculate an index number of retail prices to correspond to that of wholesale prices, and to secure quotations from a larger number of dealers as well as for a greater list of commodities. In 1918, the Cost of Living Commissioner was requested to secure quotations of prices of the principal foods and groceries from a comprehensive list of retail butchers and grocers in each city, care being taken that a fair

number of those dealing extensively with workingmen were included. This work was in 1919 transferred to the Board of Commerce and in 1920 to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The statistics so collected have been used to supplement the figures reported by the LABOUR GAZETTE correspondents. For January, 1921, the prices reported by the butchers and grocers to the Bureau of Statistics and to the Department through the LABOUR GAZETTE correspondents have been averaged, and in future the retail prices of food published in the LABOUR GAZETTE will be compiled on this basis. As additional time is required for the collection and compilation of figures on such an extensive scale, the statistics are secured for the beginning of each month instead of for the middle as in previous years.

The Bureau of Statistics also secures quotations for fuel from dealers, and the figures so obtained are used to supplement the figures secured by the Department. During recent years the Department has made special inquiries into rentals, one in 1915 for the Board of Inquiry into the Cost of Living, the statistics so secured being kept up to date, and another in 1919 when an extensive inquiry was begun into the rents for houses of various sizes and conditions. The information secured in these inquiries has been used to supplement that furnished to the LABOUR GAZETTE correspondents by real estate agents, etc., and when the investigation has been completed it is expected to provide a satisfactory basis for statistics as to the rentals for various sizes and classes of houses. In the meantime the figures published for fuel and rent are secured as in previous years.

As the change in the methods of collecting and compiling the statistics might involve some differences and break the continuity of the series of average prices used for the family budget the figures for the past few months have been averaged on the new basis and budgets calculated. The following table shows the budget calculated from aver-

age prices from the LABOUR GAZETTE and from the Bureau and indicates the continuity to have been only slightly disturbed by the change.

Labour Gazette		Bureau of Statistics	
Oct. 15....	\$15.83	Nov. 1.....	\$15.49
Nov. 15....	15.32	Dec. 1	14.84
Dec. 15....	14.84	Jan. 1.....	14.48
Jan. 15....	14.51		

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts, with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences or with incomplete conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. As market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various foods therefore tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOOD, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	BEEF					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Lamb, leg roast, per lb.	PORK			BACON	
	Sideon steak, per lb.	Round Steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, pr. lb.	Sewing, per lb.				Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Fresh chops, loin, per lb.	Salt meat, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.
Dominion Average.....	cents. 35.5	cents. 31.4	cents. 28.6	cents. 22.3	cents. 17.9	cents. 26.9	cents. 30.8	cents. 36.7	cents. 36.0	cents. 39.5	cents. 35.7	cents. 58.4	cents. 64.0
Nova Scotia (Average).....	36.7	33.1	27.7	24.5	19.2	22.2	25.6	33.0	34.8	35.1	35.1	53.6	58.0
1-Sydney.....	38	31.4	30.4	27.7	21.1	26	27.6	34.7	36	36.8	35.6	61.2	65
2-New Glasgow.....	33.3	32.5	26.3	22.5	18.5	22	24	31.6	32.5	32.6	35	50	55
3-Amherst.....	30	28	20	18	14	16	20	25	28	28	32.5	48	50
4-Hali ax.....	42.1	36.6	34.1	26.2	20.7	19.6	30.6	36.4	37.5	38	34.3	55	60
5-Truro.....	40	37.5	27.5	28	21.5	27.5		37.5	40	40	38		60
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	35	35	35	22	16	.....	18	28	30	30	25	51	52
New Brunswick (Average)...	34.8	30.4	27.6	21.9	17.6	20.9	27.9	30.5	32.8	32.9	32.3	52.5	56.0
7-Moncton.....	33.5	29	26	22.5	18		35	30	35	34	37.5	55	60
8-St. John.....	40.7	34.1	31.8	26.1	19.3	24.1	30	33.8	36	37.5	29.5	50	52
9-Fredericton.....	35	28.3	27.6	18	16.6	18.6	27.5	33.3	30	30			
10-Bathurst.....	30	30	25	21	16.5	20	19	25	30	30	30		
Quebec (Average).....	31.0	29.4	29.3	21.4	15.8	24.6	27.4	31.8	30.4	30.6	32.5	55.5	62.5
11-Quebec.....	27-29	26-28	26.3	22.2	14.6	23.1	24.6	29.4	27.9	27.7	32.6	55	
12-Three Rivers.....	36.5	33.5	34	23.9	16.7	27.5	27.1	36.1	30.7	32	33.8	58.3	67.5
13-Sherbrooke.....	35.6	31	33	26	18.9	27	33.3	34.5	29.6	34.2	33.5	50	75
14-Sorel.....	30	30	30	18	15		25	30	30	28	32.5	70	
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	20-27	20-27	21.2	17	12.5	23	22.3	26	25.6	27	30		55
16-St. John's.....	30	30	28.3	20.6	14.3	24	30	35	29.3	29	30	50	
17-Theftord Mines.....	30	30	30	23	20			30	35				
18-Montreal.....	33.1	30.5	31.1	19.4	15.4	22.8	32.3	36.9	32.7	34.8	34.5	59.7	63.8
19-Hull.....	31.1	29.3	29.4	22.4	15.1	24.8	24.5	28.6	32.8	31.9	32.7	52.5	51
Ontario (Average).....	37.8	33.7	30.1	24.7	19.9	29.9	30.8	37.6	36.8	41.4	34.4	56.3	61.6
20-Ottawa.....	37	34	32.8	24.8	18.2	25.3	33.3	38.7	37.5	38	34.2	58.5	63.8
21-Brockville.....	40	35	32.5	23.7	20.7	25	30	37.5	35	35	30	58.5	63.6
22-Kingston.....	34.5	30.5	30	24.2	18.1	17	25	32.7	34.5	36.7	37.5	53.8	59
23-Bellefille.....	32.5	29	25	21.5	17	25	30	34	30	33	30	45	55
24-Peterborough.....	40.7	35.5	31	25.2	19.3	28.7	27.6	33.7	35.7	39		63	64
25-Orillia.....	33.8	29.1	26.2	21	16.3	29.3	26.6	30	32.5	33.7	35	54	60
26-Toronto.....	37.6	31	30.7	22.2	20.2	28.3	29.4	38	36.4	46.3	40	62.2	64.8
27-Niagara Falls.....	41	37.5	33.7	27.7	21.3	27.5	32.6	40.7	41.6	46.2		52.5	56.7
28-St. Catharines.....	34.4	32.2	27.6	23	19.4	26	33	34.6	35.5	45.1		56.5	57.5
29-Hamilton.....	39.2	33.3	30.9	25.1	20.5	32	30.5	37.9	36.7	46.2		58.2	63.3
30-Brantford.....	40.3	35.3	31.6	25.6	19.1	30.7	31.7	39.7	37.8	46.6	30	57	65
31-Galt.....	39.1	35.8	32.3	27.3	22.6	32.5	30	37.5	37.6	45.6		56.6	60.7
32-Guelph.....	40	35	30	26.6	23.3	31		38.6	33.5	43		50	
33-Kitchener.....	37.2	35	27.7	25.2	21.3	32.2	32	35	37.8	41		55.5	60
34-Woodstock.....	38.2	34.3	29.5	23.9	20.3	32.5	30	38.5	39.5	45.3		55	56.2
35-Stratford.....	33	31	27	23.7	19.7	25	28.3	35.5	33.7	38.2	35	60	63.7
36-London.....	40.8	36	32.4	26	21	30.3	34	41	39	45.2		62.3	60.6
37-St. Thomas.....	38	34.2	28.7	23.6	20.2	30.1	32.1	37	36.6	42		57.5	
38-Chatham.....	39.2	35.3	30.5	25	18.8	34	32	36.8	38.3	42	37.5	58.8	60.6
39-Windsor.....	40	36.6	34.6	27	22.6	37.5		44	36	47	37.5	56.5	
40-Owen Sound.....	35	32.5	31	28	23.2	30	25	40	34	33.3	32	45	
41-Cobalt.....	40	35	30	25	20	30		35	35	35	32.3	55	62.5
42-Sault Ste. Marie.....	39.5	34.5	29.5	24.2	17.6	31.5	35	39	38.6	39.5	36.4	59.5	66.6
43-Port Arthur.....	36.2	31.2	28.5	23.2	19.7	25	40	43.5	43.7	47.5			
44-Port William.....	37.5	32.5	30	25	17.2	29.2		40	42.5	45		60	63
Manitoba (Average).....	32.3	26.0	25.5	17.9	15.0	21.6	30.4	33.0	33.5	37.8	.....	58.1	65.2
45-Winnipeg.....	30.8	23.7	24.2	16.5	15	21.6	30.8	34.3	35.8	40.6		59.9	67
46-Brandon.....	33.8	28.2	26.7	19.2	15	21.5	30	31.8	31.2	35		59.2	63.3
Saskatchewan (Average).....	31.0	24.6	21.1	15.8	12.7	20.0	29.7	35.8	34.5	36.0	.....	64.4	69.6
47-Regina.....	33	25.1	23.4	16.9	14.4	21.8	34.6	38.6	36.4	41.4		70	
48-Prince Albert.....	28.3	23.3	18.3	13.3	11.6	15.6	27	31.1	26.6	28.3		60	60
49-Saskatoon.....	30	25	22.5	17	12.1	20.2	31.2	35.8	35	38.3		75	
50-Moose Jaw.....	32.5	25	20	16	12.5	22.5	26	37.5	40		35	63.3	73.7
Alberta (Average).....	31.1	26.2	23.6	17.1	14.7	23.7	33.2	38.4	37.1	45.1	41.5	67.7	74.7
51-Medicine Hat.....	30	25	25	18	15	25	35		30	40		80	85
52-Edmonton.....	31	26.6	23.3	15.3	13.6	21.6	32.5	36.5	39.3	50	38	61.2	68.8
53-Calgary.....	31	25.3	20.7	15.5	12.6	23	32.1	36.2	40	47.8	45	59.6	65.1
54-Lethbridge.....	32.5	28	25	19.5	17.5	25	33		39	42.5		70	80
British Columbia (Average)	38.3	33.2	30.6	22.0	18.6	31.0	39.1	43.8	43.8	48.6	46.4	64.4	71.5
55-Fernie.....	37.6	32.3	29.3	24	18.3	26.6	40	45	46.6	52		60	
56-Nelson.....	38	35	35	18	15	30	40	45	45	50	47	67.5	80
57-Trail.....	39	35	22	18.5	19	28.5	36.5		41	45		68	75
58-New Westminster.....	40	35	35	22	15	40	45	45	45	50	42.5	57.5	65
59-Vancouver.....	38	32.2	30.1	21.2	20.2	30.1	37	44	45.8	49.6	47.5	67.9	70.8
60-Victoria.....	34	29.4	25.2	19.4	18	32.5	38.6	42	39.4	45.2		61	70
61-Nanaimo.....	37.2	32	31.6	25.3	24	35.6	35.6	43.3	40	46.6	50	68.3	70
62-Prince Rupert.....	42.5	35	36	27.5	19.5	25	40	42.5	47.5	50	65	65	70

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1921

Fish															
Ham, boiled, salted, per lb.	Cod steak, fresh, and frozen, per lb.	Haddock, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Herrings, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Other fish, frozen and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, sockeye, lb. tin.	Canned salmon, med. per lb.	Canned salmon pinks, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	
cents. 74.8	cents. 17.2	cents. 15.9	cents. 29.5	cents. 13.8	cents. 21.2	cents. 25.6	cents. 13.1	cents. 64.8	cents. 24.7	cents. 20.6	cents. 53.1	cents. 42.4	cents. 27.5	cents. 33.9	
69.5	13.3	12.0	34.5					59.3	22.9	15.6	45.8	40.5	29.2	34.3	
77.5	11.3	10.3	40					60	25	17.5	42.5	40	33.3	38.1	
60	15	12	30					60	23	15	50	40	28.3	34.5	
70	12	12	33.5					60	22	15		45	31	33	
70		13.5				27.5		56.6	21.4	15	45	40	27	32.5	
	15							60				37.5	26.5	33.3	
60	10	12	32					66.6	18.6		46.5	43.5	36.6	32.5	
78.3	12.5		31.5					62.4	22.8	16.5	41.6		27.0	33.9	
80	12		32					67.5	25	18	57.5	40		35	
75	12		27.5					72	21.3	16	54		26	30.6	
80	16		35					50	23	17	55		30	35	
	10							60	22	15			25	35	
76.1	16.2	13.9	31.3	11.2	25.6	27.5	10.0		24.6	21.9	51.9	41.2	27.6	32.9	
75	10		30		15			85		24	49.7	40	24.9	33.1	
	18	12	30	12	28		12				58.3	40	27.5	35	
90	20	15	35	12			10		25.7	21.8	53.8	42.5	29	32.5	
70	15	13	35	10	25		10			20		45	32.5	27.5	
					30						50	41.7	28.3	35	
		20	30		30		10			18	46.3	40	27.5	32.8	
		15	30	12											
75.7	15.9	10.8	30.4	10.9	26.5	30	9		24.8	19.6	53.8	44.1	25	32.5	
69.6	18	11.3	30	10	25	25	9		23.2	28	51.7	36.6	26.3	34.4	
72.5	18.2	15.3	33.8	15.3	21.8	21.3	11.9		24.5	20.1	56.1	43.8	28.2	33.0	
73.1	12.5	11.7	32.2	11.5	22.4	35	10		24.8	19.5	60	43.1	19.2	33	
78.6	18		35			25			23	20	60	50	25	35	
71.2	12.5	11.3	27.5	10	18.5				22.3	20	50	43.3	29.2	32.6	
80									22.5	18	54.3	41.6	26.6	35	
71	15	15	30	12	25				25	20	55	45	30	34.6	
71.6			22.5	13.8	20	22			24	18	56.6	47.5	28.3	31	
72	20	15	32.5	15	15	26.5	15		27.5	19.8	56	41.3	28.3	31.5	
73.3		14	30	17	25				28	19	57.1	46.2	25	33.3	
71	22		34	17.5	27.5				27.5	24.2	59.2	49	29	30.1	
76	15	15	35	20	30		15	75	22.1	21.7	54	44.7	25.9	31	
73.3			32.5	20	30		10		21	20	53.7	38.3	28	31.1	
68.5	18	15	33	15	17	25			22.1	21.7	57.8	40	26.7	31.8	
70			35		20	15			25	19.5	53.4	40	25	32.5	
72.5				15						20	57.5	45	28.3	34	
65	20	20	30	17	22				21.7	20.7	54.6	46.6	28	30.8	
73	25		35	15	25				25	20	53	44.3	28.3	32.4	
77.5	20	30	30	15	18	15			22.5	19.8	55.8	34.6	29	31.8	
70	12.5	20	25	15	18		10		24.3	18.6	58.5	44.6	30	32.7	
74.5	18	15	35	13.5			10		23	22.8	58.3	41.2	27.8	32.7	
72.5	25		35	18	22.5				25	22	57	50	28.7	34.6	
55					20	20				16	51.2	42.5	25	33.4	
72			25	15			13.5		30	22.5	56.6	45	32.5	34	
72.5			28		25	15				19	59	45	30	33.5	
80	17	17	27.5		17.5	17.5				20	60			40	
78.3	20	15	27.5		17	17.5			25	19.3	53.2	42.5	33	33.5	
77.9			25.1	9.0	20.1	30.0				18.8	54.0	42.8	22.3	35.3	
78.3	20	20	25.2	9.7	20.7	30	12		28	17.6	55	42.5	19.5	35	
77.5			25	8.3	19.5	30				20	53	43	25	35.5	
77.5	17.9	26.0	24.8	12.6	15.3		13.0			26.5	57.1	43.1	27.1	35.4	
85	18	30	20	8	16		11			28	56.6	42.5	23.3	30	
70	18.6	22	23	20	15					25	55	40	27.5	37.5	
80	22.5		26	12.5	15						55	45	32.5	37.5	
75	12.5		30	10	15		15	75	30		61.6	45	25	36.6	
79.0	21.3		23.9	15.3	17.1	35.0	16.5		27.3	22.5	52.7	44.0	26.0	37.2	
80	25		20	15	20	35			30	25	50		25	38	
80	20		25	15	18	35	18		25	21	54.4	42.1	27.9	37.2	
76	20.3		26.5	16	16.5		13	60	26.8	22	56.2	45	25	37	
80	20		24	15	15		15			22	50	45		36.6	
81.5	16.6	23.5	27.3	13.6		28.8	16.0		26.5	23.8	52.4	37.2	24.2	34.9	
	20		29.2	16.5	22	30	15			25	55			40	
85	25	22	32	25			14.5		25	25	60	35	25	33	
80	22.5		29	15		32.8	20		32.5	25	55			31.5	
80	18		25	10		25			25	25	50	40	17	34	
80.5	21.2		26	8.3		30	18		23.3	22.5	50.9	38.8	25.6	34.4	
78.3	11.8	25	27.5	5.3		30			25	21	50		25	31.5	
86.6	15		25	15		25			25	21.6	48.3		27.5	40	
80			25				12.5		30	25	50	35	25	35	

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOOD, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	EGGS		Milk per quart.	BUTTER			Oleomargarine, best, per lb.	CHEESE		Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits (bulk), per lb.
	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking fresh No. 1 and storage.		Dairy, solids per lb.	Dairy, prints, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.		Old, per lb.	New, per lb.		
Dominion Average.....	cents. 85.2	cents. 75.7	cents. 15.5	cents. 56.7	cents. 57.7	cents. 63.6	cents. 42.0	cents. 39.2	cents. 37.5	cents. 8.8	cents. 21.9
Nova Scotia (Average).....	84.2	75.7	16.3	64.0	64.0	69.0	42.5	38.3	37.7	9.4	21.0
1-Sydney.....	84.8	77.6	20		70	70.3	42.5	38.3		9.3	22.1
2-New-Glasgow.....	78.8	72			60	68			39	9.3	22
3-Amherst.....	85	75	15	58	65	68.5	40		37.5	10	21
4-Halifax.....	85	78.3			60	66.4	41	36.6	35	8.9	20
5-Truro.....	87.5		14	70	65	71.7	46.6	40	39.3	9.3	20
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	71.6	69	12-13	53	55.1	60.8		35	34	9.3	21.5
New Brunswick (Average).....	83.3	80.3	15.6	59.9	62.0	65.2	42.4	39.7	37.6	10.0	22.1
7-Moncton.....		83.3	15-16	62.5	60	69.3	45		37.5	9.3	22
8-St. John.....	90	77.5	17	62	63	64	42.5	39	35	10.7	22.5
9-Fredericton.....	85	80	15	60	60	62.5	42	40	38	9.3	24
10-Bathurst.....	75		15	55	65	65	40	40	40	10.7	20
Quebec (Average).....	87.2	75.9	14.8	55.7	56.8	57.6	40.3	37.5	34.5	7.9	22.0
11-Quebec.....	91.6	78.4	16	55	61.3	55.2	40.1	37.5	35.7	8.5	21.6
12-Three Rivers.....	90.4	69.9	16	55		56.3	40.4	40	37.2	8.7	24
13-Sherbrooke.....	92.5	75	a14.3		58	59	42.2	40	35	9.3	20.5
14-Sorel.....	75	75	14			50.7	40	33.5	33	6	23
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	85.9	80	14			55.7	40.3	35	32	7.3	21.5
16-St. John's.....	90	78.8	14	58		59	40	40	32.5	7.3	21.8
17-Therford Mines.....	85		15			62	40			8	
18-Montreal.....	94	73.5	16	57.6	53	59.4	40.5	40.5	36.2	6.7-9	22.8
19-Hull.....	80	76.8	14	50	55	60.9	39	34.6	34.2	8	21
Ontario (Average).....	86.9	77.2	15.0	56.8	58.6	63.2	40.9	39.4	37.1	8.3	21.8
20-Ottawa.....	91	80	14	58.6	60.7	65	40.2	39.6	36.1	8	22
21-Brockville.....	84.2	73	a12.5-14	55	57.5	64	40.3	39	35	8.3	21.3
22-Kingston.....	86.7	75.3	14	54	56.5	59	39.1	36.8	32.7	6.7	19.5
23-Bellefleur.....	85	77.5			58	60	40	39.3	32		23
24-Peterborough.....	86.9	77.5	a12.5	56	56.3	60.3	41.2	37.5	28.1	8	21.5
25-Orillia.....	77.1	72.5	a14.5	55	55.8	61.4	40.2	40	37.1	8	23.6
26-Toronto.....	94.6	80	a15.4		53.1	64.2	40	40	39.2	8	21.7
27-Niagara Falls.....	92	85	16			66	43.8	41.2	36.8	8	23.5
28-St. Catharines.....	88.3	80	15	63	60	63.1	41	40	35	8.7	19.6
29-Hamilton.....	92	79	15	58	60.7	62.9	39	39.3	36.2	7.3	21.8
30-Brantford.....	88.1	76.6	14-15	60	60.7	62.1	40	39.6	33	8	20.7
31-Calt.....	81.3	72.5	a12.5	60	60.5	65	41.8	37.6	36	8.7	21.5
32-Guelph.....	87	73	a14.3		57.6	62	41	40.6	36	8.7	22.5
33-Kitchener.....	85.4	74.5	a14.3	58	57.2	60	39	39	38.5	8.3	23
34-Woodstock.....	87	80	14	60	56.2	60.8	40	41.2	35	8	20.6
35-Stratford.....	85	71.7	a13.3	58	55.6	62	42	39.3	36	6.7	22
36-London.....	90	82.2	14	55	57.3	63.8	40.5	45.3	36.6	8	21.3
37-St. Thomas.....	87.5	77.3	a13.5	60	64.5	65	40.6	39.5	34	8.7	22
38-Chatham.....	79.2	73.8	16	62	63	63.0	43	42.6	38.6	8.7	22.8
39-Windsor.....	85	80	16-20	65	67.5	70	42.7	39	37.6	8.7	20.7
40-Owen Sound.....	77	72	15	40	56.8	59.2	40.2	38.6	33.3	8	21.8
41-Cobalt.....	90	80	20			68	43.6	35	37.6	10	20
42-Sault Ste. Marie.....	103.3	84.7	16	58	61.5	65	41.6	38.3	40	9.3	23.3
43-Port Arthur.....	85		15			65	40	40		9.5	
44-Fort William.....	85	75	20	45	53	64	42.5	39	39.3	9.5	24
Manitoba (Average).....	81.2	68.9	15.0	52.3	50.6	60.4	41.6	40.3	39.2	8.4	23.1
45-Winnipeg.....	87.3	70.3	15	53	50.2	60.7	40.1	41.6	39	8	21.6
46-Brandon.....	75	67.5	15	51.6	51	60	43	39	39.3	8.8	24.5
Saskatchewan (Average).....	79.8	71.7	18.3	46.7	51.9	61.0	43.3	39.6	40.3	9.0	20.6
47-Regina.....	85	70	16	45	50	62.5		40	40.5	8	20.3
48-Prince Albert.....	70.4	70	a14.3		50	59.1	44	40	40	10	19
49-Saskatoon.....	80	71.6	17	45	52.5	63.3	45		40.6	10	22
50-Moose Jaw.....	83.8	75	18	50	55	59.2	42	38.7	40	8	21
Alberta (Average).....	89.9	77.6	15.5	60.0	53.9	63.4	43.4	41.0	38.4	8.2	22.0
51-Medicine Hat.....		75	17	60	55	65	40	45	35	8	23
52-Edmonton.....	84.3	75.8	a13.3		52.6	60.2	44.2	40	39.6	8	21.8
53-Calgary.....	85.4	74.6	15		53	63.5	44.2	39	39	8.8	21.2
54-Lethbridge.....	100	85	a16.7	60	55	65	45	40	40	8	22
British Columbia (Average).....	82.8	72.7	17.5	58.5	55.1	69.9	45.9	39.6	39.9	10.6	22.9
55-Fernie.....	80	72.5	20	50	50	65	50	40	40	10	22
56-Nelson.....	90	77.5	a19	65	60	70	50	40	40	12.5	23
57-Trail.....	90	75	15	52.5		67.5	45	40	40	11.5	22
58-New Westminster.....	72.5	65	16.5			65	45	40	40	8.9	20
59-Vancouver.....	82.3	73.8	16	53.5	40	66.7	43.6	38.2	39	8.9	20.8
60-Victoria.....	78.8	65	a15.4	70	60	75.0	43	38.3	40	9.8	25
61-Nanaimo.....	83.8	75	18		67.5	75	50	40	40	10.7	30
62-Prince Rupert.....	85	77.5	20	60		65	40	40	40	12.5	20

a Price per single quart higher.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1921—(Continued)

FLOUR						RICE				Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	CANNED VEGETABLES		
Spring wheat, in 24-lb. bag, per lb.	Ordinary family, in 24-lb. bag, per lb.	• Rolled oats, per lb.	• Cornmeal, per lb.	• Barley, pearl, per lb.		Rangoon "B", per lb.	Patna, per lb.	Japan, per lb.	Sham, per lb.		Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can.	Peas, standard, 2's, per can.	Corn, 2's per can.
cents. 7.0	cents. 6.8	cents. 7.2	cents. 8.7	cents. 10.8		cents. 14.1	cents. 17.1	cents. 16.8	cents. 13.6	cents. 15.2	cents. 20.3	cents. 20.2	cents. 19.8
7.7	7.4	8.0	10.7	9.5		15.9	15.8	16.0	14.9	18.9	22.8	20.8	21.3
8	7.8	8.1	12.2	11		16.5	13.5		14	20	24.2	21.5	24.2
7.5		8.1		7.6					12.5	18	23	21.6	23
7.9	7.3	8	9	10		15				22	20	19	20
7.7	7.3	8.3	11	10		17		16	18	19	22.5	20.1	20.1
7.5	7.1	7.6		9		15	18		15	15.6	24.3	21.6	21.6
7.2	7.1	7.3	8	10		14		11	12	16.6	20.8	20	19.6
7.5	7.0	7.4	9.3	8.9		13.3	14.0	16.0	17.3	20.0	20.8	19.5	19.0
7.8	7.7	8	9	9.6			18	15	18		22	21.3	20.6
6.9	6.7	7.5	10	8		10	10		15	18	20.6	19	18.3
7.4	7.3	7.5	10	10		15		18	18	17	20.5	19.5	19
7.7	6.3	6.5	8	8		15		15	18	25	20	18	18
7.1	6.9	7.8	9.4	10.8		12.8	16.5	14.7	13.9	17.3	18.1	20.2	18.2
7.3	6.0	7		9.4		11	13.8	14.8	10.6	17.2	17.5	18.6	17.9
7.6	7	8	10	10		14	17.3		15	16.3	19.1	21.4	20.4
7.4	7.3	9.2	8.2	12.5		13.7	20	18.3	15.5	17.4	18.9	21.4	18.7
6.7	6.5	7.5	15	12		11.5	15	15	12.2	20	16.3	19.3	17.3
5.8	7.3	8		12		12	17		12.5	17.4	17.6	23.3	18.2
7.1	7	9	10	10		15	14.8	12	15	17.8	18	18.8	18.8
7.3	6.9	7	8	10				13	13	18	19.5	24	17.5
7.3	7.1	7.4	9.2	10.7		13.8	16.2	13.3	12.9	15.6	18	18.8	17.7
7.3		7	8.2	11		11	17.5	15	10.4	15.6	17.9	15.8	17.4
6.9	6.7	6.8	7.9	10.8		14.4	17.3	18.0	13.6	14.9	18.9	18.6	18.2
7.6	7.7	7.5	8	10.7		15	15.9	18.3	13.3	14.3	18	18	17.5
6.7	6.3	6.5	8.5	10		12.5		15		15	19.3	18.3	19.3
7	6.7	6.3	8.1	11.2		14.1	15.2	18.3	15	14.6	16.7	16.1	16.6
7		6.1	7	11.5		10	13.7			14.1	15.8	15.8	15.8
6.8	6.6	6.4	6.6	12		17	18	18	14.1	15.4	19.5	19.6	19.6
6.7	6.3	6.4	7.3	12.6		14.3	18.6	18.6	13.7	15.5	19.7	19.5	19.4
7.6	7	6.1	8	10.1		13.4	15.2	16.6	12.6	13.2	18	17.4	16.4
	6.3	6.1	8	10.1		15	19	16	12.5	14.7	20.5	19	18.3
7.4	6.5	7	6.3	11		15	16.6	20.6	13.7	13.5	19.2	18	17
6.5	6.7	6.7	7.6	10.7		14.6	15.7	18.2	13.6	14.3	18	18.4	16.6
6.5	6.5	7	8	10.5		12.5	20	18.3	13.7	14.3	18.6	17.7	17.4
5.9	6.5	7.8	8.7	10.6		15	17	18.6	14	14.7	19	19.2	18.3
6.3	6.3	6.5	10	7.6		15	15	16	11.8	14.2	17.7	17.4	16.2
6.3	6.2	6.7	9	9.2		12.5	21.2	21.7	14	15.2	19	18.7	18.2
6	5.9	6.3	7.4	10.7		15.6	15	18.7	15	14.6	16.2	16.2	16.2
6.5	6.5	6.8	8	10.7		20	18	18.2	15	16	19.4	19.6	18.6
7.3	7.2	6.2	8.2	10		14.3	16	17	15.1	15.3	18	18.1	18
	6.7	7	6	10.4		13.5	17.5	19	11.6	13.7	19.2	19	20
7.2	6.7	7.4	8	10.6		14.5	16.2	17	14	14.7	20.1	19.6	18.5
7.1	7.1	7.9	12	12.5		12.5	18.3	18.5	15	17.8	21	20.8	20
6.6	5.6	6.3	6	8.6		12.5	17.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	19.2	19.2	19
7.4	7.9	7.5	8	12.5		15	17.5	17.5	15	17	20.6	20.6	20.6
7.1	7.3	8.7	8.3	11.8		17.8	20	20	12.5	16	19.5	20.4	41
7.3	7.1	7	8	12.5		12.5	20	20	13	15	20	20	42
6.6	6.9	6.6	7.7	12		16.5	17.6	18	12.5	15.7	20	19.1	19
6.7		7.0	7.9	10.7			18.5	17.5	13.3	11.8	21.6	20.8	20.2
6.8		6.9	7.2	11.1			18.9	20	12.9	13.2	21.6	20	20.4
6.6		7.1	8.6	10.2		13	18	15	13.6	10.4	21.6	21.6	20
6.7	8.6	6.2	9.1	11.2		15.6	21.5	14.2	13.8	14.1	23.1	22.3	22.6
6.9	6.5	6.2	8	10.1		17.5	25	18	12.6	13.5	21.3	20.3	20.3
6.3	6.3	5	10	12.5		15	18	12.5	15	13.7	23.1	25.6	24.1
6.9	6.5	6.5	8.3	10.8		15		12.5	15	16.6	24.1	23.3	23.3
6.6	6.9	7	10	11.2		15		13.7	12.5	12.5	24	20	22.5
6.3	6.7	6.8	8.0	11.7				13.0	11.5	13.8	23.0	22.9	23.3
5.8		6	8.5	15				12.5		15	22.5	22.5	25
6.3	6.5	6.5	6.5	11				12.7	11.6	14	23.3	22.6	22.9
6.6		7.6		10.9		13		14.3	11.4	13.6	23.8	23.8	22.9
6.5	6.9	7	9	10				12.5		12.5	22.5	22.5	22.5
7.0	7.0	8.2	10.0	11.6		11.3		12.7	11.9	11.7	22.1	22.5	22.3
6.9	7.7	8	10	15				15	12.5	12.5	25	22.5	22.5
8.1		8	9	12.5				17.5		15	25	25	56
6.9		6.5	12.5	12.5				15		12.5	20	25	57
		7.6	11	10				11	12	8.6	20	21	58
6.8	6.5	8	9.2	11.2		12.5		10.8	10	11.3	20.3	21.8	21
6.7	6.7	8.8	9	11		10		10	13	10.1	21	21	60
6.3		9.5	10	10.6			15			11.2	22.6	22.2	23.2
7.1		9	9	10				12.5		12.5	22.5	20	20

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOOD, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc. per lb.	POTATOES		APPLES			Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per packet (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.
			Per bag, 1½ bu. (90 lb.)	Per bush, (15 lbs.)	Fresh, best or eating, per gal.	Fresh, cooking, per gallon.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.			
Dominion Average.....	cents. 10.8	cents. 5.0	\$ 2.226	cents. 41.5	cents. 42.6	cents. 33.8	cents. 24.9	cents. 25.3	cents. 32.5	cents. 28.2
Nova Scotia (Average).....	10.9	4.7	2.076	36.5	62.5	45.4	22.3	24.3	31.6	29.3
1-Sydney.....	12.7	5.1	2.55	47.3	50	35	25	25	31.8	32.2
2-New Glasgow.....	10.6	5	2.00	34				24.3	32	29.6
3-Amherst.....	10.5	4	1.80	30	70	50	30	23.5	30	26.5
4-Halifax.....	10.6	4.6	2.28	36.2	70	56.6	21.5	23.6	31	25
5-Truro.....	10	5	1.75	35	60	40	22.5	25	33.3	33
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	9.8	5.5	1.90				26	25.6	28.2	25.6
New Brunswick (Average).....	11.4	5.1	2.000	44.1	66.7	40.7	25.6	24.0	29.9	28.9
7-Moncton.....	13.6	5	2.00	42.5	75	52	30	25	31.6	30
8-St. John.....	13	4.5	2.00	43.8	70	40	25	17.5	26	26.5
9-Fredericton.....	9	5	2.00	45	55	30	22.5	28.5	32	29
10-Bathurst.....	10	6	2.00	45			25	25	30	30
Quebec (Average).....	10.2	6.2	2.143	40.9	46.5	36.5	22.7	25.1	32.1	29.7
11-Quebec.....	11.6	6.4	2.27	40	35	38	23.5	29.8	32.6	32
12-Three Rivers.....	10.3	7.6	2.34	45	45	37.5	23.3	27.5	31.4	31.7
13-Sherbrooke.....	10.9	6.5	2.58	45	58.6	35.7	21.7	25	30	31.2
14-Sorel.....	9.7	10	1.85	35	38		25	23.3	32.5	35
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	9.8	5	1.71		40	30	25	25	33.3	30
16-St. John's.....	10	4.7	1.75	35	50	33.3	22.5	25	28.8	30
17-Thetford Mines.....	9	5	2.22	45	60	50	20	20	35	20
18-Montreal.....	10.3	5.4	2.29	41.8	45.3	35.7	21.5	25.5	33.2	30.1
19-Hull.....	10.2	5.5	2.25	40	46.2	31.4	21.7	24.4	32.5	27.4
Ontario (Average).....	10.7	4.7	2.253	40.9	30.7	27.1	24.9	25.1	33.2	26.8
20-Ottawa.....	10.8	6	2.17	42	49.8	36.4	23.8	26.5	32.6	29
21-Brockville.....	9.3	6	1.76	32.5	41.6	32.5	24	21.6	34.3	29.3
22-Kingston.....	9.9	4.3	1.76	35	35	29.1	20	21.5	33.2	25
23-Bellefleur.....	9.6	4.6	1.93	35	25	20	23.3	34.3	33	27.5
24-Peterborough.....	10.6	6	1.98	35	33	26.3	20.7	27	31.3	20
25-Orillia.....	9.5	5.1	1.68	32.5	39.5	32	18	24.6	31.1	25
26-Toronto.....	10	4.2	2.18	40.3	34.5	26.2	23.3	23	34.3	27.3
27-Niagara Falls.....	10.9	5	2.80	48.3	25.1	24.3	26	26	32.1	25
28-St. Catharines.....	12	4.4	2.69	45	21.6	25	27.3	28.3	34.2	30
29-Hamilton.....	11.3	5.3	2.33	48.7	35	31.6	32	25.2	32.1	23.5
30-Brantford.....	10.1	4.3	2.23	39.1	25	27.5	25	23.7	31.6	25
31-Galt.....	9.5	4.8	2.32	44.1	25	26	28	25	35	25
32-Guelph.....	9.7	5.6	2.21	40	26.6	32.5	18.5	19.5	31	25
33-Kitchener.....	11.5	5	2.02	40.7	26.2	19	27.6	24.3	34.2	25
34-Woodstock.....	11	4.4	2.27	41.2	18.7	16.8	20	26.6	31.8	25
35-Stratford.....	10.5	5	1.95	36.6	25	20	35	23.7	29.8	33
36-London.....	11	4.5	2.18	41.4	25.8	20	25	25	31.2	25
37-St. Thomas.....	11.2	4	2.55	38.7	30	25	25	26.7	34	25
38-Chatham.....	9.7	2.8	2.37	44.2	24.5	20	30	25.7	33.7	25
39-Windsor.....	11.3	3.7	2.76	48.7	30	28	25	27.6	33	25
40-Owen Sound.....	10.1	3.6	1.76	35	18.7	15		25	31.6	25
41-Cobalt.....	12.7	6.4	2.82	37	25		25	28.2	35	32.5
42-Sault Ste. Marie.....	11	5.8	2.56	46.6	36.6	41.5	24.4	24	34.8	33
43-Port Arthur.....	12.5	4	2.40	50	50	40	25	30	40	30
44-Fort William.....	12.1	4.1	2.64	46	42.3	35	25	25.5	35	29.1
Manitoba (Average).....	10.8	4.3	2.505	51.0			22.1	26.3	33.7	28.3
45-Winnipeg.....	11.2	4.1	2.79	67	61.5		23.3	26	34.3	31.6
46-Brandon.....	10.4	4.4	2.22	35			20.8	26.6	33	25
Saskatchewan (Average).....	12.0	5.3	2.423			52.0	23.0	27.3	30.3	30.0
47-Regina.....	12.6	5	2.95	50	85	75	22.3	25	33.5	20
48-Prince Albert.....	12.5	8	1.80				23	25	25	35
49-Saskatoon.....	11.6	4	2.16				25	26.6	31	35
50-Moose Jaw.....	11.3	4.3	2.78			29	21.6	32.5	31.6	30
Alberta (Average).....	10.9	6.0	2.348	42.5			28.3	27.0	33.5	31.3
51-Medicine Hat.....	12.5	12.5	2.65				30	30	40	33.3
52-Edmonton.....	10.5	3.4	1.63	32.5			25.2	24.1	33.6	30
53-Calgary.....	10.6	3.2	2.64	50			27.9	28.8	30.5	39
54-Lethbridge.....	10	5	2.47	45			30	25	30	23
British Columbia (Average).....	10.5	3.8	2.579	42.0	67.5		25.3	25.1	33.3	29.3
55-Fernie.....	12.5	3.5	2.70		75	70	35	25	40	35
56-Nelson.....	12.5	5	2.70	45			20	25	37.5	30
57-Trail.....	10	4	2.25	40			20	25	35	30
58-New Westminster.....	12.2	4.5	2.37				35	25	30	25
59-Vancouver.....	8.6	3	2.38	30	60		27.5	23.9	32	28.3
60-Victoria.....	10	2.8	2.38	35			30	25.5	30.1	30
61-Nanaimo.....	9.1	2.4	2.85	60			25	26.6	31.6	31
62-Prince Rupert.....	9	5	3.00				30	25	30	25

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1921—(Continued)

JAM		CANNED FRUITS							SUGAR		TEA			
Strawberry, pure, per 4-lb. tin.	Raspberry, pure, per 4-lb. tin.	Peaches, 2's per can.	Pears, 2's per can.	Plums, 2's per can.	Marmalade, orange, per 4-lb. tin.	Corn syrup, per 5-lb. tin.	Honey, clover, strained, per 5-lb. tin.		Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium (in bulk), per lb.	Black, medium (packets), per lb.	Green, medium (in bulk), per lb.	Green, medium (packets), per lb.
\$ 1.473	\$ 1.493	cents. 42.6	cents. 40.5	cents. 31.0	cents. 1.216	cents. 65.6	\$ 1.809		cents. 12.8	cents. 12.3	cents. 58.2	cents. 58.0	cents. 64.8	cents. 60.4
1.405	1.454	39.5	39.8	31.6	1.374	65.0	.....	12.5	11.7	55.3	59.5	.....	.....	55.0
1.62	1.60	40.3	41.7	30.5	1.50	.....	.....	13	12.5	60	61.5	.....	.....	1
.....	1.65	40	42.5	30	1.30	.....	.....	13	12.5	60	62.5	.....	.....	2
1.20	1.20	39	40	35	1.50	65	1.25	12	11	50	60	.....	.....	3
1.45	1.45	38.3	35	30	1.32	.....	.....	11.8	10.7	54.1	55	70	55	4
1.35	1.37	40	40	32.5	1.25	65	.....	12.6	11.6	52.5	58.3	.....	.....	5
1.50	1.50	40.2	39	25	1.25	60	1.75	12	11	57	57.8	.....	.....	6
1.588	1.493	38.5	40.3	30.0	1.163	66.3	.....	12.5	11.8	56.3	60.0	68.8	.....	7
1.45	1.35	36.5	40	30	1.00	65	.....	12.6	12	60	60	.....	.....	8
1.50	1.23	37.6	40	30	99	64	.....	12.3	11.5	50	60	70	60	9
1.90	1.90	45	41	.....	1.50	70	.....	12.2	11.5	60	60	67.5	.....	10
1.50	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	12	55	60	.....	.....	.....
1.473	1.508	42.1	41.2	27.6	1.206	65.7	1.621	12.2	11.5	57.3	58.6	63.2	55.7	1
1.53	1.54	40	42.5	25	1.25	60.6	2.00	11.8	11	59.6	57.2	62.5	54.7	12
1.54	1.61	42.5	44	25	1.25	67.9	1.37	12.6	11.9	59.3	57.1	65.8	57.1	13
1.46	1.49	45	45	.....	1.26	69	1.87	12.3	11.7	61.2	60.7	65	53.3	14
1.50	1.50	40	40	25	1.12	65	.....	12.7	12	50	55	61.7	55	15
1.60	1.60	43.3	38.3	25	.....	67	1.50	11.9	11.6	64	70	68	62.5	16
1.43	1.55	42.5	42.5	25	1.12	70	1.50	12.2	12	58.8	70	63.8	50	17
1.25	1.25	40	40	35	1.50	60	.....	12.5	11	50	45	60	55	18
1.57	1.61	42.1	40	31.9	1.15	66.8	1.44	11.6	11.2	57.3	57.6	66.6	59.1	19
1.38	1.42	43.3	38.8	28.8	1.00	64.4	1.67	11.9	11.5	55.6	55	55.6	55	.....
1.446	1.467	40.4	37.8	30.0	1.205	65.7	1.702	12.2	12.0	57.9	55.7	60.7	57.7	20
1.43	1.46	43	40.8	29.7	1.20	65.6	1.78	12.4	12	59.6	57.2	63.7	61	21
1.50	1.52	48.3	37.6	25	1.25	67.6	1.75	12.5	12.3	50	55	60	55	22
1.46	1.47	35.8	34.6	29.6	1.20	62.8	1.56	12.1	11.7	46.1	55.5	54.1	60.5	23
1.30	1.35	30	30	27.5	1.20	70	1.50	12	11.8	56.3	56	60	56	24
1.41	1.42	40	35	21.5	1.21	62.1	1.52	12	12	58.5	55.4	58.3	58	25
1.36	1.37	37.5	35	21.5	1.19	63.5	1.60	11.9	11.9	54.1	55	63.3	55	26
1.30	1.33	40.1	32.6	26	1.06	66	1.67	12	11.7	52.6	55.5	58.6	57.3	27
1.53	1.55	39	40	31.6	1.20	62.5	1.61	12.5	12.1	63.3	55.3	61.6	52.5	28
1.44	1.49	40	41	34	1.29	65.5	1.85	12.2	12	58	55.1	59.5	55.2	29
1.43	1.44	36.8	34.1	27.8	1.17	67.6	1.71	12	11.3	63	61.3	62.6	61.5	30
1.36	1.38	34.6	32	27.6	1.15	61	1.61	12.4	11.7	55	55.5	62.5	60	31
1.50	1.54	43.7	36.6	26.6	1.25	61.4	1.63	12.1	12	55	55.2	55	58	32
1.46	1.46	43.3	41.6	38.3	1.10	67	1.72	11.9	11.6	57	54	57.5	50	33
1.28	1.42	49.1	51.6	43.3	1.27	68.5	1.78	12	12	67.6	55.5	68.7	55.5	34
1.40	1.40	36.6	33.3	28.3	1.18	63	1.76	12	12.3	52	55.4	65	58.4	35
1.48	1.48	42.5	47.5	35	1.32	70	1.62	12.7	12.6	54	55.2	62	55	36
1.45	1.45	39	43.3	35	1.20	64.2	1.62	12	11.8	59.3	54.8	63.5	57.3	37
1.52	1.49	45	42.5	32.5	1.97	66	1.75	12	12	60	55.7	69	57.3	38
1.51	1.57	42.1	34.5	29.5	1.20	72	1.80	12.6	12	56	57.1	51.1	56.6	39
1.56	1.56	40	40	27.5	1.22	65	1.75	12.6	12.2	60	56.1	65	56.2	40
1.47	1.47	30	25	25	1.31	62	1.45	11.3	11	56	56	65	55	41
1.52	1.54	43.7	38.7	30	1.17	77	1.92	13.1	13.7	60	55	50	60	42
1.59	1.52	38.2	33.5	31.6	1.34	65	1.79	12.8	12.5	55	53.5	59	55	43
1.50	1.50	45	45	30	1.10	65	1.85	13	14	65	55	65	60	44
1.40	1.49	45.7	45	28.5	1.18	65	1.96	11.9	11.7	64	58.3	58.7	62.5	.....
1.340	1.370	41.3	39.3	30.2	1.061	72.3	1.915	12.5	12.0	59.0	56.5	68.3	65.3	45
1.33	1.36	41.6	40.6	30.3	99.2	72.5	1.89	12.7	12.1	57.9	58	66.6	65.5	46
1.35	1.38	41.0	38	30	1.13	72	1.94	12.3	11.8	60	55	70	65	.....
1.428	1.450	44.9	39.7	31.6	1.155	79.9	2.170	13.3	12.5	59.0	61.0	67.5	72.9	47
1.43	1.46	42	39.6	32.3	1.17	79.6	2.13	12.7	11.5	57.5	60	60	65	48
1.42	1.47	45	46.6	31.6	1.10	77.5	2.25	14.3	13.5	70	61.6	80	70	49
1.45	1.45	50	37.5	35	1.10	80	2.05	13.8	13	50	62.3	70	71.6	50
1.41	1.42	42.5	35	27.5	1.25	82.5	2.25	12.3	11.8	58.3	60	60	75	.....
1.470	1.463	48.0	46.5	33.1	1.283	83.1	2.133	14.1	13.4	64.6	59.6	75.3	68.4	51
1.35	1.35	50	40	25	1.50	90	2.30	13.5	12.5	75	60	75	60	52
1.49	1.53	44.8	43.6	32.5	1.17	81.2	2.01	14.1	13.2	59.4	57.7	78.6	68.6	53
1.64	1.47	42.2	47.6	29.7	1.21	81.3	2.32	14.2	13.2	64.1	60.6	69.5	76.6	54
1.50	1.50	55	55	45	1.25	80	1.90	14.5	14.5	60	60	80	.....	.....
1.584	1.650	45.8	46.0	37.4	1.210	77.3	2.043	15.2	14.2	59.3	60.5	70.2	65.7	55
1.25	1.50	60	60	50	1.50	75	2.25	15	14	60	60	85	60	56
1.75	1.75	40	40	35	1.25	90	2.00	16	15	65	65	70	60	57
1.65	1.65	50	50	35	1.15	75	2.10	16	15	70	65	70	65	58
1.52	1.63	45	50	40	1.17	70	1.85	14.2	13.8	55	60	70	.....	59
1.53	1.60	44.4	42.5	31	1.12	73.3	1.60	14.8	14.2	55	53.6	69	70	60
1.58	1.66	45	43.3	33.5	1.03	75	2.25	14.5	13.4	54	60	75	80	61
1.64	1.76	42	42.5	35	1.26	85	.....	14.8	13.1	55	65	62.5	65	62
1.75	1.65	40	40	40	1.20	75	2.25	16	15	60	50	60	60	.....

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOOD, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	COFFEE		Cocoa pure, unsweet- ened, per ½-lb. tin.	Vinegar, white wine, XXX, per quart.	Salt, fine, table, per 2-lb. bag.	Pepper pure, black, ground, per ¼ lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, standard, per bar.
	Ground, medium, per lb.	Beans roasted, Rio, etc., per lb							
Dominion Average.....	cents. 59.2	cents. 58.4	cents. 33.8	cents. 14.7	cents. 4.0	cents. 54.9	cents. 105.3	cents. 14.7	cents. 10.2
Nova Scotia (Average).....	61.6	59.6	34.7	12.6	3.7	54.5	80.2	13.3	11.2
1-Sydney.....	60.5	50	37	15.2	5	60	90	16.6	11.4
2-New Glasgow.....	60	63.5	35	13.8	4	60	75	14.6	12
3-Amherst.....	65	.....	35	10.2	3	50	77.5	15	10.5
4-Halifax.....	60	60	32.6	12.3	4	53	80	15.1	10.2
5-Truro.....	62.5	65	34	11.6	2.5	55	78.3	15	12
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown....	60	60	32.4	16.2	2.8	50.8	80	15.8	11.7
New Brunswick (Average)..	67.1	60.0	33.5	12.0	3.5	48.0	84.4	15.0	10.6
7-Moncton.....	75	60	35	13	.....	.....	80	15	11
8-St. John.....	63.3	50	31.6	10	3	50	82.5	15.6	10.5
9-Fredericton.....	70	70	32.5	12.5	4	46	85	14.5	11
10-Bathurst.....	60	.....	35	12.5	.....	.....	90	15	10
Quebec (Average).....	58.3	61.6	32.2	13.7	3.8	52.4	95.4	13.9	10.4
11-Quebec.....	57.7	58.7	32.5	17.5	4.1	51	97.5	12.9	10.7
12-Three Rivers.....	58.8	60	31.7	14.2	4.0	56.6	105.0	15.7	11.1
13-Sherbrooke.....	60	55	33.3	15.2	3.8	51.7	105.0	13.7	10.8
14-Sorel.....	53.3	65	33.3	11.7	4.3	55	70	13.2	10
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	56.2	60	33.3	11.5	3.5	50	.....	15.6	10.5
16-St. John's.....	53.3	70	31.7	11.5	3.2	47.5	100.0	14.5	10.5
17-Thetford Mines.....	65	70	30	15	.....	.....	90.0	13	10
18-Montreal.....	59.3	58.6	32	15.2	3.6	55.9	98.6	13.6	10.1
19-Hull.....	61.4	57.5	32.4	11.9	3.6	51.4	97	13.1	9.9
Ontario (Average).....	59.2	58.6	33.3	13.3	2.6	54.9	109.5	14.0	10.6
20-Ottawa.....	59.1	54	34.1	12.1	3.1	54.5	103.0	13.6	10.3
21-Brockville.....	56.6	55	32.6	12.7	2.8	55	96.6	13.6	10.6
22-Kingston.....	50	51	32.1	13	2.1	51.8	90.0	13.2	10.1
23-Bellefleur.....	59.5	54.5	33.3	12.5	2.6	56.6	105.0	13.7	10
24-Peterborough.....	60.5	59	32.5	14	3.5	56.2	104.0	13.4	10.2
25-Orillia.....	61.4	63.7	32.8	14	2.4	52.8	102.0	14.2	10
26-Toronto.....	58.3	59.7	32.5	12.4	2.7	52.8	109.0	13	10.5
27-Niagara Falls.....	63.0	60	35	13.8	2.1	60.0	90	14.2	10.3
28-St. Catharines.....	61.6	64	34.1	12.7	3.2	58.3	98.3	14.1	11
29-Hamilton.....	61.8	59.5	32.9	12.7	2.5	54	106.0	13.2	10.5
30-Brantford.....	53.7	55	32.6	12.1	2.7	57.2	100.0	14	10.3
31-Galt.....	59.1	60	35	14.6	2.3	62.1	118.0	14.4	10
32-Guelph.....	62	57.5	30	12.1	2	55	122.0	13.7	10.2
33-Kitchener.....	52	52.5	31.6	12.1	2.4	57	129.0	13.2	10
34-Woodstock.....	61	63.3	33	12.7	2.6	55	103.0	14.7	10
35-Stratford.....	58.7	57.5	37.5	12.6	2.5	54	103.0	14.1	10
36-London.....	59.8	58.4	32.4	13.9	2.5	55	106.0	13.9	10.4
37-St. Thomas.....	61.6	63.3	33.5	12.7	4	54	100.0	14.4	10.6
38-Chatham.....	55.3	56	34.1	13.2	2.6	50	109.0	14.1	11
39-Windsor.....	63.8	62.5	35	14.5	2.2	53.3	95.0	13.1	11.1
40-Owen Sound.....	60	60	30	11.9	2	49	95.0	13.1	10.2
41-Cobalt.....	65	62.5	32.5	15	4	53.3	125.0	18	13
42-Sault Ste. Marie.....	53.0	56	34	14.2	2.5	52.5	120.0	15	11.5
43-Port Arthur.....	60.0	60	35	20	2.5	60	140.0	12.5	10
44-Fort William.....	64.2	60	35	11.7	2.3	52.5	130.0	14.5	12
Manitoba (Average).....	57.6	57.2	34.2	12.3	4.4	51.2	105.5	13.3	9.7
45-Winnipeg.....	58.2	58.3	34.1	13	5	52.3	106.0	11.5	9.1
46-Brandon.....	57	56	34.3	11.5	3.8	50	105.0	15	10.2
Saskatchewan (Average)...	53.9	47.3	36.3	17.9	4.5	57.7	122.5	18.1	9.3
47-Regina.....	42.3	39	32.5	20	5	63.3	110.0	16.2	9.3
48-Prince Albert.....	56.6	50	37.5	15	4	50	100.0	20	10
49-Saskatoon.....	61.6	50	37.5	20	4.2	55	120.0	17.5	8.5
50-Moose Jaw.....	55	50	37.5	16.6	4.6	62.5	160.0	18.5	9.5
Alberta (Average).....	60.8	59.3	36.6	17.9	4.9	56.6	142.0	15.2	10.1
51-Medicine Hat.....	60	60	40	19	6	60	150.0	15	10
52-Edmonton.....	62.5	58.3	35.4	17	5	55.2	122.0	14.5	9.1
53-Calgary.....	60.8	58.8	36	15.4	4.5	51	176.0	16.3	10.3
54-Lethbridge.....	60	60	35	20	5	60	120.0	15	11
British Columbia (Average)	56.8	57.9	34.3	20.0	4.4	59.1	107.8	15.5	8.5
55-Fernie.....	65	65	25	15	3.5	60	125.0	15	10
56-Nelson.....	60	72	45	20	5	70	100.0	20	9.8
57-Trail.....	50	50	35	28	6	55	120.0	17.5	10
58-New Westminster.....	47.5	50	33.3	18.7	5	55	120.0	15	9.6
59-Vancouver.....	55.4	56.3	34.8	16.6	4.6	58.6	98.8	11.9	9.1
60-Victoria.....	59	58.3	35	18	4	58.8	100.0	15	9.1
61-Nanaimo.....	62.5	61.6	36.6	18.5	3	61.6	98.3	14.3	10
62-Prince Rupert.....	55	50	30	25	.....	.....	100.0	15	10

a Calculated price per cord from price quoted. b Natural Gas used. c Lignite. d Hard Coal. e Including delivery.

f Jackpine, poplar, etc.

g Small bar.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1921—(Concluded)

COAL		WOOD					Coal oil, per gallon.	Matches, parlour (500) per box.	RENT		
Anthracite, per ton.	Bituminous, per ton.	Hard (long) cord.	Hard (stove lengths), per cord.	Soft, (long) cord.	Soft (stove lengths), per cord.	Millwood cuttings, etc., per cord.			Six-roomed house with modern conveniences per month.	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences or none, per month.	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	cents.	cents.	\$	\$	
19.995	14.737	14.487	16.251	11.032	12.719	10.912	40.3	14.8	25.403	18.700	
	11.900 7.20	9.590 6.00	10.750 7.00	6.833 5.00	6.687 6.00		40.0	15.0	23.700	17.400	1
24.50	14.50	12.00-14.00	14.00-15.00	9.50	7.00	8.00	40	15	16.00-25.00 25.00	10.00-14.00 18.00	2
	14.00			6.00	7.00		40	15	15.00-18.00 30.00-45.00	12.00-15.00 25.00-35.00	3
							40	15	18.00-20.00	12.00-15.00	4
26.50	14.50	12.00	14.00	9.50	11.50	12.00	35-37	15	16.00-18.00	12.00-13.00	5
											6
21.833	14.156	14.750	16.500	9.500	10.000	7.993	35.8	15.0	24.500	18.000	7
	12.00-15.00	12.00	14.00	8.00	9.00		38	15	25.00-45.00	18.00-24.00	8
24.50	13.25-17.00	15.00	16.00	8.00	9.00	7.53	29-35	15	18.00	15.00	9
20.00	14.00	18.00	20.00	10.00	12.00	6.40	32-38	15	25.00	18.00	10
21.00	14.00	14.00	16.00	12.00	10.00	10.00	38	15	20.00	18.00	
18.556	16.671	14.487	16.370	11.226	12.573	11.259	37.1	15.0	18.556	12.813	11
18.50	16.00	16.00	16.00	13.33	13.33	12.00-14.00	35	15	20.00-25.00		12
21.00	18.00	12.00	18.00	9.00	12.00	8.00	38-45	15	20.00	12.00	13
18.00	17.00	13.00	15.00				40	15	20.00	18.00	14
18.50	17.00	14.00	15.00	13.00-14.00	14.00-15.00	8.00	35-40	15	14.00	7.00	15
18.00			17.333		12.00		38-40	15	15.00	10.00	16
19.00	12.00	16.00	19.00	11.00	12.00	15.00	30-35	15	15.00-20.00	10.00-15.00	17
19.50		14.00	13.00	12.00	13.00		36	15	15.00	12.00	18
18.00	13.00-17.00	15.00-18.00	17.00-19.00	10.50-12.00	12.50-13.00	15.00	35-40	15	18.00-25.00	13.00-18.00	19
17.50	17.50	14.00	16.00	8.50	11.00	8.50	35	15	19.00-24.00	13.00-18.00	
19.385	16.800	15.421	17.234	12.333	14.317	12.151	36.4	14.6	27.800	19.400	20
17.50	17.50	14.00	16.00	8.50	11.00	8.50	35	15	25.00-32.00	18.00-24.00	21
16.00			22.15		18.52	16.04	35-40	15	20.00	14.00	22
16.50	13.00	14.00	16.00	13.00	14.00	14.00	33-35	15	18.00-25.00	15.00-20.00	23
18.50	17.50	14.00	15.00	11.00	12.00	10.00	27.5	15	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00	24
18.50	18.00	14.00	15.33	8.00	10.00	6.00	28-30	12.5	20.00-30.00	18.00-20.00	25
18.00	15.00	14.00-15.00	15.00	8.00		13.20	40	15	15.00-20.00	13.00-15.00	26
16.25		19.00	20.00	16.00	17.00	14.50	40-43	15	20.00-28.00	18.00-23.00	27
		b	b	b	b	b	38	15	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	28
17.00-18.00							39	15	25.00-33.00	20.00-25.00	29
17.00	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00	13.00	13.00	10.00	40	15	23.00-35.00	17.00-30.00	30
18.00	16.50	16.00	20.00	16.00	12.00	12.00	40	15	18.00	14.00	31
17.50		16.00		12.00	12.00	12.00	32	15	22.00-26.00	14.00-18.00	32
19.00	15.00	18.00	19.00	13.50	14.50	14.50	40	15	40.00	25.00	33
20.00	17.00	14.00	16.00	11.00	12.50	12.50	35	15	20.00	15.00	34
19.00	18.00	12.50	15.00	11.00	14.00	13.33	38	15	20.00	15.00	35
21.00	21.00	18.00		15.00			35	15	20.00-35.00	15.00-20.00	36
19.00-22.00	18.00		20.00		18.00	14.00	35	14	25.00-40.00	16.00-25.00	37
22.00	18.00	12.00-13.00	17.00		14.00	16.00	35	15	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	38
22.00	17.00					9.00-15.00	35-36	15	20.00-25.00	18.00-20.00	39
26.00	16.50						28	15	35.00-50.00	25.00-35.00	40
18.00-23.00	16.00	15.00	16.00	12.00	12.00	6.00-10.00	35	15	15.00-18.00	12.00-15.00	41
25.50	20.00	15.00	16.50	13.00	16.50		40	15	22.00	14.00	42
19.00	14.00	18.00	21.00	15.00	18.00	12.00	40-45	15	35.00	20.00-25.00	43
19.50	15.50	14.00	16.00	13.00	15.00		40	13.3	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00	44
19.50	17.00	15.00	16.00	13.00	14.00		40	15	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00	
23.750	14.800	14.500	16.000	12.500	13.750		42.5	15	35.000	24.500	45
23.50	15.60	15.00	16.50	13.00	14.50	10.00	45	15	35.00-50.00	25.00-35.00	46
24.00	14.00	14.00	15.50	12.00	13.00		40	15	25.00-30.00	18.00-20.00	
24.667	13.675	11.500	12.750	10.000	11.667	12.500	43.1	14.4	34.375	21.250	47
25.00	13.65	13.50	15.00	11.00	12.00	12.00	40-45	15	35.00-50.00	30.00	48
24.00	13.80	13.80	15.00	7.00	8.00		45	15	25.00	15.00	49
25.00	12.50-17.00				15.00	13.00	40	15	30.00-40.00	20.00	50
	12.50			12.00			45	12.5	35.00	20.00	
	8.908				14.500		43.8	16.3	33.750	21.000	51
	7.75	b	b	b	b	b	35	15	25.00	15.00	52
					13.00		45	15	40.00	25.00	53
	c9.10-11.35				16.00	13.00	50	15	40.00	30.00	54
	8.75						45	20	25.00	14.00	
16.667	12.179			10.000	12.440	7.542	54.8	14.0	25.500	21.714	55
	7.50-7.75				12.00		50		20.00	18.00	56
d16.00	11.50-14.2			11.50	14.25	12.047	60	15	20.00-30.00	18.00-25.00	57
	10.50-13.4			12.00	15.00		70	15	30.00	20.00	58
d15.25						7.50	40	15	18.00-20.00	12.00-14.00	59
d18.75	15.00			8.00	10.00	7.00-8.00	50-55	10	29.00	25.00	60
	13.50-14.5			8.50	10.95	53.33	50	15	18.00-22.00	18.00-22.00	61
	e9.30					53.33	50	15	22.00-30.00	25.00-30.00	62
	14.50						60	15	30.00-40.00	25.00-30.00	

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE
AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.

Commodities.	Quant- ity	1900*	1905*	1910	1911	1912	1913	Jan., 1914	Jan., 1915	Jan., 1916	Jan., 1917	Jan., 1918	Jan., 1919	Jan., 1920	Dec., 1920	Jan., 1921
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin, steak....	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	46.4	47.2	47.2	52.8	63.8	73.6	71.4	71.2	71.0
Beef, shoulder, roast....	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	27.8	28.0	29.6	32.6	32.8	32.4	34.8	45.0	51.6	46.4	46.0	44.6
Veal, roast forequarters	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	16.6	17.6	17.8	20.3	25.3	27.7	25.7	28.0	26.9
Mutton, roast, hindq'r.	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.1	20.9	20.4	21.1	24.8	31.2	34.9	32.3	33.4	30.8
Pork, fresh, roast ham.	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	17.8	17.5	19.5	20.6	19.0	19.9	24.6	33.1	36.9	36.5	38.8	36.0
Pork, salt, mess.....	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	33.0	33.2	35.2	36.2	35.8	36.0	44.8	62.6	70.8	69.6	70.6	71.4
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	24.8	25.1	26.7	31.2	44.8	51.0	52.4	57.0	58.4
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	37.2	35.6	36.6	48.6	66.6	73.8	77.6	70.4	67.8
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	25.7	30.0	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	45.5	45.5	46.4	56.9	63.3	73.6	86.6	88.8	85.2
Eggs, storage.....	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	27.9	31.2	23.1	33.4	34.9	36.1	45.3	51.2	62.5	69.5	73.9	75.7
Milk.....	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	49.2	49.8	51.6	55.2	55.2	52.2	59.4	71.4	82.8	90.6	93.6	93.0
Butter, dairy, solid....	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	55.2	53.0	58.4	58.0	61.0	61.8	66.6	88.4	93.8	106.0	135.2	118.6	113.4
Butter, cream, prints..	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	35.9	35.0	38.1	48.9	51.2	59.1	75.8	65.3	63.6
Cheese, old.....	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	21.3	22.5	24.4	30.5	33.3	35.7	40.9	40.0	39.2
Cheese, new.....	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	19.6	20.5	22.4	28.8	30.4	33.9	38.1	37.9	37.5
Bread, plain, white....	15 "	55.5	53.5	66.0	64.5	60.0	61.5	64.2	67.5	66.0	91.5	114.0	120.0	120.5	133.5	132.0
Flour, family.....	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	32.0	39.0	37.0	53.0	65.0	69.0	74.0	70.0	68.0
Rolled oats.....	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	21.5	24.5	24.0	27.0	35.0	40.0	40.0	38.5	36.0
Rice, good, medium....	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	12.0	12.2	12.0	13.6	19.6	25.2	30.4	30.8	28.2
Beans, handpicked.....	2 "	8.6	9.7	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	11.8	13.2	17.2	24.4	33.4	30.2	23.2	21.8	21.6
Apples, evaporated....	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	12.4	12.1	12.5	14.6	19.7	22.7	26.2	28.2	24.9
Prunes, medium size....	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	12.2	12.9	11.9	12.2	12.9	12.7	13.6	17.3	19.6	25.7	26.1	25.3
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	24.0	26.0	23.6	22.8	30.8	31.2	36.8	42.8	49.2	62.0	53.6	51.2
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.3	11.0	12.0	11.0	10.2	14.0	14.4	17.0	19.8	22.4	28.6	25.2	24.6
Tea, black, medium....	¼ "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.6	9.7	10.1	12.5	15.9	16.0	15.1	14.5
Tea, green, medium....	¼ "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.3	9.6	10.0	10.1	12.1	15.3	16.7	16.1	15.7
Coffee, medium.....	¼ "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.9	9.8	9.9	10.1	11.8	14.7	15.2	14.8
Potatoes.....	2 pks.	24.1	28.0	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.0	37.5	31.7	47.0	64.7	72.7	62.3	103.0	75.3	75.5
Vinegar, white wine....	½ pt.	.7	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.9	1.0	.9
All Foods.....		\$5.48	\$5.96	\$6.95	\$7.14	\$7.34	\$7.34	\$7.73	\$7.97	\$8.28	\$10.27	\$12.42	\$13.78	\$15.30	\$14.84	\$14.48
Starch, laundry.....	¼ lb.	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.5	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.9
Coal, anthracite.....	1 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.0	54.1	54.1	53.2	64.0	72.4	82.5	87.8	125.9	125.0
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	37.1	38.0	36.9	47.7	55.9	63.4	65.2	92.3	92.1
Wood, hard.....	1 cu. yd.	32.5	35.3	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	42.9	42.4	41.6	45.7	63.7	76.8	80.6	87.8	90.5
Wood, soft.....	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.0	30.0	30.6	32.1	31.3	30.7	32.7	47.2	56.5	62.5	69.1	69.0
Coal, oil.....	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.1	21.0	23.7	23.9	23.9	23.0	23.2	25.8	28.2	31.0	40.5	40.3
Fuel and lighting.....		\$1.50	\$1.63	\$1.76	\$1.78	\$1.82	\$1.91	\$1.90	\$1.89	\$1.85	\$2.13	\$2.65	\$3.07	\$3.27	\$4.16	\$4.17
Rent.....	¼ mo.	\$2.37	\$2.89	\$4.05	\$4.05	\$4.60	\$4.75	\$4.83	\$4.37	\$3.98	\$4.05	\$4.50	\$4.83	\$5.54	\$6.62	\$6.60
Grand Totals.....		\$9.37	\$10.50	\$12.79	\$13.08	\$13.79	\$14.02	\$14.49	\$14.27	\$14.14	\$16.49	\$19.61	\$21.74	\$24.15	\$25.67	\$25.30

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES.

Nova Scotia.....	\$5.61	\$5.83	\$6.82	\$6.78	\$7.17	\$7.29	\$7.51	\$7.85	\$8.34	\$10.16	\$12.45	\$14.09	\$15.35	\$14.63	\$14.72
Prince Edward Island...	4.81	5.26	5.81	5.80	6.11	6.34	6.55	6.87	7.03	8.63	10.63	12.25	13.42	12.79	13.18
New Brunswick.....	5.38	5.83	6.55	6.84	7.13	7.04	7.45	7.75	8.29	9.92	12.33	13.41	14.97	14.76	14.44
Quebec.....	5.15	5.64	5.33	6.46	6.97	6.87	7.27	7.37	8.03	10.03	12.18	13.19	14.67	14.05	13.76
Ontario.....	5.01	5.60	6.50	6.67	7.25	7.20	7.43	7.71	8.23	10.34	12.51	13.70	15.35	14.91	14.40
Manitoba.....	5.35	6.19	7.46	7.41	7.88	7.87	8.21	8.13	8.44	9.80	11.84	13.50	16.09	14.38	13.94
Saskatchewan.....	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.08	8.16	8.25	8.46	8.86	8.47	10.44	12.18	14.31	15.39	14.52	14.10
Alberta.....	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.08	8.15	8.33	8.77	8.57	8.41	10.53	12.72	13.84	15.88	14.56	14.77
British Columbia.....	6.90	7.74	8.32	8.79	9.03	9.03	9.08	8.98	8.71	10.64	12.69	14.52	16.11	15.93	15.75

* December only.

estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the difference in quality. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light, and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income. While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were designed to afford a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc.; so that the comparative expenditure would be little changed.

The index number of wholesale prices is based on the quotations for 271 commodities, and is the simple average of the percentages of current prices of the several commodities in relation to the average prices for the base period, 1890-1899, these being therefore made equal to 100. The quotations for most farm products are obtained weekly and averaged for the month, the quotations for other commodities are taken for the middle of the month. The table of index numbers shows the changes by groups and sub-groups for the previous month and for corresponding months back to 1913.

Retail Prices

Meats showed a number of decreases chiefly in beef. Lard averaged considerably lower. Eggs, milk, and butter

were somewhat lower. Bread was lower at Sydney, New Glasgow, Halifax, Moncton, Fredericton, Sorel, St. Hyacinthe, Orillia, and New Westminster. Flour was down in nearly all of the cities and rolled oats and cornmeal declined in several. There was a general decrease in rice and tapioca. Canned vegetables were down. Potatoes were higher in Nova Scotia, but were lower in Ontario. Evaporated apples and prunes were lower. Sugar, tea, and coffee showed slight decreases. Coal averaged slightly lower.

Wholesale Prices

GRAINS AND FODDER.—Wheat, Manitoba Northern, No. 1, rose from \$1.99 per bushel to \$2.05 but fell to \$1.79. Ontario winter wheat rose from \$1.90 to \$1.95, but fell back to \$1.90. Barley fell from 91c. to 80c. and oats from 53c. to 46c. at Winnipeg. American corn No. 2 fell from \$1.15 to 88c. Flaxseed fell from \$2.09 to \$1.76. Hay was \$1.00 per ton lower at \$29.00 at Montreal and Toronto. Straw was down to \$13.50-\$14.00 per ton. Bran and shorts were down to \$40.00 per ton.

ANIMALS AND MEATS.—In Winnipeg, cattle fell from \$9.00 per hundred pounds to \$8.00 and at Toronto from \$11.00 to \$9.50. Beef fell from 29c. per pound to 22c. Hogs were down to \$14.25 per hundred pounds at Toronto. Bacon was down from 45c. per pound to 43c. and ham from 36c. to 34c. Lard fell to 24c. Sheep were firmer at \$5.00-\$7.00 per hundred pounds. Fowl rose from 33c. to 35c. per pound at Montreal and turkeys fell from 56c. to 53c. but rose again to 60c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Butter fell to 52c. per pound at Montreal but rose to 55c. At Toronto butter advanced from 60c. to 61c. Cheese rose from 24c. to 28c. Eggs fell from \$1.10 per dozen to 80c. at Montreal.

FISH.—Canned lobster fell from 40c. per pound to 35c. Whitefish were lower at Toronto at 14-15c. per lb. The export market for dried cod continued to be quiet but stocks were gradually diminishing. One sale was reported

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR JANUARY, 1921, DECEMBER, 1920, JANUARY, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914, AND 1913

(Average price 1890-1899=100.)

		INDEX NUMBERS.										
		Number of Commo- dities.	*Jan. 1921	*Dec. 1920	*Jan. 1920	*Jan. 1919	*Jan. 1918	Jan. 1917	Jan. 1916	Jan. 1915	Jan. 1914	Jan. 1913
I.—GRAINS AND FODDERS—												
Grains, Ontario.....	6		250.3	251.9	382.8	292.4	405.2	270.7	189.5	203.6	140.5	146.2
Grain, Western.....	4		232.0	227.6	421.1	273.1	331.4	242.4	174.0	182.2	117.1	112.9
Fodder.....	5		287.0	301.0	308.8	247.6	208.1	195.7	176.5	184.9	160.5	157.1
All.....	15		255.0	261.1	368.4	272.3	319.8	238.1	181.0	191.7	140.9	140.9
II.—ANIMALS AND MEATS—												
Cattle and Bee.....	6		302.7	311.4	366.6	357.0	321.8	249.9	199.9	214.9	228.2	177.8
Hogs and hog products.....	6		309.1	314.6	339.2	355.2	342.7	249.7	181.5	155.0	176.7	172.8
Sheep and mutton.....	3		218.5	211.1	277.0	270.8	279.6	223.5	179.4	149.5	162.3	123.3
Poultry.....	2		503.1	481.6	442.2	378.5	349.6	280.2	240.7	179.4	192.9	194.3
All.....	17		313.7	320.8	350.0	343.7	325.0	249.2	196.3	177.9	194.2	168.4
III.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.....												
	9		333.3	340.0	352.3	294.4	259.0	242.6	186.7	177.5	179.9	172.6
IV.—FISH—												
Prepared fish.....	6		211.7	215.5	235.5	264.9	241.6	186.4	151.8	160.6	151.7	160.5
Fresh fish.....	3		259.6	278.6	264.4	275.0	225.8	173.7	187.3	158.6	158.4	171.5
All.....	9		237.7	236.5	245.1	268.3	236.3	183.8	163.7	160.0	153.9	164.2
V.—OTHER FOODS—												
(a) Fruits and Vegetables—												
Fresh fruits, native.....	1		239.0	239.0	239.0	266.5	229.8	229.8	183.8	110.3	137.9	110.3
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3		269.6	245.3	193.1	157.5	133.2	104.5	100.6	85.5	93.4	94.7
Dried fruits.....	4		221.5	221.5	276.9	249.0	256.1	195.0	143.0	120.8	116.8	113.2
Fresh vegetables.....	5		234.6	249.3	417.0	294.0	348.2	368.5	269.2	137.4	164.8	156.4
Canned Vegetables.....	3		168.5	173.4	214.6	244.4	246.9	197.4	103.3	101.2	97.7	125.2
All.....	16		219.5	226.1	317.0	246.1	258.4	234.9	169.6	115.1	125.2	125.3
(b) Miscellaneous groceries—												
Breadstuffs.....	10		259.9	270.3	298.5	256.5	258.5	201.1	147.0	147.4	123.3	126.2
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4		210.1	210.1	216.1	193.9	151.6	135.1	126.5	115.2	110.3	118.2
Sugar, etc.....	6		276.1	300.7	348.2	312.2	227.8	180.9	153.7	134.8	106.3	111.0
Condiments.....	5		202.1	212.9	223.8	245.9	214.9	161.0	136.4	118.3	102.3	96.9
All.....	25		244.3	256.3	282.3	257.7	225.3	177.7	143.2	133.4	112.9	115.4
VI.—TEXTILES—												
Woolens.....	5		253.9	306.7	412.7	428.3	369.2	242.0	204.2	151.3	137.5	124.3
Cottons.....	4		264.0	302.2	380.9	363.5	291.7	185.9	145.4	120.1	145.2	145.6
Silks.....	3		268.3	178.0	158.4	144.5	130.9	112.5	100.6	84.4	93.8	85.9
Jutes.....	2		389.4	394.8	617.8	600.5	615.9	385.1	267.6	153.2	242.8	203.2
Flax products.....	4		464.3	393.5	559.5	459.0	388.4	243.3	198.1	133.2	115.1	117.0
Oilcloths.....	2		252.1	266.0	277.8	273.8	173.7	139.8	125.6	101.1	104.6	104.7
All.....	20		298.3	328.6	414.0	383.6	326.9	215.7	174.2	126.1	135.2	127.3
VII.—HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES—												
Hides and tallow.....	4		156.2	162.5	494.0	336.4	277.2	351.9	230.7	207.5	194.0	184.7
Leather.....	4		242.7	243.6	317.1	265.0	268.1	268.5	176.2	163.5	151.4	152.7
Boots and Shoes.....	3		257.8	301.9	339.7	224.2	232.9	221.1	166.9	158.3	155.7	146.5
All.....	11		215.3	231.8	387.6	280.7	261.8	285.9	193.5	178.1	168.1	162.6
VIII.—METALS AND IMPLEMENTS—												
Iron and steel.....	11		250.9	255.8	230.6	264.8	278.7	185.0	128.9	100.3	102.9	105.8
Other metals.....	12		166.4	171.4	224.4	222.7	242.2	234.0	262.4	124.0	124.7	136.8
Implements.....	10		271.7	273.2	248.4	241.4	199.0	161.4	116.6	107.5	106.6	105.6
All.....	33		230.4	233.7	242.3	241.3	195.7	173.6	111.1	112.3	117.6	
IX.—FUEL AND LIGHTING—												
Fuel.....	6		309.6	352.5	252.4	253.6	235.3	238.8	144.3	119.6	127.5	153.6
Lighting.....	4		265.3	265.3	249.2	236.8	117.3	93.9	88.5	92.5	92.7	89.9
All.....	10		291.9	317.6	251.1	246.8	188.1	180.9	122.0	108.9	113.6	128.0
X.—BUILDING MATERIALS—												
Lumber.....	14		450.3	457.0	419.9	279.9	238.6	189.6	178.1	178.0	183.5	174.3
Miscellaneous materials.....	20		258.8	266.8	232.4	233.8	209.4	178.4	132.4	108.2	114.0	113.5
Paints, oils and glass.....	14		370.1	382.7	433.3	339.5	263.2	227.5	193.9	142.9	140.2	145.1
All.....	48		347.1	356.5	345.7	278.0	231.7	196.0	163.7	138.7	141.9	140.6
XI.—HOUSE FURNISHINGS—												
Furniture.....	6		436.5	451.3	449.2	311.8	207.3	185.1	143.6	146.7	147.1	139.4
Crockery and glassware.....	4		512.0	512.0	439.0	367.7	279.8	218.8	178.8	144.8	133.9	118.0
Table cutlery.....	2		164.1	164.1	164.2	155.1	159.7	132.2	126.6	78.4	72.4	72.4
Kit-chen furnishings.....	4		286.5	286.5	259.1	279.2	223.6	155.4	129.3	123.4	124.6	120.4
All.....	16		384.5	390.2	363.5	298.1	222.4	179.5	146.7	131.9	128.8	120.9
XII.—DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.....												
XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS—												
Raw furs.....	4		397.6	364.6	1785.3	742.3	511.5	399.5	269.6	121.8	226.5	358.0
Liquors and tobaccos.....	6		299.1	298.0	317.3	258.7	202.2	151.3	136.7	137.9	138.8	135.1
Sundries.....	7		197.9	210.3	248.1	207.4	200.8	165.8	135.1	113.6	109.3	116.5
All.....	17		280.6	277.5	619.6	351.3	274.4	219.2	167.3	124.1	147.3	179.9
All commodities.....	266†		281.3	290.5	336.4	286.5	258.7	212.7	172.1	138.9	136.5	137.1

(*) Preliminary figures. (†) Eight commodities off the market, *fruits, vegetables, etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915.

as low as \$7.50 per quintal. There was a moderate business in salt fish, and herrings were selling at \$6.50 per barrel.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—Oranges were lower at \$4.75-\$6.00 per box. Potatoes fell from \$1.60 per bag to \$1.35 at Montreal. Dry beans were down to \$3.75 per bushel. Canned peas fell to \$1.65 per dozen and canned corn to \$1.45-\$1.50.

MISCELLANEOUS FOODS.—Flour was down from \$11.10 per barrel to \$10.90 at Toronto for spring wheat patents. Soda biscuit fell 1c. to 16c. per pound. Sugar was unchanged. Glucose, molasses, honey, pepper, and cream of tartar were lower.

TEXTILES.—Wool continued to sell at lower prices, the highest being 28c. and 35c. per pound. Yarn and underwear were lower. Raw cotton recovered at New York, rising from 15.80c. to 17.90c. per pound. Manufactured cottons were reduced approximately 30 per cent. Raw silk was again lower, and spool and machine silk were reduced 10 per cent. Hessians again averaged lower. Flax fibre, tow and oil cloth declined.

HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES.—Beef hides and calf skins continued lower at 7c. per pound. Horse hides fell to \$2.00-\$3.00 each. Some lines of leather declined again. Harness leather

was down to 74-75c. per pound and waxed uppers to 48c. Some lines of boots were reduced in price.

METALS AND IMPLEMENTS.—Pig iron fell from \$54.30 per ton to \$46.30. Iron bar, black sheets, galvanized sheets, and steel bars eased off. Aluminum, brass, soldering coppers, and crow bars declined.

FUEL AND LIGHTING.—Coke, both furnace and foundry, at Connellsville declined, being down to \$6.75-\$7.00 and \$5.00-\$5.50 per ton respectively. Gasoline prices were reported to be weak.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—Shingles declined at St. John and rough lumber, shiplap, and flooring were down at Victoria, B.C. Soil pipe, lead pipe, red lead, nails, copper wire, white lead, linseed oil, turpentine, and shellac declined.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.—In furniture some lines were reduced 10 per cent.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Alum, bleaching powder, carbolic acid, and soda ash were lower.

MISCELLANEOUS.—In raw furs, mink skins advanced \$2.00 each. In pulp and paper, wrapping paper and raw pulp were lower but newsprint continued higher. Rope, crude rubber, laundry starch and laundry soap declined.

PRICES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES

THE prices movement in other countries has shown the same general tendencies as in Canada, there having been an almost constant increase until the summer of 1920, after which there

was a decline. In some instances the decrease did not occur until the end of the year. The accompanying tables and the following notes give the latest information available as to the movement.

United Kingdom

The Ministry of Labour reported the cost of foods in January to be 178 per cent higher than before the war, while the cost of maintaining an average workingman's family at the prewar standard was 165 per cent higher. The decrease in foods for the month was due to lower prices for flour, bread, bacon, margarine, sugar, tea, butter, eggs, and potatoes. Milk and fish showed slight advances. Rents were about 42 per cent higher than before the war. Clothing was reported to be 290 per cent higher than before the war, but a month previous it was 300 to 310 per cent higher. Fuel and light were up 140 per cent.

Italy

The Municipal Labour Office at Rome reported the general level of food prices in December, 1920, to be 3.9 per cent higher than in November and 275 per cent higher than in 1914. The general level of prices was calculated to be 278 per cent higher than in 1914. The Municipal Labour Office of Milan reported the weekly cost of maintaining a prewar standard of living in Milan for a family of five in December, 1920, to be 434 per cent higher than in 1914, foods being up 435 per cent. The increase over the previous month was 3.9 per cent in foods. The Municipal Statistical Office of Florence reported the weekly expenditure on foods for a family of five in December, 1920, to be 382 per cent higher than in 1914 and the total cost for the family to be 346 per cent higher.

Sweden

The Bureau of Social Statistics reported the cost of maintaining a standard prewar budget for a typical Swedish household in December, 1920, to be 194 per cent higher than in July, 1914, for food, the increase in Stockholm being 197 per cent in food. Including all items in the calculation the cost of living was found to be 172 per cent higher.

Norway

The Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics reported the expenditure of a family on food in November, 1920, to be 242 per cent higher than in July, 1914, and the cost of living for all items to be 240 per cent higher.

Finland

The Statistical Office of Finland reported the cost of food in September, 1920, to be 1034 per cent greater than in July, 1914, and the cost of all items for a family to be 932 per cent higher.

Denmark

The commercial paper *Finanstidende* (Copenhagen) has calculated the index number of wholesale prices in Denmark, the base period used being July, 1912-June, 1914, = 100. The index number for January, 1921, was 341 as compared with 340 in January, 1920, and 403 in November, 1920.

Germany

The German Statistical Office has published index numbers for various German towns based on the needs of a family of two adults and three children, and includes prices of common foods, fuel and light, and the rent of two rooms

and kitchen. The base period used for the price level was February, 1920, = 100. The index numbers for November, 1920, were as follows: Berlin, 139, Hamburg 139, Munich 131, Breslau 138, Dresden 142, Frankfurt 134, Essen 113, Nürnberg 141, Stuttgart 151.

The Berlin Statistical Office has reported the minimum cost of living to have risen from 28.95 marks in November, 1913, to 316 marks in November, 1920, for a married man with two children. Of this amount 136 marks were required for food, 9 marks for housing, 22 for light and heat, 70 for clothing, and 79 for miscellaneous items.

United States

The prices movement continued downward in the United States as indicated by the various index numbers. Bradstreets', New York, reported its index number of wholesale prices to have fallen continuously for twelve months, but that there appeared to be something like a beginning of an approach to stability, the decline between the first of January and the first of February being the smallest since June. There were a number of increases in several of the groups, particularly in textiles and in drugs and chemicals, the former of which were the first to fall last year. In retail prices and in the cost of living calculations are made and published by the Commission on the Necessaries of Life for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and by the National Industrial Conference Board of New York, an association of

employers, as well as by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics. Figures of the first and third named bodies were reproduced in the January issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE on page 113. The cost of living index number published by the first named was down to 179.6 for January, 1921, as compared with 183.9 for December, 1920, 192.0 for January, 1920, and 167.5 for January, 1919. The January, 1921, group index numbers on the basis, 1913 = 100, were as follows: Food, 171.5; Clothing 219.9; Shelter, 151.7; Fuel, 188.9; Sundries, 192.0; the chief decreases being in Food and Clothing. The high point for all groups was reached in July at 202.6, the decline from July to January being therefore about 10 per cent, so that the January, 1921, level was about 7 per cent below January a year before, but 7 per cent higher than in January, 1919. The index number for Clothing reached its high point in May, and that for Food in July. The calculation of the National Industrial Conference Board, covering industrial centres throughout the United States, indicated that the average cost of living in November, 1920, was 93.1 per cent higher than in July, 1914, as compared with an average cost 104.5 higher in July than in 1914, the decrease from July to November being therefore nearly 10 per cent, which is approximately the same as that calculated by the Massachusetts Commission. Similar decreases were shown in food and clothing, with increases in rent, fuel and sundries for the six months period.

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC., IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

	CANADA		UNITED KINGDOM	FRANCE		ITALY	SWITZERLAND	SPAIN		BELGIUM	HOLLAND	DENMARK
	29 foods 60 cities		21 foods	13 articles		21 articles	Cost of living	12 articles	12 articles			
	Cost	Per cent	600 towns	Chief cities	Paris			Capitals	Towns			
1900.....	\$ 5.48	74	88.5a	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	.....
1905.....	5.95	80	91.0a	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	.....
1910.....	6.95	94	96.3a	1000	.....	.....	.....	98.0e	98.1e	.....	113	.....
1913.....	7.33	99	101.6a	.....	.....	100	.....	102.0e	101.0e	.....	114	.....
1914—January.....	7.73	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116	.....
July.....	7.42	100	100	1004	1075	.....	100c	106.9e	106.0e	100	.....	100
1915—January.....	7.97	107	118	1105b	1295	.....	107c	107.7d	110.8d	.....	128	.....
July.....	7.80	105	132.7	1235b	1288	.....	119c	113.8e	117.1e	166	148	128
1916—January.....	8.28	112	145	1136b	1439	.....	126c	117.6d	118.4d	.....	153	.....
July.....	8.46	114	161	1420b	1387	.....	140c	120.3e	123.4e	363	170	146
1917—January.....	10.27	138	187	1547b	1491	.....	148c	123.6d	125.6d	.....	186	.....
July.....	11.62	157	204	1845b	1971	.....	179c	136.1e	139.8e	818	212	166
1918—January.....	12.42	167	206	2120b	2056	.....	197c	145.4d	149.3d	.....	.....	.....
July.....	13.00	175	210	2446b	2210	346.1	230c	161.8e	172.8e	1467	.....	187
1919—January.....	13.78	186	230	2794b	2665	.....	252c	167.7d	178.5d	639	.....	.....
July.....	13.77	186	209	2897b	2811	.....	261c	180.0e	190.9e	354	.....	212
1920—January.....	15.30	206	236	3204b	3119	.....	245c	192.3d	208.1d	410	258	251
February.....	15.70	212	235	.....	3195	383.8	.....	.....	.....	445	256	.....
March.....	15.98	215	233	.....	3646	392.9	.....	.....	.....	473	261	.....
April.....	15.99	215	235	3802b	3852	401.3	.....	.....	.....	488	265	.....
May.....	16.65	224	246	.....	4069	415.5	.....	.....	.....	492	272	.....
June.....	16.92	228	255	.....	3967	435.4	.....	.....	.....	490	276	.....
July.....	16.84	227	258	3898b	4006	451.7	.....	.....	.....	479	275	253
August.....	16.42	221	262	.....	4014	.....	.....	.....	.....	480	271	.....
September.....	15.95	215	267	.....	4373	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	269	.....
October.....	15.83	213	270	4525b	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	270	.....
November.....	15.32	206	291	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	263	.....
December.....	14.84	200	282	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1921—January.....	14.48	195	278	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February.....	.....	.....	263	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

	NORWAY	SWEDEN	FINLAND	GERMANY	SOUTH AFRICA	NEW ZEALAND	AUSTRALIA	INDIA	UNITED STATES		MEXICO
		21 articles		Cost of living	18 foods	59 foods	49 foods groceries		45 cities	Cost of Living Massachusetts	
		44 towns		Berlin	9 towns	25 towns	30 towns	Calcutta	22 foods		
1900.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	906f	.....	.....	.....	.....
1905.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	990f	.....	.....	.....	.....
1910.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	.....	991f	.....	93	.....	100
1913.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1147	.....	1037f	.....	100	.....	.....
1914—January.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1131	.....	.....	1106	104	101.8	.....
July.....	100	100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	1164	102	102.1	.....
1915—January.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1214	.....	.....	1240	103	102.9	.....
July.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1522	100	101.7	.....
1916—January.....	143	.....	.....	.....	1312	1236	1504	.....	107	105.7	.....
July.....	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	1276	1516	110	111	109.9	.....
1917—January.....	.....	180	.....	.....	1446	1359	1453	.....	128	119.6	.....
July.....	261	177	.....	.....	.....	1357	1470	116	146	129.3	.....
1918—January.....	.....	221	.....	.....	1511	1427	1505	.....	160	144.6	169.14
July.....	279	268	.....	.....	.....	1491	1523	121	167	155.1	162.62
1919—January.....	279	339	.....	.....	1574	1539	.....	.....	185	167.5	190.78
July.....	289	310	.....	.....	1535	1553	.....	155	180	171.5	179.03
1920—January.....	285	298	819.4	.....	2000	1688	.....	153	201	192.0	215.85
February.....	294	290	832.3	100	2115	1708	1892	154	200	190.8	220.52
March.....	298	291	839.9	124	2074	1730	1903	151	200	193.4	223.66
April.....	305	297	849.5	141	2074	1738	.....	151	211	196.3	.....
May.....	311	294	853.8	136	2131	1746	2054	159	215	200.3	.....
June.....	311	294	867.5	130	2197	1742	2175	164	219	199.7	.....
July.....	319	297	911.0	143	2221	1791	.....	170	219	202.6	229.37
August.....	333	308	991.0	127	2197	1834	2254	167	207	198.5	230.62
September.....	336	307	1031.8	127	2189	1849	2289	166	203	200.1	230.61
October.....	340	306	.....	139	2217	1899	.....	165	198	194.9	227.76
November.....	342	303	.....	139	.....	1877	.....	161	193	191.3	221.38
December.....	.....	294	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	178	183.9	.....
1921—January.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	172	179.6	.....
February.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Calculated from annual index number. b. Quarter beginning in specified month.

c. Average for April-September. d. Average for October-March. e. Previous month.

f. Four chief cities.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Country	CANADA		UNITED KINGDOM				FRANCE	ITALY	HOLLAND	SWEDEN	SOUTH AFRICA
Authority	Labour Dept.	Mitchell	Board of Trade	Economist	Statist	Times	Statistique Générale	Bacchi	Central Bureau of Statistics	Statistical Office	Census & Statistics Office
No. of commodities	271c	40	47	44	45	40	45	49	49	47	188
Base period.....	1890-1899	1900-1909	1900	1901-1905	1867-1877	1913	1901-1910	1901-1905	1901-1910	1913	1914
1890.....	110.3		103.3	102.2	72						
1895.....	85.6		97.7	87.6	62						
1900.....	103.2		100.0	110.5	75						
1905.....	113.8		97.6	103.3	72		98.3				
1910.....	124.2		108.8	113.3	78.		108.1				
1913.....	135.5		116.5	122.3	85	100	115.6	126.0	114	100	
1914-January.....	136.5	120.9		110.0	83.5		115.4				1000
July.....	134.6	120.0	117.2a	116.6	82.4			115.6	121. a	116. a	
1915-January.....	138.9			136.5	96.4		143.9	132.7			1109
July.....	150.2		143.9a	149.1	106.4		163.7	164.4	170a	145a	
1916-January.....	172.1			174.5	123.6			232.3			1229
July.....	180.9		186.5	191.1	130.5		210.6	242.8	266a	183a	
1917-January.....	212.7			235.1	159.3		249.2	290.0			1470
July.....	248.7		243.0	254.4	176.9		309.8	333.3	340a	244a	
1918-January.....	258.1	225.7		262.9	186.2		361.6	457.6			1663
July.....	284.0	248.3	269.4a	278.5	193.1		389.9	540.6	454a	330a	
1919-January.....	286.5	231.3	288.5	265.9	190.7		401.8	410.1			369
July.....	294.0	250.8	281.8	293.2	206.4		456.6	456.6	316a		320
1920-January.....	338.4	280.8	356.6	353.1	245.3	313.4	562.7	634.7	334		319
February.....	343.5	281.2	368.6	370.9	260.4	325.1	603.3	701.0	329		342
March.....	349.0	287.6	375.2	379.6	261.8	329.0	641.0	780.0	331		354
April.....	353.1	295.2	374.4	374.2	266.1	329.2	679.2	855.7	338		354
May.....	356.6	298.3	371.8	372.7	260.0	323.4	635.9	830.3	339		361
June.....	349.3	296.9	393.5	356.7	255.7	307.4	569.6	774.7	339		365
July.....	346.8	292.9	404.3	358.0	254.6	335.8	572.9	772.4	343		363
August.....	330.2	274.4	379.4	352.0	253.5	298.9	579.5	795.9	330		365
September.....	326.6	254.4	385.5	347.5	248.7	295.1	677.7	832.2	328		362
October.....	317.6	242.1	377.5	326.0	249.9	290.1	583.0	838.0	323		346
November.....	304.2	233.1	364.4	299.7	223.8	257.7	532.0		297		331
December.....	290.5	221.6	352.2	269.3	237.2	240.3	532.0			299	
1921-January.....	281.3	212.6		255.3	192.2						
February.....											

Country.	NEW ZEALAND	AUSTRALIA	INDIA	JAPAN	UNITED STATES					
Authority	Government Statistician	Commonwealth Statistician	Dept. of Statistics	Bank of Japan	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Federal Reserve Board	Annals	Bradstreet	Dun	Gibson
No. of commodities	92	75	56	328	90	25	96	200	22	
Base period.....	1909-1913	1911	July, 1914	1913	1913	1890-1899				
1890.....	1053			83.5		109.252			90.876	43.4
1895.....	760			69.2		94.604	6.4346		81.251	42.0
1900.....	894			81.7		99.388	7.8839		93.355	44.2
1905.....	910			85.7		110.652	8.0987		99.315	47.3
1910.....	984	1003		97.3		137.172	8.9981	121.301	59.3	
1913.....	1051	1088		132.2	100	139.980	9.2076	118.576	58.1	
1914-January.....	10456	10856		100	100	142.452	8.8857	124.528	58.2	
July.....	10735	11856	100	126.3a	100	144.879	8.6566	119.708	58.9	
1915-January.....	13235	13876		99		150.95	9.1431	124.168	64.7	
July.....	14035	18226		127.8a	101	147.29	9.8588	124.958	64.4	
1916-January.....	14506	15026		110		153.68	10.9163	137.666	65.6	
July.....	15936	15056		154.9a	120	170.11	11.5294	145.142	71.9	
1917-January.....	16845	15256		151		208.88	13.7277	169.562	87.4	
July.....	18946	17156		196.4a	187	265.61	16.0680	211.950	116.4	
1918-January.....	1677	18876		185		278.696	17.9366	222.175	118.9	
July.....	1878	19546		259.0	198	285.474	19.1849	232.575	123.3	
1919-January.....	1888	1959		283.2	203	299.142	18.5348	230.146	119.7	
July.....	1788	2008		326.8	219	313.647	18.8964	227.973	127.9	
1920-January.....	1999	2311	218	398.0	248	294.935	20.3638	247.394	130.4	
February.....	2039	2354	239	414.6	249	296.672	20.8690	253.748	127.3	
March.....	2123	2383	198	425.2	253	298.909	20.7950	253.016	133.8	
April.....	2153	2478	200	397.2	265	321.000	20.7124	257.901	147.4	
May.....	2167	2567	210	359.7	272	321.898	20.7341	263.332	155.4	
June.....	2158	2658	206	327.7	269	318.274	19.8752	262.149	154.7	
July.....	2262	2671	209	316.6	262	307.680	19.3528	260.414	141.9	
August.....	2261	2692	209	311.0	250	305.893	18.8273	252.288	125.8	
September.....	2267		208	315.0	242	267.657	17.9746	248.257	118.5	
October.....			216	298.5	225	247.145	16.9094	237.341	106.9	
November.....			194	292.7	217	238.557	16.6759	227.188	95.7	
December.....				189	190	244.769	13.6263	211.628	86.0	
1921-January.....				177		195.617	12.6931	198.600	81.9	
February.....						186.939	12.3689	185.822		

a Average for year. b. Quarter beginning in specified month. c. 230 commodities, 1890-1919 272, 1910-1914: 271, 1915-1921.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED DURING THE LAST QUARTER OF 1920

DURING the last quarter of 1920, the Department received reports of 314 fatal industrial accidents, 293 of which pertain to the fourth quarter, 18 to the third quarter, and 3 to the first quarter of the year. Of the 293 fatalities reported for the last quarter, 104 occurred in October, 106 in November, and 83 in December. For the previous quarter 304 accidents were reported, and in the corresponding quarter of 1919 there were 291 fatalities. The greatest number of fatalities in any one group

occurred in the mining and quarrying industries, 56 deaths being reported, the steam railway service group was responsible for 45 deaths, the lumbering industry for 35, and the building and construction industries for 28. In the following statement are listed the accidents as reported to the Department. This statement, while not necessarily including all the fatal industrial accidents that may have occurred, has been prepared from information received from all sources available.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE LAST QUARTER OF 1920

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Age.	Cause of fatality.
METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEYANCES—				
Labourer at foundry.....	Galt, Ont.....	Oct. 6	.....	Burned by hot sand.
Doorman at steel plant.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont....	" 22	25	Crushed under door.
Employee at shipyard.....	North Vancouver, B.C....	" 11	.....	Knocked from scaffold—crushed by beam.
Employee at shipyard.....	Halifax, N.S.....	" 24	33	Struck by crane load—fell in drydock.
Machinist.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 27	35	Fall of shaft.
Labourer at steel plant.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 19	21	Crushed under steel.
Labourer at hardware plant.....	Pictou, Ont.....	" 23	.....	Crushed finger—infection.
Workman at steel foundry.....	Welland, Ont.....	Nov. 8	57	Crushed by derrick.
Employee at steel works.....	Hull, Que.....	" 23	26	Explosion of molten metal (died Dec. 9)
Carpenter at steel plant.....	Maple Grove, Que.....	" 8	28	(No particulars).
Machinist.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 30	52	Fell into coal bunker.
Roller at steel plant.....	Trenton, N.S.....	Dec. 8	50	Clothing caught in spindle.
Employee at pipe works.....	Welland, Ont.....	" 6	38	Struck by train.
FOOD, TOBACCO AND LIQUOR—				
Employee at warehouse.....	London, Ont.....	Oct. 2	51	Crushed between floor and elevator.
Kettleman at brewery.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont....	" 3	30	Crushed by falling keg.
Employee at brewery.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 6	17	Struck by counterweight on elevator.
Stableman at dairy.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 10	55	Fell from window.
Workman with grain company.....	Depot Harbor, Ont.....	" 12	.....	Fell from platform.
Yardman with flax company.....	St. Mary's, Ont.....	" 20	70	Fell off ladder.
Employee at ice house.....	Montreal, Que.....	Nov. 2	50	Fell from loft.
Employee at restaurant.....	Merritt, B.C.....	" 23	.....	Clothing caught fire.
Labourer at packing plant.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 4	.....	Crushed between truck and freight car door.
Labourer at packing plant.....	Chatham, Ont.....	" 26	.....	Fell in scalding vat.
Labourer at sugar factory.....	Wallaceburg, Ont.....	" 7	.....	Crushed between car and crane.
Cook at biscuit factory.....	St. Hyacinthe, Que.....	" 26	60	Burned.
Mechanic at abattoir.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Dec. 20	66	Caught in shafting.
TEXTILES, CARPETS AND CORDAGE—				
Electrician at textile plant.....	Verdun, Que.....	Nov. 9	47	Electrocuted while installing a motor.
Carder at textile plant.....	Guelph, Ont.....	Dec. 20	16	Crushed finger in machine; infection.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE LAST QUARTER OF 1920—Continued

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Age.	Cause of fatality.
PULP, PAPER AND FIBRE—				
Rigger at paper plant.....	Sturgeon Falls, Ont.....	Oct. 3	20	Struck by belt.
Employee at pulp mill.....	Beaver Cove, Ont.....	Nov. 8	30	Caught in shafting.
Employee at paper plant.....	Sturgeon Falls, Ont.....	" 21	18	Resting on belt when machinery started.
Employee at paper plant.....	Three Rivers, Que.....	Dec. 10	.....	Struck by crane.
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING—				
Machinist at lithographing plant...	Montreal, Que.....	Oct. 6	.....	Fell from ladder.
WOODWORKING AND FURNITURE—				
Engineer at sawmill.....	Baynes Lake, B.C.....	Oct. 4	62	Artery severed by double ended turning tool.
Employee at mill.....	Gloucester Co., N.B.....	" 5	.....	Caught in saw.
Employee at lumber mill.....	Douglstown, N.B.....	" 8	.....	Struck by log.
Cleaner at lumber mill.....	Bathurst, N.B.....	" 12	16	Caught on slasher saw.
Labourer at mill.....	Northumberland Co. N. B.....	" 15	20	Cut by saw.
Employee at lumber mill.....	Anse aux Cousins, Que..	" 15	.....	Caught in shafting.
Millhand.....	Abbotsford, B.C.....	" 23	50	Struck by piece of slab.
Employee at clothes-pin factory...	Orillia, Ont.....	Nov. 18	39	Electrocuted.
Labourer at organ plant.....	Goderich, Ont.....	" 19	79	Crushed finger; infection.
Employee at mill.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Nov. 13	.....	Struck by flying timber.
Workman with basket company.....	Hillsdale, Ont.....	Dec. 31	.....	Struck by tree.
CLAY, GLASS AND STONE—				
Workman at clay plant.....	London, Ont.....	Oct. 21	44	Crushed by elevator.
Employee at stone plant.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 28	25	Struck by door being lowered from derrick.
Engineer at stone plant.....	Burnt River, Ont.....	Nov. 1	40	Dynamite explosion.
Fireman at cement plant.....	Hanover, Ont.....	" 12	.....	Crushed under engine.
Repairman at cement plant.....	Port Colborne, Ont.....	" 25	.....	Caught in shafting.
Employee at cement plant.....	Montreal, Que.....	Dec. 9	40	Caught in shaft.
Employee at crushed stone works...	St. Vincent de Paul, Que.	" 16	.....	Crushed while coupling cars.
PAINTS, OILS, CHEMICALS AND EXPLOSIVES—				
Fireman at chemical plant.....	Thornbury, Ont.....	Oct. 14	33	Burned.
Heater with oil company.....	Sarnia, Ont.....	Nov. 9	31	Fell off scaffold.
STEAM RAILWAYS—				
Conductor.....	Nanaimo, B.C.....	Oct. 2	31	Fell from car.
Foreman.....	Melville, Sask.....	" 12	39	Scalded—arch tube plug blew out of engine.
Trainman.....	Chambord, Que.....	" 15	21	Run over by train.
Fireman.....	Truro, N.S.....	" 13	20	Deraillment.
Fireman.....	Oxdrift, Ont.....	" 20	..	Collision—jumped off engine.
Fireman.....	Port Moody, B.C.....	" 26	30	Jumped from runaway train and fell under wheels.
Yardman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 15	63	Lost footing and was run over.
Agent.....	Redditt, Ont.....	" 23	32	Crushed by rail-loader.
Sectionman.....	Koien, B.C.....	" 5	68	Engine struck hand car.
Sectionman.....	Adirondack, Que.....	" 27	52	Struck by engine.
Labourer.....	Wabos, Ont.....	" 6	52	Struck by train.
Labourer.....	Raith, Ont.....	" 31	33	Fell under train.
Carman.....	Stellarton, N.S.....	" 16	55	Struck by shunting car
Car repairer.....	Moose Jaw, Sask.....	" 26	36	Struck by falling rail.
Employee.....	Westmoreland Co. N.B.	Nov. 8	48	Struck by train.
Employees (2).....	Humphreys, N.B.....	" 14	36—30	Struck by train
Employee.....	St. Boniface, Man.....	" 10	17	Crushed when crossing between cars.
Watchman.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 13	79	Struck by train.
Sectionman.....	Bremner, Ont.....	" 20	..	Struck by flat car.
Sectionman.....	Missanabie, Ont.....	" 20	33	Struck by train.
Sectionman.....	Martin, Ont.....	" 20	30	Found near broken velocipede.
Sectionman.....	Vaudreuil, Que.....	" 24	40	Struck by train.
Switchman.....	Trail, B.C.....	" 22	18	Suffocated in ore bin.
Track inspector.....	Dorion, Ont.....	" 24	39	Struck by train.
Brakeman.....	Belleville, Ont.....	" 24	45	Slipped while making coupling.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE LAST QUARTER OF 1920—Continued.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Age.	Cause of fatality.
STEAM RAILWAYS—Continued.				
Pumpman.....	Lyster, Que.....	Nov. 25	23	Struck by rear end of caboose.
Pullman porter and agent (2).....	York, Ont.....	" 25	55	Derailment.
Brakeman.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	Dec. 3	Over	Run over by engine.
Brakeman.....	Sarnia, Ont.....	" 7	28	Fell between cars.
Brakeman.....	Canfield, Ont.....	" 8	28	Fell from train.
Brakeman.....	Grainger, Alta.....	" 9	21	Fell from running board.
Brakeman.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 10	21	Fell in front of engine.
Brakeman.....	Creek des Prairies, Que.....	" 17	Over	Crushed while coupling cars.
Fireman.....	Drumheller, Alta.....	" 3	30	Engine side, "swiped" by train.
Fireman.....	Windsor, Ont.....	" 18	28	Collision; scalded.
Engineer.....	St. Thomas, Ont.....	" 15	Over	Stepped in front of engine.
Engineer.....	Merrickville, Ont.....	" 24	46	Fell from engine.
Conductor.....	Metagami, Ont.....	" 23	43	Collision.
Sectionman.....	Mattawa, Ont.....	" 30	61	Struck by train.
Employee.....	Westmoreland Co., N.B.....	" 11	38	Engine overturned.
Employee.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 18	37	Struck by train.
Express messenger.....	Yamaska, Que.....	" 14	23	Derailment.
Car repairer.....	Smith's Falls, Ont.....	" 17	50	Crushed by falling door.
Policeman.....	Halifax, N.S.....	" 27	32	Crushed between box car and shed.
ELECTRIC RAILWAYS—				
Foreman.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Oct. 16	57	Crushed between cars while fixing trolley.
Brakeman.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	Nov. 16	Over	Crushed between engine and car.
NAVIGATION:				
Sailor.....	Godbout, Que.....	Oct. 9	21	Loss of schooner in storm.
Sailor.....	Welland, Ont.....	" 11	19	Crushed between ship and dock.
Barge fireman.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 14	26	Fell between ship and barge, drowned.
Deckhand.....	Lake Huron, Ont.....	Nov. 10	Over	Fell through deck.
Sailor.....	Halifax, N.S.....	" 12	29	Fell when boarding ship.
Fireman.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 13	Over	Explosion of oil tanks.
Loaders at barge.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 19	19	Crushed by pulpwood.
Longshoreman.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Dec. 3	47	Fell into hold of deep tank.
Ship labourer.....	St. John, N.B.....	" 7	64	Fell into hold of steamer.
Coal handler.....	St. John, N.B.....	" 30	Over	Struck by broken boom.
MISCELLANEOUS TRANSPORT—				
Milk dealer.....	Cornwall, Ont.....	Nov. 1	25	Drowned while delivering milk to steamer.
Teamster's helper.....	Calgary, Alta.....	Nov. 9	37	Knocked down by runaway team.
Driver for bakery.....	Galt, Ont.....	Dec. 4	Over	Struck by train.
MINING AND QUARRYING—				
Miner.....	New Waterford, N.S.....	Oct. 2	38	Run over by trip.
Miner.....	Blairmore, Alta.....	" 5	21	Cave-in of coal.
Miner.....	Caledonia Mine, N.S.....	" 11	50	Fall of coal.
Miner.....	Florence, N.S.....	" 22	49	Fall of roof coal.
Miner.....	Florence, N.S.....	" 28	44	Fall of coal.
Miner.....	Middlesboro, B.C.....	" 29	45	Fall of rock from roof.
Miner.....	Sydney Mines, N.S.....	" 6	84	Struck by locomotive.
Coal inspector.....	Creighton Mines, Ont.....	" 6	29	Explosion.
Stoke boss.....	Extension, B.C.....	" 22	31	Fell betwee cars.
Fireboss.....	Levack, Ont.....	" 21	24	Crushed by ck.
Sealer with mining company.....				

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE LAST QUARTER OF 1920—Continued.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Age.	Cause of fatality.
MINING AND QUARRYING—Con.				
Rock grader.....	Three Valley, B.C.....	Oct. 28	32	Struck by rock from blast.
Conductor on coal train.....	Nanaimo, B.C.....	" 12	31	Run over by train.
Driller at mine.....	South Porcupine, Ont.....	" 7	37	Fell off stope.
Driller at gravel pit.....	Calumet, Que.....	" 28	48	Fall of rock.
Worker at quarry.....	St. Vincent de Paul, Que.....	" 4	38	Electrocuted by cable.
Driver at mine.....	Caledonia, N.S.....	Nov. 2	19	Clothing caught in moving trip.
Driver at mine.....	Lethbridge, Alta.....	" 19	21	Collision, and derailment of car.
Miner.....	Coleman, Alta.....	" 4	21	Cave-in of rock.
Miner.....	Morden, B.C.....	" 6	26	Breaking of a stringer caused fall.
Miner.....	Westville, N.S.....	" 10	45	Breaking of haulage rope.
Miner.....	Comox, B.C.....	" 12	32	Fall of rock.
Miner.....	Mountain, Park, Alta.....	Nov. 18	21	Asphyxiation.
Miner.....	Clover Bar, B.C.....	" 19	.....	Struck by coal car.
Labourer at mine.....	Cobalt, Ont.....	" 27	34	While releasing ore was carried down chute—crushed.
Miner's helper.....	South Wellington, B.C.....	" 6	21	Striking head on loose coal.
Car coupler at mine.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 19	19	Runaway cars.
Millwright.....	Thetford Mines, Que.....	" 17	26	Clothing caught in moving screen.
Bucker.....	Bellevue, Alta.....	" 18	21	Cave-in of rock.
Foreman at quarry.....	Fort William, Ont.....	" 5	36	Struck by car.
Employee at quarry.....	Merrickville, Ont.....	" 19	18	Fell and run over by car.
Hoistman.....	Sellwood, Ont.....	Nov. 6	.....	Crushed by car.
Logger at mine.....	Premier, B.C.....	" 7	40	Struck by falling tree.
Trapper boy.....	Stellarton, N.S.....	" 10	21	Caught between box and roof.
Electrician and checker (2).....	Thetford Mines, Que.....	" 12	17	Swept into pit by rope of derrick.
Carpenter at mine.....	Levack, Ont.....	" 13	24	Fell off rock.
Pumpman.....	Levack, Ont.....	" 13	20	Crushed by rock.
Driller.....	Thetford Mines, Que.....	" 13	23	Explosion of missed hole.
Labourers (3).....	Robertsonville, Que.....	Dec. 2	22, 25,	Fall of rock.
Mechanic.....	Robertsonville, Que.....	" 2	35	Fall of rock.
Brakeman at mine.....	Asbestos, Que.....	" 6	39	Caught between cars.
Brakeman at mine.....	St. Vincent de Paul, Que.....	" 16	40	Crushed while coupling cars.
Miner.....	Nanaimo, B.C.....	" 3	32	Cave-in of roof.
Miner.....	Big Valley, Alta.....	" 7	21	Over-balanced and fell from tipples.
Miner.....	New Aberdeen, N.S.....	" 15	39	Fall of stone.
Miner.....	Bellevue, Alta.....	" 21	21	Struck by falling top coal.
Fireboss and miner (2).....	Nacmire, Alta.....	" 15	21	Firing of a shot ignited gas.
Helper at mine.....	Timmins, Ont.....	" 23	23	Caught in shafting.
Brusher.....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	" 9	57	Struck by a runaway box
Labourer at mine.....	Levack, Ont.....	" 11	49	Strain
Engineer.....	St. Marc des Carrières, Que.....	" 13	37	Clothing caught in shaft.
Employee at gravel pit.....	Grandview, Man.....	" 2	20	Cave-in.
Employee at gravel pit.....	Manotick, Ont.....	" 29	.....	Explosion.
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION—				
Employee on building construction.....	Westmount, Que.....	Oct. 4	51	Fall of elevator.
Employee on building construction.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 12	.....	Struck by falling timber.
Employee on bridge construction.....	Whitby, Ont.....	" 20	.....	Derrick came in contact with electric wire, electrocuted
Labourer.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 5	.....	Fell from bucket down concrete tower.
Punchman.....	N. Vancouver, B.C.....	" 11	26	Struck by falling beam.
Watchman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 26	46	Drowned.
Carpenter.....	St. John, N.B.....	" 10	58	Fell from ladder.
Carpeneter.....	Long Branch, Ont.....	Nov. 3	.....	Striking against beam caused fall from ladder.
Carpenter.....	Cassidy, B.C.....	" 18	59	Jack buckled and structure gave way.
Carpenter.....	Herbert, Sask.....	" 18	.....	Plank broke causing fall.
Repairman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 10	45	Fell from scaffold.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE LAST QUARTER OF 1920—Continued.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Age.	Cause of fatality.
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION—Con.				
Roofer.....	St. Thomas, Ont.....	Nov. 11	31	Fell from scaffold.
Bricklayer.....	New Toronto, Ont.....	" 3	35	Fell down step.
Pile driver.....	Campbell River, B.C.....	" 3	30	Struck by pile driving lead.
Workman with contractor.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 8	.....	Struck by pole falling from load.
Building contractor.....	Prince Albert, Sask.....	" 10	.....	Knocked from roof by electric wire.
Labourer with contractor.....	Walkerville, Ont.....	" 20	27	Fell from truck.
Labourer at hydro construction.....	Stamford, Ont.....	" 23	29	Buried under load of earth.
Brakeman.....	Deek's Quarry, Ont.....	" 10	.....	Fell under engine.
Bridgeman.....	Cowichan Crossing, B.C.....	" 16	47	Derrick capsized.
Carpenter.....	Moose Jaw, Sask.....	Dec. 1	40	Fell from scaffold.
Carpenter.....	Medicine Hat, Alta.....	" 15	21	Slipped and fell from bridge while detaching timbers with crowbar.
Carpenter.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	" 20	23	Fell from cupola.
Labourer.....	Iroquois Falls, Ont.....	" 6	.....	Struck by falling steel.
Driver.....	Twin Falls, Ont.....	" 11	27	Drowned.
Foreman at hydro construction.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	" 6	.....	Collision of truck and automobile at curve.
Employee at hydro construction.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	" 10	.....	Fell from trestle.
Employee at hydro construction.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	" 17	.....	Fell from trestle.
LUMBERING—				
Pondman.....	Fernie, B.C.....	Oct. 9	25	Drowned.
Logger.....	Stillwater, B.C.....	" 12	26	Struck by swinging log.
Barker.....	Wellboro Channel, B.C.....	" 12	31	Struck by falling tree.
Labourer.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 13	.....	Fell off car.
Labourer.....	Pembroke, Ont.....	" 22	79	Crushed by machine.
Labourer.....	Sheppard Siding, Ont.....	" 27	46	Struck on head by tree.
Woodsmen.....	York Co., N.B.....	" 14	63	Fell from wagon.
Millwright.....	Blackstone, Ont.....	" 14	32	Scalded hand; infection.
Chokerman.....	Quatsino, B.C.....	" 15	31	Pinned under swinging log.
River driver.....	La Tuque, Que.....	" 18	45	Drowned while breaking a log jam.
Bushman.....	Dean Lake, Ont.....	" 22	16	Drowned.
Fireman on logging train.....	Port Moody, B.C.....	" 26	.....	Train jumped a trestle over a gulley.
Rigging slinger.....	Menzies Bay, B.C.....	" 28	38	Caught by swinging log.
Workman.....	Coe Hill, Ont.....	Nov. 3	52	Bursting of pulley.
Workman.....	Poplar Island, B.C.....	" 3	25	Timber slipped, fractured skull.
Workman.....	Barrows, Man.....	" 15	.....	Struck by falling tree.
Workman.....	Ca-aville, Que.....	" 30	43	Crushed by falling tree.
Workman.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 17	.....	Caught in shafting.
Millwright.....	Kippewa, Que.....	" 9	.....	Drowned.
Clerk.....	Gogama, Ont.....	" 16	27	Drowned.
Feller.....	Knox Bay, B.C.....	" 16	46	Struck by slab.
Teamster.....	Durham Bridge, N.B.....	" 16	15	Horses became unmanageable—thrown.
Logger.....	Abbotsford, B.C.....	" 18	44	Falling tree struck stub which flew up.
Logger.....	Hardwich Island, B.C.....	" 20	26	Old tree on ground flew up when struck by falling tree.
Sawyer.....	Millbridge, Ont.....	" 26	30	Struck by tree.
Logger.....	Call Creek, B.C.....	Dec. 1	35	Haulback line struck sapling causing it to strike workman.
Engineer.....	Reid Bay, B.C.....	" 8	27	Charge in stump exploded.
Shingle/bolt cutter.....	Robert Creek, B.C.....	" 8	50	Struck by falling tree.
Woodsmen.....	Sevogle River, N.B.....	" 7	.....	Struck by falling limb.
Workman.....	Chapleau, Ont.....	" 11	.....	Struck by tree.
Workman.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	" 15	.....	Struck by falling tree.
Workman.....	Lawrencetown, N.S.....	" 28	.....	Caught under falling tree.
Workman.....	La Tuque, Que.....	" 13	19	Struck by limb.
Tie-maker.....	Jasper, Alberta.....	" 24	.....	Struck by falling tree.
Swamper.....	Golden, B.C.....	" 28	60	Struck by falling tree.
PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
Workman with telephone company.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Oct. 19	.....	Fell from pole.
Power house attendant.....	Sydney, N.S.....	" 31	37	Electrocuted while wiping switches.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE LAST QUARTER OF 1920—*Continued.*

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Age.	Cause of fatality.
PUBLIC UTILITIES—Continued.				
Electrician.....	Calgary, Alta.....	Oct. 31	Over 21	Electrocuted while replacing street lamp.
Lineman.....	Moncton, N.B.....	Nov. 8	.....	Struck by train.
Car cleaner with power commission.	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 10	57	Fell, striking head.
Employee of gas plant.....	Ville St. Pierre, Que.....	Dec. 5	42	Burned and asphyxiated; fell through opening to compressor.
PUBLIC AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYMENT—				
Postal clerk.....	Calgary, Alta.....	Oct. 3	Over 21	Killed by elevator.
Kitchen worker.....	Guelph, Ont.....	" 9	.....	Fall—broken leg.
Street cleaner.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 11	45	Struck by automobile.
Waterworks employee.....	Calgary, Alta.....	Nov. 8	45	Walls of ditch caved in.
Constable.....	Victoria, B.C.....	" 11	33	Collision between car and motor cycle.
Fireman.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 13	33	Overcome by fumes.
Helper on sprinkler.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 19	48	Collision of sprinkler and street car.
AGRICULTURE:—				
Thresher.....	St. Benoit Labre, Que....	Oct. 12	.....	Clothing caught in wheels of machine.
Farmer.....	Saanich, B.C.....	" 24	.....	Fell while removing top of silo.
Farmer.....	Big Bay, Alta.....	" 23	.....	Caught in separator belt.
Farm hand.....	Agincourt, Ont.....	" 26	.....	Fell from wagon.
Farmer.....	Beauport, Que.....	Nov. 3	49	Horses ran away.
Farmer.....	Ste. Anne de Beaupré, Que.....	" 11	57	Fire; burned in trying to save stock.
Farmer.....	Perth, N.B.....	" 23	.....	Steer slipped and fell on man.
Farmer.....	Ayr, Ont.....	Dec. 6	.....	Tractor overturned.
Farmer.....	Sparta, Ont.....	" 15	.....	Crushed by tractor.
Farmer.....	Richmond Hill, Ont.....	" 17	.....	Rope broke; struck by double-tree.
FISHING AND HUNTING—				
Fisherman.....	Lunenburg, N.S.....	Nov. 3	30	Drowned.
Fishermen, (2).....	Salmon Point, Ont.....	" 9	.....	Drowned.
MISCELLANEOUS TRADES—				
Labourer.....	Otter, B.C.....	Oct. 1	31	Drowned.
Labourer.....	Port Mann, B.C.....	" 3	27	Struck by falling rock.
Labourer.....	Dartmouth, N.S.....	" 13	31	Struck by dinky engine.
Labourer.....	Hutton, B.C.....	" 27	.....	Fell from elevation.
Labourer.....	Port Neville, B.C.....	" 23	35	Falling boom stick.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 27	.....	Struck by clam bucket.
Labourer with coal company.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	" 23	36	Fell into bin.
Labourer with manufacturing company.....	Brantford, Ont.....	" 8	.....	Burned.
Millwright.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 7	40	Drawn into machinery while phasing belt on pulley.
Millwright.....	Halifax, N.S.....	" 14	20	Head caught under descending piston.
Mover of building.....	Dickinson's Landing, Ont.....	" 15	62	Electrocuted.
Elevator employee.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 16	.....	Caught between cage and shaft.
Elevator repairman.....	Windsor, Ont.....	" 27	.....	Electrocuted.
Employee.....	Revelstoke, B.C.....	" 28	.....	Blast.
Employee with supply company.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 30	58	Fell from truck.
Watchman.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 30	36	Fell down elevator shaft.
Electrician.....	Montreal, Que.....	Nov. 10	53	Electrocuted.
Operator at manufacturing plant.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 13	16	Crushed by elevator.
Hospital employee.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 5	62	Scalded in boiler room.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE LAST QUARTER OF 1920—*Concluded.*

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Age.	Cause of fatality.
MISCELLANEOUS TRADES—<i>Con.</i>				
General foreman.....	Prince Rupert, B.C.....	Nov. 12	31	Fell from moving train.
Millman.....	Allenby, B.C.....	" 25	30	Fell into feed box in tube mill.
Labourer.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 13	40	Crushed between roller case and cant.
Labourer.....	Comox, B. C.....	" 28	30	Crushed under car.
Millwright's helper.....	Swanson Bay, B.C.....	Dec. 1	48	Slipped and fell into pulley.
Foreman.....	Ruby Creek, B.C.....	" 2	45	Crushed in attempt to crawl under moving train.
Blacksmith's employee.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 21	58	Fell from ladder.
Workman at elevator.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	" 20	.....	Fell from elevation.
Electrical inspector.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 6	50	Struck by automobile.
Labourers (2).....	Fort Coulonge, Que.....	" 6	66, 35	Explosion of boiler.
Labourer.....	Mileage 71, B.C.....	" 8	47	Jumped from gas car at approach of train.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 9	51	Caught in line shaft.
Labourer.....	St. Jean L. Evangelist, Que.....	" 31	44	Struck by wood from saw.
Night stableman.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	" 22	38	Explosion when lighting fire with coal oil.
Cattle buyer.....	Brockville, Ont.....	" 31	.....	Struck by train in yard.

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN 1920 NOT PREVIOUSLY REPORTED.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Age.	Cause of fatality.
Bridgeman.....	Canora, Sask.....	Jan. 1	41	Crushed between caboose and car.
Constable.....	Britannia Beach, B.C....	Feb. 20	37	Exposure.
Employee at paper factory.....	Thorold, Ont.....	Mar. 15	.....	Struck by falling log.
Municipal workman.....	Dunnville, Ont.....	July 14	15	Caught in water wheel.
Labourer with contractor.....	Welland, Ont.....	" 20	54	Struck by falling block (Died Nov. 11.)
Logger.....	Deep Creek, B.C.....	" 27	35	Struck by falling branch.
Sawyer with iron company.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Aug. 5	64	Struck by flying block.
Quarryman.....	Westmoreland Co., N.B.	" 5	37	Struck by stone from quarry head.
Fire fighter.....	Win Cache, B.C.....	" 16	.....	Burned in forest fire.
Miner.....	Stewart, B.C.....	" 29	.....	Struck by piece from blast.
Teamster with municipal corporation.....	London, Ont.....	Sept. 7	77	Struck by excavator shovel.
Conductor with railway company.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 7	62	Fell under train.
Labourer.....	Fraser Mills, B.C.....	" 13	50	Struck by box car.
Cabinet worker.....	Guelph, Ont.....	" 27	53	Struck knee on wheel.
Labourer with dredging company.....	Port Weller, Ont.....	" 27	30	Drowned.
Blacksmith with lumber company.....	Esher, Ont.....	" 7	51	Dynamite explosion.
Labourer with lumber company.....	Esher, Ont.....	" 7	64	Explosion.
Woodsman.....	Restigouche Co., N.B.	" 13	21	Fell from horse.
Logger.....	Ramsay Arm, B.C.....	Sept. 18	19	Struck by strap of bull block which slipped from stump.
Logger.....	Bella Bella, B.C.....	" 22	.....	Drowned.
River driver.....	St. John, N.B.....	" 30	.....	Fell from rail of steamer.

MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT DURING THE LAST QUARTER OF 1920

IMMIGRATION.—The following statements compiled from information furnished by the Department of immigration and Colonization give details as to the total Immigration into Canada during the last quarter of 1920. For purposes of comparison the figures for the previous quarter and for the corresponding quarter in 1919 are also given:

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING THE LAST QUARTER OF 1920.

	British	From U.S.A.	Other countries	Totals
1920				
October	7,602	3,945	3,305	14,852
November	4,695	3,262	2,890	10,847
December	1,968	2,110	3,105	7,183
	14,265	9,317	9,300	32,882
Third quarter, 1920	24,281	14,366	7,116	45,763
Last quarter, 1919	17,232	8,990	2,565	28,787

The table on page 264 gives the nationality, sex and destination of all immigrants entering Canada during the last quarter of 1920.

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.—During the last quarter of 1920 there were 1,310 homestead entries recorded in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, as compared with 1,698 for the third quarter of 1920, and 1,328 for the corresponding quarter of 1919. The statement opposite shows the number and nationality of those who took up homesteads in the various provinces during the last quarter of 1920.

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES BY PROVINCES AND NATIONALITY OF HOMESTEADERS DURING LAST QUARTER OF 1920.

Nationality.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Total, 3 months
Canadians from Ontario	26	71	72	3	172
" Quebec	7	18	39		64
" Nova Scotia	5	7	12	2	26
" New Brunswick		1	6	1	8
" Prince Edward Island	1	7	7		15
" Manitoba	28	16	12	1	57
" Saskatchewan	1	7	6		14
" Alberta		2	23		25
" British Columbia			4		4
Persons who had previous entry	27	56	126	2	211
Newfoundland			5		5
American	12	67	192	1	272
English	26	53	93	3	180
Scottish	13	16	28	5	62
Irish	4	5	18	2	29
French	1	3	1		5
Belgian	2	5	2		9
Swiss	1	1	6		8
Italian			4		5
Rumanian		1			1
Syrian			1		1
German	1				2
Austro-Hungarian	7	11	18	1	37
Danish (other than Icelandic)	1	3	5		9
Icelandic	2	1	5		8
Swedish	2	5	11		18
Norwegian	1	11	14		26
Russian	2	12	10		24
Finnish	6				6
Greek	1		1		2
Polish	1	3	2		6
Hungarian			2		2
New Zealand			2		1
South African	1				1
	179	388	722	21	1310

Total homestead entries, last quarter, 1920:—

October	474
November	453
December	383

1,310

Total homestead entries, third quarter, 1920..... 1,698

Total homestead entries, last quarter, 1919..... 1,328

LANDS PATENTED.—According to information supplied by the Department of the Interior with respect to letters patent covering Dominion lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, the number of patents issued during the last quarter of 1920 was 4,377 and the number of acres was 674,969, as compared with 3,804 patents and 573,012 acres in the third quarter of 1920, and 4,115 patents and 647,374 acres in the corresponding quarter of 1919.

STATEMENT OF SEX, NATIONALITY, OCCUPATION, ETC., OF ALL IMMIGRANTS DURING LAST QUARTER OF 1920.

Nationality.	Sex			Occupation.												Destination.																
	Adult males	Adult females	Children under 14	Totals	Farming Class			Labouring Class			Mechanics			Trading Class			Mining Class			Not Classified			Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alta.	B. C.	Yukon Terr.			
					M	F	C	M	F	C	M	F	C	M	F	C	M	F	C	M	F	C								M	F	C
African, South.....	6	1	3	17	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Australian.....	7	4	6	17	2	1	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
Austrian and Hungarian.....	9	19	8	36	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Belgian.....	110	146	68	324	51	25	18	12	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Bermudian.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Bulgarian.....	37	136	81	254	6	7	37	3	2	47	5	3	416	14	33	416	14	33	221	23	103	221	23	103	3	19	44	17	42	32	654	
Chinese.....	438	34	18	490	24	6	7	37	3	2	47	5	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Czecho-Slovak.....	137	50	40	227	23	6	1	6	1	13	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Dutch.....	59	62	20	151	23	6	1	4	1	15	10	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
French.....	30	34	19	73	9	7	4	6	1	4	6	1	15	10	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
German.....	20	34	19	73	9	7	4	6	1	4	6	1	15	10	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Great Britain and Ireland—	3140	3504	2047	8781	784	277	392	416	157	100	939	527	288	219	187	40	283	42	49	821	499	1533	1178	376	1091	5071	404	412	508	829	829	
English.....	557	514	267	1338	176	39	46	122	20	12	129	58	15	55	43	8	9	1	151	66	202	85	25	175	708	102	59	51	118	118	118	
Irish.....	1491	1770	796	4057	266	68	63	211	60	42	554	220	118	140	134	21	166	25	40	578	154	685	512	146	599	2135	250	217	283	447	447	
Scottish.....	28	28	18	74	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Welsh.....	89	72	28	189	14	5	1	33	2	1	39	1	2	7	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Greek.....	99	39	23	277	18	1	1	1	1	11	1	1	18	8	3	15	5	3	1	19	41	54	50	6	93	154	11	8	4	4	4	
Hebrew—Polish, Russian.....	117	93	65	275	12	1	1	1	1	11	1	1	18	8	3	15	5	3	1	17	26	6	72	40	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Hebrew (n. e. s.).....	65	44	13	122	4	1	1	1	1	11	1	1	18	8	3	15	5	3	1	17	26	6	72	40	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Hindoo.....	6	2	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Italian.....	1128	400	161	1689	129	21	4	694	87	20	156	26	6	9	1	52	3	2	55	88	207	129	99	262	1063	27	8	83	157	157	157	
Jamaican.....	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Japanese.....	32	66	5	103	14	8	2	8	28	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Jugo-Slav.....	16	23	10	49	4	1	1	3	2	2	4	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	7	23	1	2	7	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Luxemburg.....	3	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Maltese.....	34	5	5	44	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Negro.....	10	14	2	26	1	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
New Zealand.....	69	173	148	390	1	1	1	1	1	44	14	10	13	9	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Polish—	746	576	376	1698	91	32	25	168	34	18	267	89	24	81	15	16	1	1	114	139	324	293	18	496	948	72	107	81	1	1	1	
Polish (n. e. s.).....	23	6	4	33	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Polish, Russian.....	180	191	103	474	29	19	9	30	7	1	41	25	6	39	14	13	1	1	40	41	86	74	5	292	56	19	83	19	19	19	19	
Romanian.....	523	113	44	680	86	5	9	66	7	3	224	27	6	53	8	3	1	1	13	93	53	23	12	444	162	26	13	15	8	8	8	
Russian—	529	123	53	705	363	37	33	92	8	11	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Finnish.....	73	16	11	100	43	5	4	16	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scandinavian—	7	17	9	33	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Danish.....	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Icelandic.....	7	4	4	15	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Norwegian.....	51	17	9	77	20	2	2	6	1	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Swedish.....	121	26	21	168	74	8	14	21	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	
Spanish.....	36	6	6	48	22	4	4	26	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Swiss.....	44	16	2	62	22	4	4	2	4	8	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Turkish.....	51	69	31	151	66	3	5	60	1	19	5	3	9	8	2	8	1	1	14	11	33	18	1	78	70	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Arabian, Armenian, Egyptian, Iranian.....	352	25	21	398	66	3	5	60	1	118	7	2	36	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
S. A. Citizens via ocean ports.....	10	7	11	28	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
West Indian.....	30	30	3	57	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Immigration via ocean ports.....	10680	8417	4468	23565	2363	589	652	2195	454	232	2737	1077	506	1135	456	149	548	88	102	2028	1702	3727	2527	1112	4539	11910	1164	1099	1237	2504	2504	2504
Immigration from U. S. A.....	5084	2352	1881	9317	1597	537	696	1305	283	217	1198	261	246	483	245	133	76	12	7	109	425	815	682	506	1647	2909	732	874	1633	956	10	10
Total Immigration.....	15764	10769	6349	32882	3950	1126	1348	3500	737	449	3035	1338	752	1618	701	282	624	98	109	2227	2127	4542	3409	1618	6186	14819	1896	1973	2920	3460	3460	3460

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

International Executive of Union enjoined from interfering with contractual relations and from revoking charter of a local union

FOLLOWING a legal action* which restored the Charter of Local No. 213 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers after it had been revoked by the International Brotherhood Executive, the International officials attempted to compel the two locals in Vancouver, Nos. 213 and 310, to amalgamate. This attempt, however, was not successful, and subsequently Local No. 310 negotiated an agreement with the British Columbia Telephone Company. The International Executive then took steps to revoke the Charter of Local 310 for entering into what was considered a discriminatory agreement with the Company, shutting out from employment members of Local 213. The B. C. Telephone Company thereupon brought an action against officers of Local 213 alleging that they had threatened to declare the Company "unfair", and also an action against the International officers on the ground that the revocation of the Charter of Local 310 had the effect of terminating its agreement with the Company and thereby preventing performance of terms in the agreement. The Company sought permanent injunctions in both cases.

With regard to the Company's allegations that Local 213 threatened to declare it "unfair" it was found by the Court that this charge was not supported by evidence, and the injunction sought against the local union was therefore refused. With regard to the charge against the International officers it was held by the Court that the Brotherhood or its officers had no legal right to interfere with the contractual relations existing, nor could they lawfully revoke the Charter of Local No. 310 which had been attempted upon its entering into what was considered a discriminatory agreement with the Company, shutting out from employment members of Local 213. The Court found that the agreement had been negotiated with the sanction of the international president and held that having endorsed the agreement, the International Executive could not afterwards be allowed to interfere. An injunction was therefore granted against such interference. (*British Columbia—B. C. Telephone Company vs. I. B. E. W. Local 213, et al., B. C. Telephone Company vs. Noonan, et al.*)

*See LABOUR GAZETTE, April 1920, page 494.

A workman hired in Ontario and injured when at work in Quebec, may bring action under Quebec law

A workman who had been engaged at Ottawa, Ont., for employment in a lumber camp in Quebec, was struck by a piece of wood when at work, which

caused the loss of an eye. He brought an action against his employers in the District of Pontiac, where the accident occurred, under the Quebec Workmen's

Compensation Act, claiming an annuity of \$241.87, or a capital sum of \$1,880.92. His employers contested the action on two grounds; first, that the contract of hire having been made in Ontario, the relations between the parties were governed by the laws of that province; and, secondly, that the plaintiff had waived his right to the action by applying to the Board of Compensation of Ontario for satisfaction of his claim. With regard to the first objection it was pointed out by the Court that while in general the parties to a contract might fairly be presumed to have had in view the customs of the place where they entered into the contract, this being especially the case where the performance of the contract was to take place there, this presumption ceased to exist when the contract was to be executed in another

place. In such an instance the parties were presumed to have intended to submit themselves to the laws of that place. With regard to the second objection the Court held that it had not been satisfactorily substantiated, it having been shown only that the plaintiff caused his attorney to write to the Board of Compensation in regard to his claim, but the terms of the letter were not in evidence, and it did not appear that the plaintiff had abandoned thereby the right to apply to the courts of Quebec.

The Court therefore maintained that the plaintiff's claim came within the scope of the Quebec Act, and found that the plaintiff was entitled to a sum of \$1,864.13. Judgment was accordingly given for plaintiff for this amount with interest and costs. (*Quebec—Girard vs. Gillies Brothers, Limited.*)

An employee injured in Ontario when residing there cannot bring action in Saskatchewan, as Ontario Compensation Board has exclusive jurisdiction

A locomotive fireman was injured in a railway accident in the Province of Ontario where he was then living. The accident was caused by the negligence of a fellow employee. He brought an action against his employer in the Court of King's Bench of Saskatchewan where he had subsequently taken up his residence, and a jury fixed his damages at \$10,700. The defendant Company claimed that he had no right of action in the Saskatchewan Courts as the law of Ontario provided exclusive jurisdiction over the matter in question. The Court upheld the claim of the defendant as

being in accordance with various decisions in other similar cases based on the principles of private international law, and the decision rendered was as follows: "Because the plaintiff was domiciled in Ontario at the time of the accident and the Ontario statute gives the Board under the Workmen's Compensation Act exclusive jurisdiction in the matter in question, it is of the opinion that the defendant's contention must prevail, therefore the plaintiff's action is dismissed with costs." (*Saskatchewan—McMillan vs. Canadian Northern Railway Company.*)

United States Supreme Court declares Secondary Boycotts unlawful

An important decision has recently been rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States, with three judges dissenting, declaring unlawful the ordering of sympathetic strikes by a labour organization, and the adoption of means to prevent the sale of the products of a company with which it had a dispute. The facts of the case were as follows:

In August, 1913, the International Association of Machinists called a strike at the factory of the Duplex Printing Press Company of Battle Creek, Mich., as a result of which about 11 mechanics out of 200 in the factory and 3 who supervised the erection of presses in the field went out. This did not materially affect the operations of the company, and sales and shipments in interstate commerce continued. As part of a country-wide programme of the International Association, the Machinists' Union of New York City took certain action to force prospective customers to refrain from purchasing the company's goods. This is known as a secondary boycott.

The company brought a suit in the District Court for the Southern District of New York, applying for an injunction to restrain the International Association of Machinists from maintaining a boycott against the products of its factory in furtherance of a conspiracy to injure and destroy its will, trade and business, especially to obstruct and destroy its interstate trade. The acts of the Association complained of included warning customers not to purchase presses made by the complainant under threat of causing loss to them and sympathetic strikes; notifying

a trucking company not to haul the presses; notifying repair shops not to repair Duplex presses; threatening union men with the loss of their union cards if they insisted on installing the presses. The District Court dismissed the complaint, and its judgment was upheld by the Circuit Court of Appeal.

The case was then appealed to the United States Supreme Court. The majority of the Court held that the complainant's business of manufacturing printing presses and disposing of them was a property right entitled to protection against unlawful injury or interference; that unrestrained access to the channels of interstate commerce was necessary for the successful conduct of the business; that a wide-spread combination existed, to which the defendants and the Association represented by them were parties, to hinder and obstruct the complainant's interstate trade and commerce, and that as a result of it the complainant had sustained substantial damage to its interstate trade. Hence the right to an injunction was clear, if the threatened loss was due to a violation of the Sherman Act as amended by the Clayton Act. The former Act declared illegal "every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations." The Court declared that "the accepted definition of a conspiracy is a combination of two or more persons by concerted action to accomplish a criminal or unlawful purpose or to accomplish some purpose not in itself criminal or unlawful by criminal or unlawful means." The law only places a restriction upon the use of the in

junction when acts are committed by parties concerned in "a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment." It was held that it would do violence to the guarded language employed were the exemption extended beyond the parties affected in a proximate and substantial, not merely a sentimental or sympathetic sense, by the cause of dispute. "There is nothing here to justify defendants or the organizations they represent in using either threats or persuasion to bring about strikes or a cessation of work on the part of employees of complainant's customers or prospective customers, or of the trucking company employed by the customers, with the object of compelling such customers to withdraw or refrain from commer-

cial relations with complainant, and of thereby constraining complainant to yield the matter in dispute. To instigate a sympathetic strike in aid of a secondary boycott cannot be deemed 'peaceful and lawful' persuasion. In essence it is a threat to inflict damage upon the immediate employer, between whom and his employees no dispute exists, in order to bring him against his will into a concerted plan to inflict damage upon another employer who is in dispute with his employees."

The decree of the lower court was reversed and the cause remanded to the District Court for further proceedings in conformity with this opinion. (*United States—Duplex Printing Company vs. Deering et al.*)

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA

HON. G. D. ROBERTSON, MINISTER OF LABOUR

BULLETIN No. 1.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS SERIES

Joint Councils in Industry



Issued as a Supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE

FEBRUARY, 1921

PRINTED BY THOMAS MULVEY, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY
OTTAWA



CONTENTS

PAGE.

Canada—

Royal Commission on Industrial Relations.....	5
National Industrial Conference.....	5

PLANS IN OPERATION—

Objects.....	6
Basis of Representation.....	6
Qualifications of Representatives.....	6
Meetings.....	7
Standing Committees.....	7
Procedure.....	7
Minutes.....	7
Matters Dealt With.....	7
Results.....	8
Saskatchewan Civil Service Joint Council.....	9
Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1.....	9
National Joint Conference Board of Building and Construction Industries.....	10
Joint Action in the Men's Clothing Industry.....	11
Industries in which Joint Councils have been introduced.....	11
Manitoba Joint Council of Industry.....	11
Employees' Committees.....	12

Great Britain—

The Whitley Committee Plan.....	12
Organization of Employers and Work-people.....	12
Endorsation by the Government.....	13
Industries having National Joint Councils.....	13
Mining and Transportation.....	14
Subjects Dealt With.....	14
Garton Foundation Suggestions.....	14
Building Industry.....	15
Approval of Federation of British Industries.....	15
Commission on Industrial Unrest.....	15

WORKS COMMITTEES:—

Constitution of Works Committees.....	15
Industries which have adopted Works Committees.....	16
Constructive Work of Joint Committees.....	16
Subjects Dealt With by Works Committees.....	16

United States—

Report of Executive Council American Federation of Labor.....	17
Resolution of Reconstruction Congress of American Industries.....	17
Report of Commission of Employers.....	17
Report of President's Industrial Conference.....	17
Joint National Industrial Councils.....	18
International Joint Council in Printing Industry.....	19
National Industrial Council in the Electrical Construction Industry.....	19
National Industrial Councils in Longshore and Marine Industries.....	19

WORKS AND SHOP COMMITTEES:—

The Colorado Plan.....	19
Leitch Industrial Democracy Plan.....	20
Committee Systems of National War Labour Board.....	20
An Agreement in the Clothing Trade.....	20

Works Council Laws of Continental Europe—

Norwegian Workers' Committee Act.....	21
German Works Council Law.....	21
Austrian Works Council Law.....	22

Concluding Observations.....	22
------------------------------	----

Selected List of Publications.....	24
------------------------------------	----

Joint Councils in Industry

IN view of the increasing desire on the part of both employers and employees for information in connection with plans for securing a permanent improvement in the relations of employers and workers, the following notes have been compiled on the principles and practices governing Industrial Councils and Works Committees in Canada, Great Britain and the United States:

CANADA.

It will be recalled that in April 1919, a Royal Commission known as the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations, was appointed by the Dominion Government "to consider and make suggestions for securing a permanent improvement in the relations between employers and employees" and "to recommend means for insuring that industrial conditions affecting relations between employers and employees shall be reviewed from time to time by those concerned, with a view to improving conditions in the future." In order to secure the necessary basis for recommendations along these lines, the Commission was authorized to "obtain information as to the character and extent of organization already existing among bodies of employers and employees respectively" and to "investigate available data as to the progress made by established Joint Industrial Councils in Canada, Great Britain and the United States." The Commission on Industrial Relations, itself a body representing the public, employers and employed, held sessions in all the large industrial centres from the Pacific to the Atlantic and considered the proposals and views of any persons or associations who cared to appear before it. In the report submitted by the Commission, it was stated: "There is urgent necessity for greater co-operation between employer and employed. The great obstacle to such co-operation is the suspicion and distrust with which in many cases each regards the other." A recommendation was made in favour of the formation of Joint Industrial Councils and Works Committees; the Commission also advised "that the Government should interest itself in the development of these councils and that a bureau should be established under the Minister of Labour which would compile all available statistics on this subject, undertake publication of developments in this and other countries, maintain officers who would be available to give assistance and act as liaison officers between employer and workers where desire is expressed to create such Councils, and render such other assistance as may be required." The report states, however, that the commissioners "are under no illusions as to industrial councils constituting a universal panacea for all industrial troubles. Their usefulness will depend upon the spirit in which they are adopted."

In accordance with a recommendation of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations, a National Industrial Conference was held at Ottawa in September 1919, of representatives of employers and employees and of the public; the subject of Joint Industrial Councils and Works Committees was discussed, a reso-

Royal
Commission on
Industrial
Relations.

National
Industrial
Conference.

lution being unanimously adopted approving the formation of Joint Industrial Councils as a means of furthering greater co-operation between employer and employees.

Plans in Operation

Objects

Among the plans which have been put into effect in Canada, with the object of giving some voice in management to employees, there are many modifications and variations as to methods, and although the principles involved differ but slightly, it is observed that the objects of the different joint industrial councils and committees reported to the Department are, generally speaking (1) to provide means whereby on the one hand employees may crystallize their thoughts, and present their views to the management, with respect to wages and working conditions, and on the other hand to provide the management with a means whereby it may better know the preferences and appreciate the points of view of the workers; (2) to provide means for exchanging ideas and suggestions and to develop further a spirit of co-operation; in short, to secure the largest possible measure of joint action between employer and employee in any matters pertaining to their common welfare. Some committees are charged with the administration of trust funds and sickness benefits; others again deal with questions of policy relating to wages, hours, employment, working conditions, work practice, safety, sanitation and health. The number of employees coming within the scope of joint councils and committees, as at July 1920, is reported as approximately 145,000.

Basis of Representation.

The basis of employee representation on joint committees in Canada varies between one representative for each ten workers, and one representative for each hundred workers, but the average seems to be about one representative for each thirty employees. In most cases the employee representatives are nominated and elected by secret ballot, and in practically all cases an equal number of representatives of the management are appointed by the management. In some cases, provision is made for a chairman appointed by the management; in others, the chairman is appointed by the full board. Similarly the secretary is sometimes appointed by the management, and in other cases two secretaries are appointed, one by the management and one by the employees. A plan which appears to be distinctly approved, is to have the director of personnel, the supervisor of welfare, or the employment manager, act as secretary of the committee. In some plants where women are employed, provision is made for a special representative elected by the women only; but in most cases the representatives are elected by various groups, such groups being arranged either for geographical convenience, or by crafts within the plant. One large company has a permanent secretary paid by the employer.

It is generally provided in the various constitutions that the plan of representation of employees shall in no way abridge or conflict with the right of employees to membership in any labour or or other lawful organization.

Qualifications of Representatives.

In most cases, employees must have one year or more continuous service with the company and be at least 21 years of age to

become eligible for election as an employees' representative. An exception is made in the case of women representatives for whom in certain cases the minimum age is 18 years. As a rule, no foreman nor any official having definite authority to hire or discharge is allowed to represent the employees. Most regulations specify that it is necessary for an employee representative to be a Canadian citizen or of British birth, but in one case an employee is eligible if he has his first papers, and in another, United States citizens are eligible.

Meetings of the councils or committees are as a rule held once a month, but provision is generally made for special meetings to be called when necessary. In some cases the council meetings are held during the employer's time, but there are cases where meetings are after working hours. Generally, meetings are held on the premises of the company.

Meetings

In some cases, the constitution of the joint industrial council provides for standing committees to deal with such matters as health, safety, sanitation, recreation, libraries, athletics, restaurants, ambulances, and entertainments, but in the majority of cases, sub-committees are formed to deal with these and other specific matters, disbanding when their report is made to the council.

Standing
Committees

The constitutions of several joint industrial councils provide that matters which cannot be adjusted between individual employees and their foremen may be submitted to a shop committee, and failing a mutually satisfactory arrangement, may be referred to a general council and thereafter in the absence of a suitable agreement, to arbitration, the decision of the arbitrators to be binding. In some cases, however, no procedure as to arbitration has been thought necessary, the decision of the chief executive officer being final. In practically all cases, provision is made for fullest investigation, and from the information to hand, it would appear that it is very seldom that matters cannot be satisfactorily handled by the shop or plant committees or councils.

Procedure.

As a rule, minutes of the council and committee meetings are kept and means provided for publishing them in order to inform employees as to matters under discussion and as to decisions made. In some cases, the minutes are published in the house-organ or plant newspaper. In other cases, the minutes are kept in the office of the secretary, available for inspection at any time.

Minutes.

The subjects dealt with by the joint committees include absenteeism, ambulance work, apprentice regulations, athletics, benefits, bonuses, buildings, canteens, church work, comfort, co-operative stores, education, employment, equipment, gardens, group insurance, health, holidays, hours, materials, methods, organization, piece rates, production, promotion, publicity, quality of production, recreation, rules, safety, salvage, sanitation, thrift, Victory Bonds, wages, working conditions, and many other matters.

Matters
Dealt With.

The results of the operation of these joint committees or councils in industry have been commented on very favourably by employers, as the following reports from some of the larger firms in this country, which have put into operation extensive plans for industrial organization with employee representation, will show:—

Results.

The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada, Ltd. report improvement in service rendered, due to keener interest shown by employees in work and closer co-operation with Company officials. The formation of plant councils throughout this Company and the joint meetings between the representatives of employees with the management are said to have been greatly beneficial to both parties. One of the largest rubber manufacturers, operating several factories, states that the general impression among the managers is that headway has been made in the matter of volume and quality of production and that there has resulted a noticeably beneficial effect on labour relations in general between management and employees, great advance having been shown in the willingness of employees to co-operate and be fair in the settlement of all questions: *The Gray-Dort Motors, Ltd.*, state that results of the councils have been surprisingly beneficial; *The Gutta Percha and Rubber Ltd.*, state that there has been a favourable reaction in regard to the matter of labour turnover and distinctly feel that the relationship between management and employees has improved as a result of the council meetings: the president of the Employees' Committee of the Works Council states that the Joint Council has established harmony in all relations between the management and the working force of the Company; *Imperial Oil Ltd.*, state that a spirit of mutual respect and a better disposition to appeal to the sense of fairness are becoming apparent; *International Harvester Co., of Canada Ltd.*, state that labour relations in general are unquestionably better; *Kerr Lake Mining Co., Ltd.*, are thoroughly convinced that joint discussions are of material benefit not only to the men, but also to the interest of the Company; *The Manitoba Bridge & Iron Works Ltd.* state that their labour turnover has been reduced 50 per cent. since a council was started, although they do not claim that this has resulted altogether from the institution of the council; *Massey Harris Co., Ltd.*, state that the councils have more than justified themselves and representative employees express the opinion that "works councils remove all grounds for dissatisfaction, suspicion and discontent;" *Robb Engineering Works, Ltd.*, look upon the committee arrangement as having proved very satisfactory from all view-points; *The Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, Ltd.*, have been making a very close study of the matter of joint committees, believing that committees would be good for the employees as well as for the company.

Saskatchewan
Civil
Service
Joint
Council

In the spring of 1920 there was organized the Saskatchewan Civil Service Joint Council. The Council, representing the Government and Civil Service employees, is composed of three deputy ministers and three members of the Saskatchewan Civil Service Association. The Council may appoint such committees as may from time to time be deemed advisable and may call officials or employees before it to give information regarding any matter under consideration. Recommendations of the Council are referred to the deputy head of the department concerned and to the Civil Service Commissioner. Matters dealt with include complaints as to salaries, allocation of work, holidays, sick-leave, the operation of the staff dining-room and similar matters.

In the month of August 1918, a joint board known as the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1, was formed by agreement between the railways of Canada and six of the railway employees' brotherhoods "to avoid disputes or misunderstandings which would tend to lessen the efficiency of transportation service in Canada during the war." It was further agreed that this arrangement should continue in effect after the war, unless either of the parties desired to terminate it. The operations of the Board during the war proved to be so effective that the arrangement was continued by mutual agreement and is still in effect.

Canadian
Railway
Board of
Adjustment
No. 1.

The Board consists of twelve members, half selected by the railways and half by the executive officers of the respective railway brotherhoods concerned, namely:—Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Order of Railroad Telegraphers and International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

All office expenses in connection with the Board of Adjustment are borne equally by the Railway Association of Canada and the organizations of employees.

The Board meets regularly at stated times each month and continues in session until all matters before it are considered.

Personal grievances or controversies on Canadian railways, arising out of interpretations of wage agreements are handled by a general committee of employees up to and including the chief operating officer of the railway concerned. If an agreement is not reached, the chairman of the joint committee of employees may refer the matter to the executive officer of the organization concerned, and if the contention of the employees' committee is approved, the matter is referred to the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1, whose decision is binding. All decisions of the Board must be approved by majority vote of all members of the Board. So far it is understood that decisions of the Board have in all cases been made unanimous.*

A joint body known as the National Joint Conference Board of the Building and Construction Industries of Canada, was organized in 1920 to furnish a common meeting ground for the discussion of questions affecting employers and employees in the building and construction industries. It is composed of five representatives selected by the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries, and five members selected by the representatives of the international trade unions in the building trades. In connection with this National Board, there are local boards which deal with disputes and agreements in the building and construction industries; such

National
Joint
Conference
Board of the
Building and
Construction
Industries.

*Results of each of the 87 cases dealt with by the joint board between August 7, 1918 and August 31, 1920, are tabulated in the Report of the Proceedings of the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1, published by the Department of Labour, in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1920.

boards or councils are already functioning at Ottawa, Toronto, London and Hamilton, and their operations have accomplished much in harmonizing and standardizing conditions of contracting and of employment, and have secured a great measure of joint action between employers and employees for the development of these industries as a part of the national life, and for the improvement of the conditions of all engaged therein.

The Ottawa local joint board consists of ten members, with power to add to the number, five being representatives of the Building Trades Council of Ottawa, and five being from the Ottawa Branch of the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries.

The Toronto local joint board consists of ten members with power to add to the number, two representatives being from the Builders' Exchange, one from the Ontario Association of Electrical Contractors and Dealers, one from the Toronto Society of Domestic, Sanitary and Heating Engineers, one from the International Master Painters' Association, and five from the Building Trades League.

The London local joint board is similar in constitution to those of Ottawa and Toronto.

The Hamilton local joint board consists of ten members, five appointed by and representing the employers engaged in the building industry, and five appointed by the Building Trades Council representing the employees.

Meetings of the local boards are held as often as necessary, regular meetings being held once a month. Matters which have been dealt with include grievances of employees' unions and of employers, apprentice systems, jurisdictional disputes, agreements, etc., and the work of the boards has proven very valuable both to employers and employees, having been the means of averting many strikes and of exercising in every way a beneficial effect on labour relations in general between the building trades employers and their employees.

Joint Action
in the
Men's
Clothing
Industry.

A system of joint action has been developed in the men's clothing industry in Canada, based on the system in operation in the plant of Hart, Schaffner and Marx, Chicago. A similar development has taken place in the American clothing markets of Rochester, Baltimore, Boston and New York. In Canada, in the cities of Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America have boards representing the workers. These boards are employees' organizations and do not represent the employers. Each board has a manager who acts with the labour manager of the associated clothing manufacturers in the adjustment of disputes. The labour adjustment council, made up of representatives of employers and employees, considers all matters on which the business manager of the union and the general manager fail to agree. If the members of the council do not reach an agreement, the "impartial chairman" makes a recommendation which is binding on both sides. In Toronto, there is an agreement made by the union with the manufacturers.

Among the industries and branches of employment in Canada in which Joint Councils or Committees have already been introduced are the following:—

Abattoirs	Engineering	Industries in which Joint Councils have been introduced
Agricultural Implements	Oil	
Automobiles	Packing	
Bridge and Structural Iron	Railways	
Brush Manufacturing	Rubber	
Building and Construction	Telephones	
Civil Service of Saskatchewan	Woollen Goods.	
Clothing		

In the Province of Manitoba the Industrial Conditions Act of 1919 provided for a "Joint Council of Industry" to consist of five persons, two to be selected as representatives of employers engaged in industry in Manitoba, and two to be selected as representatives of employees connected with industry in Manitoba; the chairman to be an impartial person so far as employers and employees are concerned. Members of the Council hold office during the pleasure of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may, upon recommendation of the joint council, appoint persons with technical or special knowledge to assist in respect of any matter which may come before it.

Manitoba
Joint
Council
of Industry

The Council has jurisdiction over businesses or corporations giving rise to the relation of employer and employee, but does not apply to agricultural pursuits or railways operated under the Railway Act of Canada. Council may take the initiative in investigating questions relating to alleged unfair profits caused by maintaining rates of wages which are not fair and reasonable, and may from time to time make investigations as to the cost of living; numbers of persons employed in industry; rates of wages paid and other similar matters. Action may be taken upon complaint of any person or organization, or whenever the Council has reason to believe that an industrial dispute exists or seems likely to arise.

From the date of inception of the Council of Industry for the Province of Manitoba, May, 1920, to January 21, 1921, sixty-nine meetings of the Council were held and eighty interviews with parties interested in cases dealt with. The findings of the Council were announced in thirteen cases of industrial disputes; in five cases, both parties agreed to abide by the decision of the Council before the decision was announced; in one case, some of the recommendations were not adopted; in another case, the finding was rejected by the labour union which had referred the matter to the Council; and in all other cases agreements were entered into which are said to be satisfactory to both parties, embodying the suggestions of the Council.

The Council has also conducted investigations in connection with rents, housing, unemployment, apprenticeship and industrial education, cost of living and profit-sharing systems.

Employees' Committees.

In addition to the various joint shop and plant committees concerning which the Department has received information, particulars have been received of many employees' committees, some of these being in connection with employees' clubs or associations, formed for the carrying out of some object of mutual service; as for instance, pension plans, social and athletic purposes. Such a committee may form a valuable nucleus for a joint industrial council.

GREAT BRITAIN.

As a step towards lessening industrial unrest in Great Britain, a Government committee, commonly known as the "Whitley" Committee, after its Chairman, the Rt. Hon. J. H. Whitley, M.P., put forward in 1917 proposals for fostering closer relations between employers and employed.*

The Whitley Committee Plan.

Briefly, the proposal outlined by the Whitley Committee was that employers and employees in their respective national organizations should elect representatives to form a national joint council for each industry. It was further proposed that these national industrial councils should promote the formation of district councils and individual works committees. Outstanding features of the Whitley Committee plan are: (1) the formation of national and district councils and works committees composed in each case of representatives of employers and workmen; (2) the selection of the council members through the employers' and employees' organizations respectively; (3) the provision for regular meetings; (4) the consideration of any proposals submitted for the regularization of production and employment; (5) the encouragement of the study of processes, designs and research; (6) the regular consideration of wages, hours and working conditions generally.

In the conclusion of its first and principal report, the Whitley Committee observed:—

The schemes recommended in this report are intended not merely for the treatment of industrial problems when they become acute, but also, and more especially, to prevent their becoming acute. We believe that regular meetings to discuss industrial questions, apart from and prior to any differences with regard to them that may have begun to cause friction, will materially reduce the number of occasions on which, in the view of either employers or employed, it is necessary to contemplate recourse to a stoppage of work.

We venture to hope that representative men in each industry, with pride in their calling and care for its place as a contributor to the national well-being, will come together in the manner here suggested, and apply themselves to promoting industrial harmony and efficiency and removing the obstacles that have hitherto stood in the way.

Organisation of Employers and Work-people.

The Whitley Committee further stated that it was the considered opinion of the members "that an essential condition of securing a permanent improvement in the relations between employers and employed is that there should be adequate organization on the part of both employers and work-people. The pro-

*The reports of the Whitley Committee and of certain Communications relating thereto have been re-printed by the Department of Labour Canada, and are available for distribution.

posals outlined for joint co-operation throughout the several industries depend for their ultimate success upon there being such organization on both sides; and such organization is necessary also to provide means whereby the arrangements and agreements made for the industry may be effectively carried out."

The recommendations of the first Whitley report were endorsed by the British Government in the following terms: "The Government desires it to be understood that the Councils will be recognized as the official standing consultative committees to the Government on all future questions affecting the industries which they represent and that they will be the normal channel through which the opinion and experience of an industry will be sought on all questions with which the industry is concerned. It will be seen, therefore, that it is intended that Industrial Councils should play a definite and permanent part in the economic life of the country, and that the Government feels that it can rely on both employers and work-people to co-operate in order to make that part a worthy one."

During the period which has elapsed since the publication, in March 1917, of the first report of the Whitley Committee, sixty-six National Joint Industrial Councils have been formed including 3½ million workers in the following industries:—

Name of Industry.	Number of Workers. Jan., 1920.	
Asbestos Manufacturing.....	3,000	Industries having National Joint Councils.
Bread Baking, England.....	99,900	
Bread Baking, Scotland.....	8,000	
Bedsteads, Metallic.....	7,700	
Bobbin and Shuttle.....	4,500	
Boot and Shoe Manufacture.....	164,000	
Building.....	705,000	
Cable-Making, Electrical.....	26,500	
Carpets.....	19,500	
Cement.....	*	
Chemicals, Heavy.....	30,000	
China Clay.....	9,300	
Civil Service (Administrative and Legal Departments).....	300,000	
Coir Mat and Matting.....	3,000	
Cooperage.....	6,000	
Dockers.....	*	
Dyeing and Finishing Hosiery (Midland).....	*	
Elastic Webbing, etc.....	4,000	
Electrical Contracting.....	6,000	
Electricity Supply.....	29,000	
Entertainments.....	*	
Flour Milling.....	25,000	
Furniture.....	85,000	
Gas Undertakings.....	94,000	
Glass.....	36,400	
Gold and Silver, etc.....	30,000	
Government Industrial Establishments:—		
Admiralty.....	88,400	
Air Ministry.....	*	
Ministry of Munitions.....	*	
Office of Works.....	6,000	
Stationary Office.....	*	
War Office.....	*	
Heating and Domestic Engineering.....	71,000	
Hosiery, English.....	67,000	
Hosiery, Scottish.....	16,500	

*Figures not available.

Name of Industry.	Number of Workers. Jan. 1920.
Leather, Made-up goods.....	40,800
Locks, Latches and Keys.....	*
Insurance.....	*
Local Authorities (Manual Workers).....	60,000
Local Authorities (Administrative, Clerical and Technical).....	*
Match Manufacturing.....	9,500
Music Trades.....	*
Needles, Fish-hooks and Fishing Tackle.....	5,500
Packing-case Making.....	24,000
Paint, Colour and Varnish.....	19,400
Pottery.....	70,000
Printing.....	208,000
Process Engraving.....	*
Quarrying.....	66,200
Road Transport.....	175,000
Rubber Manufacturing.....	67,800
Sawmilling.....	74,000
Silk.....	34,700
Soap and Candles.....	*
Spelter.....	3,000
Surgical Instruments.....	*
Tin Mining.....	5,500
Tramways.....	82,700
Vehicle Building.....	32,000
Wall-paper Making.....	3,000
Waterworks Undertakings.....	17,000
Welsh Plate and Sheet.....	26,000
Wire, Iron and Steel.....	15,000
Wool (and Allied) Textile.....	270,000
Woollen and Worsted.....	40,000
Wrought Hollow-ware.....	*

District councils have also been established in many of the foregoing industries, and works committees have been set up in a large number of individual establishments.

Mining and
Transportation.

In the important industries of mining and transportation, in both of which there has been widespread unrest of late, the plan enunciated in the Whitley Report has not yet been accepted.

Subjects
Dealt With.

National industrial councils have dealt with a wide range of subjects, including wages, hours of labour, holidays, disputes, conciliation, welfare, safety, research, organization, statistics, education, apprenticeship, unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation and merchandise marks.

The Garton
Foundation
Suggestions.

A memorandum on the industrial situation issued under the auspices of the Garton Foundation prior to the publication of the Whitley Committee report is recognized as having been one of the most notable contributions to the development of the new spirit of co-operation. The writers declare: "It is essential to the securing of such co-operation that labour as a party to industry should have a voice in matters directly concerning its special interests, such as rates of pay and conditions of employment. It is necessary to create adequate machinery both for securing united action in the pursuit of common ends and for the equitable adjustment of points which involve competing interests. This machinery must be sufficiently powerful to enable both sides to accept its decisions with confidence, that any agreement arrived at will be generally observed."

*Figures not available.

The operatives in the building industry in Britain prior to the publication of the Whitley Committee report had presented to their employers through their association a statement outlining a plan for the joint control of the building industry and affirming that "industrial peace must come not as a result of the balance of power with a supreme court of appeal in the back-ground; it must arise as the inevitable by-product of mutual confidence, real justice, and constructive goodwill."

The Building
Industry.

Thus the time was ripe in Great Britain for the concrete proposals of the Whitley Committee. The Federation of British Industries, an organization of employers representing over 9,000 firms in every trade and industry and employing between three and four million workers and over \$2,000,000,000 capital, announced "We are strongly of the opinion that the workers in every industry should be given the fullest possible voice in the determination of the conditions under which they are employed, provided this does not encroach upon the operations of the commercial management or lessen the proper authority of the foreman. . . . These recommendations of the Whitley Committee have repeatedly been approved by the Federation and we desire once more to state in emphatic terms our approval of them and especially of the proposals for district councils. The recommendations of the Whitley Committee, if properly carried out, will give the worker a new and honourable status. In the national council of the industry and in the joint industrial council, his representative will sit on an absolute equality with the employer's and will have an equal voice in determining the general conditions subject to which industry is carried on. . . . We believe, also, that in industries where circumstances permit of their formation, works Committees will do much to make the worker realize that he is acquiring a new status in industry."

Approval of
the Federation
of British
Industries.

A Government Commission on Industrial Unrest, reporting about the same time as the Whitley Committee, approved the principle of the latter's report, the commissioners for the north-west area affirming it to be "a statesmanlike proposal of the best method of dealing with unrest."

The
Commission
on
Industrial
Unrest.

Works Committees

During the war, the problems of the dilution of skilled with unskilled labour, the replacement of men by women, the fixing of piece-rates and other methods of payment, and the difficulties in regard to time-keeping and absenteeism, led to the establishment many joint works committees to consider these matters, and many of these bodies were later developed into general works committees. The pit committees in the mining districts were organized on a joint basis to increase the output of coal by ensuring better time-keeping and proper facilities for work. Similar joint committees were set up in the iron works at Cleveland and Durham, and in both cases the scheme was declared to have increased production substantially.

Since the adoption of the Whitley report, works committees have been formed not only in industries possessing joint industrial councils, but also in industries which have not yet established industrial councils. Where there is a national industrial council a

Constitution
of
Works
Committees

model constitution for works committees is drawn up providing for representation of employers and employees at periodical meetings, and this draft constitution is usually adopted by the works committees in the industry.

There are no statistics available as to the number of firms that have set up works committees, but the British Ministry of Labour reported in September, 1920, that there had been a large increase in the number of works committees formed during the previous few months, and the following industries are listed as having adopted the works committee system:—

Industries
which have
Adopted
Works
Committees.

Artificial Stone
Asbestos.
Bobbin and Shuttle Making.
Brewing.
Cement.
China Clay.
Elastic Web.
Flour Milling.
Gloves.
Gold.
Silver.
Horological and Allied Trades.
Gov't Industrial Establishments.
(Admiralty, Office of Works)
Matches.

Music Trades.
Needles and Fish-hooks.
Optical Instruments.
Patent Fuel.
Plate and Sheet.
Pottery.
Printing.
Quarrying.
Rubber.
Silk.
Spelter.
Tin-Making.
Wall-paper.
Wire.

In addition to the industries which had already formed committees, the following were reported to have the matter under consideration:—

Cable-Making
Cocoa, etc.
Coir Matting.
Gas.
Gov't Industrial
Establishments.
(Air Ministry).

Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services).
Local Authorities (Administrative, etc., Staffs.)
Sea-Fishing (Grimsby.)
Tramways.
Wool (and Allied) Textiles.

Constructive
Work of
Joint
Committees.

The Ministry of Labour states that "many works committees have shown themselves capable of valuable constructive work in addition to such activities as the removal of grievances, the improvement and supervision of working conditions" etc., and cites as typical examples: an investigation into foundry costs, the report on which the works manager described as the best memorandum on the subject he had seen; an investigation into the system of issuing tools and the improvement thereof; an inquiry into the problem of fatigue in the industry and suggestions for improving time-keeping and increasing output.

Subjects
Dealt with
by Works
Committees.

Among the matters reported as coming within the scope of works committees are the following: wages, piece-work rates; application of special legislation; awards or agreements; new processes or change of process; grievances; application of rules; grading of workers; dismissals; discipline; general shop conditions and amenities; hours of work; meal hours; starting and stopping times; overtime; arrangements for holidays; arrangement of shifts, night-work; safety practices; medical and first-aid work; dining service; shop comfort and hygiene; benevolent work; social activities.

UNITED STATES.

Turning to the United States, and bearing in mind differences in the industrial organization of the two countries, the much less completely organized parties in industry in the United States, and the acceptance in Britain of collective bargaining as a part of the normal machinery of industry, we find that the same spirit which has found expression in Britain has been developing in America, has been intensified by war conditions, and stimulated by British experience.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labour, in its report of June 1918, affirmed its belief "that in all large permanent shops, a regular arrangement should be provided whereby:—

Report of
Executive
Council
American
Federation
of Labour.

First, a committee of the workers would meet with the shop management to confer over matters of promotion; and whereby

Second, such committee could carry beyond the foreman and the superintendent to the general manager or to the president any important grievance which the workers may have with reference to wages, hours and conditions.

It is fundamental for efficiency in production that the essentials of team work be understood and followed by all. There must be opportunity for intercourse and exchange of viewpoints between workers and managers.

The United States Chamber of Commerce called together a Reconstruction Congress of American Industries at Atlantic City in December, 1918. One of the resolutions passed at this meeting of representatives of nearly four hundred industries contained the following clause: "The most potent measure in bringing about industrial harmony and prosperity is adequate representation of the parties in interest; existing forms of representation should be carefully studied and availed of, in so far as they may be found to have merit and are adaptable to the peculiar conditions in the various industries." The Committee on Industrial Relations of this body declared: "Employees should be accorded a voice in determining the conditions under which their work is performed by the untrammelled election of plant and shop committees to deal with these matters in conjunction with management."

Resolution
of
Reconstruction
Congress
of American
Industries.

In February and March, 1919, a commission of employers, designated by the Secretary of Labour, visited Great Britain to study industrial conditions and methods of dealing with labour reconstruction problems, and this commission examined the Whitley system with special interest and care. In their report to the Secretary of Labour, made early in April 1919, they stated that enquiry developed that the British employers, when conversant with the Whitley plan, were almost universally in favour of it; also that British employers favoured trade union organization among their workmen and favoured not only collective bargaining, but closer touch with the employed.

Report of
Commission
of Employers.

An Industrial Conference, convened by President Wilson, reported in January 1920, as follows:—

Report of
President Wilson's
Industrial
Conference.

The guiding thought of the conference has been that the right relationship between employer and employee can be best promoted by the deliberate organization of that relationship. That organization

should provide for the joint action of managers and employees in dealing with their common interests. It should emphasize the responsibility of managers to know men at least as intimately as they know materials, and the right and duty of employees to have a knowledge of the industry, its processes and policies. Employees need to understand their relation to the joint endeavour so that they may once more have a creative interest in their work.

Joint National
Industrial
Councils.

In the United States, the organization of Joint Industrial Councils on a national scale has been confined necessarily to industries in which the employers and workers are both organized nationally. Two of the first industries to set up permanent joint national bodies composed of representatives of employers and employees were the printing and clothing trades. Employees in the former industry are organized in one of the oldest and most conservative unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labour, while the largest clothing workers' union is of comparatively recent growth, with a large foreign membership. In addition to these industries, some progress has been made in different branches of the marine industry, and a joint council has been set up in the electrical construction industry.

International
Joint
Council in
Printing
Industry.

An International Joint Conference Council for the Printing Industry and Allied Trades was set up in accordance with a resolution passed in April, 1919, and ratified by four associations of employers and five international trade unions. The scheme, therefore, covers the firms which do from 70 to 75 per cent. of the book, periodical and job printing business of the United States. The Council, which consists of ten members, is to be thoroughly informed as to "conditions and interests of all parties in the industry and in a position to suggest for ratification regulations which shall eventually become the law of the industry. . . . In carrying out its purposes, the Council is to function through local unions, chapels and shop committees affiliated with the respective international unions, parties to this agreement, local allied printing trades councils, and local associations of employers in the respective trades."

Among the activities which are included within the scope of the Council are not only wage scales and specific wage agreements, but the outlining of general trade policies which will secure the greatest degree of co-operation and protect the interests of the public; legislation affecting the trade; methods for securing uniform hours and shop practices; co-operation with the Government in regard to selling prices; consideration and review of causes of disputes; apprenticeship; improvement of processes and standards of workmanship; safeguarding the rights of designers of improvements, determination of the practicability of establishing wage adjustment boards, and in fact, the consideration of any matter of "interest to the trade whether industrial, educative, economic, legislative or hygienic."

F. A. Silcox, Director of the Industrial Relations Department of the United States Typothetae of America (one of the employers' associations), stated early in 1920:

One of the chief accomplishments of the councils is intangible in its nature. The representatives of the employers and of the unions, by getting together in an informal way around the table and discussing frankly, without heat or passion, the many perplexing problems in

which both groups are vitally interested, have developed an industrial goodwill and respect for one another's opinions which are of material assistance in laying the foundation for better industrial relations throughout the entire industry. Their method is a joint investigation of the facts. On the basis of the facts thus ascertained a constructive programme is worked out.

Among the tangible results of the council have been the adoption of a set of principles to guide local wage negotiations. These have proved useful in the several cases in which they have been tried out. In one particular city—Denver—it was possible by the application of the principles agreed upon to get a peaceful adjustment for the first time in three years.

One of the most constructive acts of the council has been the adoption of a resolution to the effect that the organizations represented will voluntarily adopt the forty-four hour week throughout the country on May 1st, 1921. The latest reduction in hours was brought about through country-wide strikes costing both the employers and the unions millions of dollars. From all indications the next reduction of hours will come about peacefully and without upsetting the industry. . . . Other subjects to which the council is giving attention are the standardization of contracts, the apprenticeship problem, the creation of district councils, and wage uniformity.

In the electrical construction industry of the United States, a national industrial council similar to that in the printing trades was created in April 1920. The council consists of ten members representing equally the National Association of Electrical Contractors and Dealers and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Provision is made for conciliation in case of disputes, the council to act as arbitrator if necessary, and for the appointment of committees for special purposes. At the first meeting of the council, consideration was given to such subjects as uniform working conditions throughout the industry; standardization of wages to be based on statistics of the cost of living and other data to be collected; the prevention of improper combinations of local contractors or unions, or both, to keep out outside contractors or workers as the case might be; conciliation and arbitration; joint district and local councils through which the national council may function; and other questions of importance to the whole industry.

National
Industrial
Council in
the
Electrical
Construction
Industry.

As a development of the National Adjustment Commission and the local commissions which were organized in the United States on a basis of representation from employers' and workmen's associations, and which controlled wages and working conditions in the longshore industry during the war, a plan was formulated for continued joint action by these bodies as well as by the similar organizations in the marine industries. Tentative agreements were drawn up whereby a national industrial council was to be formed in each case. These agreements are subject to ratification by the various bodies interested.

National
Industrial
Councils in
Longshore
and Marine
Industries.

Works and Shop Committees

One of the earliest and best known works committee systems in the United States, with the inception of which is associated the name of the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, former Minister of Labour of Canada, is the plan of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company which was established in 1915. Representatives are selected from the five divisions of the steel works or mining camps and these meet in joint

The Colorado
Plan

conference with an equal or smaller number of representatives of the management at least once in every four months. Four joint committees of twelve members each are elected yearly at one of these conferences: one on industrial co-operation and conciliation, for the consideration of any matter pertaining to the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes, terms and conditions of employment, maintenance of discipline, company stores, etc.; the second on safety and accidents; the third on sanitation, health and housing, and the fourth on recreation and education. If the conciliation committee fails to settle a dispute, the matter is referred to arbitration. Similar representation plans are in operation in several other plants in the United States.

Leitch
Industrial
Democracy
Plan.

Another type of industrial committee found in the United States is that formulated by Mr. John Leitch and modelled on the American form of government. This comprises a House of Representatives composed of delegates elected by the workers; a Senate, made up of superintendents and foremen, and a Cabinet consisting of the highest officers of the company. This system provides an orderly method of adjusting grievances and receiving suggestions, but there is no provision for joint sessions of management and men and thus one of the valuable features of the joint system is lacking. An important factor in the Leitch plan is the semi-monthly dividend based on increases in production.

Committee
Systems
of National
War Labor
Board.

Committee systems initiated through awards of the National War Labour Board or other governmental agency during the war, provided for equal representation of employers and employed on the committee, for both separate and joint sessions, and for collective agreements. In some cases, provision is made for arbitration of disputed matters.

An Agreement
in the
Clothing
Trade.

Still another system is found in the clothing plant of Hart, Schaffner and Marx, Chicago. The basis of the scheme is an agreement with the trade union in which almost all the employees are organized. A distinctive feature is the provision for arbitration by an "impartial chairman" who presides over the "trade board" and decides questions on which the representatives of the management and the workers fail to agree. As a final court of appeal there is a "board of arbitration" of three members, one chosen by the company, one by the employees and the third by the other two. These boards have jurisdiction over all matters that arise under the agreement including grievances, rates of wages, hours of labour, recognition of unions, questions of discipline, etc. Decisions rendered by the boards are incorporated in the agreement and thus is built up a body of law for the government of the industry. The Hart, Schaffner and Marx plan has had nine years' successful experience, being established in 1911. It differs from some other plans in providing for collective bargaining with the union, but there is little scope for constructive activities relating to production welfare, education, etc.

It is authoritatively stated that over 250 plants in the United States had in operation some form of works committee or other type of "industrial democracy" at the end of 1919.

In November 1919, the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics reported that information had been received regarding

about one hundred and sixty companies which had works committees of some sort operating in their plants. "In almost all cases where an opinion was expressed, the plan was working satisfactorily although a number qualified this opinion with the statement that it had not yet been in effect long enough to permit of a determination as to whether it would result in better relations permanently. Several companies state also that while it was feared at the outset that there might be a tendency to elect the more radical members of the force as representatives, the general tendency had been toward selection of workmen who were fair-minded and unprejudiced."

WORKS COUNCIL LAWS OF CONTINENTAL EUROPE

While the present study is confined to Joint Councils in Industry in Canada, Great Britain and the United States, it will not be out of place to make brief mention of the works committee movement in European continental countries.

The Workers' Committee Act, recently passed by the Norwegian Parliament, is applicable to all industrial enterprises numbering at least fifty employees, or connected with the transportation, telegraphic or telephonic service. Workers' committees are to be appointed at the request of one-quarter of the employees, the members being elected by workers over 21 years of age. The functions of the committees will include the consideration and discussion of working conditions, remuneration, shop or welfare institutions, etc. Before arriving at any decision in such matters, employers will be required to submit their plans to the committee for approval. The committee is entitled—or if either party wishes it, obliged—to mediate in all disputes arising out of the conditions of labour, or the dismissal of workers. The Act will go into force immediately.

Norwegian
Workers'
Committee
Act.

In Germany, following the close of war, a Works Council Law was submitted to the National Assembly; after much discussion, it was passed on January 18, 1920. This law provides for the compulsory setting up of works councils in all establishments employing twenty or more persons, whether manual workers or salaried employees. The law is applicable also to agricultural and to home workers. All manual and non-manual workers, without distinction of sex, who are 18 years of age and in possession of their civic rights, may vote at the election of works councils. Members of the works councils must be German citizens over 24 years of age, who have finished their vocational training and have, at date of election, worked at least six months in the establishment and at least three years in the trade or occupation in which they are engaged. Members of the works council are elected for a term of one year but their re-election is permissible. It is evident from a number of the provisions of the law that there is no intention of driving the trade unions from their chosen field of activity, but that the Government has desired workmen's councils only in addition to, and co-operating with, the trade unions.

German
Works
Council
Law.

Works councils are required to co-operate in the introduction and application of new methods of work and in the promotion of

industrial peace; to ensure the execution of any award accepted by the interested parties; to deal with shop regulations; to safeguard the workers' right of combination; to receive complaints; to co-operate in matters relating to health and safety, and to take part in the administration of pension funds and other welfare institutions in the establishment.

• Austrian
Works
Council Law.

In Austria, there came into force on July 25, 1919, a law making the establishment of works councils obligatory. The functions of the councils are comprehensive. They attend to the concluding, maintaining and interpreting of collective agreements, and in doing so, have to co-operate with the trade unions. Matters concerning wages which have not been arranged by collective agreements, are likewise entrusted to the councils. They are authorized to examine pay-rolls and to control the payment of wages, to participate in the management of all welfare institutions and to act as boards of appeal with respect to the dismissal of manual workers or salaried employees. Provision is made for a monthly joint conference to discuss improvements in the plant and machinery and the general administration of the establishments. In commercial businesses, where at least thirty salaried employees and manual workers are employed, as well as in all factories and mines, the council is entitled to demand that a balance sheet shall be submitted to it once a year, together with a profit and loss account, and statistics of wages. In joint stock companies, the council is entitled to elect two of the members of the board of directors. Employees over 18 years of age have the right to elect members of the council, such members being persons of 24 years of age and upwards, who have been employed for at least six months.

CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS

In Great Britain, the proposal of the Whitley Report was that national industrial councils should be established first and that they should promote the formation of district councils and works committees. This suggestion is the logical result of the fact that in Great Britain the important industries are organized in national employers' associations and trade unions which cover almost entire industries. On this side of the Atlantic, there is no such complete organization and the procedure followed in Great Britain is less applicable. The result is that joint action on the part of employers and employed in Canada and the United States is generally developed first in the plant or shop.

In a few plants in the United States, there were experiments along these lines before the war intensified the labour problem, but the great majority of the schemes now in operation in the United States were adopted during the war or since the Armistice. The National War Labour Board, the Shipping Labour Adjustment Board, the Fuel and Railroad administrations and other governmental agencies accepted the principle of joint action and provided for the installation of plant and shop committees in their awards, or encouraged their formation in other ways.

Canadian and American experience with voluntary organized works committees varies from the plans which are based on labour

organization and collective bargaining to those in which trade unions are not recognized, and though there may be collective dealing with the representatives of the workers, there is no "collective bargaining" in the sense which labour usage has given to that term.

One of the most valuable features of the plant, or shop committee, is its provision for regular meetings and joint discussion by the representatives of both parties freely chosen and protected against discrimination for any opinions expressed in the joint conference. Separate sessions are provided in nearly all cases so that there may be even greater freedom of discussion. Serious and prolonged strikes and lock-outs have arisen from petty causes which might have been adjusted if the matter had been approached in the proper manner. The inventive mind of the intelligent workman can put at the service of the employer a technical knowledge and critical faculty of inestimable value, and the management can give the employee an insight into the problem of obtaining raw materials, credits, marketing, etc., that will provide a truer perspective of the whole business of production.

Joint shop and plant committees and councils are still in an early stage of development, and training is necessary for the representatives on both sides. In order that they may be successful, the employees and the management must, moreover, come together in a spirit of co-operation. Their usefulness will depend upon the spirit in which they are adopted. An attitude of suspicion, paternalism, or indifference, will nullify the benefits of the most carefully prepared plan. The system of employee representation, therefore, should be thoroughly democratic. The records should be accessible to the workers, and the rules easily amended after approval by the joint committee.

It is not possible, nor is it desirable, to suggest any hard and fast rule as to how such joint bodies should be constituted, or what their precise functions should be. These are matters to be worked out by employers and employees in collaboration.

The Department of Labour has on file particulars of the various plans for joint committees or councils in industry which have been developed in Canada, as well as information regarding similar plans which have been organized in Great Britain and the United States. This information will be furnished to employers and employees on request, and in addition, the Department is in a position to furnish such technical assistance as may be requested in connection with the adoption of any plans for joint industrial councils or plant and shop committees.

Selected List of Publications Relating to Joint Councils in Industry.

- King, Hon. W. L. M., C.M.G., *Industry and Humanity; a Study of Principles underlying Reconstruction*. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., New York, 1918.
- Report of Commission on Industrial Relations in Canada, June 1919, Department of Labour, Ottawa.
- Report of National Industrial Conference, Ottawa, September 1919. Department of Labour, Ottawa.
- Cole, G. H. D. *Self-Government in Industry*. G. Bell & Son, Ltd. London, 1917.
- Corless, C. V. *The Whitley Scheme; a Step toward Democratizing Industrial Relations*. (Reprint of paper read at annual meeting of the Canadian Mining Institute, Montreal, 1918.)
- Deeley, W. J. *Labour Difficulties and Suggested Solutions*. Benn Bros., London, 1919.
- Garton Foundation. *Memorandum on the Industrial Situation after the War*. London, 1916.
- Goodrich, C. L. *The Frontier of Control; a Study in British Workshop Politics*. Harcourt, Brace & Howe, New York, 1920.
- Great Britain. Committee on Relations between Employers and Employed.—Interim Report on Joint Standing Industrial Councils, 1917.
- Supplementary Report on Works Committees, 1918.
- Second Report on Joint Standing Industrial Councils, 1918.
- Report on Conciliation and Arbitration, 1918.
- Memorandum on Industrial Councils and Trade Boards, 1918.
- Final Report, 1918.
- (The above reports of the Whitley Committee were reprinted by the Department of Labour, Ottawa, and copies are available on application.)
- Renold C. G., *Workshop Committees; Suggested Lines of Development*. Reprinted as a supplement to "The Survey," New York, October 5, 1918.
- American Shop Committee Plans; a Digest of twenty plans for Employees' Representation, introduced by the following American Companies:—Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Bethlehem Steel Co., Bridgeport Brass Co., etc.; Bureau of Industrial Research, N.Y., 1919.
- Baker, Ray Stannard. *The New Industrial Unrest*. Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, New York, 1920.
- Bassett, Wm. R. *When the Workmen Help You Manage*. The Century Co., New York, 1919.
- Clarke, Neil M. *Common Sense in Labor Management*. Harper Bros., New York, 1919.
- Forster, H. W. *Co-operation with Employees*. Independence Bureau, Philadelphia.
- Frankel, L. K., Ph. D., and Fleisher, A., Ph. D. *The Human Factor in Industry*. MacMillan Co., New York, 1920.
- Hart, Schaffner & Marx. *Labour Agreement; Industrial Law in the Clothing Industry*. Compiled by Earl Dean Howard. Chicago, 1920.
- Leitch, John. *Man to Man; the Story of Industrial Democracy*. B. C. Forbes, New York, 1919.
- Leiserson, W. M. *Employees' Representation in Management*. Department of Labour, Washington, 1919.
- Marot, Helen. *The Creative Impulse in Industry*. E. P. Dutton, New York, 1918.
- National Industrial Conference Board. *Works Councils in the United States*. Research Report No. 21, New York, October, 1919.
- A Works Council Manual*; Research Report No. 26, N.Y., February, 1920. Supplemental to Research Report No. 21.
- New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce. Bureau of State Research. *Shop Committees and Industrial Councils*. Newark, N.J., July, 1919.
- Rockefeller, John D., Jr. *The Colorado Industrial Plan*. 1916.
- Stoddard, W. L. *The Shop Committee; a Handbook for Employer and Employee*. The MacMillan Co., New York, 1919.
- Tead, Ordway, Ph. D., and Metcalf, Henry C., Ph. D. *Personnel Administration*. McGraw, Hill Co. New York, 1920.
- Tolman, Wm. H., Ph. D. *Social Engineering. A Record of Things done by American Industrialists*. McGraw, Hill Co., New York, 1909.
- U. S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation. *Works Committees and Joint Industrial Councils*. A Report by A. B. Wolfe, Philadelphia, 1919.
- Williams, Whiting. *What's on the Worker's Mind*. Chas. Scribner & Sons, New York, 1920.
- Numerous articles of interest on the subject are scattered through the files of the following periodicals:—
- The Labour Gazette, Department of Labour, Ottawa.
- The Labour Gazette, Ministry of Labour, London, England.
- Industrial League and Council Journal, London, England.
- The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Factory. A. W. Shaw, Chicago.
- Industrial Management. Engineering Magazine Co., New York.
- The Survey. New York.
- The United States Monthly Labor Review.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

Prepared and edited in the Department of Labour, Ottawa

MINISTER—THE HONOURABLE GIDEON D. ROBERTSON.
DEPUTY MINISTER—F. A. ACLAND.

Volume 21

MARCH, 1921

Number 3

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

The month in brief

This issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE contains a review of fatal industrial accidents in Canada during 1920, and it is accompanied by a supplement relating to the report of a conference on the subject of joint industrial councils in which a number of the principal men employed by various Canadian firms in industrial relations work took part. A bulletin on Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada 1901-1920 is also issued as a Supplement.

At the beginning of February unemployment among trade unions was 13.07 per cent of the total membership as compared with 13.05 per cent at the beginning of January and 4.02 per cent at the beginning of February, 1920. According to returns received from 5,000 firms there was a steady decline in the average amount of employment as compared with the average for the previous month.

The cost of the weekly family budget of staple foods continued to decline, averaging \$14.08 at the beginning of February as compared with \$14.48 at the beginning of January, \$15.77 in February, 1920, \$13.41 in February, 1919, and \$7.75 in February 1914. The index number of wholesale prices also continued to decline, being 270.1 for February, as compared with 281.3 for January, 343.5 for February, 1920, 279.8

for February, 1919, and 136.6 for February, 1914.

The time loss due to industrial disputes was greater during February than during January, but less than in February, 1920. There were in existence during the month 22 strikes involving about 2,624 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 23,547 working days. At the end of the month there were on record 15 strikes involving about 2,283 workpeople.

Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During February the Department received reports from two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with disputes between (1) various mining companies operating in the Edmonton District and their employees, being members of Local Union No. 4070 United Mine Workers of America, and (2) the Canadian Express Company, lines in Canada, and certain of its employees, being wagonmen, porters, clerks and messengers, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. Two applications were received for the establishment of Boards, and, in connection with an application which had been received during January, consent to the establishment of a Board was declined by the Company concerned.

Revised agenda of third International Labour Conference

The third meeting of the General Conference of the International Labour Organization has been postponed by the Governing Body from April to October next. The original agenda which appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for October, 1920, has been slightly modified in respect to the grouping of items, in order to facilitate the appointment of technical advisers competent in each of the subjects. The revised agenda is as follows: (1) Reform of constitution of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. (2) Adaptation to agricultural labour of the Washington decisions concerning the regulation of the hours of work. (3) Adaptation to agricultural labour of the Washington decisions concerning (a) measures for the prevention of, or providing against, unemployment; (b) protection of women and children. (4) Special measures for the protection of agricultural workers: (a) technical agricultural education; (b) living-in conditions of agricultural workers; (c) guarantee of the rights of association and combination; (d) protection against accident, sickness, invalidity, and old age. (5) Disinfection of wool infected with anthrax spores. (6) Prohibition of the use of white lead in painting. (7) The weekly rest-day in industrial and commercial employment. (8)-(a) The prohibition of the employment of any person under the age of 18 years as trimmer or stoker; (b) the compulsory medical examination of all children employed on board ship.

Legislative programme of Trades and Labour Congress of Canada

On February 19 the executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada waited upon the Dominion Government and presented a legislative programme embodying requests contained in resolutions passed at the last annual convention. These included the following: With regard to conventions and recommendations of

the International Labour Conferences of the League of Nations a request was made that steps be taken to give effect to all these matters accepted by the government as coming within the sphere of the Federal Parliament, especially as to the eight-hour day on public works, etc., and unemployment insurance. A request was made for the establishment of old age pensions, and state insurance for sickness. With regard to immigration, requests of the previous year were renewed, for repeal of the amendments to the Immigration Act making possible the deportation of British born subjects, the establishment of a central empire emigration board, the prevention of the recruiting of labour outside of Canada by private agencies, and the limitation of the number of orientals in Canada to not more than one for each one thousand of population. Amendments to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act extending the provisions of the Act to apply to police, firemen, etc., and to the industries mentioned in the Act whether owned privately or publicly were requested. Requests were also made for the creation of a tariff commission on which labour should have representation, for the granting of representation to workers on the boards of management of the Canadian National Railways and express companies, for the establishment of national and departmental councils for the Federal Government Service similar to the provisions of the Whitley Committee's Report. Amendments to the Criminal Code were asked (a) to repeal the section referring to sedition and seditious intention, libel and conspiracy; (b) to re-insert the section formerly in the code permitting watching and besetting (picketing) to obtain or communicate information; (c) to reconsider amendments passed during 1919, especially the elimination of the words "force," "terrorism," etc; (d) to add an amendment defining sympathetic strikes; and (e) to provide punishment by imprisonment for persons hoarding foodstuffs. Amendments to the Franchise Act, 1920, were requested

providing for (a) repeal of the clause prohibiting trade unions or similar organizations from contributing to election campaign funds; (b) making federal election day a public holiday; and (c) providing for election by group constituencies under proportional representation. Requests of previous years were renewed for co-operative legislation, extension of public ownership of public utilities, amendments to the Copyright Act, registration of union labels, and changes in terms of service and remuneration of rural mail carriers.

**Annual Conference of
Dominion Social Service
Council**

The fourteenth annual conference of the Dominion Social Service Council was held at London, Ont., on January 25-27. A wide

range of social problems were discussed, among these being Child Welfare, Social Hygiene, the Marriage Laws, Political Purity and the Franchise, Prohibition, Criminology, Indian Affairs, Immigration and Industrial Life, and the Problem of Unemployment. It was decided that the Motion Picture Committee and the Child Welfare Committee, which are now sub-committees of the executive, should be made standing committees of the Council, and that a pamphlet giving information on Child Welfare Week would be prepared and sent to all organizations interested. In regard to Immigration and Industrial Life, the Council declared itself in favour of the following legislation: (1) minimum wage laws, first for women and girls, then for boys; later for at least the unorganized men workers; (2) a programme for dealing with unemployment including (a) a national employment service, (b) "buffer employment" and (c) unemployment insurance; (3) health insurance; (4) old age pensions, and (5) the right of both employers and employees to free speech, free assembly, freedom to organize, and to be represented by persons of their own choice. A proposal was adopted that the Minister of Immigration be approached in regard

to the holding of a conference on the Canadianization of Immigrants. It was shown that in 1918 there were 403,221 non-English alien males over 16 years of age in Canada of whom 252,977, or 62.5 per cent, were not naturalized. A scheme for absorbing these people in a national sense was suggested which provided for imparting a working knowledge of English; teaching what is meant by Canadian citizenship; and incorporating in Canadian national life whatever was found valuable in the lives of the newcomers. It was suggested that the Minister of Immigration should give to each provincial treasurer an allotted grant for Canadianizing purposes, such grant to be administered by the Minister of Education, and that there should be an advisory council for this purpose. In discussing the unemployment problem, it was pointed out that unemployment comes by seasons and cycles, that unemployment arising out of trade depressions could be mitigated by reserving government work of a non-urgent character for the recurrent periods of hard times, and that careful regulation of the tide of emigration and unemployment insurance would help to relieve the situation. Technical education, it was stated, was an essential plank in any programme for the prevention of unemployment. The report of the Committee on Penology, which was adopted, contained the following statement: "The industrial systems in all such (penal) institutions should be so extended to render unnecessary any stone-pile and unproductive work and should include productive industrial activity, established by the Government to render support and aid to prisoner's family, or for deposit to prisoner's credit, to be paid upon his parole or expiration of sentence." The convention also favoured the establishment of women's courts, juvenile courts in all centres, the appointment of women magistrates and women officers to deal with women offenders in the courts and the jails, and the provision of an adequate system for boarding out of children so that they

are visited, at least while young, by women more frequently than once a year. Another motion adopted by the convention was to the effect that the Council recommend to the respective authorities that further experiments be made in proportional representation in municipal, provincial and federal elections and that the report be sent to the units for their recommendation and consideration. It was decided that the next annual meeting should be held at Winnipeg.

The following officers were elected: Honorary Presidents, Most Rev. S. P. Matheson, D.D. LL.D., Primate of Canada, and Chester D. Massey; President, Very Rev. Dean L. N. Tucker, London, Ont.; General Secretary, Rev. Dr. J. G. Shearer, Toronto; Assistant Secretary, Miss Charlotte Whitton, Toronto; Recording Secretary, Rev. Dr. T. Albert Moore.

Convention of Ontario Provincial Builders' and Supply Association A convention of the Provincial Builders' and Supply Association, of Ontario, was held at Stratford on February 15-17. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the proposed 8-hour day; opposing any further legislation to increase workmen's compensation above the present rate of 66 2-3 per cent; requesting the compensation board to take another vote in regard to the formation of an accident prevention association; pledging support and sympathy toward the proposal of optional employment and urging that future agreements contain a clause whereby the union which is a party to the agreement will agree conclusively not to leave work on sympathetic strikes. While agreeing as to a fair amount of technical education, the feeling of the Association was not to impose on the apprentice the penalty or pressure of attending night classes, but to use their influence among the members to pay a wage that will be in line with the cost of living, and average as a minimum one-third of the rate paid journeymen at the time of employment.

The following officers were elected: president, Norris E. Gibb, Sarnia; first vice-president, L. A. Boss, London; second vice-president, P. McCarthy, Sault Ste. Marie; secretary-treasurer, George Gander, Toronto.

British Industrial Safety Conference

An Industrial Safety Conference, the first of its kind to be held in England, which was organized by the Home Office and the British Industrial Safety First Association, was held at London on September 22, 1920. At this meeting Mr. Gerald Bellhouse, C.B.E., Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories, stated that in 1919 notices were received by Inspectors of the Factory Department of 1,384 fatal accidents, 40,056 accidents due to machinery and 84,582 non-machinery cases. He said that two-thirds of the accidents reported were not due to machinery at all and of the remainder not more than one-third could have been prevented by better safe-guards. The majority of accidents were due to acts and defaults of the individual and could be eliminated only if the individual could be taught to take proper precautions against accidents. This educational work is the main function of the "Safety First" movement. Examples were quoted from documents of the National Safety Council of the United States which showed that in a steel plant employing 2,500 men, the number of men injured declined from 769 in 1916 to 351 in 1917 and 124 in 1918. During the first five years of accident prevention work in the establishments of the International Harvester Company deaths from accidents were reduced 60 per cent, and the United States Steel Corporation stated that during twelve years ending with 1918 23,195 of its employees were saved from being either killed or seriously injured compared with the accident record of 1906. It was claimed, he said, in the United States, that given a proper safety organization 75 per cent of all accidental deaths and serious injuries could be eliminated in industry. Five points were mentioned as essential to the success of

a "Safety First" organization. (1) An employer in active sympathy with the movement; (2) a safety inspector with authority to supervise all the safety work in the factory; (3) the co-operation of the foremen; (4) the establishment of a safety committee composed of representatives of the management and the workers, meeting at regular intervals to inquire into the causes of accidents, to receive reports of the safety inspector to inspect the works at regular intervals and make recommendations on all matters appertaining to safety; (5) the use of bulletin boards on which are pasted pictures and stories to impress upon workmen what they can do to protect themselves.

British Labour and Unemploy- ment

On January 11, a joint meeting of the National Executive of the British Labour Party and the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress was held at London. The object of the meeting was to consider the policy which the labour movement should adopt toward the invitation of the government to co-operate with it and with employers in a Committee of Inquiry into measures for the alleviation of unemployment, and to declare its attitude toward the proposal of the government that short-time working should be extended as a means of distributing the amount of available employment. The short time was condemned on the ground that it was made without any consideration of the diminution of home demands for commodities which would follow upon it in consequence of the decrease in purchasing power. The invitation to co-operate with the government in the Committee of Inquiry was also rejected. A joint committee was then appointed by the meeting to draft a definite programme and policy with regard to unemployment. The Committee presented its report at a joint delegate conference composed of the full executives or their representatives of the trade unions and local labour organizations, which met on January 27. The Joint Committee asked the Conference to

vote upon two resolutions, the first endorsing and accepting the report of the Committee, and the second providing for the communication of the report to the Cabinet and the House of Commons. Both resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Congress.

The proposals in the report for dealing with unemployment fall under two heads; first the maintenance of the unemployed and under-employed, and secondly the provision of work. With regard to the first it was recommended "that a person for whom no work is available at the Employment Exchanges, or through his or her Trade Union, shall be entitled to maintenance, and that the rate of maintenance (including benefits under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920) shall be at least 40s. per week for each householder, and 25s. per week for each single man or woman above the age of 18, with additional allowances for dependants." Also "that the payment of benefits should be continued so long as a person remains unemployed." Where short time is being worked, payment of maintenance rates calculated on the total number of days lost is recommended. Recommendations were also made for the inauguration of training schemes for men and women and for the immediate enforcement of those sections of the Education Act, 1918, which relate to the attendance at school and the employment of children and young persons.

With regard to the provision of work a number of recommendations were made relating to the better organization of the requirements of public departments and local authorities; housing and the encouragement of public guilds; control of materials by the Government where production is restricted through the operation of trusts; the withdrawal of juvenile labour, with provision for educational training; land cultivation, repair of railways, roads, waterways and harbours, and other works of a socially productive character. In order to avoid the necessity of short-time working, the committee recommended an immediate legal restriction of hours of work to 44 per week without

reduction in wages and the prohibition of all overtime except when absolutely necessary to enable other workers to be started. The committee also advise the removal of exceptional restrictions on borrowing by local authorities, and the placing of the credit of the state at their service, and the adoption of measures for the restoration of industry and foreign commerce including an immediate resumption of trade with Russia.

British building trades reject government scheme for employment of ex-service men The plan arrived at by negotiation between the British Government and the Resettlement Committee of the Industrial Council for the Building Industry for increasing the supply of labour for housing schemes, which was out-

lined in the January issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* on pages 61-63, was submitted to the executives of the constituent bodies of the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives on February 3, when a decision was reached to reject the offer. The plan of the government involved the admission into the building industry of 50,000 ex-service men. The ground of opposition to this plan as given in the February issue of the *British Labour Gazette* was that with proper organization there was ample building trade labour to meet all requirements. With regard to bricklayers it was claimed that of the 25,000 who left the industry during the war large numbers were returning each month, and during the last few months about 2,000 apprentices had entered the trade. Building and repair work on factories, which had fallen into arrears during the war, having now been practically completed, a large volume of labour was said to be available for housing schemes.

Industrial Peace Act, Australia The Commonwealth of Australia has passed an Act providing for the settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one state. It provides for the establishment of a

Commonwealth Council of Industrial Representatives and six or eight other members, representative equally of the employers and of the recognized organizations of employees. The chairman shall be chosen by agreement between these representatives of employers and employees, or failing agreement, by the Governor-General. The powers of the Council shall be: (a) To consider any matters, conditions and tendencies in any part of the Commonwealth leading or likely to lead to industrial disputes; (b) to inquire into any industrial matter brought before it by a member, or referred to it by the Governor-General, and to declare its opinion thereon; (c) to confer with any persons or associations as to any matters affecting the prevention or settlement of industrial disputes; (d) to appoint Committees for the purpose of any inquiry or conference; (e) to summon any person for the purpose of conference or of giving evidence; (f) to make reports to the Governor-General concerning any industrial matter. The Governor-General may also appoint district councils similar in constitution powers and functions to the principal council, which shall inquire into and report to the latter on matters referred to them. Special tribunals may also be appointed by the Governor-General which shall have cognizance of any industrial dispute referred to it by the parties concerned, or any dispute as to which no agreement has been reached after the holding of a compulsory conference and which has been referred to the tribunal. No dispute as to which the hearing has commenced in the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration shall be referred to a special tribunal. The disclosure, without the consent of the person concerned, of evidence relating to any trade secret, profits or financial position is forbidden, and all such evidence shall if so desired, be taken in private. A special tribunal, or the chairman thereof, or the Minister, may summon any person to attend at a conference for the purpose of preventing or settling industrial disputes. Where an agreement is not reached at such a conference, the

dispute may be referred to a special tribunal. Any order or award made by a special tribunal shall be binding on the parties concerned and may be enforced as an award of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, and any agreement made in writing as to an industrial dispute before a special tribunal or at any compulsory conference may be filed with the Industrial Registrar and thereupon be binding and enforceable as if it were an award of the Court. The Governor-General may appoint a local board to exercise jurisdiction within the limits prescribed by any special tribunal except that its determinations are subject to review by the special tribunal. During the currency of any award or order by a special tribunal or local board the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration shall not make any award or order inconsistent therewith.

Labour Conference at Washington On February 23, representatives of practically all national and international unions

affiliated with the American Federation of Labour and of the railroad brotherhoods met at a conference at Washington, D.C., called by the president, Mr. Samuel Gompers, under instruction of the executive council, to consider alleged attacks on the trade union movement, and to define their attitude with regard to attempts to establish the anti-union shop, wage reductions, anti-strike laws, compulsory arbitration, labour injunctions, and other matters affecting labour. It was declared by the conference that employers and believers in European fanaticism were working for the destruction of the trade union movement, though inspired by different motives and using each other as tools in the struggle to overwhelm democracy and put an end to American progress, politically and industrially. Profiteering and the over-capitalization of industrial and commercial projects, which compel the public to pay interest on inflated prices, were denounced. The principle of collective bargaining was emphasized

as one of the great stabilizing influences in industry in the relations between employers and workers. The conference called for public support and recognition of: "The right of the working people of the United States to organize into trade unions for the protection of their rights and interests. The right to, and practice of, collective bargaining by trade unions through representatives of their own choosing. The right to work and to cease work. The right to bestow or withhold patronage. The right to the exercise of normal activities in furtherance of the welfare of labour." The conference also urged public support of the following: "Enactment by congress of legislation which shall protect the workers in their organized capacity against the concept that there is a property right in the labour of a human being. No application in the use of injunctions in industrial disputes where they would not apply in the absence of such disputes. Prohibition of immigration for a period of not less than two years. More general application of the initiative and referendum in the political affairs of the United States and of our several states. Removal by congress of the usurped power of courts to declare unconstitutional laws enacted by congress. Election of judges. Immediate restoration of exemption from or the repeal of all anti-combination and so-called conspiracy laws. Restoration of an adequate federal employment service. Administration of credit as a public trust in the interest of all the people. Repeal by the states of all industrial court laws and all restrictive and coercive laws, including the so-called 'open port' law of Texas, and freedom from decisions of holding trade unions and individual members thereof liable in damages for the unlawful acts of others." In order to carry out the aims and policies of the conference, it was decided to establish a publicity bureau for the purpose of making accessible to everyone the fullest information about the work and aims of organized labour.

**Joint Council
of People's
Light, Gas and
Coke Co.,
Chicago**

A constitutional convention of 55 delegates elected by the employees and 55 delegates elected by the company's officials of the People's Light, Gas and Coke Company of Chicago, Ill., was held on January 20 to draft a constitution to give workers an equal voice in settling questions of wages, hours and conditions of employment. The first draft of a plan was prepared by a bureau of economics after a study of measures adopted by large industries. The New York periodical *Law and Labour* states that "In accordance with the provisions of the plan as proposed there will be three employees' councils. Foremen, superintendents or any other official who might be regarded as representing the Company's interest are not eligible for election to the councils. The councils will be made up as follows: (1) Departmental joint councils, one for each department, or group of small departments, meeting regularly once a month (and in special sessions when necessary) on company time, with full power to take up all questions concerning employees in their relations to the company. (2) Special joint councils (when necessary) representing two or more departments and composed of the employee representatives and the management representatives of those departmental councils. (3) A general joint council made up equally of employee representatives and management representatives elected by the respective departmental councils, a sort of higher court. An Industrial Relations Department will be provided to co-operate with the employees' representatives. For any employee with a grievance the following method of procedure is proposed: (1) By taking it up with immediate superiors in the department where employed; or (2) with the duly elected employee representative or representatives in the departmental joint council; or (3) with the manager of industrial relations; or (4) by direct petition to

the departmental joint council. Appeals may be taken from the decisions of the lower officials in order of their rank to the president, and if the president's decision is not satisfactory, the question is automatically submitted to arbitration."

Jottings

A bill has been introduced in the Quebec legislature by the Provincial Government for the establishment of a board of arbitration to prevent strikes among policemen, firemen and other public employees whose duty it is to protect lives and property.

An industrial relations committee composed of three members of the Board of Trade, 3 members of the Trades and Labour Council, and 3 members of the Independent Labour Party has been formed at Sault Ste. Marie to consider and endeavour to settle any differences which may arise. A committee with a similar object has also been formed at Hamilton.

The Master Lathers' Association of Toronto, which has hitherto been employing union members only, has declared its intention to employ both union and non-union help until such time as the trade is re-organized.

Announcement has recently been made of the formation of the Timber Industries Council of British Columbia to promote co-operation and stability in the forest industries, and help the development of the timber resources of the province; to provide central facilities for the association of forest industries and timbermen; and to collect and circulate information useful to timber owners, lumbermen, loggers and other members of the forest industries. Mr. E. W. Hamber, president and general manager of the B. C. Mills, Timber and Trading Company, is president of the Council which will have representatives of the B. C. Lumber and Shingle Manufacturing Association, the B. C. Loggers'

Association, the Shingle Agency of B. C., the B. C. Timber holders' Association (in course of formation) and the Pulp and Paper companies.

On March 2, there was held at Fredericton, N.B., a meeting of representative employers of the province including lumbermen, mine owners and manufacturers, and it was decided to form an accident prevention society for New Brunswick.

A movement has been started at Chatham, Ontario, to organize a Safety Council to be composed of the chairmen of the safety committees of the industrial plants of the city.

The H. H. Crosby Shoe Company of Hebron, N.S., recently presented their employees with a six per cent bonus, (their portion of the profits on the business for 1920), similar to that paid to the employees in 1919.

The British Ministry of Labour has issued a circular to Joint Industrial Councils and Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committees, and to Trade Boards, calling attention to the advantages of short-time working, in preference to the dismissal of a portion of the staffs, as a means of spreading the amount of employment available, when it is impossible to keep the whole body of workpeople fully employed.

The National Federation of Women Workers of Great Britain has completed its amalgamation with the National Union of General Workers, of which Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P. is president. The General Workers have a membership of over 500,000 and the Women Workers between 40,000 and 50,000.

At a meeting of all sections of the transport workers held at London, England, on January 2, a resolution was adopted calling for the amalgamation of

all the different unions of transport workers except railwaymen.

The British *Labour Gazette* for February contains a statement to the effect that the Polish Legation has informed the Swiss Federal Council of the adhesion of the Polish Government to the Berne Convention of 1906 on the prohibition of the employment of women at night in industrial occupations. Up to the present the following states have signed this convention: Germany, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, and Tunisia.

The death of two members of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office has recently been reported. Baron des Planches and Karl Legien. Baron Edmond Mayor des Planches, who, as representative of the Italian Government, presided at the International Seamen's Conference at Genoa in June, 1920, died at Rome on December 25. Baron des Planches had enjoyed a long and distinguished political and diplomatic career in the service of Italy. Karl Legien, who died at Berlin on December 26, was a Deputy to the Reichstag and President of the General Union of the German Free Trade Unions, an office which he had held since 1890. It will be recalled that M. Guerin the French employer member of the Governing Body died immediately after the April meeting. Three members of the Governing Body, as originally constituted, have therefore now passed away. The death also recently occurred of Miss Mary MacArthur, a prominent labour leader of Great Britain. Miss MacArthur was a member of the Executive Committee of the British Section of the International Association for Labour Legislation, and she was one of the advisers to the British labour delegate at the First International Labour Conference at Washington.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS DURING FEBRUARY, 1921

I.—General Review

The average volume of employment in Canada continued, during February, to show a slightly downward tendency, the decline being somewhat less pronounced in New Brunswick, Quebec, Saskatchewan and British Columbia than in the remaining provinces.

The Labour Market

In the Metals, Machinery and Conveyances group a decline was noted early in the month in the railway car shops in Ontario and in the shipyards and the crude, forged, rolled and foundry divisions in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec; later in the month, however, some recovery occurred in these industries, particularly in the Province of Quebec; the shipyards in British Columbia also showed some improvement in the third week. In the Food, Drink and Tobacco group gains were recorded in the confectionery and tobacco industries, but abattoirs and packing houses were somewhat less active, while some sugar refinery workers were laid off owing to the temporary closing of plants; other industries in this group continued fairly steady. The Textile and Clothing groups both made marked gains during the month, especially in Quebec and Ontario, where in the former group the thread, yarn, cloth, hosiery and knitted goods factories, and in the latter group, the boot, shoe, hat, cap and garment factories were increasingly active. The Pulp and Paper industry recorded an average decline in the numbers employed. In the Woodworking and Furniture group increased activity in anticipation of the approaching building season caused some increase of staffs. The Building industry, however, still continued generally dormant, and Railway Construction was also very slack. Transportation declined steadily during the month. The Logging industry en-

tered upon the usual period of inactivity which marks the interval between active operations in the woods and river driving; but in British Columbia some camps were opening up. The sawmills generally showed increased activity, while the Mining and Quarrying group continued to decline.

The loss of time on account of industrial disputes was greater than during January, 1921, but less than during February, 1920. There were in

Strikes

existence at some time or other during the month 22 strikes, involving approximately 2,624 workpeople and resulting in an estimated time loss of 23,547 working days, as compared with 10 strikes, 964 workpeople and 15,951 working days in January, 1921; and 25 strikes, 2,345 workpeople and 30,920 working days in February, 1920. On February 1, there were on record 7 strikes, affecting 430 workpeople. Fifteen strikes were reported as having commenced during February, as compared with six in January, 1921. Three of the strikes commencing prior to February and three of the disputes commencing during February were reported terminated, leaving 15 strikes, involving 2,283 workpeople on record at the end of the month.

The downward movement in prices continued, lower levels being reached in practically all lines with the steepest declines in

Prices

grain, vegetables, and textiles. The Departmental index number of wholesale prices was down to 270.1 for February as compared with 281.3 for January, 343.5 for February, 1920, 279.8 for February, 1919, and 136.6 for February, 1914.

The prices of food continued to decline in most lines, the average cost in

sixty cities of a list of staple foods being \$14.08 at the beginning of February as compared with \$14.48 at the beginning of January, \$15.77 in February, 1920, \$13.41 in February, 1919, and \$7.75 in February, 1914. The chief decreases for the month were in eggs, but-

ter, bread, potatoes, with slight decreases in some meats, in bacon, lard, flour, rolled oats, rice, beans, prunes, sugar. Coal and wood averaged higher, but coal prices were lower in some localities. Rents were reported to be rising in rates for the annual spring leases.

II.—Industries and Trades

Labour conditions in the steel industry of Nova Scotia continued depressed during February, the railway employees of the **Metals and Machinery** steel companies being still on strike. SYDNEY reported the production of the local plants as follows: pig iron, 8,100 tons; ingots, 11,100 tons; blooms and billets, 8,700 tons; rebs, 2,500 tons; plates, 3,000 tons; wire, 400 tons; nails, 900 tons; one blast furnace was in operation; the metal roofing trade was decreasingly active, but stove and furnace workers were fairly well employed. At SYDNEY MINES production in the steel and iron plants was still suspended owing to the railway employees' strike. HALIFAX reported staffs reduced in the rolling mills and in the stationary and portable steam engine and boiler shops; only two departments of the skate factory were in operation. Very dull conditions prevailed in the iron working trades at AMHERST; the rolling mills closed down for lack of orders; about 200 men were thrown out of work by the shutting down of the malleable iron foundry, while other foundries worked only two to four days a week; machine and boiler shops also worked on short time, but some improvement was looked for; the iron enamel plant was very dull. Moulders at CHARLOTTETOWN had a dull month, but electrical workers were busy, and other metal workers were fairly well employed. The rolling mills at St. JOHN closed down for repairs on February 17 for ten days; the nail factory partially resumed operations about the middle of the month, but experienced difficulty in securing men; the edged-tool factory remained closed.

Foundries and machine shops at FREDERICTON were fairly active. At MONCTON the machine shops were normally active, but at one foundry the moulding department was shut down, while the fitters worked only with a small staff. At MONTREAL the structural iron and steel and engine and boiler plants were quiet, but the sheet metal and electrical industries were fairly active. QUEBEC reported quiet conditions in the structural iron and steel plants; the stationary and portable engine and metal roofing industries were very dull, and stove and furnace workers had little employment. At SHELBROOKE the structural iron factories were fairly active, but stationary and portable engine and boiler plants were quiet. St. HYACINTHE reported employment good in the iron foundries and machine shops. Less than half the normal staffs were employed at the iron foundries at THREE RIVERS. At SOREL slack conditions were noted among boiler makers, machinists, pattern makers and moulders. OTTAWA and HULL reported the usual seasonal slackness in foundries and machine shops, but prospects were said to be improving. At TORONTO the metal and machinery industries generally continued quiet with a slight improvement in some lines; at one steel plate mill, however, the staff was further reduced, only a few men being retained; tool and die makers were rather more active and farm implement factories increased their staffs. HAMILTON reported rather quiet conditions throughout the group, with the exception of steel construction; only about one-fourth of the moulders at the stove and furnace foundries were employed, and

these worked only 4 days a week; a similar proportion of machinists were at work. At NIAGARA FALLS the depression in the metal working trades was reflected by conditions in the silver plating and cutlery industries, in which two of the three local plants were running on a 4-day week basis. St. CATHARINES reported boiler makers and electrical workers active, but other departments of the metal industry were rather quiet. At BROCKVILLE the furnace foundry showed signs of renewed activity; tinsmiths and tool and hardware workers were fairly well employed. The cutlery factory at KINGSTON remained closed with no immediate prospect of reopening. Considerable unemployment resulted at BELLEVILLE from the temporary shutting down of the steel plant; workers on portable engines, boilers, hoisting and other machinery were well employed. Iron foundries at PETERBOROUGH were rather quiet with about half the normal number of moulders and coremakers employed; many machinists also were out of work, but boilermakers were well employed and general electrical workers were very busy, about 1,600 being employed. At GALT the machine shops were all working on short time, though prospects in the iron and steel trades were said to be improving. BRANTFORD reported fair activity in stationary engine and machinery plants, but a few men were laid off at the gasoline engine works; the steel products plant was rather slack; malleable iron and electrical machinery workers were fairly well employed; staffs were slightly reduced at the farm implement plants. KITCHENER reported some increase of activity at the foundries and machine shops; electrical fixture plants worked full time; sheet metal workers, pattern makers, farm implement and portable and stationary engine workers and clock makers were fairly well employed. Short time was still the general rule in the metal trades at GUELPH, but the iron pipe factory ran full time. At WOODSTOCK the foundry ran with reduced staff. LONDON reported the rolling mills, wire and iron and concrete

machinery plants busy, with full staffs employed; engine and boiler makers were quiet; the stove and furnace foundries were busy, about 1,000 workers being employed, including those engaged in the tin and enamel departments; threshing machine workers were also busy, but the brass working industry was slack. Iron and foundry workers at St. THOMAS were on short time. At WINDSOR the structural iron and steel industry was active, staffs being increased; extra help was employed also at the injector and brass factories. At OWEN SOUND the machine shops ran on short time, but the nut and bolt factory was busy. The farm implement, stove and tool factories at ORILLIA ran with normal staffs employed. At SAULT STE. MARIE steel workers were increasingly active, but the iron foundry practically closed owing to lack of orders. At WINNIPEG all departments of the metal industry were reported very quiet, the contract shops being placed upon a working week of 40 hours, and towards the end of the month closing down for a period of five days. The machine shops at BRANDON had a quiet month. Iron workers at EDMONTON were fairly active. At VANCOUVER the rolling mills and structural iron and steel plants were very quiet; stove and furnace, electrical apparatus, metal roofing and sheet metal factories were also quiet. NEW WESTMINSTER reported fair activity in the engineering, sheet metal, and electrical plants. At VICTORIA stove foundries were fairly active, but electrical fitting shops were quiet.

At SYDNEY the railway repair shops and shipyards continued rather quiet during February. A large number of shipyard workers were laid off at HALIFAX. The car and foundry works at AMHERST, owing to lack of orders, practically closed down in the third week of the month, between 700 and 800 men being thrown out of work. CHARLOTTETOWN reported the railway shops and roundhouse working 40 hours per week, with shop-

men laid off on alternate Fridays. At MONCTON the locomotive and car shops of the Canadian National Railways were less active, working time being reduced, and temporary employees laid off. At MONTREAL the railway shops were fairly active, but the shipyards were quiet. QUEBEC reported slackness in the locomotive and car shops; increasing activity was noted in the shipyards, with signs of an early season. The railway shops at SHERBROOKE and ST. HYACINTHE were fairly active. Only a small proportion of the normal staffs were employed in the shipyards at THREE RIVERS. At SOREL nearly all the shipyard employees recently laid off were taken back. At OTTAWA and HULL some additional workers were taken on at the carriage building department of the car shops. At TORONTO the automobile industry showed some activity; railway repair shops were fairly active. The car shops at HAMILTON closed for two weeks but reopened before the end of the month. Motor boat building at BROCKVILLE showed signs of revival for the coming season; motor car workers were only partly employed, but prospects were said to be brightening. At KINGSTON about 575 men were employed at the locomotive shops, but this number, it was said, would be reduced shortly, owing to lack of orders; about 260 men were employed at one shipyard, with prospects of continuance; considerable repair work on steamers was in progress in view of the opening of navigation. At BELLEVILLE automobile repairers and makers of parts were fairly active, with good prospects for the coming season; railway repair shops were busy. Wagon and carriage workers at BRANTFORD were well employed. Auto truck plants at KITCHENER were quiet and bicycle factories only fairly active, without any demand for more help. At LONDON the automobile assembling plant operated with a full staff; the Grand Trunk car shops continued slack, with about 200 employees still laid off. At St. Thomas the Michigan Central and Père Marquette shops continued quiet. At WINDSOR the Ford motor

works were again running full time in most departments, and other automobile factories showed some increase in the numbers employed. The carriage factory at ORILLIA continued quiet. At the shipyard at PORT ARTHUR more workers were laid off during the month. The car shops at FORT WILLIAM were quiet, and were expected to shut down at the end of the month. At WINNIPEG the railway shops worked 36 hours a week for the first half of the month, and shut down for the last week; automobile repair shops continued slack, but some improvement was noticed as the month closed. Railway repair shops at BRANDON were fairly active. At CALGARY railway shopmen had a dull month, only 32 hours per week being worked, and the plant closing down in the last week of the month. At VANCOUVER slack conditions were noted in the locomotive, boiler and car shops; one shipyard was busy, while another which was closed for the first part of the month opened up later, though not yet fully manned; carriage, cycle and motor engine work was very slack. At VICTORIA the iron shipyards were active, one having large repair contracts and running a night shift, but the wooden shipyards were quiet. The dry dock at PRINCE RUPERT was temporarily active during the month on repairing steamers.

At SYDNEY abattoirs and other industries in the food group continued steadily active. The sugar refinery at HALIFAX worked with staff below normal; confectioners were rather more active in consequence of a decrease in the price of their products; aerated water and soft drink plants were normally active for the season but abattoirs were very quiet. The condensed milk plant at TRURO was still closed. At CHARLOTTETOWN slack conditions were noted throughout the group excepting in the bakeries. ST. JOHN reported the sugar refinery running two shifts of 11 and 13 hours; some employees were laid off at the mills pending repairs; bakers and confectioners were rather slack; breweries,

Foods, liquors and tobacco

creameries and dairies were busy, but soft drink plants were quiet. At MONCTON the biscuit factory continued working with a staff of about 150; bakeries ran to capacity; butter factories and creameries were fairly busy for the season, but cheese factories remained closed and were not expected to reopen before May; soft drink factories were quiet. At FREDERICTON the latter plants were busy for the season; packing houses, flour mills, bakeries and confectionery plants were all active. At MONTREAL flour and feed plants, abattoirs and packing houses showed a decline in activity; bakers, confectioners and soft drink and brewery workers were fairly well employed, but the cigar industry was rather dull. QUEBEC reported slackness in abattoirs and meat packing and soft drink plants; breweries were less quiet owing, it was said, to the prospect of the new license law; bakeries, confectionery and soft drink plants were quiet. At SHERBROOKE fairly active conditions prevailed throughout the group, with the exception of creameries and dairies which were quiet. The flour mill at ST. HYACINTHE worked to capacity; bakeries, confectionery and soft drink plants were active; cigar and tobacco makers worked 9 hours per day without curtailment of staffs. At THREE RIVERS conditions were generally good throughout the group. OTTAWA and HULL reported shipments to abattoirs as still light; creameries were more active owing to the Lenten season; a slight improvement over the previous month was noted in confectionery plants. At TORONTO flour, feed and cereal plants had a fair amount of work; abattoirs and meat packing houses and vegetable canneries were quiet; bakers had steady employment, but confectionery plants were quiet; the cigar trade was dull, with many workers out of employment. In the tobacco industry at HAMILTON about 75 per cent of the workers were idle; bakers were slack, but flour and feed mills and breweries were active, and soft drink workers fairly well employed. The food producing industries at NIAGARA FALLS and ST. CATHARINES were reported

busy. At BROCKVILLE the condensed milk industry was busy and other industries in the group were fairly busy. The biscuit factory at KINGSTON had a busy month, employing 125 hands; cigar workers had increased employment. At BELLEVILLE flour and feed mills, bakeries, creameries, dairies and soft drink plants were all reported busy. The flour mills at PETERBOROUGH showed some recovery from the slackness of the previous month, but cereal and feed mills continued quiet; meat packing houses, creameries and dairies were busy. Conditions were generally good at GALT throughout the group, except in the soft drink department. At BRANTFORD packers were fairly busy, but the preserving factory was slack, as usual at this season. At KITCHENER the flour mills, candy and biscuit factories, creameries, dairies and breweries had a moderately active month; the beet sugar factory ceased work after the most successful season for years, about 20 men being still employed in shipping, etc.; bakeries, sausage factories and abattoirs had a good month, but the cigar industry was dull. Flour and feed mills at GUELPH ran full time; bakers and confectioners were active. LONDON reported increasing activity in the flour mills, but cereal plants were quiet; biscuit and confectionery workers had rather more employment, though short hours were still worked; cigar factories were very quiet, the former employees being either idle or engaged on other work; breweries were very quiet. The flour mill at ST. THOMAS had a quiet month, but the chocolate factory was fairly active. At WINDSOR bakers were well employed; brewery workers were idle for part of the month owing to a fire; soft drink plants were slack, some drivers being laid off. At OWEN SOUND the flour mills, bakeries and confectionery plants were normally active. WINNIPEG reported some signs of recovery in the abattoirs and meat packing houses, though employment was still slack; bakers and confectioners continued quiet, many skilled men working on short time; breweries and soft drink plants were normally active for the

season; vegetable canneries were slightly more active than in the preceding month. At BRANDON the creameries were busy and the flour mills and bakeries were fairly active, but breweries, soft drink and tobacco plants were slack. The flour mill at LETHBRIDGE worked one shift per day; brewery workers worked full time. At CALGARY flour and feed plants were quiet; bakers and confectioners were normally active, but breweries and soft drink plants were quiet. The meat packing and biscuit industries at EDMONTON were fairly steady. Dairies at FERNIE were busy, and brewery workers were well employed. VANCOUVER reported fair activity in the flour, feed and cereal mills, also in the sugar refinery, baking and confectionery plants, creameries and dairies; abattoirs and meat packing plants, breweries and soft drink factories were quiet, and canneries and tobacco plants very dull. At NEW WESTMINSTER brewery and cigar workers were active. VICTORIA reported activity in the flour and feed plants and breweries; bakers and confectionery, biscuit and candy workers were fairly well employed, but fruit and vegetable canners and cigar makers had a very dull month.

The rope factory at HALIFAX continued operating four days in the week.

**Textiles,
cordage and
carpets**

The woollen mills at AMHERST were still shut down, but were expected to resume work in March. At TRURO the woollen mills continued working 6 instead of 10 hours a day. Both cotton mills at ST. JOHN continued running on short time. At MONCTON the woollen, underwear and linen factories were still running but on a reduced schedule. The cotton mill at FREDERICTON also ran on short time. At MONTREAL woollen and knitting operatives were fairly well employed, with brightening prospects; tent makers were becoming more active. The cotton mills at QUEBEC were quiet owing to shortage of water power, though staffs were not reduced; tent, awning and sail plants were quiet. At SHERBROOKE the cotton, woollen, bleach-

ing, dyeing, finishing and printing textile plants were fairly active, but hosiery, underwear and knitted goods plants were quiet. ST. HYACINTHE reported only about one-third of the regular staff employed in the knitted goods and woollen factories; the cotton factory which had been closed for about two months was ready to resume work. At THREE RIVERS the cotton factory was less active than is usual at this season. Tent makers at OTTAWA and HULL were fairly busy. TORONTO reported woollen, hosiery and knitting factories fairly active, with prospects good, but the sweater departments were quiet; the carpet industry was dull, working with part staff and at half time; tent and awning factories continued quiet. At HAMILTON the knitting and cotton factories were very slack, but carpet makers were fairly active. At ST. CATHARINES silk and knitting operatives were well employed, while the woollen mills were rather quiet. The tent and awning industry at BROCKVILLE was fairly active. The textile plant at KINGSTON ran full time with 190 workers employed, with good prospects for continuance. PETERBOROUGH reported increased activity at the woollen factories, day and night shifts being worked at one plant; the worsted mill worked full time; the yarn mill closed down but was preparing to reopen on a reduced working schedule; the knitting mills ran with staffs reduced. At GALT the cotton and woollen mills continued busy, working full time in most departments; the silk mills worked only 4 days a week. Employment was fairly good at BRANTFORD in the underwear, hosiery and woollen blanket factories. At KITCHENER the knitting and felt industries were rather slack, but the twine factory ran full time. The cotton and woollen mills and carpet and rug plants at GUELPH were quiet; the hosiery and knitted goods factories were fairly active and linen operatives were well employed. Additional help was taken on at the textile factory at WOODSTOCK; the knitting factories were quiet in some departments, with prospects uncertain. At LONDON the hosiery and underwear

factories were busier than in the preceding month, working with full staffs, but on short hours. The knitting factory at ST. THOMAS was fairly active. Textile workers at OWEN SOUND had a quiet month. WINNIPEG reported that jute and bag plants were moderately active, but staffs were slightly reduced; the knitting mill and the tent and awning factories continued slack. At VANCOUVER the knitting, tent and awning factories were also reported slack. The cordage plant at NEW WESTMINSTER ran to capacity.

Ready made clothing workers at HALIFAX continued fairly well employed during February; steam laundries and dyeing and cleaning plants were about normal. The boot and shoe industry

at AMHERST was very dull, one plant, which employed about 150 workers, shutting down. The hat and cap factory at TRURO continued working a 6 hour instead of a 9½ hour shift, but the shirt factory worked steadily with capacity help, and with good prospects. At CHARLOTTETOWN laundry and shoe-workers were active, but garment makers and tailors were slack. Ready-made clothing workers at ST. JOHN had a slack month; laundries and dyeing plants were fairly active. Tailoring, dress-making and millinery establishments at MONCTON were fairly active; the cap factory ran on a reduced scale; steam laundries had a busy month. Garment workers were in demand at FREDERICTON; laundries and cleaning plants had a quiet month. At MONTREAL ready-made clothing and boot and shoe factories were increasingly active on spring orders and also in filling a large order from the Italian Government; hat, whitewear and laundry workers were only moderately active. The ready-made clothing trade at QUEBEC was very quiet, some plants being completely shut down, and others running with very few employees; hat, cap and fur plants and laundries were also quiet; the boot and shoe industry was very dull, none of the factories working

full handed or on full time. Fair conditions were noted at SHERBROOKE in the ready-made clothing, boot and shoe factories, and in laundries, cleaning and dyeing plants. ST. HYACINTHE reported slightly increased activity in the shoe factories, 8 hours a day being worked, but employment was irregular in some departments; the garment factories started on their work for the coming season, with good prospects; the corset factory worked 8 hours a day; laundry workers were well employed. At THREE RIVERS the boot and shoe industry was quiet; steam laundries, dyeing and cleaning plants were fairly busy. Clothing and shoe workers at SOREL had a good month. OTTAWA and HULL reported slightly more active conditions in the clothing industry, one firm running at about half its normal capacity, while another employed a quarter of its usual staff. At TORONTO tailoring and ready-made clothing, hat, cap and women's whitewear factories were active, though there was still considerable unemployment; overall, glove and neckwear plants were quiet; steam laundries and dyeing and cleaning establishments were busy; the boot and shoe industry continued quiet, but with some signs of improvement. The ready-made clothing trade at HAMILTON was very slack owing to an industrial dispute; whitewear workers were fairly well employed; the clothing trades at HAMILTON were quiet but laundries were busy. At ST. CATHARINES rubber foot wear workers had a good month, and laundries were very busy. The hat factory at BROCKVILLE ran with reduced staff, and the glove factory worked only 3 days a week; the fur workers were fairly well employed for the season; laundries, dyeing and cleaning plants were also fairly active; the boot and shoe industry was quiet. The staff was slightly reduced at the shirt factory at BELLEVILLE; laundries and cleaning plants were fairly active. At PETERBOROUGH women's whitewear and children's clothing factories were quiet. The clothing industry at GALT showed some improvement; the shoe factories still worked on short time in most departments, but with

signs of improvement. The shoe factories at BRANTFORD were rather quiet, though no workers were laid off; laundries and cleaning workers were well employed. At KITCHENER quiet conditions were noted in the robe, shirt, collar, and button factories; glove workers were fairly well employed; laundries were active but cleaning plants were rather quiet; the boot, shoe and rubber industries were dull, but felt slipper and canvas shoe factories were active. At GUELPH the women's whitewear and ready-made clothing industries were fairly active, but hat factories were quiet. Slack conditions were reported in the clothing factories at STRATFORD, but laundries were fairly busy. The men's clothing and hat factory at LONDON were slack, a number of workers being laid off; women's costume workers were increasingly active, though still on short time; staffs were increased in the boot and shoe plants. At St. THOMAS the shoe industry showed a marked improvement. The overall factory at WINDSOR reopened at the beginning of the month; the shirt factory employed a full staff; shoemakers were very busy. The whitewear factory at OWEN SOUND was quiet throughout the month. WINNIPEG reported staffs increased, though yet below normal, in the ready-to-wear factories; shirt factories were rather quiet though working full time, but with only three-fourths of their usual staff; the cap factory worked full time with about half the staff normally employed; glove and fur workers were very quiet; laundry workers were steadily engaged, and cleaners were better employed than in the preceding month. Laundries at CALGARY were normally active. The garment factory at EDMONTON which was closed for about three weeks in January, was nearly back to normal activity. At VANCOUVER the ready-made clothing industry was more active in the men's suit department, but the overall and shirt trade was very slack; women's wear, suits and cotton goods showed more activity; laundries and cleaning plants were rather quiet; the boot and

shoe industry was fairly active. At VICTORIA conditions were fairly good in the shirt and overall factories, and laundries were busy.

The pulp and paper industry in the Maritime Provinces continued to show signs of continued depression during February. The tarred and felt paper industry at

Pulp, paper and fibre

HALIFAX was quiet, but no employees were laid off. In Nova Scotia the pulp and paper mills at MURRAY and LIVERPOOL operated with reduced staffs. The pulp and paper mills at BATHURST, in New Brunswick, after closing for a time, resumed operations, but closed again owing to lack of orders. The mills at CHATHAM were idle, but at St. JOHN pulp and paper workers were steadily employed. In the Province of Quebec, staffs were increased in the pulp and paper mills at DONNACONA, CAP MAGDELAINE, CHANDLER, EAST ANGUS and KENOGAMI; employment was steady in the mills at BAGOTVILLE, LA TUQUE, CHICOUTIMI, SHAWINIGAN FALLS, while reductions were reported at WINDSOR MILLS and HULL; at the latter the newsprint mill remained closed but the wood board, tissue, book and wrapping paper plants were active. At THREE RIVERS the pulp and paper mills continued very quiet, only a small staff being retained for repair work. In Ontario slight increases were noted in the pulp and paper mills at SMOOTH ROCK FALLS, HAWKESBURY, IROQUOIS FALLS and OTTAWA; conditions were steady at THOROLD, STURGEON FALLS, TORONTO, St. CATHARINES and SAULT STE. MARIE, while staffs were slightly reduced at CORNWALL and ESPANOLA. The felt roofing industry at BRANTFORD was dull, but the employees were retained for work on repairs and alterations. Vancouver reported that the pulp and paper mills at POWELL RIVER, OCEAN FALLS, and elsewhere in the coast district had a busy month. The rubber roofing and fibre plants at VICTORIA was busy, running a night shift.

The printing and allied trades were active during the month at SYDNEY,

**Printing,
publishing
and paper
goods**

TRURO and AMHERST, but conditions at HALIFAX were less favourable, some job printers being laid off; paper box workers were steadily employed. At CHARLOTTETOWN printers were well employed. Job printers and binders were rather quiet at ST. JOHN. Activity was reported throughout the group at MONCTON and FREDERICTON. At MONTREAL printers, bookbinders and lithographers were rather less busy. QUEBEC reported activity in the printing trades, but paper box and bag workers were very quiet. Printers at SHERBROOKE and THREE RIVERS were fairly active, but binderies were quiet. At OTTAWA and HULL the printing and publishing trades continued quiet, except at the Printing Bureau, where activity prevails during the Parliamentary session. At TORONTO the printing and allied trades were fairly well employed; binders were partly on short time; paper box and bag workers were rather more active than in the preceding month. Some printers at HAMILTON were unemployed, but lithographers, engravers and binders were fairly active. Employment was reported steady in the printing and allied trades at NIAGARA FALLS, ST. CATHARINES, BROCKVILLE, KINGSTON, BELLEVILLE and PETERBOROUGH; paper box workers at the latter point were quiet. At GALT newspaper shops were busy, but job printers were slack. Active conditions were reported at BRANTFORD among printers and box makers. KITCHENER reported newspaper printers active but job shops were dull and paper box workers rather slack. At GUELPH, STRATFORD and WOODSTOCK the printing trades were fairly active. LONDON reported that some newspaper printers were still unemployed, though conditions were improving; job offices were fairly active; lithographers and paper box workers were slack, with a number of workers unemployed. Activity was noted at ST. THOMAS and WINDSOR at all print shops; at the latter point

the paper box industry was very quiet. A new lithographing plant opened at OWEN SOUND; the printers were busy there and also at ORILLIA. At WINNIPEG the printing industry had another very quiet month, with considerable unemployment, and paper box factories ran with slightly reduced staffs. Printers at BRANDON had an active month. At CALGARY and EDMONTON the printing and allied trades were fairly well employed. VANCOUVER and VICTORIA reported that printing and publishing plants, binderies, and paper box factories were rather quiet. Printers at NEW WESTMINSTER were well employed, but at PRINCE RUPERT they had a slack month.

A decline in activity was noted at SYDNEY in the sash and door factories and planing mills. At HALIFAX also this industry was quiet; the wooden box plant was

**Woodworking
and furniture**

normally active. Woodworkers at AMHERST continued steadily employed, except in the casket factory, which ran only four days a week. The mattress factory at TRURO ran full time, with capacity help. CHARLOTTETOWN reported quiet conditions in the sash, door and planing mills, but prospects were good for the spring season; broom and cooperage workers were active early in the month, slackening later. At ST. JOHN the sash, door and planing mills and the broom and brush factories ran steadily, but the wooden box plant worked only three days a week. The planing mills and cooperage at MONCTON operated steadily, the former on a reduced schedule. At FREDERICTON the sash, door and planing mills worked full time. MONTREAL reported the wooden box, furniture and piano industries fairly active. At QUEBEC the sash, door and planing mills were very dull, and the wooden box, furniture and broom factories were also quiet. The mills at SHERBROOKE and ST. HYACINTHE were fairly active; the chair factory at the former place was quiet. THREE RIVERS reported a busy month in the sash, door and planing mills. At OTTAWA and

HULL the planing mills worked on short time, and were generally slack; the furniture, piano and washing machine factories had a very quiet month; the broom factory resumed operations, but on a very small scale. TORONTO reported activity in the sash, door and planing mills; wooden box and furniture workers were fairly well employed, but piano and phonograph plants were quiet. At HAMILTON about one-fourth of the normal staffs at the woodworking plants were unemployed, the remainder working on short time. The woodworking trades were well employed at NIAGARA FALLS and ST. CATHARINES. At BELLEVILLE, the sash, door and planing mills were quiet and the furniture factory ran with reduced staff. Slack conditions were noted also at KINGSTON in the woodworking plants, but the piano industry showed some improvement. PETERBOROUGH reported a slight improvement in the sash, door and planing mills. At GALT the mills were fairly busy, and the furniture factory ran full time. The planing mills at BRANTFORD kept running though not busy. At KITCHENER the sash, door and planing mills, and the broom, wooden ware and wooden toy factories had a dull month; furniture, chair, piano and organ workers were on short time; interior hardwood, cooperage and wooden box factories were fairly active. At GUELPH and STRATFORD the planing mills were quiet, but piano and sewing machine workers at the former were fairly well employed. The furniture factory at WOODSTOCK resumed operations, with half the normal staff employed; the piano and organ industry was very slack. At LONDON the planing mills were reported busy; wooden box workers were fairly well employed and piano makers were increasingly active, but the cooperage plant was quiet. The planing mills at WINDSOR ran under pressure of work but the piano factory employed only half its usual force of workers. The woodworking trades at OWEN SOUND were very slack. ORILLIA reported some

increase of activity at the sawmills; furniture workers were rather slack, though one factory retained its normal staff. The sash and door factories at SAULT STE. MARIE had a dull month. At WINNIPEG the planing mill and box factories were running with reduced staffs; the sash and door factories were very quiet, with about one-fourth of their usual staffs on the unemployed list. BRANDON reported activity in the sash, door and planing mills. At FERNIE the sash and door factories were almost entirely inactive. VANCOUVER also reported general slackness in this industry in the Coast district, as well as in the wooden box and chair factories.

Trunk and bag makers at AMHERST had a dull month. The tannery at ST.

JOHN was reported busy, as were harness workers at FREDERICTON. At MONTREAL the tanneries, trunk, bag, harness and rubber factories were quiet. QUEBEC reported dullness in the factories, due, it was stated, to the fall in the price of hides. Tannery workers at ST. HYACINTHE were on short time. At TORONTO the trunk, harness, and rubber industries continued quiet. HAMILTON reported fair activity in trunk, leather goods and harness factories. Leather workers at BROCKVILLE had a quiet month. The tannery at KINGSTON resumed operations during the month and ran with a staff much below normal strength. A new rubber plant opened at BELLEVILLE during the month, with about 20 hands employed. Leather workers at PETERBOROUGH had a quiet month. Both the large tanneries at KITCHENER ran full time. At LONDON tannery workers were rather more active, but the harness and horse goods industry was slack. WINDSOR reported increased activity among harness and horse goods workers. Tannery workers at OWEN SOUND had a very quiet month. Tanneries and trunk and bag plants at BRANDON were fairly active. At CALGARY the trunk, bag, harness and horse goods trades were slack.

Leather and rubber (other than clothing)

The glass factories at MONTREAL continued in steady operation. At QUEBEC stone cutters and brick makers were slack. SHERBROOKE reported quiet conditions in the cut stone, granite and brick yards. At THREE RIVERS artificial stone workers were well employed. TORONTO reported brick makers fairly active in anticipation of a busy building season; the glass trade was quiet, except in the making of electric light bulbs. The brickyards at HAMILTON still remained closed, but pottery and sewer pipe plants were running with about half their usual staffs. At BROCKVILLE little stone work was in progress and the brickyards were quiet. The glass and moulding factory at KINGSTON reopened during the month with about 20 workers employed. At BELLEVILLE the brickyards were fairly active in anticipation of the building season; the cement plant continued to run at considerable pressure. At KITCHENER dullness was noted among stone-cutters and workers in granite, brick, tile, sewer pipe and cement. The cut stone plant at LONDON was reported very busy, with all employees on full time. At VICTORIA the brick and tile yards were quiet, but cement plants were fairly active.

Chemical product plants at SYDNEY continued to show a decline in activity.

At HALIFAX the oil refinery ran with about two-thirds of its normal staff employed. The paint and varnish industry at MONTREAL was rather quiet, but chemical, drug and medicine plants were active. At QUEBEC the soap and cartridge factories were slack. At SHERBROOKE the lubricating oil and grease, gun powder, and acid, extract and medicine plants were all reported quiet. The paint factories near THREE RIVERS were also rather slack. At TORONTO the paint and varnish industry was active. The drug and chemical industries at HAMILTON were fairly active, but soap and toilet plants ran with about half their usual staffs. Electro-chemical

workers at NIAGARA FALLS had greatly reduced employment, one large plant closing down. The oil, grease and glue plants at KITCHENER were moderately active. The salt refinery and the pharmaceutical plants at WINDSOR slightly increased their staffs during the month; paint factories were quiet. Paint and oil workers at OWEN SOUND had a very quiet month. VANCOUVER reported the local oil refinery fairly busy, but the paint and varnish industry was very quiet. At VICTORIA paint and soap factories and explosive plants were fairly active.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway in January were \$14,465,430, as compared with \$13,914,569 in January, 1920. The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways in February were \$8,170,251, as compared with \$6,516,059 in the corresponding period of last year. During February the number of persons employed by the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and Canadian National Railways in railway operation, including general offices, trainmen and engine crews, station employees, sleeping, dining and parlor car employees showed a reduction of about 3,600 persons. This reduction was spread more or less evenly over the whole month and was divided between the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways.

At SYDNEY steam railway, navigation and 'longshore work continued during February to show less than normal activity; the street railway employed extra workers in connection with the snowfall. HALIFAX reported 'longshore work exceptionally light although many vessels were in port; street railways were fairly active. CHARLOTTETOWN reported slackness during the month in railway transportation. At ST. JOHN navigation and 'longshore work was good, although outward and inward cargoes were both light; the railways were increasingly active, with freights tending to increase; street railways were unfavourably affected by increased

Clay, glass,
stone, cement,
etc.

Railways,
shipping and
longshore work

Paints, oils,
chemicals,
explosives

rates, service being cut down; transfers showed increased activity. At MONCTON freight and passenger traffic were both reported slacker, fewer trains being operated and special crews in less demand; express and transfer workers were busy. At MONTREAL a continued decline was noted in activity on the railways. QUEBEC reported several local trains cancelled at the end of the month; passenger and freight traffic were both light; electric railways were also rather quiet; transfers and garages were dull, as usual in the season when navigation is dormant. At SHERBROOKE steam and electric railways were both quiet, but transfers and garages were fairly active. Transportation workers at THREE RIVERS were quieter than usual. At TORONTO the steam railways laid off a considerable number of men during the month, the absence of snow making operating conditions more easy; street railway men had steady employment, but liveries and garages were quiet. At HAMILTON the steam railways were all slack, extra men being laid off; electric railways and transfers were active; 'longshoremen were without work. Railway freight traffic at NIAGARA FALLS was reported heavy and at ST. CATHARINES employment continued good. BROCKVILLE reported increased activity on the railways; transfers and garages were fairly active. At BELLEVILLE passenger and freight traffic was reported brisk. Activity was also noted on the steam and electric roads at GALT and BRANTFORD. At KITCHENER railwaymen were much less active, but street car and transfer men were well employed. At LONDON staffs were reduced on both the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific systems. At ST. THOMAS railway traffic was less active, regular employees not making full time, and no extra men being required. Transportation was reported active in its various branches at WINDSOR. At OWEN SOUND conditions were quiet. WINNIPEG reported employment steady in the transportation group. At BRANDON railwaymen were fairly active; street car work was dull, but transfers were busy. At CALGARY railway and

other transport workers were very quiet. VANCOUVER reported quiet conditions on the steam railways, but electric car lines were fairly busy; navigation and 'longshore work was not heavy, cargoes being generally light; transfers and garages were slack. 'Longshoremen at PRINCE RUPERT had a quiet month. At VICTORIA transportation of all kinds was reported quiet, 'longshore work being very slack.

Stone quarrying in QUEBEC district was very dull, as usual at this season.

At SHERBROOKE the asbestos industry was fairly active; the gravel pits were also active, but granite quarries were quiet. Artificial stone

workers at THREE RIVERS were well employed. At THETFORD MINES from 300 to 400 asbestos miners continued idle in consequence of one mine ceasing operations. BELLEVILLE reported that the local cement plant had a busy month with some overtime and night work. At SUDBURY there was some demand for labour for the nickel mines. From COBALT 12 cars were shipped during the month containing 900,772 pounds of silver ore; this compares with 9 cars containing approximately 665,028 pounds of ore in the previous month; four shipments of bullion were made, consisting of 309 bars, or 401,110 ounces (no bullion shipments were made in the previous month). The brickyards at ESTEVAN were still inactive. At FERNIE metalliferous mining continued quiet. The mines at ROSSLAND ran as usual supplying the greater part of the tonnage consumed by the smelter at TRAIL; this smelter continued operating with one copper and two lead furnaces in blast; the lead, zinc, silver and copper refineries ran as usual, the output of the latter being about 8 tons daily; the concentrator worked to full capacity. The mining camps at STEWART were active, a large force being employed, and several thousand tons of ore shipped for smelting. Conditions at ANYOX were reported dull.

The coal mining industry of Nova Scotia continued to experience the effects of trade depression, working time at

Mining (Coal) the mines being frequently broken during the month. SYDNEY reported the output of the Dominion collieries as 225,000 tons, compared with 256,480 (revised figure) in the previous month. At SYDNEY MINES the Nova Scotia collieries produced 45,000 tons, the decline from the preceding month of 8,500 tons being attributed to the shorter month and heavy snowstorms. In New Brunswick the coal mines at MINTO had a slack month. The mines in the coal fields of the Prairie Provinces continued quiet. DRUMHELLER reported many mines closed and others working on short time. At LETHBRIDGE the miners were on half time, or worked 2 or 3 days a week. CALGARY reported the Alberta mines very quiet. At FERNIE an improvement was reported in the bituminous area, five shifts a week being worked in the last half of the month. NANAIMO reported that the coal mines on Vancouver Island were working mostly on short time.

The value of building permits in 56 cities during January amounted to \$2,372,512, as compared with \$4,654,479 in December. During February the building trades

Building and construction at SYDNEY and HALIFAX were less active, many workers being unemployed. At TRURO carpenters and painters were fairly active. No outside work was in progress at CHARLOTTETOWN. ST. JOHN reported the Courtenay Bay dredging operations still in progress. At MONCTON and BATHURST building was very quiet. MONTREAL reported the building

trades fairly well employed, with good prospects for the coming season. At QUEBEC conditions were still dull. Paperhangers at ST. HYACINTHE were busy. The building trades at THREE RIVERS, ST. JOHN'S and IBERVILLE were slightly more active. Electricians at SOREL were well employed, but carpenters and bricklayers were quiet. At OTTAWA and HULL about three-fourths of the building workers were unemployed. TORONTO reported building practically at a standstill, most of the outstanding contracts having been completed and little new work begun; employment was generally confined to a small percentage of inside workers; builders were disposed to delay actual operation until the cost of building materials should become more stabilized. At HAMILTON also the building industry was dormant, the amount of future work depending, it was said, on a reduction in the cost of materials. NIAGARA FALLS reported that over 6,000 men were at work on the canal and power house of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, this work to be pushed at high pressure so as to permit partial operation of the new development early next fall. At CRYSTAL BEACH 100 men were engaged in construction of a new dock. ST. CATHARINES reported progress in the construction of the Welland ship canal, with employment good on sections 1, 2 and 3. The building trades were quiet at BROCKVILLE and KINGSTON. At BELLEVILLE a small amount of construction work was in progress. PETERBOROUGH reported a number of men at work on bridge construction and at the first stage of building a dam for the new power plant, while the municipality provided some employment on local improvements. At GALT, BRANTFORD, KITCHENER and GUELPH the city au-

thorities relieved unemployment by providing special work; building was still quiet, but much work was being planned. STRATFORD reported building at a standstill, and at WOODSTOCK many workers in the building trades, especially woodworkers, were unemployed. At LONDON very little building construction was in progress; the municipality provided employment on sewer work. At WINDSOR some slight activity was noted on public buildings. At SAULT STE. MARIE little construction was in progress. WINNIPEG reported the building trades very quiet, with a large number of skilled mechanics unemployed. A fair amount of new work was under way at BRANDON, but at REGINA, MOOSE JAW, LETHBRIDGE and CALGARY conditions were very quiet. At EDMONTON the building trades were reported fairly active. NELSON and TRAIL reported some minor building work in progress. At VANCOUVER very little private or commercial building was in progress; about 2,600 men were engaged in city "relief work". At VICTORIA also a considerable number of men were employed in civic work. At PRINCE RUPERT construction work on the new ocean docks was begun; but the building trades were generally quiet.

Railway construction employment, including maintenance of way showed a further decline during the month of February, the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and Canadian National railways reporting 2,300 less persons on their payrolls at the end of the month than at the end of January. This reduction took place during the last two weeks of the month and was nearly all accounted for by reduced Canadian National Railway staffs.

The logging industry in the Maritime Provinces showed signs of curtailed activity in February.

Lumbering CHARLOTTETOWN reported that lumbering operations were hampered during the first week by deep snow, but full activity was resumed later. BATHURST reported logging practically closed, fine weather having favoured the completion of the season's work. QUEBEC also reported that the men were beginning to come out of the woods, the logging camps having made a short season, with pay considerably reduced. In the district of SHERBROOKE fair activity was noted in the tie and pole camps and at the saw and shingle mills. The sawmills at SOREL were active. Many logging camps in Ontario completed their season and closed down towards the close of the month, while others were curtailing operations in view of a probable break in the weather. In the district of PORT ARTHUR and FORT WILLIAM the camps were very busy throughout the month, with all classes of labour in demand. EDMONTON reported some signs of revival in the lumber mills after a long period of depression. Conditions in the lumbering industry at FERNIE, though slightly improving, were still unsatisfactory; in some cases mills opened, but with reduced staffs and irregular time; it was anticipated that the large mills would not be in full operation for some time on account of recent slackness in logging. The pole camps in the district of NELSON and TRAIL were active. The sawmill at SLOCAN started operations. VANCOUVER reported that a few camps in the Coast district opened during the month, but lumbering had not yet started; saw and shingle mills were slack. Two large mills at NEW WESTMINSTER remained closed, while two others ran with working forces reduced, mill workers having very little to do during the month. VICTORIA and NANAIMO reported logging and lumbering on Vancouver Island as still dull, though some mills were completing orders on hand.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907

PROCEEDINGS FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1920, WITH TEXT OF BOARDS' REPORTS

DURING the month of February the Department received reports from two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with disputes between (1) various mining companies operating in the Edmonton District and their employees, being members of Local Union No. 4070 United Mine Workers of America, and (2) the Canadian Express Company, lines in Canada, and certain of its employees, being wagonmen, porters, clerks and messengers, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. Two applications were received for the establishment of Boards, and, in connection with an application which had been received during January, consent to the establishment of a Board was declined by the Company concerned.

The Department also received further advice concerning the reports of the Board established to deal with the dispute between the Canadian National Railways and its employees.

Applications Received

During the month of February applications for the establishment of Boards were received as follows:

(1) From the employees of the Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., being members of Local No. 697, International Steam and Operating Engineers. In this case the disputants were advised that joint consent to Board reference would be necessary, as the industry concerned was not one which fell within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. This consent was declined by the company.

(2) From the employees of various mills and mines under the jurisdiction of the Temiskaming Mine Managers' Association, Cobalt, Ont., being miners,

millmen, etc. At the close of the month this application was under consideration.

Other Proceedings under the Act

During the month of February advice was received from the management of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Limited, Sydney, N.S., that in view of existing conditions in the steel industry no useful purpose would be served by the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with the dispute with their steel workers. Since, in this industry a Board could be established only by mutual consent, and the company did not concur in the application, the Minister was without authority to establish a Board.

Re dispute between Canadian National Railways, all lines, and its employees, all classes

During February word was received as to the attitude of the employer and workers respectively to the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with the dispute between the Canadian National Railways, all lines, and its employees, all classes. The Board was composed as follows: Messrs. J. M. Godfrey, Toronto, chairman, F. H. McGuigan, Toronto, and David Campbell, Winnipeg. The workers accept the findings of the Board on all points, but the employer refuses to modify the order which had been the cause of difference, though undertaking to reinstate the former employees who had been dismissed for infringing the same, thus accepting in effect the unanimous recommendations of the Board on this point. The texts of the communications received in this connection are as follows:

(Telegram.)

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 12, 1921.

F. A. Acland,
Deputy Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Your wire date re C. N. R. dispute. Owing to fact that employees' representatives scattered over such a wide territory, considerable delay experienced in ascertaining their attitude on findings of Board of Conciliation, but, as the unanimous finding on questions one, two and three recommends reinstatement of the three men involved without loss of seniority and with pay for time lost by reason of their dismissal and as the majority report of Board recommends the acceptance of proposal made to Board by the employees' committee in connection with question number four, I will take responsibility for stating that the unanimous findings on questions one, two and three and the majority finding on question number four are acceptable to the employees. This has the approval of such representatives as I have been able to get in touch with. We will be glad to receive advice as soon as possible concerning attitude of C. N. R. management so that arrangements can be made if necessary to get employees' committee together for purpose of taking further definite action.

(Sgd.) H. E. BARKER.

(Chairman, Co-operative Committee,
C. N. R. Employees.)

Canadian National Railways,

Toronto, Ont., February 11th, 1921.

F. A. Acland, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Labour and Registrar,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,—Further to my letter of the 4th inst., which acknowledged receipt of the reports of the Board of Conciliation which you sent me with your letter of February 1st. Summarized these were:

Unanimous Report.—Reviewing the case in considerable detail and recommending the reinstatement of the three men directly affected, on the ground that they were not fully informed as to the policy of the management in respect to political candidatures.

Majority Report.—recommending the proposal made by the employees that an employee be given leave of absence to become

a political candidate with the sanction of the company's officials and the committee of his fellow employees only in such cases where it can be shown that the service of the railway would not be embarrassed by his aspirations for political preferment.

Minority Report.—sustaining the right of the railways to declare the policy in question and recommending that the matter be decided by Parliament, and if necessary finally disposed of by special legislation.

The Board of Directors at its meeting yesterday gave careful consideration to these reports, and while not accepting any one of them, desires to point out that both the majority and minority reports find that the granting of leave of absence for political purposes is a question that rests with the management, the majority report stating "the management may refuse leave of absence for proper cause if in its opinion it would be against the interest of the railroad," and the minority report states (referring to cases on other railways) that "it was shown in each case that it was by special arrangement, unsupported by any rule or schedule obligations on the part of the railway."

The Board of Directors has felt all along that it was quite within its rights in deciding to withhold leave of absence to enable employees to become candidates for election or to serve as members of Parliament. Its position is now supported by findings of fact by both the majority and minority reports.

In view of the above, the acceptance of the men's proposal would be merely agreement on the part of the management that cases might arise where the policy laid down be departed from. This would be leaving open the very door it is desired to keep shut.

The Board of Directors, with a desire to do justice to the individual employees affected, is prepared to reinstate in the service with wages for lost time the two employees, Messrs. Palmer and Moore, who were elected to the Manitoba Legislature, and Mr. Higgins, the employee from Leaside Shops. It will require investigation to see just what actual loss has been sustained. The directors will also authorize the management to grant leave of absence without pay to the two first mentioned employees to attend their Parliamentary duties during the life of the present Legislature.

The management is prepared to take this step in view of the contention made by the men that the individual employees concerned had acted in ignorance of the views of the management on this question, and that a semblance of official approval had been given to their political candidature by the fact that they had been granted leave of absence with the knowledge of officers that they were to be candidates in the elections. The manage-

ment, however, is only prepared to take this action upon the distinct understanding that the question of policy involved is not in any way affected. The management merely withdraws its retroactive effect in so far as these three men are concerned.

That there may be no misunderstanding let me again re-affirm our position that no employee can continue in the service and accept

nomination from any political party Federal or Provincial. This is the policy laid down by the directors in this matter and our officers will be advised accordingly.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) D. B. HANNA,
President.

Report of Board in dispute between various mining companies operating in the Edmonton District and their employees

A REPORT was received from the Board established to deal with the dispute between various mining companies operating in the Edmonton District and their employees, being members of Local Union No. 4070, United Mine Workers of America. The employees concerned were on strike but resumed work on the understanding that a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act would be established. In this case there being several employing companies involved it was necessary for them to unite in making a recommendation for a Board member and the companies having failed to make a recommendation, a Board member for the employing companies was appointed by the Minister, as required by the statute, without recommendation, the Board being constituted as follows: Messrs. C. D. Fisher, Saskatoon, chairman, Mayne Reid, Edmonton, and R. Livett, Calgary. The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Livett and contained recommendations as to certain changes in wages and conditions. Mr. Reid presented a minority report.

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between various Mining companies operating in the Edmonton District and their employees.

The Hon. G. D. Robertson,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

The Board consisting of C. D. Fisher, Chairman, Mayne Reid, representing the mine owners, and Robert Livett, representing the workers, members of United Mine Workers of America, Local Union No. 4070, met in the District Court House at 2.30 p.m. Monday, January 10th, 1921.

All members duly sworn on the prescribed forms which I enclose.

Matters were fully discussed and it was decided in order to function as a Board of Conciliation, to call the mine operators and their employees together for an informal discussion of affairs at a time convenient for the operators. This meeting took place at 2.30 p.m. Tuesday, January 11th, 1921, the result of which showed very little progress in the matter. An adjournment was made until 10.30 a.m. Wednesday, January 12th, to take evidence, the Board sitting in the banquet room at the Macdonald Hotel, Edmonton. Several witnesses were examined and the investigation was completed Friday, January 21st.

In the application for appointment of a Board of Conciliation, the following mines were mentioned:

The Humberstone Coal Company Ltd.
Great West Coal Company Ltd.
Marquis Collieries Ltd.
Fraser-Mackay Collieries Ltd.
Edmonton Collieries Ltd.
Dawson Coal Company.
Clover Bar Coal Company.

The last two companies named were not represented, Mr. Reid stating that the managers showed no desire to appear, being among the smaller class of mines.

The employees, under Local No. 4070, United Mine Workers of America, were duly represented.

The following causes of dispute including claims and demands by either party upon the other are as follows:

1. The applicants desire that a contract signed by the officers of the Union on behalf of the employees shall be made with the employers and take the place of existing individual contracts.
2. The applicants for a Board claim that they are entitled to be paid at rates of pay equivalent to the rates paid in other coal fields, particularly the Drumheller Field.
3. The employees claim that the conditions of work as to dead work, timbering, coal supply and general welfare should be brought up to the standards in their other coal fields, especially the Drumheller Coal Field.
4. The applicants also wish an agreement with the employers to the effect that there will be no discrimination by the employer against any member of the Union because of any past dispute.

The award of a majority is as follows:

Clause 1. After considerable evidence had been attained, miners stating that almost 100 per cent of the miners are members of the Union, this being discredited by some of the mine owners stating that a large number of their employees were not members of any Union, we are of the opinion that a more contented condition of affairs would exist among the miners if the United Mine Workers of America were

permitted to contract. This is a day of co-operation and it is fully realized by the majority of people that united efforts in making better citizenship is preferable to the individualistic effort. This applies to the signing of contracts. One of the mine managers stated "I have seen the time when it was a pleasure to work with the United Mine Workers of America, and I carried on one of the biggest mines in Western Canada, but the last three or four years I have changed my opinion a little bit and it was due to men being allowed to break their contract."

I am of the opinion that contracts properly entered into between the mine owners and United Mine Workers of America will be faithfully lived up to.

In two instances, viz.: The Humberstone Coal Company Limited and the Edmonton Collieries, they produced evidence where individual contracts had been made with their employees, and, to lay stress upon the seriousness of observing contracts when made, these contracts have been duly observed later on in this award.

Clauses 2 and 3.—After considerable evidence had been taken as to the wages paid in the different mines there appeared to be considerable difficulties to men doing the same work in different mines and in view of the fact of the mild weather which has materially decreased the output of the mines and the large number of unemployed throughout the country and the cost of living slightly decreasing, it was considered that the best method is to standardize the wages in the Edmonton Field and the following list of wages is herewith submitted:

	Per 8 hrs.
Blacksmiths	\$6.80
Blacksmith's helper	5.36
Carpenters ..	6.80
Carpenter's helper	5.36
Engineer (Power House)	6.50
Hoisting, incline boxcar loader.....	6.25
Firemen ..	5.36
Box car shoveller	5.36
Surface labourer	5.00

Underground—

Mining on company work	6.90
Drivers ..	6.55
Track layers	6.90
Pushers ..	6.25
Labour, not classified	6.25
Machine runner	7.32
Machine helper	6.90
Timber men	6.90

Any other classification not mentioned to be based on same proportionate rates according to work done.

The above rates to become effective February 1st, 1921, with the exception of the Edmonton Collieries Limited and the Humberstone Coal Company Limited, rates effective in these mines at the expiration of their contracts, viz.: May 31st, 1921, and June 23rd, 1921, respectively.

These rates are not in excess of wages now being paid in Edmonton Field but it is a standardization which will, no doubt, create better relations among the men.

Mr. Robert Livett, representing the men, maintains there is still too great a differential in wages between the Edmonton Field and the Drumheller Field for men doing the same class of work, but agrees to the foregoing schedule of wages in order to make a majority report of this Board.

Clause 4.—Some evidence was given regarding one of the mines discriminating against employees after the strike in not giving them their old positions back, but in four instances it was shown that the men complaining were receiving more wages in their new positions, only one employee receiving less and the mine manager consented to re-employ this man at the first opportunity, but it is not considered that there will be any trouble regarding this clause when agreements are duly signed.

(Sgd.) C. D. FISHER,
Chairman of the Board.

(Sgd.) R. LIVETT,
Representing Local No. 4070
United Mine Workers of America.

Edmonton, Alta.,
January 21st, 1921.

Minority Report

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a difference between various mining companies operating in the Edmonton district and their employees being members of Local 4070, U. M. W. of A.

To the Minister of Labour,
Ottawa Ont.

Sir,

I have to report that the Board of Conciliation appointed by you has now completed its investigation of this matter. Mr. Robert Livett, International Board Member of the United Mine Workers of America, was appointed a member of the Board on the recommendation of the employees, and I was appointed by you as a member in the absence of a nomination by the employers.

Mr. Livett and myself had several meetings with a view to appointing a chairman, but we were unable to agree. I took the stand that the appointee should be a party resident in the Edmonton district and familiar with the conditions existing there, but Mr. Livett contended that the chairman should be a man chosen from a locality outside the Edmonton district. On the matter being referred to you, you saw fit to adopt Mr. Livett's point of view, and to appoint Mr. C. D. Fisher of Saskatoon as Chairman of the Board.

The Board first called an informal meeting of the employers and of the representatives of the employees, to ascertain whether it would be possible to arrange a settlement without proceeding to the hearing of witnesses. A free discussion developed, but no results were obtained and the Board had therefore to proceed with the hearing of the evidence presented to it.

A large number of witnesses testified on behalf of both the applicants and the employers, and the Board was addressed by representatives of the applicants, and of some of the employers.

The Board continued in session from 10th till 21st January, 1921. The sittings were all open to the public and the press. At the conclusion of the hearing, the members of the Board had a conference in private. It was found, however, that our views did not coincide, or at least that my views did not coincide with the views of either of the other two members of the Board, and I am therefore under the necessity of making an independent report.

The following facts were established:

THE CLOVER BAR AND EDMONTON COAL FIELDS.

The Clover Bar and Edmonton Coal Fields embrace the mines lying within the city of Edmonton and to the east and south-east thereof. There are, in all, in this field fifteen mines, but only seven of the operators of these mines are named in this application. The application does not deal with the other eight. The coal mined in this district is a lignite coal used practically entirely for domestic purposes. In quality it is inferior to the coal mined in the Drumheller field, having about six per cent higher of moisture content, which not only renders it inferior as a fuel, but also causes it to deteriorate more rapidly on exposure to the air.

From the operators' point of view, conditions for mining in the Edmonton and Clover Bar fields are not so good as they are in the Drumheller field. The seam is much thicker in the Drumheller field than in the Edmonton and Clover Bar fields. On the other hand from the employees' point of view, the Edmonton and Clover Bar fields are more desirable than the Drumheller field. One of the witnesses selected by the employees testified that the cost of clothing and food is lower in the former, and that the facilities for obtaining work in the summer are much better on account of the proximity to the city of Edmonton.

OTHER NEIGHBOURING COAL FIELDS.

There are several other coal fields in the neighbourhood of Edmonton, viz.:

Cardiff, with three mines, situated about twenty miles north; Sturgeon, with three mines, situated about fourteen miles north; and Tofield, with three mines, situated about fifty miles east.

The coal in all of these fields is of an inferior quality to that mined in the Edmonton and Clover Bar fields, but mining conditions are much better, and the result is that the coal can under-sell the Edmonton and Clover Bar coals, even in the city of Edmonton, by 50 cents to \$1.00 per ton. Tofield coal is a stripping proposition; that is to say, the over-burden is removed by steam shovels in the summer time, and the coal mined in the open in the winter. It was shown that the proposition is such a simple one that lump coal can be loaded on the railway cars at Tofield for \$1.00 per ton.

CIRCUMSTANCES LEADING UP TO THE TROUBLE.

At various times during the war increases of wages were granted to the mining employees at all the mines in the Edmonton and Clover Bar fields, and in the month of June, 1920, all of the employers in these fields increased the wages in their mines by thirteen per cent over the then existing wages. At the time of giving this increase two of the companies involved in this application, viz.: The Humberstone Coal Company Ltd., and the Edmonton Collieries Ltd., entered into written contracts with their employees that these increased wages should remain in effect for one year thereafter. The Bush Mine Coal Company, which is not, however, involved in this application, also made a written contract with its employees for one year under which the company agreed to pay an increase in wages corresponding to any increase which might be granted by the employers in the Drumheller field. The employers in the Drumheller field granted an increase of \$1.15 per day on all day rates both above and below ground, which increase became effective on 25th October, 1920. Following on the granting of this in-

crease the Bush Mine Coal Company agreed to pay its men on day rates a corresponding increase of \$1.15 per day; but none of the other fourteen companies in these fields granted the increase. No corresponding increase was given in any of the other neighbouring fields.

THE STRIKE AT THE HUMBERSTONE MINE.

Notwithstanding their written contract, the employees of the Humberstone Coal Company Ltd., on 8th November, 1920, demanded that that company pay the same rates as were then being paid in the Drumbeller district. The company refused to accede to this demand. The company had entered into a large number of contracts for the sale of its coal deliverable at future dates at fixed prices. These prices were based on the scale of wages set out in the written contract entered into in the month of June, 1920, between the company and its employees. On November 20th the employees at this mine declared a strike, and placed pickets at the gates of the property. On November 22nd, the strike being still in existence, the company wired you (The Minister of Labour) asking that a Board of Conciliation be appointed; but a wire was received in reply intimating that you refused to constitute a Board on the ground that the men were on strike. The company thereupon intimated to its employees by notice and by advertisement in the public press that it would restart work on November 29th, and that any men not reporting for work on that day would be considered as having ceased to be employees of the company and that the company would hold itself at liberty to engage other men to take their places. Some of the men came back to work and other new men were also taken on, with the result that the mine was again placed in operation.

THE SPREAD OF THE STRIKE.

In the meantime the strike spread to six of the other mines. A strong picket had been organized and it visited these

mines at different times. It was clearly shown in evidence that this picket pulled out the employees of the Marcus Collieries Ltd. The picket to the strength of about one hundred men, also visited the mines of the Fraser-Mackay Collieries Limited and the Great West Coal Company Ltd. According to the evidence of both the manager of the latter company and one of the applicant's witnesses, a former employee, it prevented the employees of that company from going to work. Both witnesses stated clearly that the men desired to work but that they were prevented from doing so by the strength of the picket. Mr. Bolton, the witness, brought forward by the men, stated that the "social stigma" attached to the employees who desired to work compelled them to join the ranks of the strikers. The organization of a Local, No. 4070, of the United Mine Workers of America, was then proceeded with.

RESUMPTION OF WORK.

In the meantime Mr. Rigg, an employee of the Department of Labour, appeared on the scene. Mr. Rigg interviewed the various employers and got them to agree to re-open the mines and to reinstate the workers on the understanding that there would be no discrimination against any employee who had been on strike. The only qualification to this agreement was that the Humberstone Coal Company Limited refused to dismiss any men who had been taken on by it during the strike, but they indicated that they were willing to reinstate all old employees as and when vacancies might occur. Work was accordingly resumed at all the mines on or about 4th December.

THE APPLICATION FOR THE CONCILIATION BOARD.

Thereafter an application was made for the appointment of a Conciliation Board to deal with the matter and this Board was constituted. The application is signed by Dennis Gildea and L. W.

Ferguson, two of the employees of the Edmonton Collieries Ltd. They are respectively the President and Secretary of the newly constituted local of the U. M. W. of A.

In the application it is stated that the men made demands on the employers, but that these had been persistently refused, and that the Mayor of Edmonton had endeavoured to arrange a meeting of the employers and representatives of the employees for the purpose of adjusting the differences if possible, but that the employers had refused to discuss the matter. I find that the applicants have failed to establish that in any of the mines demands were made for all of the claims set forth in the application, and that in some of the mines affected any demands were made at all. Further, there is no evidence that the employers were asked by the Mayor of Edmonton to meet the men or that they refused to do so.

Objections were laid by certain of the employers to the application on the following grounds:

(1) That it was clearly established that in some of the mines all of the employees were not members of the U. M. W. of A. and that the parties signing the application were not employees of the mine affected, as required by section 16 (e) of the Act;

(2) That there was no proper authorization of the application under section 16 (d) as there was no evidence of the giving of three days clear notice to all the employees affected.

In my view, there is much to be said for both of these objections, but they are overruled by section 6 (2) of the Act which provides that the decision of the Minister as to the granting or refusal of a Board shall be final.

THE EMPLOYEES' DEMANDS.

The first demand of the applicants is that they desire that a contract signed by the officials of the union on behalf of the employees shall be made with the employers, which shall take the place of existing individual contracts.

Practically no evidence was submitted of the desire of the workers in any of

the mines for the recognition of the union, though apparently 300 to 350 men attended the organization meeting. Indeed, no witnesses were called from among the large number of employees now working for the Humberstone Coal Company Ltd., the Great West Coal Company Ltd., and the Dawson Coal Company Ltd. On the contrary, the Humberstone Coal Company Ltd., submitted a list in evidence containing the signatures of eighty-eight employees of that company, who declared that they were not members of the Union, and did not desire to join it. At the time of submission of these lists, the manager of the Humberstone Coal Company Ltd., applied to the Board for subpoenas to have some of these men brought before the Board to testify on the subject, but that application was refused.

Mr. Gildea, the President of Local 4070, U. M. W. of A., stated that he had signed the contract with his employers, the Edmonton Collieries Limited, that such contract was for a period which will not end till 1st June, 1921, but that he did not consider himself bound by this contract, although he had read it over and fully understood it before signing. Mr. Ferguson, the Secretary of the Local, had not signed this contract, but stated that in any case he did not consider that it was binding on the men who had signed it.

Mr. James C. Dunn, President of the Great West Coal Company Ltd., stated that in a conversation which he had with Mr. Ryan, an organizer of the U. M. W. of A., Mr. Ryan had stated "your coal is competing in the Winnipeg market, and we are going to put a stop to that. We are determined to organize this field even if it costs \$50,000.00." Mr. Ryan denied that he made that statement, but admitted that he did not remember all that was said. He also denied the statement attributed to him by Mr. J. R. McDonald, Manager of the Humberstone Coal Company Limited, that if the Humberstone Coal Company Limited did not comply with the demand of the men he would shut this

mine up in forty-eight hours. The evidence of Mr. Dunn and Mr. McDonald was given in a thoroughly straight-forward manner and I accept their evidence as to Mr. Ryan's statements as the correct versions of what was said,—more particularly in view of his admission as to his memory. It is significant that the questions put by the men's representatives to the employers' witnesses as to markets were largely directed to the condition of affairs existing in the Winnipeg market.

WAGES PAID IN THE FIELD.

The second claim of the applicants is that they are entitled to be paid at rates of pay equivalent to the rates paid in the other fields, particularly the Drumheller field. In order that one may understand the situation, I am giving a list of the wages actually paid in the Edmonton and Clover Bar mines, so far as these were proved by evidence before the Board. These statements do not contain any imaginary figures, but are the actual wages which have been paid. It must be kept in mind in all questions regarding wages that the trade of the Edmonton and Clover Bar fields is entirely a seasonal trade, the busy season being confined to the winter months. One or two of the mines operate on a small scale in the summer time to supply a limited amount of coal for steam purposes in the local market. Only a few of the workers therefore are employed in this class of employment over the whole year. The great majority work in the mines in the winter time, and seek employment, either on farms or in the city of Edmonton in the summer, and many of them are homesteaders who have either proved up or are proving up their homesteads. Many of the employees engaged in the mines in the winter are therefore novices, or at best unskilled workers, and they naturally cannot expect to make as large wages as men who devote their whole time to the occupation of mining. It will be seen a distinction is drawn between con-

tract workers and day workers. The former are miners who are paid on the basis of so much per ton of coal mined by them while the latter are paid a fixed rate per hour or day irrespective of the amount of coal produced.

THE GREAT WEST COAL COMPANY LIMITED, ED, CONTRACT WORKERS.

The following is an extract from a statement submitted by the company and shows the wages of all contract workers employed for the full period of six months ending 31st December, 1920:—

Name	Net wages for six months	Equivalent to a yearly wage of:
R. Lammie	1,214.26	2,428.52
J. Waugh	1,160.73	2,321.46
S. Davidson	1,567.93	3,135.86
A. Russell	1,289.11	2,578.22
P. Cairns	1,591.19	3,182.38
A. Johnstone	1,580.28	3,160.56
G. Race	985.87	1,971.74
T. Stuart	1,162.42	2,324.84
D. Biamonte	1,512.84	3,025.68
H. Waldie	1,317.58	2,635.16
J. Skorupski	1,236.65	2,473.30
R. Grieve	1,023.49	2,046.98
A. Onyszczak	1,000.01	2,000.02
C. Deprettere	1,062.04	2,124.08
T. Kinch	1,205.40	2,410.80
G. Barber	1,016.12	2,032.24
J. Grey	846.18	1,692.36
J. C. Hunter	1,024.70	2,049.40
J. S. Hunter	1,151.01	2,303.22
R. T. Webb	943.80	1,887.60
H. Booth	1,203.07	2,406.14
W. Walker	1,037.27	2,074.54
R. Weir	1,060.05	2,120.10
W. Weir	925.82	1,851.64
E. Hay	825.20	1,650.40
R. McCreadie	848.79	1,697.58

The period to which these wages apply includes the ten days during which the mine was closed owing to the strike. Had there been no strike these wages would have been materially increased.

The following list of wages actually earned was supplied by the company at the request of the applicants, to disclose the earnings of the lowest paid men, the contention being that the above list contained only the highest paid workers:

Equivalent
to a yearly
wage of:

Name	Net wages earned	Period worked	Equivalent to a yearly wage of:
J. Cockram..	\$648.98	106 days	\$1,765.79
L. Ludwig....		96 "	
T. Kinsman.	599.39	90 "	1,924.74
G. Cavanagh	220.43	34 "	1,872.72
G. Kajie....	302.39	57 "	1,531.70
D. Gordon..	195.77	31 "	1,823.59

Day Rates—

Below Ground—from \$5.35 to \$5.65 per shift of eight hours.

Above Ground—from 57½ cents per hour for unskilled labour to 79½ cents per hour for carpenters and blacksmiths.

FRASER MACKAY COLLIERIES LIMITED.

Contract Rates.

Name	Net wages earned Period from October 16th to 31st.	Average per day
M. Pihulik	\$ 77.45	\$ 7.04
P. Kully	110.10	9.75
N. Hosea	80.35	7.30
H. Hightower	113.30	10.30
J. Lothian	108.00	10.28
A. Faoro	109.55	9.13
J. Burghart	117.18	9.37

Average per day for above seven men, \$9.02

Average per day for all men on contract work, \$7.55.

Period from November 16th to 30th.

M. Pihulik	\$8.13
P. Kully	9.45
N. Hosea	5.06
E. Burk	5.16
J. Lothian	9.92
F. Pozuk	7.09
W. Lothian	5.77
A. Faoro	8.19
J. Burghardt	10.02
A. Radel	6.99
N. Faoro	6.40
A. Rose	7.01
W. Andresak	6.62

Average per day for above 13 men, \$7.37

Day Rates: Below Ground: from \$5.35 to \$5.65 per shift of eight hours.

Above Ground: From 57½ cents per hour upwards, with one youth at 50 cents per hour.

THE HUMBERSTONE COAL COMPANY LIMITED.

Contract Rates.

HIGH:

Name	Total Net Wages:	Days Worked:	Average wages per day:
C. Henzle	\$1,299.50	141	\$9.22
R. Archibald	859.65	88½	9.71
J. Schmidt	1,358.50	140½	9.67

LOW:—(Selected by men's representatives.)

J. Suey (Chinaman)	303.65	56½	5.42
G. A. Cameron	473.00	86½	5.47
G. Collit	326.15	72%	4.50

Day Rates: Underground—from \$4.96 for unskilled labour to \$6.24 per shift of eight hours for timbermen.

Above ground: from 57½ cents per hour for unskilled labour, to 79½ cents for blacksmiths and carpenters.

MARCUS COLLIERIES LIMITED.

Contract Rates.

List selected by men's representatives:

Name:	Net Wages:	Days Worked:	Average Daily Wage:
C. Robinson....	369.05	49½	7.49
G. Lowe	356.15	44	8.09
V. Roberts	244.85	39	6.28
R. Craig	240.00	33	7.27
G. Luard	395.65	69½	5.69
R. Hanford ...	375.95	69%	5.37

Day Wages—Underground: From \$5.00 to \$5.75 per shift of eight hours.

Above Ground: From 57½ cents per hour for unskilled labour upwards.

EDMONTON COLLIERIES LIMITED.

Day Rates—Above Ground: Unskilled labour from \$4.54 per shift of nine hours.

Underground: From \$4.96 per shift of eight hours for helpers to \$5.65 for timbermen and tracklayers.

DAWSON COAL COMPANY LIMITED AND CLOVER
BAR COAL COMPANY LIMITED.

No evidence was led regarding the present rates of wages paid in these mines.

BUSH MINE COAL COMPANY.

Day Rates—Underground: From \$6.55 for drivers to \$6.90 for skilled workmen per shift of eight hours.

Above ground—From 66% cents per hour for box car shovellers to 85 cents per hour for blacksmiths.

CARDIFF, STURGEON AND TOFIELD FIELDS.

The wages in all these fields are lower than, or the same as those paid in the Edmonton and Clover Bar fields. In the Tofield mines the prevailing rate is 40 cents per hour.

DRUMHELLER.

The wages paid in the Drumheller field are higher than those paid in any of the above mines or districts.

REASONS GIVEN BY OPERATORS FOR REFUSING TO PAY HIGHER RATES OF WAGES

1. *Competition.*

The operators showed that at one time the Edmonton field was within the jurisdiction of the Director of Coal Operations in District 18, and that for some time they paid the same wages as prevailed in the Drumheller field. The effect was, however, that the Edmonton and Clover Bar mines were practically driven out of the Saskatchewan and Manitoba markets, as they were unable to compete with the higher grade of coal from the Drumheller field on the basis of the same wages and same selling prices. This position of matters was brought to the attention of the Minister, and the Edmonton and Clover Bar districts were accordingly withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the Director of Coal Operations, and since then it has been generally recognized that the Drumheller field is in a position to pay much higher wages than those which can be paid by the operators in the Edmonton and Clover Bar fields. During the time when the Edmonton and Clover Bar fields were under the jurisdiction of the Director, he authorized certain selling prices for coal, but the operators in the Edmonton and Clover Bar fields were unable to obtain these prices for their products and had to sell at lower figures.

It was clearly shown that in Eastern Alberta, and in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, the Edmonton and Clover Bar

coals have to meet the keen competition of the Drumheller coals. The Drumheller coal, being of higher quality, sells at an increased price varying from 75 cents to \$2.00 per ton of a difference. Without this difference in the price, it is quite clear that the Edmonton and Clover Bar coals cannot retain their places in these markets. The Edmonton and Clover Bar fields have not materially increased their production of coal within the last ten years, but practically the whole development of the Drumheller field has taken place within that time, and there are now no less than thirty-two mines in operation in the latter district. Moreover, in the City of Edmonton, and in the surrounding territory, the Edmonton and Clover Bar operators have to meet competition with the lower grades of coal shipped in from the Cardiff, Tofield and Sturgeon fields. These coals all sell at lower prices than the Edmonton and Clover Bar coals, but if the price of Edmonton and Clover Bar coals is raised, and a larger difference of price created between the competing fields, the effect will be to divert business from the Edmonton and Clover Bar fields to the fields handling the cheaper grades of coal.

2. *Financial.*

The operators brought evidence to show that the coal mining industry in Edmonton and Clover Bar fields is by no means a profitable one. It was, I think fortunate that the operators so frankly disclosed their position. Those who testified did not refuse to answer a single question put to them by the Men's Representatives regarding costs or profits.

The Humberstone Coal Company, Limited, one of the largest operators, produced its statement of accounts for the year ended 31st May 1920. This statement was not prepared for the Conciliation Board, but was prepared solely for submission to the shareholders of the Company. During that year, which was one of the best in the history of the Company owing to the unusually long

and severe winter, the statement shows that the Company made a net profit of 23 1-10 cents per ton on an output of 82,791 tons. It was clearly shown that in arriving at these figures all capital expenditure had been charged to capital account. These profits represented a return of approximately 6 per cent on the capital invested. Taking into account the hazardous nature of the risk, and the comparatively short life of a mine in this field, the profit is ridiculously small.

Since the new rate of wages came into effect in June, 1920, the operations of this Company have resulted in the following profits and losses:

	Profit	Loss
June		\$5,088.00
July		7,571.00
August		2,948.00
September	\$1,338.00	
October	5,479.00	
November	2,259.00	
	\$9,076.00	\$15,607.00
		9,076.00
Net loss for six months	\$ 6,531.00	

The Great West Coal Company Limited, another of the largest operators, made a net profit during the period of six months since the increase of wages in June, 1920, of less than ten cents per ton.

The Edmonton Collieries Limited, showed the following results for the period since the coming into effect of the increase of wages in June, 1920:

	Loss	Profit
June	\$1,243.80	
July	1,867.34	
August		\$139.96
September	674.07	
October		863.90
November		653.69
	\$3,785.21	\$1,657.55
	1,657.55	
Net Loss for Six Months	\$2,127.66	

The Fraser-MacKay Collieries Limited, mined 6,026 tons of coal from 1st

July to 30th November, 1920, and made a net profit of 17.4 cents per ton.

Marcus Collieries Limited: This Company was operated at a loss during the whole of the year 1920.

The Bush Mine Company, Limited is paying higher rates of wages than those paid in the other mines in the Edmonton and Clover Bar fields. In doing so it is carrying out the terms of its written contract with its employees, as it has recently granted them an increase of \$1.15 per day which was given to the Drumheller workers. Before it gave this increase, however, it was apparently paying to some of its employees lower rates of wages than other mines in the Edmonton and Clover Bar fields, and the effect of its granting the increase is to give to only some of its workers a rate of wages, \$1.15 per day higher than the other mines in the Edmonton and Clover Bar fields. As a mine, however, it is in a peculiar position, as at the present rate of working the coal in the mine will be completely worked out in less than two years. The coal is being drawn from pillars, the workings around which have been developed in the past, and it is not necessary for it to do any considerable amount of development work. However, it has no water problem. It is well recognized in mining, that coal obtained from pillars in the last stages of a mine which is almost completely worked out can be obtained much more cheaply than in the case of a mine which is still developing.

The Chairman of the Board was deputized by the Board to interview Mr. Southgate, Manager of the Bush Mine Coal Company, and request that he should give evidence before the Board regarding the position at that mine, and the financial affairs of his Company. The Chairman reported back to the Board that Mr. Southgate had refused to do so, that he, the Chairman, took the view that that refusal meant that the Company was able to pay the increase which it granted recently to its workers. That is a process of reasoning which I

cannot follow; and it later came out in evidence that at the time of the interview, Mr. Southgate told the Chairman that his Company was smarting under the costs due to the increased wages, but that it was bound by the contract, and had no alternative but to pay.

One of the men's representatives at the commencement of the proceedings of the Board indicated that it would be shown that the operators had been making large sums of money in the past, but no evidence was led to substantiate this statement, and indeed it was completely dissipated by the evidence. The trade is entirely a seasonal one, and the difficulties of maintaining a mine over the summer months to keep it in condition for the following winter's trade are so costly that any small profits made by the operators in the winter are very considerably eaten into in the summer months.

ALLEGED DISCRIMINATION.

The applicants also claim that they desire an agreement with the employers to the effect that there will be no discrimination by the employers against any member of the Union because of any past dispute. It developed during the proceedings that the real object of this claim was to ventilate a supposed grievance of five former employees of the Humberstone Coal Company Limited, who were unable to obtain their own old posts on the resumption of work. I find that there was no discrimination whatever in any of the cases. One of these men stated that under no circumstances would he again take employment with the Company. Several of the others came to a written agreement with the Manager that, in the event of there being any vacancies, the Company would reinstate them according to their seniority. A number of men secured other employment in better positions, and the matter ended by the Manager stating that he would give any of the men a job at the mine if a vacancy should occur.

CONCLUSIONS.

I am of the opinion that the first claim of the applicants for recognition of the Union should be refused on the following grounds:

(a) That there is absolutely no evidence to show that it is desired by the men or even a reasonable number of them. Not one of the present employees of three of the largest companies were called as witnesses. On the other hand positive evidence was given that eighty-eight employees of the Humberstone Coal Company Limited do not desire that the Union represent them in the matter. Apart altogether from any question with the employers, a Union should not be forced on the men.

(b) That there are existing contracts in the field between some of the operators and their men. If it is the policy of the Union that these contracts should be treated as "Scraps of paper," that in itself seems to me conclusive that the Union should not be recognized. The coal companies have entered into selling contracts based on costs ascertained on the present scale of wages. They cannot increase their selling prices under these contracts, and it would be unfair to allow the men to break their contracts with them. The companies cannot break their selling contracts without being liable in damages to their purchasers.

(c) That it would be against public policy to recognize a Union which has as its officials men who take the view that a contract signed and understood by the men is not binding on the men. Mr. Gildea, the President of the Local, contended that he was entitled to break the contract although he signed it, whilst Mr. Ferguson, the secretary of the Local, though he had not signed the contract himself considered that the men who had signed were justified in breaking it. Moreover I cannot accept Mr. Ryan's denial of Mr. Dunn's and Mr. McDonald's statements. Whilst the threats referred to by Mr. Dunn and Mr. McDonald may have been made in heated moments, they undoubtedly indicate an attitude of mind such as no official of a union should have, or a policy of the Union which runs counter to public policy. Were recognition of the Union granted, and should the men kick over the traces, and go on strike without authority from headquarters, it would be the duty of these officials to see that the men observe their contracts, and if they have not got the right point of view individually, how much less can they convince others of the necessity of observing contracts.

With regard to the men's claim that they are entitled to be paid at rates of pay equivalent to the rates paid in other coal fields, particularly the Drumheller coal field, no reason was shown why the Drumheller field should be selected as a standard, any more than the Tofield, Sturgeon or Cardiff fields, and in all these fields, except the Drumheller field, wages are certainly not higher and in some cases materially lower than they are in the Edmonton and Clover Bar fields. I am of the opinion that this claim should be refused on the following other grounds:

That the industry is not a profitable one, and that if the increase of wages demanded be given, the operators will be unable to absorb the increase out of profits. They will then be faced with the alternatives of continuing to operate at a loss and of ultimately being driven out of business, or endeavoring to get higher prices for their coal. I am not prepared to agree with the proposition that the increase should be granted at the risk of putting the companies out of business. Our coal mining industry employs a considerable number of men, and circulates a large amount of money in and around the City of Edmonton. I am convinced from the evidence that the operators cannot increase their selling prices of their produce in the Eastern Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba markets. In these markets they have to regulate their selling prices according to the selling prices of both higher grades and lower grades of coal, and the effect of increasing their price would undoubtedly be to put themselves out of these markets as was shown on the previous occasion on which the Edmonton and Clover Bar mines were under the jurisdiction of the Director of Coal Operations. As to the nearer markets in the City of Edmonton and the surrounding territory, the companies might increase their selling prices if the prices of the lower grades of coal mined in the competing fields are also raised, but they may not be raised and the effect of increased wages may be disastrous in these markets also. I, however, cannot recom-

mend a course of action which will have the effect of increasing the price of coal to the public for the following reasons:

That the economic situation does not warrant it. The basic industry of our Western Provinces is agriculture, and within the last six months, the prices of the products of the farm have been virtually cut in two. The trend of the prices of all commodities is downward, and there is no doubt that the trend of wages throughout the civilized world is, for the present at least, also downward. The public will not be convinced that an exception should be made at its cost in favour of the miners in a particular district. To grant the increase would in effect be to discriminate against other workers in favour of the miners in this field. The increased price of coal, if obtained would be largely paid by the working classes themselves, and with decreasing wages and less steady employment, I consider that the other working classes are less able to bear even the present price of coal than they were six months ago, and certainly it would cause deep rooted resentment with them and the public generally to increase the price.

RECOMMENDATION.

For the above reasons I am unhesitatingly of the opinion that all the demands of the applicants should be refused. I do not think the men will press their demands. The strike was ill-advised, but I believe it was grounded on an honest belief that the operators were making large profits. Now that it has been clearly shown that this is not the case, the men should accept the situation and consider themselves fortunate if they are able to maintain wages at their present standards.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) MAYNE REID.

822 Tegler Building,
Edmonton, Alberta,
January 28th, 1921.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Canadian Express Company, lines in Canada, and its wagonmen, porters, clerks and messengers

A REPORT was received from the Board established to deal with the dispute between the Canadian Express Company, lines in Canada, and certain of its employees, being wagonmen, porters, clerks and messengers, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. The Board was composed as follows: Messrs. U. E. Gillen, chairman, F. H. McGuigan and Jas. T. Gunn, Toronto. The members of the Board concurred on all points save one, and the schedule of rules and rates accompanying the report was signed by representatives of both the company and employees. The Board were unable to reach an agreement with respect to the remaining point, which concerned the placing of a messenger. On this point the chairman and Mr. Gunn favoured the contention of the employees. Mr. McGuigan did not concur in this view and presented a minority report.

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation, Act 1907, and of a dispute between The Canadian Express Company, lines in Canada, employer, and certain of its employees, being Wagonmen, Porters, Clerks and Messengers, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, employees.

To the Hon. Senator G. D. Robertson,
LL.D.

Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Sir,—

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by you, to enquire into the differences between the parties mentioned above. The members of the Board having taken the oath of office, met in the General Office of the Cana-

dian Express Company at Montreal, February 1st, officers and employees of the Company were fully represented, therefore we proceeded to hear evidence and review statements on all items in dispute. Meetings were held on other days to and including February 22nd.

The Board strongly urged that the parties to the dispute reach a mutual agreement, they held many private conferences, reporting to the Board almost daily, the Board making suggestions from time to time with the result that the officers and employees have agreed on an interpretation of Article 12, also rules and rates of pay as detailed in statements attached, same having the unanimous recommendation of your Board.

The one other item in dispute was the application of Express Messenger Birse for a transfer from a run he previously asked for, and to which he is now assigned, to another run. The officers and employees were unable to mutually agree as to what disposition should be made of Mr. Birse's application, therefore the Board will deal with it in a supplementary report.

The Board desire to express their appreciation and thanks to the officers and employees for their uniform courtesy and service to the Board, also compliment the officers and employees for that friendly feeling and spirit of co-operation so apparent between the officers and employees of the Canadian Express Company.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) U. E. GILLEN,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) F. H. MCGUIGAN,
Member.

(Sgd.) JAMES T. GUNN,
Member.

Toronto, February 22nd, 1921.

CANADIAN EXPRESS COMPANY

SCHEDULE OF RULES AND RATES OF PAY GOVERNING CERTAIN CLASSES OF EMPLOYEES
EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 1, 1921.

ARTICLE 1.

The word "employee" appearing in this Schedule applies to anyone employed exclusively by the Canadian Express Company as follows:

At local agencies at designated points.

In the office of the Claims Agent.

In the office of the Assistant Auditor of Receipts.

In the office of the Assistant Auditor of Transportation.

In the office of the Assistant Auditor of Waybills.

In the train service.

It does not apply to Agents, Depot Agents, Chief Clerks in the offices of Claims Agent and Assistant Auditors, nor any person whose duties include the employment of others.

ARTICLE 2.

The Book of Rules and Instructions issued from time to time by the Canadian Express Company will govern all employees.

ARTICLE 3.

Guarantee Bonds in such amounts as will fully protect the Company's interests shall be furnished by employees covered by this schedule, the Company to pay the bond premiums.

ARTICLE 4.

No employee shall be disciplined or dismissed without cause. Employees charged with any offence justifying dismissal may be immediately suspended by proper authority for a period of five days, during which time the alleged offence shall be investigated. If desired, the employee may have the assistance of two fellow employees at the investigation and full notice will be given of the evidence and charge against the employee. The decision made as a result of the investigation shall be given to the employee within ten days, and if the employee shall be dissatisfied with such decision, he may, within ten days, appeal to higher officers of the Company. If as a result of investigation, the employee is found blameless, he will be returned to the service and paid for time lost.

ARTICLE 5.

Employees will not be discriminated against on account of membership in a labor organization, nor for serving on committees representing the employees. Upon written request, a reasonable time in advance, the Chairman or

Secretary of a Committee, will be relieved for Committee work and furnished with transportation, subject to the regulations of the Railways over which this Company operates.

ARTICLE 6.

The Chairman, Secretary or other members of the Committee, representing the employees, must be employed by the Company, or on leave of absence, in order to take up with the proper officers any questions which may arise as to the interpretation of this schedule or other dispute, and they may, if necessary, appeal to the higher officers of the Company.

ARTICLE 7.

Employees attending Court or investigations by order of the Company will be paid their regular daily rates, granted transportation and allowed reasonable expenses while away from home, for which receipted vouchers will be required.

ARTICLE 8.

Employees' seniority will date from the time of entering the service, except in cases of dismissal or resignation. If laid off through reduction in force, credit will be allowed for time of previous service if re-employed within six months.

ARTICLE 9.

(a) Right of promotion will extend over and be confined to each Superintendent's Division. Promotion shall be based on ability, merit and seniority; ability and merit being sufficient, seniority shall govern.

(b) Clerical vacancies occurring in Montreal General Agent's Office (McGill Street and Depot) and Claims Agent's Office, and which are not filled from the staff at these offices, will be bulletined in the General Audit Office and vice versa.

(c) Qualified employees will be considered in line for promotion to the following positions: Agents, or Assistant Agents, Chief Clerks, Cashiers, Depot Agents, Depot Foremen, Messengers and Messengers' Helpers. Such vacancies or new positions shall be bulletined for ten days over the Superintendent's Division and appointments shall be made within ten days of expiration of bulletin period.

ARTICLE 10.

New positions or vacancies will be promptly bulletined for a period of five days in the office where they occur. Employees desiring such positions will file their applications with the designated officials within that time, and an appointment will be made within ten days thereafter. Such positions or vacancies may be

filled temporarily pending an assignment. The name of the appointee will immediately thereafter be posted where the position or vacancy was bulletined.

ARTICLE 11.

When vacancies for messengers or messengers' helpers occur or new runs are created, bulletin notice will immediately be posted at terminals, and written application for the position must be filed within ten days from date of bulletin notice.

An employee transferring from one class to another (train service to office and vice versa) will carry seniority on the basis of 50 per cent, and in addition will have credit for full time of any previous service in the class to which transferring.

ARTICLE 12.

When a material change is made in runs, through change in Railway time cards, or otherwise, messengers and messengers' helpers so affected shall have ten days after effective date of change of runs to make application for any run to which their seniority entitles them.

Runs applied for, under this rule, shall be promptly bulletined for ten days and applications confined to employees in train service.

A material change in run is defined as:

- (a) Change in terminals.
- (b) When the hours away from home are increased more than fifteen hours per month.

ARTICLE 13.

An employee transferring by order of the proper official shall receive free transportation for himself, family and household effects, (subject to the regulations of the Railway Company) and paid during time necessary to effect transfer at the same rate as for the position vacated. Employees transferring under seniority rights shall not be paid for time lost.

ARTICLE 14.

Employees accepting promotion will be allowed thirty days in which to qualify, and failing will be returned to former position without loss of seniority.

ARTICLE 15.

Employees declining promotion shall not lose their seniority.

ARTICLE 16.

Employees off duty on leave of absence, or on account of sickness, for a reasonable length of time, will not lose their seniority rights;

the Company will decide as to their standing after six months' absence.

ARTICLE 17.

In reducing forces, senior qualified employees shall be given preference.

When forces are being increased, employees who have been in the service thirty days will be returned to the service in order of their seniority. Employees desiring to avail themselves of this rule must file their names and addresses with the proper official. Employees failing to report for duty or give satisfactory reason for not doing so within seven days from date of notification, will be considered out of the service.

ARTICLE 18.

A seniority roster of all employees, on each Superintendent's Division, who have been in the service six months or more, showing name and date of entering the service, will be posted in a place accessible to those affected.

The roster will be revised and posted in January of each year, and shall be open to correction for a period of sixty days from the date of posting, on presentation by an employee, or his representative, of proof of error. The duly accredited representative of employee shall be furnished with a copy of the roster on written request.

ARTICLE 19.

Employees covered by this Schedule shall be paid not less than the established salary for the position occupied.

Nothing in this Schedule shall be construed as reducing the rate of any employee while filling present position.

ARTICLE 20.

Rates of pay established by this Schedule shall apply to employees paid on the hourly basis. Their pay shall not be less per hour than that established by this Schedule for monthly, weekly, or daily rated employees performing the same class or kind of labor, nor shall their conditions of service be less favorable.

ARTICLE 21.

Where a new office is established, or an increase of business necessitates additional force at any office, the employees appointed will receive the same rates as paid for similar service at offices of like character and importance.

ARTICLE 22.

Employees entering the service who lack the necessary experience or ability to perform the work of their assignment, shall receive \$60.00

per month for the first six months, \$70.00 per month for the second six months of service and thereafter the rate of the position to which assigned. Similar experience with other Express or Transportation Companies shall be cumulative and count the same as if performed for the Canadian Express Company. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to mean that former employees may not be re-employed and paid the established rate of the position to which assigned. This article does not apply to positions for which graded scales of pay are provided, nor to clerks in the General Auditor's and Claims Agent's office under eighteen years of age.

ARTICLE 23.

(a) Except as hereinafter provided and excluding employees assigned to the train messenger service, eight consecutive hours, exclusive of the meal period (not exceeding 1½ hours) shall constitute a day's work.

(b) For employees assigned to the smaller class of agencies where not in excess of five employees are regularly employed (including clerks, transfer employees and drivers) overtime shall be paid for time actually on duty in excess of eight hours within twelve consecutive hours, also for all time in excess of twelve consecutive hours computed continuously from the time required to report for duty to the end of day's work. Time shall be computed as continuous service in all cases where the interval of release from service does not exceed one hour.

ARTICLE 24.

(a) Excluding employees assigned to the train messenger service, the first two hours of overtime accruing after eight hours of service within the spread of twelve hours shall be computed pro rata, and thereafter (including overtime, after twelve hours) at the rate of time and one half time on the actual minute basis. For the offices of the Assistant Auditors and Claims Agent, the time allowed for Saturday afternoon will be deducted before allowing overtime.

(b) When sent for to work outside of established hours, employees coming under the provisions of Article 23 shall be paid a minimum allowance of three hours at hourly rates.

Employees required to come on duty after completing day's work and the interval of release from duty exceeds one hour, will be allowed a minimum of one and a half hours at pro rata rates.

ARTICLE 25.

Employees (except messengers and helpers) will not be expected to work more than six days per week. If requested to work on a

seventh day or night, they shall be paid one and a half times the regular hourly rates—minimum three hours at regular hourly rates.

ARTICLE 26.

Employees assigned to a combination of train messenger and station service will be paid overtime under the provisions of Article 23, Section (b) of this Schedule.

ARTICLE 27.

Messengers or Messengers' helpers held to fill a position at other than messengers' work between trips, will be paid at pro rata rates at the highest rate of position to which called, minimum of one hour. If called to come on duty for such service, they will be paid the same rate with a minimum of three hours.

ARTICLE 28.

(a) Employees assigned to the train service will be paid the Schedule rate for such run for 6,000 miles or less; mileage made in excess of 6,000 miles to be paid pro rata rates per mile based on 6,000 miles per month.

(b) Employees assigned to the train messenger service and who work only a portion of a month will be paid their full proportion of excess mileage made under clause (a) of this Article.

ARTICLE 29.

Messengers and helpers on turn around runs (except runs where the period of relief is two full days or more in each seven day period) shall be paid overtime at the rate of 30 cents per hour for all time in excess of an average of twelve hours per day, for each day worked, time to be computed continuously from the schedule departure time of train from home terminal on first trip until schedule arrival time of train at end of final trip.

Example: A turn around run is a run where one or more round trips are made per day.

ARTICLE 30.

Messengers and messengers' helpers will be paid initial terminal time, beginning sixty minutes after the time they are required to report, and do report for duty, until scheduled leaving time of train in which car is handled, and final terminal delay time beginning thirty minutes after the time train in which car is handled arrives at terminal or set out point, excepting at Montreal, where terminal delay time shall not commence until after one hour. Terminal time to be computed on the actual minute basis at 50 cents per hour for messengers and 40 cents per hour for messengers' helpers.

ARTICLE 31.

(a) In the event of a train not arriving at objective terminal on schedule time, messengers and messengers' helpers will be allowed detention after one hour at the rate of 50 cents per hour, time to be computed on the actual minute basis.

(b) Detention time shall cease at schedule departure time of train of next regular trip.

When regular trips are missed as result of train detention, the hours of such trips shall be deducted from detention time. (Time consumed in dead head trips shall not be deducted.)

ARTICLE 32.

Employees will not be required to suspend work during regular hours to absorb overtime.

ARTICLE 33.

(a) Employees, except messengers and messengers' helpers, on monthly salary working less than a full month, will be paid pro rata for the time worked on the basis of the working days in that month, less Sundays.

(b) Messengers and messengers' helpers working less than a full month will be paid in proportion to the number of trips made at the rate of pay per trip to be ascertained by dividing the monthly rate of pay by the total number of trips to be made in that month.

ARTICLE 34.

(a) Employees covered by this Schedule, who have been in continuous service for three years or more, will be granted one week's vacation with pay each year.

Applications will be made in writing to the proper official and will be considered in the order received. The applicants will be given due notice of the vacation date assigned to them. Relief will be arranged as nearly as possible to the date specified in the application, but the Company will not be obliged to grant vacation on any particular date. If the Company finds it inconvenient to grant the vacation in the year of the application, it shall be added to the vacation period of the following year.

Extended leave for any employee, if requested, will be granted if practicable.

While employees are absent on vacation their positions may be filled during that time at less than the specified rate of pay of the position, but no employee shall perform relief work at less than his regular rate of pay.

(b) If called upon to work on Christmas or New Year's day, employees (except messengers and messengers' helpers) will be paid one half day's pay in addition to the monthly rate.

(c) It is understood that where at the present time it is customary to allow employees

Saturday afternoons off, this practice will be continued.

ARTICLE 35.

(a) Messengers or messengers' helpers will, upon application to their Superintendent, be supplied with a water can.

(b) Where the Company requires special stamps (rubber), they shall be supplied free of cost.

ARTICLE 36.

(a) When a messenger is required to work more than one car containing express matter, he will be supplied with a helper when reasonably necessary.

(b) Messengers or messengers' helpers will not be required to ride in cars without heat or light.

ARTICLE 37.

Any employee performing relief work (other than relief messenger paid a salary which includes travelling expenses) will be paid the minimum rate for the position, but in no case less than his own rate, and if away from home, allowed reasonable expenses.

Messengers and messengers' helpers dead-heading on Company's orders will be paid for necessary time travelling at the rate of pay of his regular position.

ARTICLE 38.

Any employee leaving the service for any cause shall be paid promptly all monies due and upon request, given by Superintendent a certificate of service showing capacity in which employed and reasons for leaving the service.

ARTICLE 39.

Agency employees will be paid semi-monthly, on the 1st and 16th; train employees not later than the 10th and 25th of each month.

ARTICLE 40.

This Schedule to become effective from February 1, 1921, and continue in effect three months from February 1, 1921, and thereafter unless terminated by thirty days' notice in writing by either party.

For the Canadian Express Company.

(Sgd.) JOHN PULLEN,
President.

For the Employees,

(Sgd.) M. J. DUNDAS,
Gen. Chairman.

Montréal, February 19, 1921.

CANADIAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

RATES OF PAY FOR EMPLOYEES IN TRAIN SERVICE EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 1, 1921.

NORTH WESTERN DIVISION.

	No. Men	Rates in effect January, 31, 1921	Rates effective from February 1, 1921
<i>Messengers' Routes—</i>		\$	\$
Biggar-Loverna.....	1	131.00	140.00
Calgary-Edmonton.....	2	140.50	150.00
Canora-Regina.....	2	131.00	131.00
Edmonton-Edson.....	1	121.00	125.00
Edmonton-Watrous.....	4	151.00	158.00
Edmonton-Pr. George.....	3	140.50	150.00
Edmonton-Jasper.....	2	131.00	140.00
Edson-Lovett.....	1	101.00	115.00
Edson-Mountain Park.....	1	101.00	115.00
Pr. Albert-Watrous.....	1	126.50	140.00
Port Arthur-Sioux Lookout.....	1	115.50	130.00
Prince George-Prince Rupert.....	3	146.00	150.00
Regina-Weyburn.....	1	136.00	145.00
Riverhurst-Radville.....	1	131.00	145.00
Sioux-Lookout-Winnipeg.....	1	131.00	135.00
Winnipeg-Watrous.....	4	155.00	158.00
<i>Helpers—</i>			
Winnipeg-Watrous.....	3	121.00	121.00
Watrous-Biggar.....	1	121.00	121.00

WESTERN DIVISION

<i>Messengers' Routes—</i>			
Allandale-Penetang.....	1	110.00	120.00
Brantford-Tilsonburg.....	1	115.50	125.00
Buffalo-Goderich.....	4	131.00	145.00
Buffalo-Hamilton.....	1	118.00	125.00
Hamilton-Buffalo.....	1	118.00	125.00
Cedar Springs-Wallaceburg.....	1	96.00	110.00
Cochrane-North Bay.....	5	137.50	148.00
Cochrane-Toronto.....	6	143.00	158.00
Cochrane-Winnipeg.....	7	152.50	158.00
Detroit-Suspension Bridge.....	3	143.00	158.00
Detroit-London.....	1	128.00	140.00
Windsor-London.....	1	128.00	135.00
Detroit-Toronto.....	3	143.00	158.00
Detroit-Hamilton-Toronto.....	3	140.50	158.00
Durham-Kincardine.....	1	110.00	120.00
Gravenhurst-Toronto.....	1	118.00	130.00
Hamilton-Suspension Bridge-Toronto.....	3	128.00	135.00
Hamilton-Meaford.....	3	131.00	145.00
Hamilton-London.....	1	115.50	125.00
Haliburton-Lindsay.....	1	110.00	120.00
Hamilton-St. Thomas.....	1	128.00	135.00
Hamilton-St. Thomas.....	1	128.00	135.00
Leamington-Windsor.....	1	96.00	110.00
London-Toronto.....	5	118.00	135.00
London-Wingham.....	1	112.50	125.00
London-Toronto-Sarnia.....	2	133.50	145.00
Merritton-Pt. Colborne.....	1	115.50	125.00
North Bay-Toronto, Sr.....	3	133.50	145.00
North Bay-Toronto, Jr.....	3	128.00	135.00
Owen Sound-Stratford.....	1	110.00	120.00
Palmerston-Toronto.....	1	110.00	120.00
Porquis Jet-Timmins.....	1	136.00	138.00
Port Hope-Toronto.....	3	131.00	145.00
Stratford-Owen Sound.....	1	126.50	130.00

	No. Men	Rates in effect January 31, 1921	Rates effective from February 1, 1921
Stratford-Toronto.....	2	115.50	130.00
Sarnia-Toronto.....	2	123.50	135.00
Suspension Bridge-Toronto.....	1	131.00	135.00
Suspension Bridge-Toronto.....	1	131.00	135.00
<i>Helpers—</i>			
Allandale-Toronto.....	1	115.50	120.00
North Bay-Toronto.....	1	115.50	120.00
Stratford-Toronto.....	1	115.50	120.00
Suspension Bridge-Toronto.....	1	115.50	120.00
EASTERN DIVISION			
<i>Messengers' Routes—</i>			
Brockville-Toronto.....	2	126.00	135.00
Cochrane-Quebec.....	5	126.50	140.00
Depot Harbour-Ottawa.....	3	110.00	125.00
Edmunston-Quebec.....	3	96.00	125.00
Kingston-Toronto.....	2	126.50	130.00
Levis-Riviere du Loup.....	1	105.50	105.00
Manilla-Whitby.....	1	126.50	130.00
Montreal-Brockville.....	2	112.50	120.00
Montreal-Fortierville.....	1	110.00	120.00
Montreal-Ft. Covington.....	1	115.50	120.00
Montreal-Granby.....	1	115.50	120.00
Montreal-Hemmingford.....	1	128.40	128.40
Montreal-Island Pond.....	2	115.50	130.00
Montreal-Massena Springs.....	1	115.50	125.00
Montreal-Nicolet.....	1	115.50	120.00
Montreal-Ottawa.....	1	115.50	120.00
H. T. Montreal, Montreal-Ottawa.....	1	121.00	130.00
H. T. Ottawa, Montreal-Ottawa.....	1	110.00	125.00
H. T. Ottawa, Montreal-Quebec.....	4	126.50	138.00
Montreal-Quebec-Mont Joli.....	2	126.50	130.00
Montreal-Toronto Sr.....	6	146.00	158.00
Montreal-Toronto Jr.....	6	131.00	143.00
Montreal-Waterloo.....	2	110.00	125.00
Three Rivers-Victoriaville.....	1	115.50	125.00
<i>Helpers—</i>			
Belleville-Toronto.....	1	101.00	120.00
La Tuque-Quebec.....	1	101.00	110.00
Napanee-Toronto.....	2	101.00	120.00
Ottawa-Belleville.....	1	115.50	120.00
Montreal-Kingston.....	2	115.50	115.50
Montreal-Toronto.....	9	115.50	120.00
Richmond-Sherbrooke.....	1	91.00	100.00
ATLANTIC DIVISION			
<i>Messengers' Routes—</i>			
Campbellton-Moncton.....	2	115.50	125.00
Chatham-Newcastle.....	1	121.50	121.00
Centreville-St. John.....	2	115.50	125.00
Charlottetown-Sackville-Moncton.....	2	115.50	125.00
Edmunston-Moncton.....	1	105.50	125.00
Edmunston-McGivneys.....	1	105.50	120.00
Fredericton-Newcastle.....	3	115.50	125.00
Halifax-Moncton.....	2	131.00	140.00
Halifax-Sydney.....	6	126.50	145.00
Halifax-St. John.....	6	126.50	140.00
Halifax-Yarmouth.....	3	126.50	135.00
Halifax- New Glasgow.....	1	115.50	125.00
Louisburg-Sydney.....	1	115.50	125.00
Montreal- St. John.....	6	140.50	158.00
Montreal-Moncton.....	6	131.00	145.00

	No. Men	Rates in effect January 31, 1921	Rates effective from, February 11 1912
		\$	\$
Oxford Jct.-Pictou.....	1	121.00	130.00
Point du Chene & Moncton.....	1	121.00	125.00
St. John-Truro.....	2	131.00	140.00
St. John-Sussex-Hampton.....	1	115.50	120.00
Shelburne-Yarmouth.....	1	105.50	120.00
Borden-Tignish.....	1	121.00	130.00
Pictou-Stellarton.....	1	121.00	130.00
<i>Helper—</i>			
Montreal-Moncton.....	6	100.00	120.00

RATES OF PAY, WAGONMEN AND MOTORMEN, EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 1ST, 1921.

NORTH WESTERN DIVISION

Place	No. Men	Rates in effect January 31, 1921		Rates in effect February 1, 1921	
		\$		\$	
Prince Rupert.....	—			1st yr.	105.50
				2nd yr.	110.00
				3rd yr.	112.50
Watrous.....	1	1st yr.	102.50	1st yr.	105.00
	—	2nd yr.	102.50	2nd yr.	107.00
	—	3rd yr.	102.50	3rd yr.	110.00

WESTERN DIVISION

Toronto.....	56	1st yr.	105.00	1st yr.	105.50
	36	2nd yr.	110.00	2nd yr.	110.00
	55	3rd yr.	112.50	3rd yr.	115.00
Parkdale.....	—	1st yr.	101.00	1st yr.	105.50
	1	2nd yr.	102.50	2nd yr.	110.00
	6	3rd yr.	105.50	3rd yr.	115.00
West Toronto.....	1	Flat	105.50	1st yr.	105.50
	—	Flat	105.50	2nd yr.	110.00
	4	Flat	105.50	3rd yr.	115.00
Hamilton.....	5	1st yr.	105.50	1st yr.	105.50
	4	2nd yr.	107.00	2nd yr.	110.00
	10	3rd yr.	112.50	3rd yr.	115.00
London.....	1	1st yr.	102.50	1st yr.	105.50
	6	2nd yr.	105.50	2nd yr.	110.00
	11	3rd yr.	110.00	3rd yr.	115.00
Windsor.....	4	1st yr.	101.00	1st yr.	105.00
	—	2nd yr.	102.50	2nd yr.	107.00
	2	3rd yr.	102.50	3rd yr.	110.00
Niagara Falls.....	4	Flat	105.50	1st yr.	105.50
	1	Flat	105.50	2nd yr.	110.00
	1	Flat	115.50	3rd yr.	115.50
St. Catharines.....	2	Flat	101.00	1st yr.	105.00
	—	Flat	105.50	2nd yr.	107.00
	3	Flat	108.00	3rd yr.	111.00
	2	Flat	111.00	3rd yr.	111.00

RATES OF PAY, WAGONMEN AND MOTORMEN, EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 1ST, 1921—*Continued.*

Place	No. Men		Rates in effect January 31, 1921		Rates in effect February 1, 1921
Brantford.....	3	Flat	101.00	1st yr.	105.00
	1	Flat	110.00	2nd yr.	110.00
	33	Flat	112.50	3rd yr.	112.50
North Bay.....	4	1st yr.	101.00	1st yr.	105.00
	—	2nd yr.	105.50	2nd yr.	107.00
	—	3rd yr.	110.00	3rd yr.	110.00
Orillia.....	3	Flat	110.00	Flat	110.00
Cobalt.....	1		101.00	1st yr.	105.00
	1		110.00	3rd yr.	110.00
Timmins.....	1	Flat	112.50	Flat	112.50
Kitchener.....	2	1st yr.	96.00	1st yr.	100.00
	—	2nd yr.	101.00	2nd yr.	102.50
	4	3rd yr.	102.50	3rd yr.	105.00
Guelph.....	1	1st yr.	96.00	1st yr.	100.00
	1	2nd yr.	98.00	2nd yr.	102.50
	3	3rd yr.	101.00	3rd yr.	105.00
Stratford.....	1	1st yr.	96.00	1st yr.	100.00
	—	2nd yr.	98.00	2nd yr.	102.50
	3	3rd yr.	101.00	3rd yr.	105.00
Sarnia.....	3	1st yr.	96.00	1st yr.	100.00
	1	2nd yr.	98.00	2nd yr.	102.50
	—	3rd yr.	101.00	3rd yr.	105.00
Waterloo.....	1	Flat	96.00	1st yr.	100.00
	—		96.00	2nd yr.	102.50
	—		96.00	3rd yr.	105.00
Chatham.....	2	1st yr.	96.00	1st yr.	100.00
	1	2nd yr.	98.00	2nd yr.	102.50
	1	3rd yr.	101.00	3rd yr.	105.00
St. Thomas.....	2	1st yr.	96.00	1st yr.	100.00
	—	2nd yr.	98.00	2nd yr.	102.50
	2	3rd yr.	101.00	3rd yr.	105.00
Galt.....	—	1st yr.	96.00	1st yr.	98.00
	2	2nd yr.	98.00	2nd yr.	100.00
	1	3rd yr.	101.00	3rd yr.	102.50
Paris.....	—	Flat	105.50	Flat	105.50
Woodstock.....	1	1st yr.	96.00	1st yr.	98.00
	—	2nd yr.	98.00	2nd yr.	100.00
	2	3rd yr.	101.00	3rd yr.	102.50
Peterboro.....	2	1st yr.	81.00	1st yr.	98.00
	2	2nd yr.	85.00	2nd yr.	100.00
	2	3rd yr.	90.00	3rd yr.	102.50
Lindsay.....	2	1st yr.	81.00	1st yr.	98.00
	—	2nd yr.	85.00	2nd yr.	100.00
	—	3rd yr.	90.00	3rd yr.	102.50
Palmerston.....	1	Flat	91.00	Flat	102.50

RATES OF PAY, WAGONMEN AND MOTORMEN, EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 1ST, 1921—*Continued.*

Place	No. Men		Rates in effect January 31, 1921	Rates in effect February 1, 1921	
St. Marys.....	1	Flat	85.00 85.00 85.00	1st yr. 2nd yr. 3rd yr.	98.00 100.00 102.50
Huntsville.....	1 — —	Flat	85.00 85.00 85.00	1st yr. 2nd yr. 3rd yr.	98.00 100.00 102.50
EASTERN DIVISION					
Belleville.....	— — 3	1st yr. 2nd yr. 3rd yr.	96.00 96.00 96.00	1st yr. 2nd yr. 3rd yr.	100.00 102.50 105.00
Bowmanville.....	1	Flat	101.00	Flat	102.50
Brockville.....	— — 1 2			1st yr. 2nd yr. 3rd yr. 3rd yr.	100.00 102.50 105.00 105.00
Cobourg.....	— — 1 1			1st yr. 2nd yr. 3rd yr. 3rd yr.	98.00 100.00 102.50 102.50
Cornwall.....	1 1	1st yr. 3rd yr.	96.00 96.00	1st yr. 2nd yr. 3rd yr.	98.00 100.00 102.50
Granby.....	2 — —	1st yr.	96.00	1st yr. 2nd yr. 3rd yr.	98.00 100.00 102.50
Kingston.....	1 1 3	1st yr. 2nd yr. 3rd yr.	101.00 105.50 105.50	1st yr. 2nd yr. 3rd yr.	101.00 105.50 106.00
Levis.....	1	Flat	101.00	Flat	102.50
Montreal.....	7 12 17 43	1st yr. 2nd yr. 3rd yr. 4th yr.	101.00 105.50 110.00 112.50	1st yr. 2nd yr. 3rd yr. 4th yr.	105.00 110.00 115.00 115.00
Napanee.....	1	Flat	101.00	Flat	102.50
Ottawa.....	2 3 6	1st yr. 2nd yr. 3rd yr.	101.00 102.50 105.50	1st yr. 2nd yr. 3rd yr.	105.00 107.00 112.50
Port Hope.....	1 — 1	1st yr. 3rd yr.	91.00 95.00	1st yr. 2nd yr. 3rd yr.	98.00 100.00 102.50
Quebec.....	3 6 2	1st yr. 2nd yr. 3rd yr.	96.00 98.00 102.50	1st yr. 2nd yr. 3rd yr.	102.50 105.00 110.00
St. Henry.....	— — 1 1			1st yr. 2nd yr. 3rd yr. 3rd yr.	105.50 110.00 115.00 115.00

RATES OF PAY, WAGONMEN AND MOTORMEN, EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 1ST, 1921—Continued.

Place	No. Men	Rates in effect January 31, 1921		Rates in effect February 1, 1921	
			\$		\$
Sherbrooke.....	1	1st yr.	91.00	1st yr.	100.00
	—			2nd yr.	102.50
	1	3rd yr.	91.00	3rd yr.	105.00
	1	3rd yr.	96.00	3rd yr.	105.00
	1		102.50	3rd yr.	105.00
Whitby.....	—			1st yr.	98.00
	—			2nd yr.	100.00
	1	3rd yr.	91.00	3rd yr.	102.50
ATLANTIC DIVISION					
Amherst, N.S.....	1	1st yr.	96.00	1st yr.	100.00
	1	2nd yr.	96.00	2nd yr.	102.50
	1	3rd yr.	96.00	3rd yr.	105.00
Campbellton, N.B.....	—	1st yr.	96.00	1st yr.	98.00
	1	2nd yr.	96.00	2nd yr.	100.00
	—	3rd yr.	96.00	3rd yr.	102.50
Charlottetown, P. E. I.....	1	1st yr.	91.00	1st yr.	98.00
	—	2nd yr.	91.00	2nd yr.	100.00
	—	3rd yr.	91.00	3rd yr.	102.50
Halifax, N.S.....	3	1st yr.	86.00	1st yr.	102.50
	1	2nd yr.	100.00	2nd yr.	102.50
	1	2nd yr.	96.00	2nd yr.	105.00
	1	3rd yr.	96.00	3rd yr.	110.00
	2	3rd yr.	102.50	3rd yr.	110.00
	1	3rd yr.	105.50	3rd yr.	110.00
Moncton, N.B.....	3	1st yr.	96.00	1st yr.	102.50
	1	2nd yr.	96.00	2nd yr.	105.00
	—	3rd yr.	96.00	3rd yr.	110.00
Sydney, N.S.....	1	1st yr.	96.00	1st yr.	100.00
	2	2nd yr.	96.00	2nd yr.	102.50
	—	3rd yr.	101.00	3rd yr.	105.00
St. John, N.B.....	3	1st yr.	105.50	1st yr.	105.50
	—	2nd yr.	105.50	2nd yr.	107.00
	4	3rd yr.	105.50	3rd yr.	110.00
Truro, N.S.....	—	1st yr.	101.00	1st yr.	101.00
	2	2nd yr.	101.00	2nd yr.	102.50
	—	3rd yr.	101.00	3rd yr.	105.00
New Glasgow, N.S.....	1	1st yr.	100.00	1st yr.	100.00
	—	2nd yr.	100.00	2nd yr.	102.50
	—	3rd yr.	100.00	3rd yr.	105.00
Bridgewater, N.S.....	1	Flat	100.00	Flat	101.00
Lunenburg, N.S.....	1	1st yr.	86.00	1st yr.	98.00
	—	2nd yr.	86.00	2nd yr.	100.00
	—	3rd yr.	86.00	3rd yr.	102.50

RATES OF PAY OF WAGON HELPERS, EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 1ST, 1921.

WESTERN DIVISION

Toronto.....	16	96.00	96.00
Hamilton.....	1	96.00	96.00

RATES OF PAY OF WAGON HELPERS, EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 1ST, 1921—*Continued.*

EASTERN DIVISION

Place	No. Men	Rates in effect January 31, 1921	Rates in effect February 1, 1921
		\$	\$
Montreal.....	8	71.00	80.00
	21	71.00	80.00
	3	81.00	90.00

STABLE AND GARAGE EMPLOYEES

WESTERN DIVISION

Toronto.....	5	96.00	96.00
	7	101.00	101.00
	3	105.50	105.50
Hamilton.....	2	96.00	96.00
	1	105.00	105.00
London.....	2	105.50	105.50
Brantford.....	1	96.00	96.00
Parkdale.....	1	101.00	101.00
West Toronto.....	1	96.00	101.00

EASTERN DIVISION

Montreal.....	14	91.00	96.00
	2	96.00	101.00
	2	101.00	101.00

ATLANTIC DIVISION

Halifax.....	1	101.00	101.00
St. John.....	1	101.00	101.00

RATES OF PAY OF PORTERS, EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 1, 1921

NORTH WESTERN DIVISION

Melville.....	—	1st 6 mos.	102.50	1st yr.	105.00
	2	2nd 6 mos.	105.50	1st yr.	105.50
	—	2nd yr.	107.00	2nd yr.	107.00
	1	3rd yr.	110.00	3rd yr.	110.00
Watrous.....	1	1st yr.	102.50	1st yr.	105.00
	—	2nd yr.	102.50	2nd yr.	107.00
	—	3rd yr.	102.50	3rd yr.	110.00

WESTERN DIVISION

Toronto.....	25	1st yr.	105.50	1st yr.	105.50
	34	2nd yr.	110.00	2nd yr.	110.00
	54	3rd yr.	112.50	3rd yr.	112.50
Parkdale.....	—	1st yr.	101.00	1st yr.	105.50
	—	2nd yr.	102.50	2nd yr.	110.00
	2	3rd yr.	105.50	3rd yr.	112.50
West Toronto.....	4	1st yr.	105.50	1st yr.	105.50
	—	2nd yr.	105.50	2nd yr.	110.00
	1	3rd yr.	105.50	3rd yr.	112.50

RATES OF PAY OF PORTERS, EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 1ST, 1921—*Continued.*

Place	No. Men	Rates in effect January 31, 1921		Rates in effect February 1, 1921	
			\$		\$
Hamilton	7	1st yr.	105.50	1st yr.	105.50
	10	2nd yr.	107.00	2nd yr.-	110.00
	10	3rd yr.	112.50	3rd yr.	112.50
London	11	1st yr.	102.50	1st yr.	102.50
	6	2nd yr.	105.50	2nd yr.	105.50
	3	3rd yr.	110.00	3rd yr.	110.00
Niagara Falls	4	Flat	105.50	1st yr.	105.50
	1	Flat	105.50	2nd yr.	107.00
	1	Flat	105.50	3rd yr.	110.00
Brantford	3	1st yr.	105.50	1st yr.	105.50
	—	2nd yr.		2nd yr.	107.00
	3	3rd yr.	110.00	3rd yr.	110.00
Guelph	4	1st yr.	96.00	1st yr.	100.00
	—	2nd yr.	98.00	2nd yr.	102.50
	—	3rd yr.	101.00	3rd yr.	105.00
Kitchener	1	1st yr.	96.00	1st yr.	100.00
	—	2nd yr.	98.00	2nd yr.	102.50
	1	3rd yr.	101.00	3rd yr.	105.00
Stratford	3	1st yr.	96.00	1st yr.	100.00
	1	2nd yr.	98.00	2nd yr.	102.50
	1	3rd yr.	101.00	3rd yr.	105.00
St. Thomas	1	1st yr.	96.00	1st yr.	100.00
	—	2nd yr.	98.00	2nd yr.	102.50
	3	3rd yr.	101.00	3rd yr.	105.00
Peterboro	2	1st yr.	81.00	1st yr.	96.00
	—	2nd yr.	85.00	2nd yr.	98.00
	—	3rd yr.	90.00	3rd yr.	101.00
Allandale	4	Flat	101.00	Flat	102.50
Palmerston	2	Flat	91.00	Flat	102.50
Orillia	1	Flat	96.00	Flat	96.00
Scotia Junction	2	Flat	96.00	Flat	96.00
Timmins	1	Flat	101.00	Flat	101.00
EASTERN DIVISION					
Belleville	4	Flat	101.00	Flat	101.00
Brockville	2	1st yr.	96.00	1st yr.	96.00
	—	2nd yr.		2nd yr.	98.00
	2	3rd yr.	101.00	3rd yr.	101.00
Kingston	1	1st yr.	101.00	1st yr.	101.00
	—	2nd yr.		2nd yr.	102.50
	2	3rd yr.	105.50	3rd yr.	105.50
Levis	1	1st yr.	91.00	1st yr.	96.00
	1	2nd yr.	96.00	2nd yr.	98.00
	—	3rd yr.		3rd yr.	101.00
Ottawa	2	1st yr.	101.00	1st yr.	102.50
	2	2nd yr.	102.50	2nd yr.	105.00
	2	3rd yr.	105.50	3rd yr.	110.00

RATES OF PAY OF PORTERS, EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 1, 1921—*Continued.*

Place	No. Men	Rates in effect January 31, 1921		Rates in effect February 1, 1921	
		\$		\$	
Quebec.....	4	1st yr.	91.00	1st yr.	96.00
	1	2nd yr.	93.00	2nd yr.	98.00
	1	3rd yr.	98.00	3rd yr.	101.00
Montreal.....	22	1st yr.	101.00	1st yr.	102.50
	14	2nd yr.	105.50	2nd yr.	105.50
	20	3rd yr.	110.00	3rd yr.	110.00
ATLANTIC DIVISION					
Charlottetown.....	—	1st yr.	86.00	1st yr.	96.00
	1	2nd yr.	86.00	2nd yr.	98.00
	1	3rd yr.	86.00	3rd yr.	101.00
Halifax.....	6	1st yr.	91.00	1st yr.	100.00
	—	2nd yr.	96.00	2nd yr.	102.50
	2	3rd yr.	91.00	3rd yr.	105.00
Moncton.....	2	3rd yr.	96.00	3rd yr.	105.00
	7	1st yr.	91.00	1st yr.	100.00
	—	2nd yr.	91.00	2nd yr.	102.50
Sydney.....	—	3rd yr.	91.00	3rd yr.	105.00
	1	1st yr.	91.00	1st yr.	100.00
	2	2nd yr.	91.00	2nd yr.	102.50
St. John.....	—	3rd yr.	91.00	3rd yr.	105.00
	1	1st yr.	96.00	1st yr.	100.00
	2	2nd yr.	96.00	2nd yr.	102.50
Truro.....	2	3rd yr.	96.00	3rd yr.	105.00
	2	1st yr.	96.00	1st yr.	100.00
	1	2nd yr.	96.00	2nd yr.	102.50
Sackville.....	2	3rd yr.	96.00	3rd yr.	105.00
	1	1st yr.	91.00	1st yr.	96.00
	—	2nd yr.	91.00	2nd yr.	98.00
Newcastle.....	2	3rd yr.	91.00	3rd yr.	101.00
	1	1st yr.	91.00	1st yr.	96.00
	—	2nd yr.	91.00	2nd yr.	98.00
	—	3rd yr.	91.00	3rd yr.	101.00

RATES OF PAY FOR CLERKS, EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 1, 1921.

CLAIMS DEPARTMENT, MONTREAL

No. of clerks	Rates in effect	
	January 31, 1921	February 1, 1921
1.....	\$120.00	\$130.00
1.....	110.00	115.00
1.....	105.50	115.00
1.....	101.00	110.00
1.....	101.00	105.00
3.....	100.00	105.00
3.....	86.00	95.00
1.....	81.00	95.00
1.....	81.00	90.00
1.....	80.00	95.00
2.....	80.00	85.00

CLAIMS DEPARTMENT, MONTREAL.—*Continued.*

No. of Clerks	Rates of pay	
	in effect January 31, 1921	Rates of pay in effect February 1, 1921
1.....	76.00	85.00
1.....	71.00	80.00
1.....	68.00	75.00
3.....	65.50	75.00
1.....	65.50	70.00
2.....	60.00	70.00
2.....	60.00	60.00
1.....	54.00	60.00
2.....	48.00	60.00
1.....	39.00	45.00

RATES OF PAY FOR CLERKS, EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 1, 1921.—*Continued.*

AUDIT DEPARTMENT, MONTREAL

No. of Clerks	Rates of pay in effect January 31, 1921	Rates of pay in effect February 1, 1921
1.....	\$110.00	\$125.00
1.....	105.50	125.00
1.....	105.50	120.00
1.....	100.00	120.00
1.....	101.00	115.00
4.....	96.00	115.00
3.....	91.00	115.00
1.....	91.00	110.00
1.....	90.00	110.00
1.....	83.50	105.00
1.....	81.00	105.00
1.....	86.00	100.00
1.....	83.50	100.00
5.....	81.00	100.00
1.....	78.50	100.00
2.....	81.00	95.00
1.....	78.50	95.00
1.....	76.00	95.00
1.....	73.00	95.00
4.....	80.00	90.00
3.....	76.00	90.00

AUDIT DEPARTMENT, MONTREAL. — *Continued.*

No. of Clerks.	Rates of pay in effect January 31, 1921	Rates of pay in effect February 1, 1921
1.....	75.00	90.00
1.....	65.50	90.00
2.....	71.00	85.00
1.....	68.00	85.00
2.....	65.50	85.00
1.....	65.00	85.00
1.....	60.00	85.00
1.....	71.00	80.00
3.....	65.50	80.00
1.....	62.50	80.00
4.....	60.00	80.00
1.....	54.00	80.00
1.....	51.00	75.00
1.....	57.00	70.00
12.....	54.00	70.00
6.....	54.00	65.00
2.....	48.00	60.00
1.....	42.00	48.00
4.....	42.00	45.00
9.....	36.00	45.00
1.....	35.00	45.00

RATES OF PAY FOR CLERICALS, EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 1, 1921.

NORTH WESTERN DIVISION

Place	No. employees	Position	Rates in effect January 31, 1921	Rates effective February 1, 1921
Prince Rupert.....	1	Clerk.....	\$121.00	\$125.00
	1	Clerk.....	101.00	105.00

WESTERN DIVISION

Brantford.....	1	Cashier.....	126.50	126.50
	1	Dpo. Foreman.....	115.00	120.00
	1	W-B Clerk.....	110.00	115.00
	1	Clerk.....	105.50	105.50
	1	Clerk.....	96.00	100.00
	1	Clerk.....	91.00	96.00
	1	Clerk.....	86.00	86.00
	1	Stenographer.....	81.00	86.00
Chatham.....	1	Clerk.....	100.00	110.00
	1	Clerk.....	70.00	80.00
Cobalt.....	1	Clerk.....	110.00	110.00
	1	Clerk.....	90.00	90.00
Cochrane.....	3	Clerk.....	100.00	105.00
Galt.....	1	W-B Clerk.....	91.00	100.00
	1	Clerk.....	86.00	86.00
Guelph.....	1	Cashier.....	105.50	120.00
	1	Dpo. Foreman.....	101.00	115.00
	1	W-B Clerk.....	91.00	105.00
	2	Clerk.....	81.00	81.00
Haileybury.....	1	Clerk.....	105.50	105.50

RATES OF PAY FOR CLERICALS, EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 1, 1921—Continued.

Place	No. employees	Position	Rates in effect January 31, 1921	Rates effective February 1, 1921
			\$	\$
Hamilton.....	1	Chf. Clerk.....	128.50	128.50
	1	Cashier.....	126.50	126.50
	1	W-B Clerk Sr.....	121.00	121.00
	1	O.H. Clerk.....	110.00	120.00
	1	Dol. Foreman.....	112.50	120.00
	1	M.T. Clerk.....	110.00	120.00
	1	Ppy. Coll.....	110.00	115.00
	1	Clk. and Stenographer.....	101.00	110.00
	1	Ngt. Clerk.....	101.00	106.00
	1	Clerk.....	101.00	106.00
	1	Clerk.....	105.50	105.50
	1	Asst. Coll.....	96.00	101.00
	2	W-B Clerk, Jr.....	91.00	100.00
	1	Clerk.....	91.00	96.00
	2	Clerk.....	91.00	95.00
Kitchener.....	1	Cashier.....	105.50	120.00
	1	Dpo. Foreman.....	110.00	115.00
	1	W-B Clerk.....	105.50	110.50
	1	Clerk.....	91.00	91.00
	1	Clerk.....	86.00	91.00
Lindsay.....	1	Clerk.....	90.00	95.00
	1	Chkr. and Porter.....	85.00	90.00
London.....	1	Chf. Clerk.....	131.00	136.00
	1	Cashier.....	126.50	130.00
	1	Dpo. Foreman, Day.....	121.00	130.00
	1	Clerk.....	126.50	126.50
	1	Day Foreman.....	115.50	120.50
	1	Ngt. Foreman.....	110.00	120.50
	1	W-B Clerk.....	110.00	120.00
	1	Clerk.....	110.00	115.00
	1	O. H. Clerk.....	105.50	110.50
	1	Clerk.....	105.00	110.50
	1	Clerk.....	110.00	110.00
	1	Clerk.....	101.00	110.00
	1	W-B Clerk.....	101.00	110.00
	1	Clerk.....	101.00	105.00
	2	Clerk.....	101.00	101.00
Merritton.....	1	Clk. Transferman.....	110.00	110.00
	1	Cashier.....	126.50	126.50
	1	Dpo. Foreman.....	115.50	120.00
	1	Checker.....	105.50	110.50
	1	Checker.....	105.50	105.50
Niagara Falls.....	1	Clerk.....	105.50	105.50
	2	Clerk.....	91.00	91.00
North Bay.....	1	Cashier.....	121.00	125.00
	1	Clerk.....	110.00	115.00
	1	Clerk.....	105.50	110.50
	2	Clerk.....	101.00	101.00
Orillia.....	1	Cashier.....	101.00	110.00
	1	Clerk.....	86.00	91.00

RATES OF PAY FOR CLERICALS, EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 1, 1921—*Continued.*

Place	No. employees	Position	Rates in effect January 31, 1921	Rates effective- February 1, 1921
			\$	\$
Palmerston.....	1	Clerk.....	81.00	81.00
Parkdale.....	1	Cashier.....	110.00	120.00
	1 Dpo.	Foreman.....	121.00	121.00
	1	Clerk.....	105.50	110.50
	1	Clerk.....	101.00	101.00
	2	Clerk.....	96.00	96.00
	1	Clerk.....	91.00	91.00
Peterboro.....	1	Cashier.....	110.00	115.00
	1 Dpo.	Foreman.....	101.00	110.00
	1 W-B	Clerk.....	96.00	105.00
	1	Clerk.....	70.00	80.00
St. Catharines.....	1	Cashier.....	121.00	121.00
	1 Dpo.	Foreman.....	115.50	120.00
	1	Clerk.....	105.50	110.50
	1 W-B	Clerk.....	105.50	110.50
	1 Chkr. and	Porter.....	102.50	107.50
	1 Chkr. and	Porter.....	96.00	105.00
	1	Clerk.....	101.00	101.00
	1	Clerk.....	86.00	91.00
	1	Clerk.....	86.00	90.00
St. Mary's.....	1	Clerk.....	70.00	80.00
St. Thomas.....	1	Cashier.....	105.50	110.50
	1	Clerk.....	101.00	106.00
	1	Clerk.....	81.00	81.00
Sarnia.....	1	Cashier.....	110.00	120.00
	1 Dpo.	Foreman, Day.....	126.50	126.50
	1 Dpo.	Foreman, Night.....	110.00	110.00
	3 Chkrs. and	Porters.....	101.00	105.00
	1	Clerk.....	81.00	90.00
	1	Clerk.....	81.00	81.00
	1	Clerk.....	71.00	81.00
Stratford.....	1	Cashier.....	101.00	120.00
	1 Dpo.	Foreman.....	115.50	120.50
	1 W-B	Clerk.....	101.00	110.00
	1	Clerk.....	96.00	101.00
	1	Clerk.....	86.00	95.00
	1	Clerk.....	81.00	86.00
Timmins.....	1	Clerk.....	112.50	112.50
	1	Clerk.....	96.00	100.00
Toronto— (Main Offices and Custom House).....	1	Cashier.....	151.00	156.00
	1 Chf. Cor.	Clerk.....	149.50	150.00
	1 Chf. Bond	Clerk.....	160.50	160.50
	1	Solier.....	140.50	140.50
	1	Acct.....	140.00	140.00
	1 Money Delvy. Man.	.....	126.50	131.50
	1 Chf. Exp.	Clerk.....	126.50	126.50
	1	Clerk.....	126.50	126.50
	1 M-O	Clerk.....	125.00	125.00
	1 C.O.D.	Clerk.....	121.00	121.00
	1 M-O	Coll.....	115.00	120.00
	1 Stat. and Vchr. Clerk.	.....	110.00	120.00

RATES OF PAY FOR CLERICALS, EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 1, 1921—Continued.

Place	No. employees	Position	Rates in effect January 31, 1921	Rates effective February 1, 1921
			\$	\$
	1	Sr. Customs Clerk.....	110.00	120.00
	1	Claim Inspector.....	115.50	120.00
	2	Claim Inspector.....	110.00	115.00
	1	Money Clerk.....	119.00	115.00
	2	Bond Clerk.....	110.00	115.00
	1	Clerk.....	105.50	115.00
	1	Stat. Clerk.....	105.50	115.00
	1	Stat. Clerk.....	101.00	110.00
	1	Stat. Clerk.....	91.00	100.00
	1	Sheet Checker.....	101.00	110.00
	2	Sheet Checker.....	96.00	100.00
	3	Sheet Checker.....	91.00	95.00
	1	Receiving Clerk.....	105.50	110.50
	1	Clerk (Over and Shorts) ..	105.50	110.50
	1	Tracing Clerk.....	108.00	113.00
	1	Tracing Clerk.....	105.50	110.00
	1	Tracing Clerk.....	101.00	106.00
	1	Tracing Clerk.....	105.50	105.50
	1	Tracing Clerk.....	96.00	96.00
	5	Tracing Clerk.....	91.00	91.00
	1	Expense Coll.....	101.00	102.00
	1	Clerk.....	108.00	108.00
	2	Clerk.....	101.00	105.00
	1	Stenographer.....	105.50	105.50
	1	Stenographer.....	96.00	96.00
	4	Stenographer.....	91.00	91.00
	1	(Customs Hse). Cashier.....	96.00	101.00
	1	Clerk.....	98.50	98.50
	1	Clerk.....	96.00	96.00
	1	Clerk.....	92.50	92.50
	8	Clerk.....	91.00	91.00
	1	Advice Note Boy.....	65.50	65.50
	1	Advice Note Boy.....	60.00	60.00
	1	Messenger Boy.....	45.00	45.00
Toronto Depot.....	1	Cashier.....	138.00	143.00
	1	Asst. Cashier.....	124.50	124.50
	1	Chief Clerk.....	128.50	128.50
	1	Chf. Money Clerk.....	131.00	136.00
	1	Money Clerk Night.....	124.50	134.00
	1	Money Clerk Day.....	110.00	115.00
	1	Money Clerk Day.....	110.00	110.00
	1	O. H. Clerk.....	115.50	125.00
	1	Asst. O. H. Clerk.....	96.00	101.00
	1	Clerk and Timekeeper.....	115.50	120.50
	1	Wagon Despatcher and Phone Operator.....	145.00	145.00
	1	Drivers Settl. Clerk.....	105.50	115.00
	1	Asst. Drivers Settl. Clerk.....	86.00	96.00
	7	Sheet Writers.....	110.00	110.00
	2	Clerks (Eaton Co.).....	100.00	105.00
	1	Clerk.....	101.00	106.00
	1	Clerk.....	113.50	115.00
	1	Stenographer.....	102.50	102.50
	1	Ppy. Coll.....	113.50	113.50
	1	Ppy. Coll.....	102.50	113.50
	2	Ppy. Coll.....	101.00	110.00
	2	Asst. Mstr. Trans.....	124.50	124.50
	1	Checker.....	119.00	124.50
	1	Checker.....	121.00	124.50
	1	Checker.....	115.50	120.00

RATES OF PAY FOR CLERICALS, EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 1, 1921—*Continued.*

Place	No. employees	Position	Rates in effect January 31, 1921	Rates effective February 1, 1921
			\$	\$
Toronto Depot.— <i>Continued</i>	1	Checker.....	113.50	118.50
	4	Checker.....	110.00	115.00
	6	Checker.....	105.50	110.50
	3	Sr. W-B Clerk.....	121.00	130.00
	2	Sr. W-B Clerk.....	119.00	130.00
	3	W-B Clerk.....	115.50	120.50
	1	W-B Clerk.....	113.50	118.50
	1	W-B Clerk.....	115.50	115.50
	1	W-B Clerk.....	110.00	115.00
	3	W-B Clerks.....	105.50	110.50
	2	Foreman.....	128.50	133.00
	7	Asst. Foreman.....	121.00	126.00
	14	Clerk.....	96.00	96.00
	1	Clerk.....	101.00	101.00
Waterloo.....	1	Clerk.....	81.00	86.00
West Toronto.....	1	Cashier.....	110.00	120.00
	1	Dpo. Foreman.....	121.00	125.00
	1	W-B Clerk.....	110.00	115.00
	1	Clerk.....	110.00	110.00
	1	Clerk.....	101.00	106.00
	1	Clerk.....	96.00	96.00
Windsor.....	1	Cashier.....	126.50	130.00
	1	O. H. Clerk.....	121.00	121.00
	3	Clerk.....	110.00	110.00
	3	Clerk.....	105.50	105.50
	1	Clerk.....	101.00	101.00
	1	Stenographer.....	91.00	95.00
	2	Clerk.....	81.00	86.00
Woodstock.....	1	Clerk.....	81.00	90.00
EASTERN DIVISION				
Belleville.....	1	Clerk.....	105.50	115.00
	1	Clerk.....	86.00	90.00
	1	Clerk.....	81.00	85.00
Bowmanville.....	1	Clerk.....	81.00	85.00
Brockville.....	1	Clerk.....	105.50	115.00
	1	Clerk.....	81.00	85.00
Cobourg.....	1	Clerk.....	81.00	85.00
Cornwall.....	1	Clerk.....	86.00	95.00
	1	Clerk.....	81.00	81.00
Granby.....	1	Clerk.....	86.00	90.00
Kingston.....	1	Clerk.....	101.00	110.00
	1	Clerk.....	105.50	110.00
	1	Clerk.....	100.00	105.00
	1	Clerk.....	96.00	100.00
Montreal— (McGill St.).....	1	Cashier.....	169.50	175.00
	1	Chief Clerk.....	140.50	150.00
	1	Chf. Money Clerk.....	151.00	151.00
	1	Chf. Corr. Clerk.....	146.00	146.00
	1	Chf. Customs Clerk.....	138.00	138.00

RATES OF PAY FOR CLERICALS, EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 1, 1921—Continued.

Place	No. employees	Position	Rates in effect January 31, 1921	Rates effective February 1, 1921
			\$	\$
	1	Expense Clerk.....	131.00	131.00
	1	Freight Soler.....	131.00	131.00
	1	Freight Soler.....	115.50	125.00
	1	Clerk (Wagon Serv.).....	131.00	135.00
	1	Clerk (Chief Intrip).....	126.50	130.00
	1	(M. O.) Coll.....	134.00	134.00
	1	'Phone Operator.....	96.00	100.00
	1	Office Porter and Clerk.....	105.50	110.00
	1	Office Porter and Clerk.....	81.00	90.00
	1	Stenographer.....	105.50	105.50
	1	Stenographer.....	101.00	101.00
	3	Stenographer.....	96.00	96.00
	2	Clerk.....	126.50	126.50
	1	Clerk.....	123.50	125.00
	1	Clerk.....	121.00	121.00
	1	Clerk.....	115.50	120.00
	2	Clerk.....	110.00	115.00
	2	Clerk.....	110.00	110.00
	4	Clerk.....	105.50	110.00
	1	Clerk.....	102.50	105.50
	2	Clerk.....	105.50	105.50
	3	Clerk.....	101.00	105.00
	5	Clerk.....	101.00	101.00
	1	Clerk.....	96.00	96.00
	7	Clerk.....	91.00	95.00
	3	Clerk.....	91.00	91.00
Montreal Depot.....	1	Foreman.....	140.50	145.00
	1	(Chief) Clerk.....	126.50	135.00
	1	(Customs) Clerk.....	131.00	131.00
	1	Cashier.....	121.00	125.00
	1	Rate Checker.....	126.50	130.00
	1	W-B Clerk.....	121.00	125.00
	1	W-B Clerk.....	115.50	125.00
	1	W-B Clerk.....	112.50	120.00
	1	W-B Clerk.....	105.50	115.00
	1	W-B Clerk.....	102.50	110.00
	8	Asst. Foreman.....	115.50	122.50
	1	Checker.....	105.50	115.00
	3	Checker.....	110.00	115.00
	1	Clerk.....	118.00	120.00
	1	Clerk.....	112.50	117.50
	1	Clerk.....	112.50	112.50
	1	Clerk.....	110.00	110.00
	3	Clerk.....	105.50	110.00
	2	Clerk.....	101.00	105.00
	7	Clerk.....	101.00	101.00
Napanee.....	1	Clerk.....	81.00	85.00
Ottawa.....	1	Cashier.....	126.50	135.00
	1	Dpo. Foreman.....	126.50	130.00
	1	Wagon Foreman.....	107.00	115.00
	1	Clerk.....	110.00	115.00
	1	Clerk.....	107.00	107.00
	1	Clerk.....	101.00	101.00
	1	Clerk.....	86.00	90.00
	2	Clerk.....	81.00	81.00
Port Hope.....	1	Clerk.....	81.00	85.00
	1	Clerk.....	70.00	81.00

RATES OF PAY FOR CLERICALS, EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 1, 1921—Continued.

Place	No. employees	Position	Rates in effect January 31, 1921 \$	Rates effective February 1, 1921 \$
Quebec.....	1	Cashier.....	126.50	130.00
	1	Clerk.....	105.50	110.00
	1	Clerk.....	96.00	100.00
	1	Clerk.....	91.00	95.00
	4	Clerk.....	86.00	90.00
Sherbrooke.....	1	Cashier.....	105.50	120.00
	1	Clerk.....	102.50	110.00
	1	Clerk.....	101.00	105.00
	1	Clerk.....	96.00	96.00
	1	Clerk.....	81.00	85.00
Whitby.....	1	Clerk.....	81.00	85.00
ATLANTIC DIVISION				
Amherst.....	1	Clerk.....	70.00	80.00
	1	Clerk.....	91.00	95.00
Campbellton.....	1	Clerk.....	81.00	90.00
	1	Clerk.....	96.00	100.00
Charlottetown.....	1	Clerk.....	105.50	110.00
Halifax.....	1	Chief Clerk.....	136.00	136.00
	1	Cashier.....	126.50	130.00
	1	O. H. Clerk.....	96.00	101.00
	1	Dpo. Clerk.....	105.50	110.50
	2	Dpo. Clerk.....	101.00	110.50
	1	Dpo. Foreman.....	126.50	130.00
	2	Clerk.....	81.00	85.00
	2	Clerk.....	86.00	91.00
	2	Clerk.....	85.00	85.00
	1	Stenographer.....	91.00	91.00
	1	Stenographer.....	87.50	87.50
Moncton.....	2	Clerk.....	86.00	91.00
	2	Clerk.....	86.00	95.00
	1	Clerk.....	100.00	100.00
	2	Dpo. Foreman.....	105.50	112.00
Sydney.....	1	Clerk.....	81.00	86.00
	1	Clerk.....	81.00	90.00
	1	Clerk.....	96.00	105.00
	1	Dpo. Foreman.....	110.00	112.00
St. John.....	1	Cashier.....	126.50	131.50
	1	O. H. Clerk.....	101.00	110.00
	1	Clerk.....	81.00	86.00
	1	Clerk.....	81.00	90.00
	1	Clerk.....	91.00	96.00
	1	Clerk.....	91.00	100.00
	1	Dpo. Clerk.....	105.50	120.00
	2	Dpo. Clerk.....	115.50	120.00
	1	Stenographer.....	81.00	86.00
Sackville.....	1	Dpo. Foreman.....	105.50	110.00
Truro.....	2	Clerks.....	101.00	106.00
	1	Clerk.....	110.00	115.00
New Glasgow.....	2	Clerk.....	86.00	91.00
Bridgewater.....	1	Clerk.....	100.00	100.00

Report of Messrs. U. E. Gillen and James T. Gunn

To the Hon. Senator G. D. Robertson,
LL.D.,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Sir,—

Supplementing your Board's report of this date regarding differences between the Canadian Express Company and certain of its employees. All items in dispute were disposed of by mutual agreement between employer and employee except the claim of Mr. I. D. Birse, express messenger, to transfer to another run. The circumstances in connection with the claim are exceptional, and when it became apparent that employer and employee would not agree, the Board requested that each party to the dispute file a written statement giving all the facts in the case. Mr. F. Norman, Superintendent of the Canadian Express Company at Winnipeg, filed a statement on behalf of the Company, dated Montreal, February 12th, and Mr. M. J. Dundas, General Chairman of the employees' Committee, filed a statement on behalf of the employees, dated Montreal, February 17th; these statements are quoted for information of those reading this report.

Montreal, February 12, 1921.

To the Chairman of the Board of Conciliation,
Montreal.

In the matter of alleged grievance, I. D. Birse, messenger, Edmonton-Prince George Route.

In October, 1919, Mr. Birse was appointed to the Edmonton-Prince George Route under a bulletin dated October 9, 1919, which reads as follows,—

Application for the position of messenger on the above mentioned run (salary \$130.00 per month) will be received until October 19th. This is the run of George Ferraboschi, who is being granted six months leave of absence.

(Sgd.) F. NORMAN,
Superintendent.

Ferraboschi did not return to the service and Birse remained on the Edmonton-Prince George

Route. He did not make any application for change of route at the expiration of the six months' period, nor until he had been on the Edmonton-Prince George Route for about a year, and this application was made under the following circumstances:

On October 4, 1920, a change was made in the operation of trains over a section of the line between Edmonton and Prince George by which additional trains were put in service between Edmonton and Jasper, a point about half way to Prince George.

It was then decided to run the messengers on the Edmonton-Prince George Route, to Jasper and Prince George alternately, and to place an additional messenger on that route, called Edmonton-Jasper-Prince George Route, and a bulletin was issued October 4th, 1920, for a vacancy for an additional messenger on that route, this bulletin reading as follows:—

Bulletin 92.

Messenger Edmonton-Jasper-Prince George run.

Application for the position of messenger on this run (salary \$140.50 per month) will be received until October 14th. This being a fourth messenger to cover trains 1, 2, 3, 4.

This run allows lay over each trip of two days at Edmonton, two days at Jasper, and one night at Prince George, average mileage, 5,130.

(Sgd.) F. NORMAN,
Superintendent

Under this bulletin, Birse applied for a change of run, claiming a right to do so under article 12 of the existing schedule which reads—

When change in railway time cards makes a material change in messengers' runs, messengers and messengers' helpers so affected will have ten days after effective date of time card change to make application for change of runs.

During the bulletin period of ten days, October 4—14th, it was found that the messengers were dissatisfied with the change, and it was decided to cancel the arrangements and leave the Edmonton-Prince George Route undisturbed, and create a new run called Edmonton and Jasper. For that reason the bulletin of October 4th was cancelled by a bulletin issued October 15th, 1920, reading as follows,—

Bulletin 93.

Edmonton-Jasper Run.

Applications for the position of messengers (2) on this run (salary \$131.00 per month) will be received until October 25th. This is a new run resulting from the National No. 1 and No. 2 running over G.T.P. between Edmonton and Jasper.

The run will be two round trips each week (four nights) leaving Edmonton midnight, arriving Jasper 10 a.m., leaving Jas-

per, 7.30 p.m., arriving Edmonton, 6.45 a.m. The lay over at Edmonton during each week is three days and one night, and at Jasper, four days and two nights.

Bulletin 92 covering Edmonton-Jasper and Prince George run is cancelled and Edmonton-Prince George messengers will run as previously.

(Sgd.) F. NORMAN,
Superintendent.

The change in the Edmonton-Prince George Route lasted about two weeks and during that period, Birse performed slightly more service for the Company than he would have done had the change of the run not been made, and for that extra service he received extra pay, that is, in addition to his regular salary of \$140.50 on the Edmonton-Prince George Route, he received extra pay for the additional service to Jasper.

When Birse applied for a change in run, he asked for the Winnipeg-Watrous run, the salary of which is \$155.00 per month, as compared with the salary of \$140.50 on the Edmonton-Prince George Route.

Had the Winnipeg-Watrous run become vacant in the ordinary way, Birse's seniority would not have entitled him to that run, because on the seniority list there were sixteen other messengers older in the service than himself, who in accordance with the schedule would have had prior right to the Winnipeg-Watrous Route. Birse sought to step over the heads of sixteen senior men to secure the run he wanted and hoped to do so, construing rule No. 12 as best suited his purpose.

In compiling this rule, it was not the intention of the Company to give any man the right to improperly obtain promotion over the heads of the others. The unfairness of such an interpretation of rule 12 has been recognized by the Committee of the Employees, which is demonstrated by the fact that this rule has been amplified to cover a situation of this kind, and now reads as follows:—

When a material change is made in runs, through change in railway time cards, or otherwise, messenger and messengers' helpers so affected shall have ten days after effective date of change of runs to make application for any run to which their seniority entitles them.

Runs applied under this rule shall be promptly bulletined for ten days and applications confined to employees in train service.

A material change in run is defined as:—

- (a) Change in terminals.
- (b) When the hours away from home are increased more than fifteen hours per month.

The intention of the original rule (12) was to protect an older and more advanced messenger in case his position was changed to his

disadvantage by circumstances beyond his control, such as changes in railway time tables, which would necessitate his moving or being away from home to a greater extent and increasing his away from home expenses; in such cases, he would be entitled to some position on a par with his own. It was not the intention that rule 12 would give him the right to something better than he already had, or to step over the heads of his seniors.

In Birse's case, the Company contends that he must prove that by the temporary change of two weeks in his position, he suffered some material hardship. The Company maintain that he has not, but that he was merely required to perform some additional service during the period of two weeks, for which he received extra compensation.

He is still on the Edmonton-Prince George Route, which is the same today as it was prior to October 4th, 1920, when he applied for a change through the temporary change of his run, but as this change did not result in any hardship or injustice to him, the Company maintain he has no grievance.

The question has been raised with the Employees' Committee as to the right of the Company to cancel a bulletin and this right has not been challenged.

(Sgd.) F. NORMAN,
Superintendent.

Montreal, Que., Feb. 17th, 1921.

Mr. U. E. Gillen,
Chairman Conciliation Board,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir,—

For consideration by yourself and members of the Board of Conciliation, I wish to submit the following:

On October 2nd, 1920, Route Agent, Mr. Natress, of Edmonton, Alta., issued instructions (see sixth letter accompanying file) saying in part, "The change in train service necessitates a change in the messenger service between Edmonton and Prince George. Such route in future will be known as the Edmonton, Jasper and Prince George Route. Four messengers will be assigned to the new route and will cover the runs according to the schedule which I am enclosing herewith." Previous to October 2nd the Edmonton-Prince George Route was covered by three messengers making four round trips per month. With the addition of the trip to Jasper, and the fourth messenger, it would mean three round trips, Edmonton-Prince George and four round trips, Edmonton-Jasper, or the addition of approximately nine hundred miles per month to each messenger.

Article 12 of the schedule provides that when change in Railway Time Card makes a material change in messengers' run that messengers affected will have ten days to apply for change of run. Upon receipt of Mr. Natress' letter of October 2nd, Messenger

Birse, of the Edmonton-Prince George Route made application, to the Superintendent under Article 12, for the Winnipeg-Watrous Route, three of the messengers on this route being junior to Birse. Not receiving a reply, Birse wired the Superintendent on October 18th. Neither of these applications were acknowledged.

Our claim is that the instructions issued by Mr. Natress under date of October 2nd, made a material change in the Edmonton-Prince George Route, and under article 12, Birse's claim for a change of run is justified. The Company claim that as the run has been again changed back as it was formerly that no material change exists. Our claim is that a material change did exist, that application was made by Birse within the prescribed time and that his claim is justified. Article 12 does not specify how long a change has to exist nor has any mention ever been made of a time limit being set. Our understanding has been that when a change takes place, under the conditions mentioned in Article 12, that messengers so affected are entitled to exercise their rights under this Article.

Accompanying this is the file of correspondence which has passed between the Officers of the Canadian Express Company and myself, also bulletins issued affecting the Edmonton-Prince George Route.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) M. J. DUNDAS,
General Chairman,

Canadian Express General Grievance Committee.

A statement from Mr. Birse, filed with the Board says in part,—

When I bid for the Edmonton-Prince George run, my bid was only good for six months, as that is what the Bulletin called for and at the end of six months, I naturally thought I would be free to bid on any run which my seniority entitled me to.

The Board repeatedly tried to bring the parties together, feeling that a mutual agreement in this, as in other points would make for harmony in the service, and knowing that a recommendation of a Board may be accepted or rejected by either party.

After giving careful consideration to former and present rules, the evidence before the Board, and statements filed in connection with this case, it is the recommendation of the members of the Board signing this report that Mr. Birse be assigned to any run he may elect to which his ability, merit and seniority entitles him.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) U. E. GILLEN,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) JAMES T. GUNN,
Member.

Toronto, February 22nd, 1921.

Mr. McGuigan's Report

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between The Canadian Express Company, lines in Canada. employers, and certain of its employees, being Wagonmen, Porters, Clerks and Messengers, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, employees.

The Hon. G. D. Robertson,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir:—

Confirming my wire, February 23rd, 1921, to your Mr. F. A. Acland, as follows,—

"I find myself unable to agree with Messrs. Gillen and Gunn regarding interpretation of Rule Twelve of Canadian Express schedule, and the rights of messenger Birse thereunder. Will mail you from Montreal my views thereon as soon as I receive from Chairman Gillen complete copies of Board's Report sent to you.

(Sgd.) F. H. MCGUIGAN."

A few hours after sending the above, I received the following note from Chairman Gillen:—

Dear Mr. McGuigan:—

At the meeting today, Mr. W. E. Norman had a message for us concerning Mr. Birse's application to be transferred to another run. I requested him to get word to you at Montreal. I presume he has done so. If not, you should get the information before drafting a minority report. I anticipate after getting the information you will wire the Minister to attach your name to the Supplementary report.

(Sgd.) U. E. GILLEN.

Since receiving the above, I have not succeeded in corroborating it. Although in doubt as to its exact meaning, it seems reasonable to assume that Mr. Birse has changed his mind and made request to

be transferred to some other run. If so, this would remove the only question in dispute. If, on the other hand, he still contends for the Winnipeg-Watrous run, I am unable to believe that he has the slightest claim to it, for the following reasons:—

1. There has been no material permanent change in runs, although it is true a temporary change was made on the Edmonton-Prince George run lasting less than two weeks when it was found to be unsatisfactory, and was cancelled by Bulletin 93, dated October 15, 1920, under which all messengers affected resumed their former runs leaving no vacancies to be filled, and entirely disposing of the so-called *material change* upon which Birse bases his claim for transfer, as much stress was laid upon this word "material" every time this question was being considered and discussed through the meetings of the Board.

The recommendation appearing on page 2 of the Supplementary Report dated Toronto, February 22, 1921, and bearing the signature of Messrs. Gillen and Gunn, reading as follows:—

After giving careful consideration to former and present rules the evidence before the Board and statements filed in connection with this case, it is the recommendation of the members of the Board signing this report that Mr. Birse may be assigned to any run he may elect to which his ability, merit and seniority entitle him to.

(Sgd.) U. E. GILLEN,
Chairman.
(Sgd.) J. T. GUNN,
(For the employees).

A literal interpretation of the above recommendation would give Birse the right to select any one of the numerous runs on the 12,000 or more miles of express service operated by this Company between the Atlantic and the Pacific

Oceans; whereas, Article 9 of the then existing schedule provides that promotions will extend over and be confined to each Superintendent's Division, and Article 11, of the same schedule (Para. 1)—see schedule enclosed—reading:

When vacancies for messengers' or messengers' helpers occur, or new runs created, Bulletin notice will immediately be posted at terminals, and written application for the position must be filed within ten days from date of Bulletin notice.

which would appear to provide little support for such recommendations, as no material or permanent change has been made or vacancy exist.

3. The principal and insurmountable objection to this recommendation is the fact that the three messengers now in charge of the Winnipeg-Watrous run (one of whom Birse is seeking to displace) were engaged and induced to enter the service of the Company at the time of the seditious O.B.U. strike in Winnipeg, on the distinct understanding that they should retain this run as long as they performed their duties satisfactorily. This agreement was entered into between the Company's officers and these men, after the messengers regularly employed on this run had left the service of the Company with whom no grievance existed and went on sympathetic strike and refused to report for duty although repeatedly requested to do so and warned that their places would be filled if they failed to report.

To displace any of these men, under the circumstances, would be a breach of contract and an act of deplorable bad faith on the part of the Company.

Very respectfully,

(Sgd.) F. H. MCGUIGAN,
Montreal, February 25, 1921.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No 1.

TWO new decisions of the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 have been received by the Department. Case No. 92 has reference to the claim of a conductor of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for payment for time out of service pending trial. Case No. 93 has reference to a controversy between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and trainmen over the application of a rule of the yardmen's schedule.

Case No. 92. — The Canadian Pacific Railway (Western Lines) and the Order of Railway Conductors.

A conductor of the Canadian Pacific Railway was held out of service pending trial in connection with certain irregularities in the handling of transportation on his train. The case came before the Court eighteen days after the issuing of the summons, but the defendant, through his counsel, applied for a remand and secured a postponement of the trial until the next sitting of the Court six months later. The conductor was finally acquitted of the charge preferred against him. The Company had paid or was prepared to pay this conductor for the time lost up to the day when the case first came for trial but refused to pay for the six months period of postponement.

The Company contended that the accused conductor was alone responsible for the delay in bringing the case to trial and that the remand was granted solely at his request. He and his counsel had from October 17 to November 4 to prepare the defence, and as the only evidence offered for the defence was that of the defendant himself and two witnesses as to character, the Railway Company claimed that it should not

pay for the time lost on account of the adjournment.

It was held on behalf of the employee that the Company was solely to blame for the loss sustained by him on account of having held him out of service on charges of which he was acquitted by the Court, that the Court's decision in allowing the remand asked for was sufficient justification for the request and that he was entitled to compensation for all time lost in view of the action of the Company in granting the remand.

The Board declared that it was made evident that the application for a delay made by the accused employee's counsel was not objected to by the Crown Attorney and was accordingly granted. The decision of the Board must be governed by these circumstances in addition to the other facts and the established practice between the employees and the Company in such cases.

The decision of the Board was as follows:

Conductor shall be paid for time lost while out of service pending trial, less earnings he may have received from other employment, if any, in which he may have been engaged in the interval.

Case No. 93.—The Grand Trunk Railway Company and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A disagreement existed between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen in reference to the application of Rule 'N' in the yardmen's schedule which reads as follows:

"Regularly assigned yardmen, who do not lay off of their own accord, will be paid not less than twenty six (26) days in any one month. This will not apply to spare men."

The Company contended that any overtime earned by a yardman should be used to make up the guarantee when necessary. In support of their contention the Company stated that this rule first appeared in the schedule of 1917 and no question was ever raised in regard to paying the guarantee exclusive of overtime until September 25, 1920, when in presenting a revised schedule the men added the words "exclusive of overtime." In the negotiations which followed the Company's representatives took the stand that it was not fair to expect the Company to pay for time which it was impossible to work as in February which had only 24 working days, and in some years in two other months with only 25 working days. At some points, unless overtime was utilized, it was impossible for the men to earn the guarantee of 26 days. The trainmen's committee finally consented to leave the rule as it was. While the Canadian Pacific Railway pays its yardmen a guarantee of 26 days exclusive of overtime, it has an interpretation in its schedule to this effect. Other companies guarantee to their yardmen payment for the calendar working days in the months only, or six days per week. It was also claimed that schedules for other classes of employees did not contain any monthly guarantee rule. The Company contended that if they paid the equivalent of 26 days multiplied by eight hours or 208 hours in any month, utilizing overtime, if any made, to do so, they were fulfilling the terms of the rule and were paying not less than twenty-six days.

On behalf of the men it was claimed that a meeting was arranged with the Superintendent of Grand Trunk Terminals, at Toronto, and other yard masters on April 25, 1919, when it was agreed that regularly assigned yard and transfer crews should be paid for 26 days each month regardless of hours

worked each day, and with this understanding the matter was settled at that time. It was further represented that the words "regardless of overtime earned" were withdrawn from the proposed revised schedule in November, 1919, when the officials of the Company on the General Committee claimed that these words were not necessary as the question had been disposed of in the Toronto Terminals satisfactorily to the men, and as they did not appear in the schedules of other companies. The men contended that in accordance with the language of Rule 'N' and in the absence of any agreement to the effect that overtime would be used to make up the 26 day guarantee, yardmen should be paid not less than 26 days in any one month regardless of overtime earned.

The Board declared that although the representatives of both the employees and the Company based their claims on what they stated they believed to be the understood and intended application of the rule in question, their statements as to what this understanding and application were at the time the rule was inserted in different schedules since 1917 were at direct variance with each other.

The decision of the Board was as follows:

In view of the lack of positive evidence in the written and oral submission before the Board and other inconsistencies which have developed in the case, the question involved is referred back to the contending parties with the suggestion that further efforts be made to reach an agreement on the intended application of the rule in dispute.

The Board also suggests that if possible the parties should agree on an interpretation of the rule in question on the basis of equity, and that in the event of failure to agree the matter should again be referred to the Board accompanied by definite and specific evidence which will enable the Board to reach a proper conclusion, or with a request that the Board place what, in its opinion, would be an equitable interpretation on the rule.

THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

Sixth Session of the Governing Body, held at Geneva, Switzerland, January 11—13, 1921

THE Sixth Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held at Geneva, Switzerland, on January 11-13. Each of the twelve Governments holding seats on the Governing Body sent a representative except the Government of the Argentine; while the full number of representatives from both the employers' and workers' organizations—that is, six representing each group—were in attendance. The Canadian Government was represented by Mr. L. C. Christie, Legal Adviser of the Department of External Affairs, who was appointed to attend this Session in substitution for the Honourable G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labour, the official representative of Canada on the Governing Body, who was unable to be present. Mr. H. J. Halford, of Hamilton, Ontario, attended as a member of the workers' group in substitution for Mr. P. M. Draper, Secretary of the Canadian Trades and Labour Congress, who holds a seat on behalf of Canadian labour interests.

The Director of the International Labour Office submitted a long report describing the activities of the Office during the period which had elapsed since the October session of the Governing Body. In addition to the matters mentioned below the report dealt with questions of general organization, the relations between the International Labour Organization and the League of Nations, and with the budget. Information was given as to the measures taken in various countries in pursuance of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the Washington and Genoa Conferences.

A discussion was held upon the section of the Director's report dealing with the enquiries and investigations now being conducted by the International Labour Office. As to certain of

these enquiries the question was raised whether they had been properly authorized under the terms of Part 13 of the Treaty of Versailles and whether they were serving a useful purpose. After an exchange of views it was agreed that this question should be further explored and that it might be raised again by any Government either at the next Session of the Governing Body or at the next Annual Conference.

The Director also submitted to the Governing Body a complaint which had reached him concerning a controversy between certain Spanish workers' associations and the Spanish Government. It was decided that as the complaint did not show a breach of any international convention the Governing Body had no jurisdiction to consider it under Part 13 of the Treaty of Versailles. Similarly it was held that the Governing Body had no authority to entertain a proposal to assist certain Russian refugees who had been driven from Russia as the result of the civil wars there. The proposal involved the establishment of organizations for the purpose of placing these refugees in employment in various countries.

The most important work of the Sixth Session was the adoption of the Budget for 1921. The First Assembly of the League of Nations, held at Geneva in November and December, 1920, voted a lump sum of 7,000,000 gold francs for the expenses of the International Labour Organization during 1921. At that time the International Labour Office was unable to furnish detailed estimates, but these had been prepared in the interval, and it therefore became the duty of the Governing Body to pass upon them and to allocate the lump sum among the different sections of the Labour Organization. In the final result the estimates were reduced by 400,000 gold francs be-

low the total sum granted by the Assembly of the League. Careful provision was made for controlling expenditures under the emergency or unforeseen expense items of the budget, and general financial regulations were adopted laying down principles under which expenditures are to be made similar to those adopted by the Assembly of the League with regard to the Secretariat of the League.

The agenda and date of the International Labour Conference for 1921 were also considered. A proposal was made that agricultural questions should be taken off the agenda of this Conference, especially in so far as the application of the eight-hour day to agriculture is concerned. It was finally decided, however, that since the item had already been placed upon the agenda any decision to strike it off could only be made by the Conference itself on the objection of any of the Governments under Article 402 of the Treaty of Versailles.

The date of the 1921 Conference had already been fixed for April, but as it was apparent that it would be impossible before that time to circulate the usual questionnaires to the various Governments and to prepare reports upon their replies, it was unanimously agreed that the Conference would have to be postponed. After some discussion it was

decided that the date should be fixed for the end of October. For the first time the Conference will meet this year at the permanent headquarters of the International Labour Organization in Geneva.

The Governing Body also received reports upon the following subjects:

(1) The action required by the decisions of the Joint Maritime Commission. (2) The reform of the composition of the Governing Body. (3) The scrutiny of the appointments made under Article 412 of the Treaty of Versailles to the panel from which any necessary Commissions of Enquiry may be chosen. (4) The work of the Commission on Unemployment. (5) The relations between the International Labour Organization and the League of Nations, and (6) A proposal that the Standing Orders of the Annual Conference should be amended so as to constitute the Governing Body the Committee of Selection of the Conference.

With regard to these items it was decided that, as so much time had been consumed by the consideration of the budget, their discussion should be adjourned until the next Session of the Governing Body.

It was decided that the Governing Body should meet at Geneva for its next Session on April 12, 1921.

COST OF LIVING ADJUSTMENT OF WAGES OF VANCOUVER ISLAND COAL MINERS

THE Cost of Living Commission appointed on January 21, 1919, to determine every three months the increase in the cost of living for coal miners on Vancouver Island, and to report the amount by which wage rates should therefore be increased or decreased, forwarded its report for the quarter ending December 31, 1920*, to the Department, on January 22, 1921. The

Commission consisted of Mr. John McAllister, representing the miners; Mr. Tully Boyce, representing the operators; and Mr. D. T. Bulger, Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour, Chairman.

As in previous investigations, forms were sent out to the merchants and dealers with whom the majority of miners are accustomed to trade in the various localities. The forms contained the same list of groceries, provisions, meats,

*For previous orders see LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1920, page 1471, and various preceding issues.

etc., that was used on previous occasions. The method of computation under review was the same as used for previous adjustments, namely, to determine the percentage of increase or decrease, as the case may be, of prices on December 31 over September 30, for groceries, provisions, meats, etc., and to add a further two-fifths of this increase, or decrease, as an equivalent to cover similar increases or decreases in clothing. A decrease of 13.38 per cent was ascertained, which amounted to a decrease in wages of 40 cents per day where the base rate was \$3 per day, and 43 cents per day where the base rate was \$3.15, the decrease in wages to become effective from February 1, 1921, and to apply to all underground service, clerical and office employees.

Retail price list returns were made by 14 general merchants and seven retail dealers in meat in the towns of Nanaimo, Ladysmith, Cumberland, Courtney, South Wellington, Union Bay, Bevan and Cassidy. Sugar, all kinds of flour, soda biscuits, lard, oatmeal, rice, sago, brooms, syrup, tea, coffee and rolled oats showed sharp declines. Slight decreases were found in dried vegetables, barley, tapioca, canned tomatoes, lunch tongue, soaps, pickles, cheese, ham, bacon, butter, evaporated milk, flavoring extracts, currants, evaporated peaches and prunes. Slight increases were found in jam, molasses, canned salmon, canned roast beef, vinegar, cookies, raisins, figs, apricots and matches. No changes occurred in cornmeal, canned corn, beans and corned beef.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING FEBRUARY, 1921

FIFTEEN strikes, involving 2,194 employees were reported as having commenced during February. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 22 strikes, involving approximately 2,624 workpeople. The total time loss on account of industrial disputes was estimated at 23,547 working days, as compared with 15,951 in January, 1921, and 30,920 in February, 1920. The time loss occasioned by the 15 strikes which began in February was 16,209 working days, while a loss of 7,338 is charged to the eight strikes that commenced prior to February. Termination was reported in the case

of three strikes which commenced prior to February. Three strikes commencing during February terminated during the month, leaving the following 15 strikes affecting 2,283 workpeople on record on February 28: sawmill workers, Vancouver; coal miners, Brule, Alta.; building trades and painters and paperhangers, Toronto; machinists and patternmakers, Brantford; moulders, Charlottetown; employees of steel and coal companies, Sydney; finishers, Toronto; machine operators, Thorold; garment workers, Toronto and Hamilton; tailors, etc., Montreal, and electrical workers at Vancouver, New Westminster and Victoria.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING FEBRUARY, 1921

Industry or Occupation	Particulars	No. of employees affected	Time loss in working days
Strikes commencing prior to February, 1921			
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION:—			
Plumbers, Montreal, Que.....	Commenced October 4. For increased wages. Information received indicates conditions no longer affected.		
METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEYANCES:—			
Employees of steel and coal companies, Sydney, N.S.	Commenced November 22. For increased wages and improved working conditions. Unterminated	150	3,600
CLOTHING:—			
Garment workers, London, Ont.....	Commenced January 28. Against a reduction in wages. Settled by negotiations. Work resumed February 12.	140	1,400
Garment workers, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	Commenced January 17. Employees refused to work on piece-work system. Settled by mediation. Work resumed February 14.	30	330
Garment workers, finishers and pressers, Toronto, Ont.	Commenced November 25. Employees refused to work on piece-work system. Unterminated.	40	960
Tailors, pressers, cutters and operators, Montreal, Que.	Commenced January 10. Employees refused to work on piece-work system. Unterminated.	26	624
Clothing workers, Toronto, Ont.....	Commenced December 6. Employees refused to work on piece-work system. Men returned to work on employers' terms. Work resumed February 15.	18	216
TEXTILES:—			
Spinners, Guelph, Ont.....	Commenced January 11. Against a reduction in wages. Settled by negotiations; work resumed unconditionally February 10.	26	208
LEATHER:—			
Shoe workers, Montreal, Que.....	Commenced November 8. Against a reduction in wages. Information received indicates conditions are no longer affected.		
Strikes commencing during February, 1921			
LUMBERING:—			
Planemen and yard labourers, Vancouver, B.C.	Commenced February 7. Refusal to return to a longer working day. Settled by negotiations; men returned to work February 15, on employers' terms.	50	300
Sawmill workers, Vancouver, B.C.....	Commenced February 11. Against a reduction in wages. Unterminated	81	1,215
MINES, SMELTERS, CLAY PRODUCTS, QUARRIES, ETC.:—			
Coal miners, Brule, Alta.....	Commenced February 22. Against a new dockage system. Unterminated.	500	3,000
Coal miners, Sydney Mines, N.S.....	Commenced February 10. Demand for retroactive wages. Settled by negotiations. Work resumed February 26.	55	825
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION:—			
Building trades, Toronto, Ont.....	Commenced February 28. Against the employment of non-unionists. Unterminated.	56	56

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING FEBRUARY, 1921—*Continued.*

Industry or Occupation	Particulars	No. of employees affected	Time loss in working days
Painters and paperhangers, Toronto, Ont....	Commenced February 14. Against a reduction in wages. Un-terminated.	25	325
METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEYANCES:—			
Machinists, Brantford, Ont.....	Commenced February 23. Against a reduction in wages. Un-terminated.	26	117
Metal workers, St. John, N.B.....	Commenced February 4. Against a reduction in wages. Un-terminated.	33	660
Moulders, Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	Commenced February 21. Against a reduction in wages. Un-terminated.		
Patternmakers, Brantford, Ont.....	Commenced February 21. Against a reduction in wages. Un-terminated.	9	63
WOODWORKING:—			
Finishers, Toronto, Ont.....	Commenced February 19. Against a reduction in wages. Un-terminated.	37	296
PULP AND PAPER:—			
Machine operators, Thorold, Ont.....	Commenced February 8. Against a reduction in wages and for recognition of union. Un-terminated.	100	1,800
CLOTHING:—			
Garment workers, Hamilton, Ont.....	Commenced February 22. Against a reduction in wages. Un-terminated.	1,000	6,000
FOODS, LIQUORS AND TOBACCO:—			
Brewery workers, New Westminster, B.C....	Locked out February 2. For recognition of the union. Settled by arbitration. Work resumed February 21.	22	352
TRANSPORTATION:—			
Electrical workers, Vancouver, New Westminster and Victoria, B.C.	Commenced February 22. Owing to refusal of Electric Railway Company to accept award of Board of Conciliation. Un-terminated.	200	1,200

Disputes by Industries

The following is a review of the disputes by industries in the order in which they appear in the statistical table. A brief summary is given of the more important strikes.

LUMBERING.—Two strikes occurred during the month in Vancouver. The first, on February 7, involved 50 plane-men and yard labourers. It was caused by the employees refusing to work a longer day and was settled by

negotiations a week later. The second involved 81 mill workers and was on account of a wage reduction. Commencing on February 11, it remained un-terminated at the end of the month.

MINES, SMELTERS, QUARRIES, CLAY PRODUCTS, ETC.—Five hundred miners at Brule, Alta., struck on February 22 in protest against the introduction of a new dockage system. This dispute remained unsettled. Fifty-five miners at

Sydney, N.S., were on strike for two weeks, demanding the application of the Montreal agreement. The strike was settled by negotiations on February 26.

METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEYANCES.—Five disputes, involving 218 employees with an estimated time loss of 4,440 working days was the approximation for this group. The strike of 150 employees of the steel and coal companies at Sydney was still in existence. Strikes of machinists at Brantford; metal workers at St. John; moulders at Charlottetown and patternmakers at Brantford—all in protest against wage reductions—continued in existence at the end of the month.

PULP AND PAPER.—At Thorold, 100 machine operators, papermakers, electricians and mechanics struck on February 8. The company shut down its plant last fall and resumed operations at reduced wages. Trouble commenced and the company were alleged to be weeding out prominent union men. The company then introduced the open shop system in its plant at Tonowanda. This resulted in a strike there, followed shortly by one at Thorold. At the end

of the month, indications were that the firm had resumed almost normal operations.

CLOTHING.—In this group there were six strikes, involving 1,254 employees and an estimated time loss of 9,530 working days. The chief strike in the group was that of garment workers at Hamilton which commenced on February 22. One thousand employees and six firms were involved. A proposed reduction, approximating \$7 per week for men and \$6 per week for women, caused the strike, which remained un-terminated. Strikes of garment workers at London, Sault Ste. Marie, Toronto and Montreal in protest against piece-work also were in existence.

TRANSPORTATION.—There was a strike of 200 electrical workers in Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster owing to the refusal of the firm to accept the award of a Board of Conciliation. The Board, in a unanimous report, recommended that the existing scale of wages continue; the company refused to abide by this award, except in the case of linemen and wiremen, and announced a reduction of 10 per cent. The strike followed on February 22.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING JANUARY, 1921

THE following details with regard to strikes and lockouts in the United Kingdom during January, 1921, based on returns from employers and workpeople, are taken from the February issue of the British *Labour Gazette*.

NUMBER, MAGNITUDE AND DURATION.—The number of trade disputes, involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in January was 44, as compared with 34 in the previous

month, and 86 in January, 1920. In these new disputes about 8,000 workpeople were directly involved, and nearly 1,000 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition to the numbers involved in new disputes, nearly 14,000* workpeople were involved, either directly or in-

* See footnote on next page.

directly, in 49 disputes which began before January, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The total number of disputes in progress in January was thus 93, involving about 23,000* workpeople, as compared with 72,000 workpeople involved in 99 disputes in progress in December, 1920, and 119,000 workpeople involved in 142 disputes in progress in January, 1920.

CAUSES.—Of the 44 new disputes, 8 directly involving about 2,000 workpeople, arose on demands for advances in wages; 15, directly involving about 2,400 workpeople, against proposed reductions in wages; 4, directly involving about 300 workpeople, on other wages questions; 7, directly involving about 2,300 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 10, directly involving about 500 workpeople, on other questions.

RESULTS.—During the month settlements were effected in the case of 15 new disputes, directly involving about 3,100 workpeople, and 21 old disputes, directly involving about 1,600 workpeople. Of these disputes 9, directly involving about 1,500 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 11, directly involving about 700 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 16, directly involving about 2,500 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 12 disputes, directly involving about 1,400 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The following table classifies the disputes by groups of trades, and indicates

the number of workpeople involved (whether directly or indirectly) at the establishments concerned, and the approximate time lost by these workpeople during January:—

Groups of Trades	Number of Disputes			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in January	Aggregate loss of working days during January
	Started before 1st January	Started in January	Total		
Building.....	8	9	17	3,000	46,000
Mining and Quarrying.....	7	7	14	3,000	23,000
Metal Engineering and Shipbuilding	8	9	17	*12,000	293,000
Other Trades.....	22	15	37	4,000	39,000
Local Authority Services.....	4	4	8	1,000	7,000
Total, Jan., 1921..	49	41	93	*23,000	408,000
Total, Dec., 1920...	65	34	99	72,000	429,000
Total, Jan., 1920 ...	56	86	142	119,000	1,793,000

Of the 408,000 working days lost in January by all disputes in progress, about 333,000 were lost by disputes which began before January and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, and over 75,000 by disputes which began in the month.

*Considerable numbers of other workers are reported to have been rendered idle as a result of the strike of ship joiners, but the information at present available is insufficient to enable a trustworthy estimate of the total number to be made.

ACTION OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES UPON CONVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

The International Labour Office has published in its *Official Bulletin* of January 19, an account of the action taken by the countries which are members of the International Labour Organization with regard to the draft conventions and recommendations adopted at the First International Labour Conference at Washington. (The text of these conventions and recommendations appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for December, 1919, on pages 1440-1453.) The information contained in the present article is derived from this Bulletin.

Canada

The action of the Dominion Government with regard to these matters has already been set forth in the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE for November last, on pages 1491-1493.

Greece

Greece is the only country up to the present which has ratified the Draft Conventions. The Greek Government, in November last, communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations the formal ratification by Greece of the Draft Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference at Washington. It has thus fulfilled, in regard to these Draft Conventions, the obligations imposed by Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles.

The Greek Government has further incorporated in its Labour Code, in order to give effect to the Washington Recommendations, the International Convention adopted at Berne in 1906 concerning the prohibition of the use

of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

As regards the other Recommendations, the Greek Government has informed the Office that it will be necessary to take legislative measures to give effect to them. As the newly-elected Chamber will have to give its special attention to the question of the revision of the Constitution, and as the time limit fixed by Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles has nearly expired, the Government proposes, in respect of the above-mentioned Recommendations, to take advantage of the extended time limit of eighteen months provided for in the same Article.

The following countries have informed the International Labour Office that their Parliaments have voted one or more laws ratifying the Draft Conventions or giving effect to the Recommendations:

Belgium

The Bill No. 200, the provisions of which relate to the Draft Conventions concerning hours of work, the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment, the employment of women during the night and the night work of young persons employed in industry, and which had already been voted by the Chamber of Representatives, has passed its second reading in the Senate after amendment in certain respects. The Bill has been referred back to the Chamber of Representatives.

France

A Bill authorizing the ratification of the Draft Convention concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth, which had been referred to the Commission on Insurance and Social

Welfare, came up for discussion in the Chamber of Deputies during the sitting of December 30, 1920, and was voted without discussion.

As regards the procedure to be adopted in the matter of ratification, some difficulties have arisen, and the text of a letter addressed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, concerning this question, appears in Bulletin No. 10, of November 10, 1920. It should be added, however, that the four other Bills, which were introduced into the Chamber of Deputies on April 29, 1920, and referred back to the Labour Commission, have not been withdrawn, and that they are still before the Commission.

Great Britain

(a) The Bill giving effect to the Draft Convention concerning the minimum age for the admission of children to industrial employment, the employment of women during the night and the night work of young persons employed in industry (Women and Young Persons and Children (Employment) Bill), and the Bill incorporating the provisions of the Recommendation concerning the protection of women and children against lead poisoning (Women and Children (Employment in Lead Processes) Bill) have been passed by Parliament.

(b) The Minister of Labour made the following reply to a question which was addressed to him in the House of Commons on December 1, 1920:

"So far as regards legislation on the subject of a forty-eight hours' week, the exact form of the Bill has been continuously under discussion with the Provisional Joint Committee of the National Industrial Conference in the hope of arriving at an agreement with that Committee on the precise form which that legislation should take. In addition, it has been necessary to consider the Washington Hours Convention. . . . The Government fully intend to carry through the necessary legislation."

The following countries have informed the International Labour Office that Bills have been presented to Parliament:

Argentina

By letter of October 5, 1920, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic informed the Secretary-General of the League of Nations that the executive authorities of the Republic gave their approval on September 8 last, to the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted at Washington. On the same day the Draft Conventions and Recommendations were submitted to the National Congress for consideration.

Chili

Three Bills, which had been prepared before the receipt of the Washington Convention, have been presented to the National Congress. They apply:

(a) To hours of labour (this Bill shows considerable difference from the Washington Convention);

(b) To public health and industrial security;

(c) To the employment of women and children. (This Bill only prohibits the employment of children under the age of 12 years. The night work of women and young persons under 10 years of age is also prohibited. Young persons between the ages of 16 and 18 years may not be employed in occupations dangerous to their health and morals.)

The provisions of the Washington Convention concerning these questions will be taken into consideration during the discussions.

Czecho-Slovakia

The Government of the Republic submitted to the National Assembly, on September 4, 1920, a motion for the ratification of the Washington Draft Conventions concerning the limitation of the hours of work in industrial establishments to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week, the employment of women during the night and the mini-

imum age of admission of children to industrial employment.

In the days following November 13, 1920, these three Draft Conventions were presented to the Chamber of Deputies in accordance with the procedure adopted by Czecho-Slovakia in the matter of ratifications. They will next go to the Committee on Political and Social and Foreign Affairs of the Senate. As these three Draft Conventions do not entail any modification in existing legislation, which is already in advance of them, it may be hoped that they will be ratified in the near future.

As regards the other Draft Conventions, it is intended to follow the same procedure, but their ratification is in a less advanced stage. They were laid before Parliament in the days following November 13, 1920, and the following measures have been taken with regard to them:

The Government has introduced into the National Assembly of the Republic a Bill concerning the organization of employment agencies and unemployment insurance. The Ministry of Agriculture, however, decided that the supervision of employment agencies for agricultural labourers should be placed under its charge, whilst the Ministry of Social Welfare is in favour of a uniform organization for all classes of workers, and the question is under discussion.

The ratification of the Draft Convention concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth necessitates modifications to two existing Acts: (1) Sickness Insurance Act; (2) The Eight Hour Day Act of December 19, 1918. As regards the first of these Acts, the Minister of Social Welfare has brought a series of new provisions modifying the present system of sickness insurance before the National Assembly. As regards the second Act, the Government intends to bring into Parliament very shortly a special Bill modifying its provisions, and the text of this Bill is at present being prepared. The provisions of this proposed legislation,

which relate to the Washington Conventions, do not appear to give rise to any opposition. But, since other provisions contained in these measures are of a controversial character, their passage through Parliament may be delayed. In spite of these difficulties there is reason to believe that the ratification of both the Draft Conventions mentioned above will be effected.

With regard to the Draft Convention concerning the night work of young persons employed in industry, the Government is at present engaged in drafting the final form of a Bill prohibiting the night work of young persons under the age of eighteen years. The ratification of this Draft Convention may be delayed in view of the action of the Czecho-Slovakian employers who have requested certain exceptions not provided for in the Draft Convention. These exceptions concern the night work of young persons in the enamel and porcelain trade and in coal mines. The employers appear to have promised to withdraw their objections in the first of these cases, if they could be assured that other countries, and especially Germany, would adopt this Draft Convention. More importance is attached by the Government to the second objection, and it has asked whether, in virtue of the provisions of Article 7 of the Draft Convention which allow the prohibition of night work to be suspended "when in cases of serious emergency the public interest demands it, Czecho-Slovakia could be authorized, whilst adhering to the Convention, temporarily to suspend its application as regards coal mines."

The Government has taken the following measures with regard to the Washington Recommendations: (a) It has proposed to the National Assembly that Czecho-Slovakia should adhere to the Berne Convention concerning the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches; (b) It is preparing regulations with a view to the protection of the workers against anthrax and lead poisoning, which will be completed in the near future.

Italy

The discussion of the Bill ratifying the six Washington Draft Conventions, which was introduced into the Chamber of Deputies on July 24, 1920, has been delayed by the re-organization of the Parliamentary Commissions. However, the Ninth Commission, which is concerned with questions relating to labour legislation, embarked upon a preliminary examination of the Washington Conventions at its first meeting. During the short discussion which took place, several members of the Commission intimated that it might be desirable to modify the provisions of the Convention concerning the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment, in order that this question might be co-ordinated with the connected question of primary education.

The Commission invited two of its members, Messrs. Turati and Fino, to submit a detailed and analytical report on the question at the next sitting of the Commission which should take place in the second half of January, 1921.

Switzerland

On December 10, 1920, the Federal Council addressed a Message to the Federal Assembly, in which, after examining the legal questions which arise in Switzerland as regards the presentation of the Washington Draft Conventions and Recommendations to the competent authorities, and their possible execution, from the point of view of Swiss public law, it recommends the measures which it considers should be taken with regard to each of these decisions.

The Federal Council proposes that Switzerland should adhere to the Draft Convention concerning the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment, the night work of young persons employed in industry and the employment of women during the night, and, further, that effect be given to the Recommendation concerning the protection of women and children against lead poisoning.

The adaptation of existing legislation has already taken place as far as the undertakings covered by the Federal Factory Act are concerned. As regards other groups of undertakings to which these Conventions apply, the Federal Council, in an Appendix to its Message, submits a Bill "the object of which is to establish for Switzerland the basis of adhesion to the three Conventions mentioned above and to give effect to the Recommendation concerning the protection of women and children against lead poisoning." This Bill, the text of which is given in the Message, is recommended to the Federal Assembly for adoption. It is entitled "Federal Act concerning the Employment of Young Persons and Women in Workshops."

The Federal Council also recommends the adhesion of Switzerland to the Draft Convention concerning unemployment, and proposes to the Federal Assembly the adoption of a decree ratifying this Draft Convention.

As regards the Draft Convention concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth, the Federal Council declares that the financial means necessary for the immediate execution of this Convention are wanting, and that the "only way of procuring the necessary resources is by the creation of a system of maternity insurance."

It adds that "the whole question will be made the subject of a thorough examination when the revision of sickness insurance decided upon by the Federal Council on the 27th September, 1920, is carried out." For these reasons the Federal Council proposes: "(1) that the Convention should not be adhered to; (2) that the declaration to the Federal Council to the effect that the introduction of a system of maternity insurance is being considered should be noted and approved."

As far as the Draft Convention limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week is concerned, "Switzerland has already carried out the principle of the eight-hour day as regards

undertakings covered by the Federal Factory Act, by the Federal Act concerning hours of labour in factories of the 27th June, 1919, and for railways and other transport undertakings and systems of communication by the Federal Act concerning hours of labour on railways and other transport undertakings and systems of communication of the 6th March, 1920, accepted by the people at the Referendum of the 31st October, 1920. Further, the eight-hour day has been adopted in a large number of workshops not covered by the Federal Factory Act by agreement between employers and workers."

The adaptation of the Federal Factory Act to the Conventions does not appear to present any serious difficulties. On the other hand, the Federal Council considers that it is impossible to adapt the recently voted Act concerning hours of labour in transport undertakings and systems of communication to the Washington Convention. The Council considers, further, that the provisions of the Convention "are not applicable to workshops." It does, however, consider that these groups of undertakings should be subject to regulation, and the Department of Public Economy is at present engaged in preparing a Bill for this purpose.

As a result of these considerations the Message proposes: "(1) that the Convention should not be adhered to; (2) that the declaration of the Federal Council, to the effect that a Bill concerning hours of labour in workshops and commercial undertakings, which will take into account the general interests of these groups, which will be submitted to the Federal Assembly, should be noted and approved."

With regard to the Recommendation concerning unemployment, the Message proposes "that the Federal Assembly should take note of the declarations of the Federal Council that Bills concerning unemployment insurance and employment agencies will be submitted in

due time, and, further, that no other steps be taken."

The Federal Council considers that the question dealt with by the Recommendation concerning reciprocity of treatment of foreign workers, has not as a whole been sufficiently studied up to the present for it to be decided to proceed to an immediate reform of Swiss legislation. It therefore proposes for the time being to take no further action with regard to this Recommendation.

As regards the Recommendation concerning the establishment of National Health Services, the Message points out that "effective supervision is exercised over undertakings covered by the Federal Factory Act," and adds that measures of supervision may be provided for in the future Federal Act concerning employment in workshops. It considers "that it is neither timely nor necessary to take special legislative measures."

The Message indicates, in respect of the question of the creation of a special health service in direct relationship with the health service of the International Labour Office, that, if the Federal decree instituting a Federal Labour Office comes into force, this Office would probably assume that function.

The Message concludes by proposing to the Federal Assembly to note and approve the declaration of the Federal Council on this point.

It is not proposed to take any action to give effect to the Recommendation concerning the prevention of anthrax, as this Recommendation has no bearing in Switzerland.

Finally, the Council does not propose to take any action as regards the Recommendation concerning the application of the Berne Convention of 1906 on the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches, as it has already been carried out by Switzerland.

The following countries have informed the International Labour Office that the Washington decisions are under examination with a view to the preparation of Bills to be laid before their respective Parliaments.

South Africa

The Secretary for Mines and Industries of the Union of South Africa has informed the International Labour Office that the Draft Convention limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings has been accepted in principle by the Government. An Hours of Work Act, including transport by sea and the fishing industry and other industrial undertakings, has been prepared for consideration by Parliament.

Germany

The Washington Draft Conventions and Recommendations were examined in the first place by the Ministry of Labour which prepared the necessary legislative measures. These measures, with the exception of those relating to the three Draft Conventions concerning the limitation of hours of work in industrial establishments, the night work of young persons employed in industry, and the employment of women before and after childbirth, have already been examined by the Federal Cabinet and are to be sent to the Federal Council in the near future.

The three Conventions above-mentioned were laid before the Federal Cabinet during December, 1920. When the draft legislative measures have all been examined by the Cabinet, they will be sent to the competent authorities, which are, according to the documents received by the International Labour Office, the Federal Economic Council, the Federal Council and the Reichstag.

Denmark

The Minister of the Interior has informed the International Labour Office

that the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the Washington Conference have been submitted for examination to the Central Council, the Ministry of Justice, the Labour Council, and the Commission on Hours of Labour. It is hoped that these several Departments will make their reports to the Ministry of the Interior in sufficient time to allow of the presentation to Parliament of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations before the expiry of the time limit provided for in Article 405.

The Office has further been informed that Denmark invited Sweden, Norway, and Finland to take part in a Joint Scandinavian Conference which was to be held in January at Copenhagen, with the object of considering the practical means of carrying out the Washington decisions.

Spain

An unofficial note, which appeared in the press on the subject of the deliberations of the Cabinet at its meeting on September 22, 1920, intimates that the Minister of Labour reported on the preparatory work done by the Ministry of Labour and by the Institute of Social Reform with regard to the ratification of the Washington Draft Conventions by Parliament.

It was decided that the Minister of Labour should introduce a Bill for this purpose, and that subsequent adaptation of the Conventions existing to Spanish legislation should be undertaken by the Ministry of Labour.

According to unofficial information received by the Office, it is believed that the Washington decisions will be presented to the Chambers before any other measures dealing with social welfare.

India

The Government of India, after consultation with the Provincial Governments, has completed its examination of the Washington Draft Conventions and Recommendations. There is reason to

believe that the Government intends to submit proposals to the Legislative Council at an early date.

It is probable that the Government will not be in a position to indicate the decisions which may be taken with regard to the Draft Conventions and Recommendations within the time limit of one year provided for in Article 405, but this communication will be made before the Geneva meeting of the Conference in 1921.

Japan

Some legislative measures will be necessary to put the Washington decisions into force. For this purpose Bills have been prepared and are to be laid before the Legislative Office of the Japanese Cabinet for examination. There is reason to hope that Japan will ratify the Washington Draft Conventions within the extended period of eighteen months provided for in the Treaty of Versailles.

Norway

The Office was informed in November that the Department for Social Affairs was engaged in examining the question of the ratification of the Draft Convention concerning unemployment. No further information has been received from Norway since this date, but this country was invited by Denmark to take part in a Scandinavian Conference which was to meet at Copenhagen in January, 1921, for the purpose of considering the practical means for the carrying out of the Washington decisions.

Roumania

The International Labour Office is advised, under date November 12, that the Roumanian Government intends to present, at an early date during the course of the next session of Parliament, the following Draft Conventions, adopted by the Washington Conference, for ratification:

- (1) Draft Convention limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week;
- (2) Draft Convention concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth;
- (3) Draft Convention concerning the employment of women during the night;
- (4) Draft Convention concerning the night work of young persons employed in industry;
- (5) Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment.

The Roumanian Government adds that with regard to the Recommendations concerning unemployment, reciprocity of treatment of foreign workers, the prevention of anthrax, the protection of women and children against lead poisoning and the application of the Berne Convention of 1906 on the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches, "it will do anything possible in order that, taking account of national economic conditions, they may be put into force by means of Ministerial Decrees."

Sweden

With regard to the revision of the Swedish Eight Hour Act with a view to making it more in conformity with the Draft Convention concerning hours of work, it should be mentioned that the Riksdag requested the Government to undertake this revision.

Owing to the differences of opinion which have arisen with regard to the modification of existing law and the necessity of making it agree on the one hand with the Draft Convention and on the other hand with the wishes of the Riksdag, it is probable that progress will be slow and not without difficulty.

The Government has, however, instructed the Department of Social Wel-

fare to proceed with an enquiry as to the amendments necessary to adapt the Eight Hour Act more completely to the needs of practical life.

Although Sweden has not yet ratified the Draft Convention concerning unemployment, the Government has taken steps to apply the provisions of Article 1 of the Draft Convention. It should be added that Sweden was invited by Denmark to take part in a Joint Scandinavian Conference which was to be held at Copenhagen in January last, in order to consider the practical means of carrying out the Washington Draft Conventions.

Venezuela

The Congress of Venezuela has authorized the executive power of the Republic to proceed with the examination of the Washington Draft Conventions and Recommendations and with the preparation of the Bills relating thereto. There is reason to hope that these Bills will be submitted to Congress in the near future, and that Venezuela will be in a position to fulfil the obligations imposed by Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles.

Other Countries

The Nicaragua Government reports that those provisions of the Draft Conventions which interest particularly the Ministry of Public Works have been submitted to it for examination.

The Government of Panama has submitted the text of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations to the examination of the Secretary for Development and Public Works.

The International Labour Office is informed that the Government of Poland hopes to submit the Draft Conventions

and Recommendations to the Competent Authorities within the prescribed period.

The Government of Siam has informed the International Labour Office that the Draft Conventions and Recommendations have been submitted for earnest and sympathetic consideration to a Code Commission under the Ministry of Justice.

According to unofficial information the Government of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes is not at present in a position to submit the Draft Convention and Recommendations to Parliament, as the new Constituent Assembly will be concerned with the single question, the Constitution of the realm. If, however, the opening of the ordinary session of parliament is long delayed the Government is disposed to consider the possibility of ratification by royal decree after consulting the workers' and employers' organizations.

No information has been received concerning measures which may have been taken by the states of Albania, Bulgaria and Costa Rica, which were but recently admitted as members of the League of Nations and consequently of the International Labour Organization at the First Assembly of the League.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Salvador has informed the International Labour Office that no steps have as yet been taken with regard to ratification of the Draft Conventions and that no bill for this purpose has yet been presented to Congress.

The International Labour Office has been informed that the Government of Finland was invited by Denmark to take part in the Joint Scandinavian Conference at Copenhagen in January in order to consider the practical means of carrying out the Washington Decisions.

LABOUR AND WAGES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN CANADA IN 1919

Report by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on (a) the rubber industry; (b) the leather, boot and shoe industry; (c) the meat industry; (d) the flour milling industry

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics continues its survey of the industries of Canada in 1919 with preliminary reports on the rubber (including rubber goods and rubber boots and shoes), leather boots and shoes, meat and flour milling industries.

[Rubber Industry

RUBBER GOODS.—In this section of the rubber industry Ontario had eighteen plants, Quebec three, and British Columbia one. The capital invested in these plants amounted to \$28,584,715, of which \$27,706,575 was invested in Ontario. The number of persons employed by classes of employment, and the amount of wages and salaries paid, were as follows:—

Classes of employees	No. of employees		Salaries and wages
	Male	Female	
			\$
Officers, superintendents, managers.	213	2	555,772
Clerks, stenographers, etc.....	692	299	954,346
Employees on wages, average number.....	4,919	710	5,493,910
Totals.....	5,824.	1,011	7,004,028

Classified according to weekly wage payments the number of employees by age and sex in wage groups is presented in the following summary table:—

Specified wage groups	Over 16 years		Under 16 years		Total No. of employees
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Under \$10 per week.....	145	84	24	7	260
\$10 to under \$15 per week.....	337	299	26	24	686
\$15 to under \$20 per week.....	1,281	225	24	7	1,537
\$20 to under \$24 per week.....	1,287	42	2	.....	1,331
\$24 to under \$28 per week.....	1,174	7	1	.....	1,182
\$28 to under \$30 per week.....	458	2	1	.....	461
\$30 per week and over....	1,324	5	2	.....	1,331
Totals...	6,006	664	80	38	6,788

The cost of fuel and materials and miscellaneous expenses amounted to \$23,-621,172, while the selling value of the principal products at the factories or works was \$36,651,640.

*RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES.—There were ten plants in this section of the rubber industry, five being in Ontario, with \$5,299,313 invested, and five in Quebec, with \$8,903,566. The numbers and earnings of persons employed are shown in the following table:

Classes of employees	No. of employees		Salaries and wages
	Male	Female	
			\$
Officers, superintendents and managers.....	73	4	209,834
Clerks, stenographers, etc.....	358	148	499,110
Employees on wages, average number.....	3,079	2,180	3,834,845
Totals.....	3,510	2,332	4,543,789

The distribution of wage groups was as follows:—

Specified wage groups	Over 16 years		Under 16 years		Total employees
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Under \$10 per week.....	304	667	98	93	1,162
\$10 to under \$15 per week.....	671	909	27	47	1,654
\$15 to under \$20 per week.....	1,025	604	6	10	1,645
\$20 to under \$24 per week.....	669	82	1	.....	751
\$24 to under \$28 per week.....	355	5	.....	.....	360
\$28 to under \$30 per week.....	121	1	.....	.....	122
\$30 per week and over.....	205	.....	.....	.....	205
Totals.....	3,349	2,268	132	150	5,899

The cost of fuel and materials and miscellaneous expenses amounted to \$10,338,461, and the selling value of the principal products at the factories was \$19,351,794.

The Leather Boot and Shoe Industry

The plants engaged in the manufacture of leather boots and shoes were distributed as follows: Quebec, 91; Ontario, 56; New Brunswick, 5; Nova Scotia, 4; British Columbia, 5. The total capital investment in the industry in Canada was \$38,680,581, of which \$24,894,251 was in Quebec and \$10,863,924 in Ontario. The number and earnings of employees by classes was as follows.—

Classes of employment	No. of employees		Salaries and wages
	Male	Female	
Officers, superintendents and managers.....	449	18	1,411,387
Clerks, stenographers and other salaried employees.....	988	376	1,515,650
Wage earners, average number.....	8,298	4,846	10,248,437
Outside piece-workers.....	20	346	75,270
Totals.....	9,755	5,586	13,250,744

The employees were classified by weekly payments as follows:—

Groups of weekly wage payments	Over 16 years		Under 16 years		Total No. of employees
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Under \$5 per week.....	211	221	103	77	612
\$5 but under \$10 per week.....	961	1,537	306	290	3,094
\$10 but under \$15 per week.....	1,522	2,240	119	80	3,961
\$15 but under \$20 per week.....	1,910	926	51	37	2,924
\$20 but under \$24 per week.....	1,542	249	36	18	1,845
\$24 but under \$28 per week.....	1,309	54	35	15	1,413
\$28 but under \$30 per week.....	498	9	11	2	520
\$30 per week and over.....	1,386	31	30	1	1,448
Totals.....	9,339	5,267	691	520	15,817

The following table gives by provinces the number of employees, amount of salaries and wages, cost of materials and value of products.

Province	Number of employees	Salaries and wages	Cost of materials	Value of products
		\$	\$	\$
Quebec.....	9,746	8,278,427	27,408,026	41,689,124
Ontario.....	4,757	4,248,508	10,860,496	18,084,695
New Brunswick.....	488	430,742	1,520,603	2,268,579
Nova Scotia.....	210	148,178	448,686	756,927
British Columbia..	140	144,889	285,885	519,803
Canada, totals..	15,341	13,250,744	40,523,696	63,319,128

The Meat Industry

The plants covered in this report include 82 abattoirs and packing houses. They are widely distributed throughout Canada, 9 being in Prince Edward Island, 2 in Nova Scotia, 6 in New Brunswick, 15 in Quebec, 28 in Ontario, 7 in Manitoba, 2 in Saskatchewan, 7 in Alberta and 6 in British Columbia. The total capital investment was \$93,363,791, the share of Ontario being the largest, namely, \$50,232,669, followed in the order named by Alberta, Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. The

numbers and earnings of employees by classes are shown in the following table:—

Classes of employment	Number of employee		Salaries and wages
	Male	Female	
Officers, superintendents, managers, Clerks, stenographers and other salaried employees.....	335	1	\$ 1,251,385
Employees on wages, average number.....	2,193	658	2,997,699
.....	9,242	793	11,053,304
Totals.....	11,770	1,452	15,302,388

Classified in wage groups by age and sex the numbers of employees were as follows:—

Specified wage groups	Over 16 years		Under 16 years		Total No. of employees
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Under \$5 per week.....			31	13	44
\$5 but under \$10 per week.....	80	124	17	6	227
\$10 but under \$15 per week.....	415	452	37	6	910
\$15 but under \$20 per week.....	1,336	211	16	4	1,567
\$20 but under \$24 per week.....	4,037	12			4,049
\$24 but under \$28 per week.....	2,875	1			2,876
\$28 but under \$30 per week.....	687	2			689
\$30 per week and over.....	1,626				1,626
Totals.....	11,056	802	101	29	11,988

The cost of fuel and materials (including animals slaughtered), and miscellaneous expenses totalled \$195,383,531. The total value of all products was \$233,936,913.

The Flour Milling Industry

The number of plants in Canada in 1919 was 1,255, distributed as follows: 21 in Prince Edward Island, 38 in Nova Scotia, 42 in New Brunswick, 428 in Quebec, 588 in Ontario, 38 in Manitoba, 47 in Saskatchewan, 49 in Alberta, and 4 in British Columbia. In the previous year the plants reporting operations totalled 1,183, the gain of 72 plants in 1919 being

entirely due to an increase of 144 plants in the province of Quebec, all the other provinces showing proportionate declines in the number reporting, Ontario leading with 34 plants less. The total capital invested in the industry in Canada was \$76,411,423, the largest amounts being in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, and Alberta. The number and earnings of employees by classes in 1919 are shown in the following tables:—

Classes of employees	No. of employees		Salaries or wages
	Male	Female	
Officers, superintendents, and managers.....	372	6	\$ 1,180,954
Clerks, stenographers, and other salaried employees.....	763	290	1,250,653
Employees on wages average number.....	5,825	145	5,651,663
Totals in 1919.....	6,960	441	8,08,270
Totals in 1918.....	6,816	549	7,525,070

Classified according to weekly wage payments within specified groups of weekly wages, the number of persons at employment by age and sex was as shown in the accompanying table:

Specified wage groups	Over 16 years		Under 16 years		Total No. of employees
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Under \$5 per week.....	8		1		9
\$5 to under \$10 per week.....	117	51	21		189
\$10 to under \$15 per week.....	697	110	2		809
\$15 to under \$20 per week.....	1,313	25			1,338
\$20 to under \$24 per week.....	1,236	21			1,257
\$24 to under \$28 per week.....	1,948	6			1,954
\$28 to under \$30 per week.....	266				266
\$30 per week and over.....	781				781
Totals.....	6,366	213	24		6,603

The total cost of materials (including grain), together with other expenses, was \$239,698,781 in 1919, while the selling value at the mills of all products was \$262,763,392 in the same period.

VOCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES IN THE INDUSTRIES OF ONTARIO

Bulletins issued by the Ontario Department of Labour

THE Ontario Department of Labour continues its survey of Vocational Opportunities in the Industries of the Province with several new Bulletins. (Bulletins 1 to 4 were reviewed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1920, page 1308, and December, 1920, p. 1618). The purpose of the series is to supplement the work of the Employment Bureaus by furnishing boys and girls on leaving school with information as to the prospects offered by the several industries and thus assist them in choosing their life work.

Boots and Shoes, Harness and Saddlery

Bulletin No. 5 gives an account of the opportunities in the boot, shoe and leather-working industries. It describes the process of shoe-making through its three stages, namely, the cutting, the stitching and fitting, and the "making," including the lasting and putting on of soles and heels. At the present time a shoe passes through more than a hundred hand and machine operations, done by as many different workers. Most of the work is skilled, in the sense that efficiency depends primarily on the worker rather than on the machine. There is no real apprenticeship in the shoe trade. It is stated that it is more difficult to give training in the shoe shop than in other work as so few helpers are employed. Except in the heel setting process, boys are not assigned to assist the skilled workers at their machines and new recruits have therefore to be specially taught. In this connection the report points out the need for instruction in shoe making in the technical schools of Ontario.

Already the Department of Education has expressed willingness to organize classes in any part of the Province, if a number of workers in the trade desire it, and if a suitable teacher can be obtained. With the exception of cutting and repairing, any operation in a shoe factory can be learned in a period of from eight to twelve months, according to the learner's adaptability. Ability to earn good wages depends on the worker's speed as an operator of his machine. A boy usually spends from two to three years in the factory before he is set to work upon major operations, but even before that time he may earn good wages. The majority of employees in the shoe trade are men. In 1917 men were in the proportion of 63 to 37 female workers, the latter being employed in the stitching room and in repairing and packing. The results of the investigation are summarized in the report as follows:—"The manufacture of boots and shoes is a growing industry in Ontario. Opportunities are open to several types of worker. The man who has good judgment and the power to think quickly will find this an asset in the cutting department. Those who are physically strong and able to stand the strain of standing all day long and doing heavy work are needed on the machines. For workers with executive ability there are positions as foremen and superintendents. The majority of the workers in Ontario are Canadian or British born. Health conditions are, on the whole, good, although the amount of tuberculosis is slightly above the standard. The worker can in most cases continue his work until an advanced age. The result is that promotion is generally slow, but this is counterbalanced by the fact

that wages, even in the less skilled operations, are reasonably high. The hours of work range from 49 to 59 per week, and for less skilled workers there are periods of unemployment when work is slack. Organized unions were found in all the larger towns." In the year 1918, 21.3 per cent of the total wage earners in the boot and shoe factories observed received from \$15 to \$20 weekly, but the largest single group of male workers received from \$20 to \$25 weekly. Slightly more than half the male workers received less than \$20, while 54 per cent of the female workers received less than \$12. The average yearly wage in the boot and shoe industry in 1917 was \$615.

Harness-making also is classed as a skilled trade, although the deftness and experience required in the days of hand work is now less essential owing to the universal use of machinery. Workers in this industry are mostly employed steadily, the average number of men employed throughout the year being 96.3 per cent of the number employed in the month of greatest employment. Employment for women is less steady, the average of the year being 82 per cent. The proportion of executives to wage earners is especially large in this industry, opportunity of advancement being thus opened to ambitious workers. Training for the work is given in the factory, and requires from two to five years. The majority of the workers are of Canadian or British birth. Wages compare favourably with those in other industries, over 43 per cent of the male wage earners and nearly 2 per cent of the female wage earners receiving over \$20 per week in 1918. The average annual wages paid in 1917 were \$657.

Textiles

In Bulletin No. 6 an account is given of the evolution of textile manufacture in Canada from a home craft to an industry conducted entirely by factory labour. This transition took place in

Ontario earlier than in Quebec and even today 82 per cent of the factory-made hosiery and knit goods and 77 per cent of all factory-made woollen goods manufactured in Canada come from the former province. The textile industry in Ontario received a strong impetus in recent years through war orders, and it is anticipated that the growth will continue, and that increasing opportunities will be thus afforded to young workers adopting it as a life calling. Among the higher positions open to boys the best are on the mechanical side, skilled machinists being always in demand. There are also good chances of advancement to responsible positions on the executive side for boys with administrative gifts, while the designing and dyeing departments are likely before long to offer good scope for the development of artistic skill. Designing, however, has not yet come into its own in Canada, most designs now adopted being copied from those made in the United States. Boys receive training for textile work either at a technical school or, more commonly, by actual experience in a factory. A beginning in technical training for textile workers was made during the 1919-20 session at Almonte, Ont., and the measure introduced in the Legislature in May, 1920, makes provision for textile instruction in Provincial Technical schools. In 1917 more than two out of every 100 workers in carpets and woollen goods were officers, superintendents, or managers, while in woollen yarn less than two, and in cottons less than one in 100 attained to these positions. A boy who has acquired considerable mechanical knowledge may in time, it is stated, become a machine fixer or foreman, or even a superintendent. Of the workers in woollen goods, cottons, hosiery and knit goods, almost 44 per cent are male and slightly over 56 per cent female; men do the sorting, picking, carding, scouring, dyeing and drying, and most of the work on the woollen mules or spinning machines. Worsted spinning, which requires less walking

and more deftness than the woollen mules, is usually done by women. Both sexes work in the worsted department on the gilling, combing and drawing, but females predominate. Of the total workers in woollen and worsted spinning 63 per cent are male; twisting, except for foremen and boy helpers, is done by women. Special opportunities for girls in a textile mill are in the designing rooms and in card cutting. The best paid positions for women are those of forewomen, experienced loopers, knitters, weavers, winders and spinners.

At the present time a serious drawback to textile work as an occupation lies in the variation of weekly wages caused by slack time, waits for the loom-fixer, etc., bad material and deductions for spoiled work. Thus, in the typical case of a girl, a potential yearly income of \$468 was reduced to \$423. In regularity of employment, however, the cotton and woollen mills stand high in comparison with factories in other industries. The average yearly salaries in the textile industry in 1917 were as follows: Cottons, \$505; hosiery and knit goods, \$504; woollen goods, \$757; woollen yarn, \$653; carpets \$631. The number of hours worked each week in the same year in the factories ran from 44 to 57, with an average of 52 hours. The textile trades are poorly organized, Toronto being the only place in Ontario where a union exists. Two firms recognize the union and employ only those workers who belong to it.

Bread, Biscuits and Confectionery

In Bulletin No. 7 a sketch is given of conditions in the bread, biscuit and confectionery industry. Since the advent of the factory this industry has risen to a high rank of importance, being fifth in the Postal Census enumeration of industries employing over one thousand workers in 1915. The Euro-

pean demand for Canadian made biscuits and confectionery has continually increased during the last four years, especially for high-grade products. Chances of advancement are good, officers being to all workers in the proportion of 3 to 100. For such positions scientific knowledge and administrative ability are necessary. Skilled workers receive good wages and are assured of employment owing to the steady demand for foodstuffs. Besides these, a large number of unskilled workers and machine tenders are employed. Most occupations are learned in the factory, and the training period is short. Workers in a chocolate factory are usually men, except in the dipping, packing, and bar rooms. The chief positions are those of the "chocolate man" in charge of the making of chocolate from the blending to the refining, the cream man, and the candy-maker. A man is also usually in charge of each room in the factory, but dipping and packing are supervised by a woman. Conditions of work are said to be pleasant, quiet and healthful, as modern factories are light and well ventilated, the hot air being carried off.

In the bread factories the work is done by night and by men who must be strong and able to stand heat. Knowledge of baking provides an opportunity for a man to start in business for himself, this requiring small capital. In biscuit factories the better-paid positions for men are those of peelers, brakiers, oven men and mixers, and for women, those of forewomen and packers. At the present time a large proportion of the skilled operatives are from Great Britain. The working day varies from 8 to 10 hours. Employment is fairly steady, the average number of men employed throughout the year being 93.2 per cent, and of women, 88.4 per cent of the number employed in the month of greatest employment. The busy season is from the beginning of September to Christmas. The average annual income of wage-earners in the

bakeries, and biscuit and confectionery plants in 1917 was \$778. In 1918, nearly half of the male employees in the bakeries studied received less than \$20 weekly, while about 29 per cent received from \$20 to \$25, and about 22 per cent received over \$25 a week. In the biscuit factories, 24 per cent of the male workers in the baking department received under \$7 a week (of employees in the entire group 6.7 per cent were children under 16 years of age); in the braking and peeling department wages ranged from \$15 to \$25; in the labelling department more than half the female employees were paid less than \$9 a week, while about one-third received from \$9 to \$12; the wages of mixers and ovenmen ranged between \$15 and \$30; in the packing department most of the male employees received from \$15 to \$20, while of the females 40 per cent earned under \$10 weekly, and 58 per cent earned from \$10 to \$15. The wages in the various departments of the confectionery factories were similar to these figures.

Furniture and Upholstery

In Bulletin No. 8 the furniture and upholstery industry is described as "more promising than formerly to the general run of workers who want a steady trade and are not particularly ambitious." The industry has greatly expanded in recent years to provide for the higher standard of living and for the greater interest in their homes that is now increasingly manifested by Canadian householders. There are good openings for men of mechanical or artistic bent. For cabinet making an eye for line and a knowledge of design are required, as the finished article depends for its excellence largely upon individual judgement. At the present time there is a strong demand for technically trained men as foremen and

superintendents. There is no definite system of apprenticeship for the trade as a whole. In a good shop there are usually some boys between the ages of 15 and 17 years who are under-going instruction by the foreman. After about three years of such instruction the apprentices become journeymen earning standard wages. Upholstering takes about a year to learn, and cabinet making about three years. "Cabinet making," the report says, "is one of the very few hand industries which have survived from olden times—it still retains the special value that is possessed by all work in the nature of a craft." The cabinet maker values his craft because of its interesting and independent character and because he can improve his position by training. The Department of Education, it is stated, is willing to arrange for the holding of night classes in Furniture and Upholstery if a number of workers in the trade desire it, and if a suitable instructor can be secured. Health conditions in these industries are uniformly good. The working week in 1918 was from 55 to 59 hours. In cabinet making and upholstery employment is steady throughout the year; in some lines there are slack seasons, but workers are not usually laid off. About 75 per cent of the workers belong to trade unions. In 1918 almost 80 per cent of the male workers received \$15 and over weekly, and of the female wage earners 43.4 per cent received \$12 and over. Women's wages are usually low as women are seldom employed on skilled work. The yearly average income of wage earners in 1917 was \$610. Since 1918 wages in the industry have been raised considerably.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FOR 1920

THE annual report of the United States Labour Department for the year ending June 30, 1920, contains an historical review of the Department, beginning with the earliest agitations for a national labour office, which began shortly after the period of the Civil War. This demand, after half a century of agitation, was finally and fully conceded on March 4, 1913, when President Taft signed an act creating the present Department of Labour, the purpose of which is stated as follows: "The purpose of the Department of Labour shall be to foster, promote and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment." Under the supervision of the new department came the Bureau of Labour Statistics, the Children's Bureau, the Bureau of Immigration and the Bureau of Naturalization. To these were later added the Women's Bureau and the Divisions of Conciliation, and Negro Economics, and the United States Employment Service. The appointment of the first Secretary of Labour fell to President Wilson, who chose Mr. W. B. Wilson, a former secretary of the United Mine Workers of America. The present report is in the nature of a valedictory message and is a summary record of Secretary Wilson's tenure of the office, issued on the eve of the passing of the late administration. "A survey of the work of the Department of Labour," he declares, "identifies it closely with the most extraordinary period of our

history. It is a distinct landmark of the great economic and political changes that have startled the world into a new social life. . . . It has been with full confidence that the unfair old is giving way to a fairer new in industrial as well as in national and international life, that the Department of Labour has been organized, its purposes promoted, and its functions thus far administered."

Employment Service. — Considerable space is given in the report to an account of the United States Employment Service. "Though instituted primarily as a war measure the demonstrated utility of the service as a means of equalizing labour supply and demand, and of meeting the recurrent problem of unemployment, commended it to all thoughtful observers as a permanent function of the National government." The report refers to the good results obtained by national employment services in Canada and other countries, and recommends that action be taken to adopt the principles of Article 11 of the draft convention concerning unemployment which was unanimously adopted by the International Labour Conference of the League of Nations held in Washington in November, 1919, favouring the establishment of free public employment agencies under public control. In this connection the report refers to a condition affecting the employment of Labour in the United States which applies equally to Canadian labour: "The greater mobility sometimes attributed to the American worker is more than

neutralized by the distance that separates him from his opportunity and by his ignorance of its existence or whereabouts. If then, the European countries deem a unified employment service an essential feature of their industrial organization, how much more essential must it be under the more difficult and less stable conditions of industry which obtain in the United States?" Important work was accomplished by the Employment Service during the year in supplying harvest labour for the grain-growing states of the Central West. A zone clearance office was established at Kansas City, Kansas, and a publicity campaign was undertaken to secure harvest workers. By agreement with the farmers the wage scale was fixed at 70 cents an hour with board, or from 10 to 20 cents higher than that of the preceding year. The result was shown by the fact that never before was the wheat belt so adequately supplied with labour as in 1920, and the farmers were enabled to get in their grain at less cost than in the previous season. The work of the Junior Employment Division was developed during the year. This consists of a system of vocational guidance for school children, and places employers in touch with possible recruits from the schools. Statistical records of the 33 states and municipalities co-operating with the bureau show that 22 per cent of persons placed in employment were women.

Children's Bureau.—In view of the excessive infant mortality rate in the United States, which is stated in the report to be one of the highest in the world, this Bureau conducted during the year an intensive study of infant mortality in a typical city, namely Baltimore. This investigation showed that about half the deaths of infants in their first year were due to circumstances of birth connected with poverty. As the result of past efforts by the Bureau 35 states have now established hygiene or child welfare divisions. For work in rural districts, the Bureau in

June, 1919, sent out a "Child-welfare Special", which is a compact child welfare station mounted on a motor truck, and fully equipped for making physical examinations of children. The car enters a State only at the request of the State Department of Health and only goes to those communities which promise local co-operation. So successful has this work proved that two additional cars have been provided for the current year. No prescriptions or treatments are given, but a written report of the child's condition is issued to the parents by the doctor. The Bureau is investigating the various existing systems of mothers' allowances, of children's courts, the condition of children born out of wedlock, and general child welfare legislation. In December, 1919, a permanent committee of the Bureau was appointed to formulate definite standards of normal development for the use of physicians in examining children for employment certificates, and tentative recommendations have already been sent to state labour and hygienic officials. A special study of the conditions of children in an anthracite coal mining area in Pennsylvania revealed the fact that, owing mostly to family need, a large proportion of children left school to go to work, one-third of the boys and one-fourth of the girls starting to earn before they were 14. A study of conditions in Rhode Island centres showed that 8 per cent of the children between 5 and 15 years of age were engaged in their homes in some form of work for factories either by hand or by machine, though the average annual contribution to the family purse from this source was only \$48. Many of these children worked not only after school hours, but also in the evening, and some worked exclusively at night. "Almost three-fourths of the working children of the United States aged 10 to 15 years inclusive, and more than one-eighth of our total child population of these ages, are labouring in gainful occupations entirely unregulated by State or Federal child-labour laws," the report states. Of these

the great majority are engaged in some form of farm labour.

Women's Bureau.—The Women's Bureau, originally formed for war service in 1918, was established on a permanent basis in June, 1920. The object of the Bureau, is "to formulate standards and policies which shall promote the welfare of wage-earning women, improve their working conditions, increase their efficiency, and advance their opportunities for profitable employment." The Bureau has already secured the abolition by the Civil Service Commission of discrimination against women in the Civil Service, whereby 60 per cent of the positions for which examinations are held were formerly reserved for males. Investigations have been carried out in many directions into the industrial employment of women, which since the war has been widely extended to include many industries from which they were previously debarred.

Division of Conciliation.—The growing usefulness of this Division is shown by the fact that whereas in the early days following its inception in 1913 strikes were already in effect in 70 per cent of the cases where intervention was asked, at the present time less than 30 per cent have at the time of such application reached the stage of a strike or lockout. The Department intervenes in a dispute only on the request of one of three parties, the employer, the employee, or the public directly affected, its duties being only conciliatory and diplomatic, and not judicial. During the fiscal year the Department assigned commissions of conciliation to 802 cases, or 1,200 cases including those handled through labour adjusters in the western copper fields, the oil fields of California and by the Federal Administrator in the packing-house industry. Of the 802 cases directly dealt with by the Department 596 disputes, affecting 616,000 workers directly and 685,000 indirectly, were adjusted and settled. In 96 disputes only was it impossible to arrive at a

settlement. These disputes included 413 strikes, 34 lockouts and 8 walk-outs.

Bureau of Immigration.—During the year under review 633,371 aliens arrived in United States ports, 98.1 per cent of this number being admitted. This was a large increase over the previous year, when the aliens arriving numbered only 237,021. On the other hand 428,062 aliens left the United States in the year 1919-20, compared with 216,231 in 1918-19. The percentage of rejections was the lowest since 1913; the ground of rejection in most cases was that the applicants were likely to become a public charge; on the illiteracy test, 1,639 applicants over 16 years of age were rejected. Deportations on departmental warrants numbered 2,762 during the year, 314 of this number being classed as "anarchists." Membership of the Communist Party of America was held to be a ground for deportation, as force or violence was advocated by this Party as a means of attaining its ends. The number of orientals admitted showed a considerable advance over the previous year.

Bureau of Naturalization.—Over half a million aliens applied for citizenship during the year. Of these 15,586 were rejected on various grounds, the number rejected because of lack of education being 1,231; the latter class is expected to disappear under the active efforts of the Citizenship Training Division of the Bureau. This division co-operates with the public schools in teaching the English language and the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. The popular movement for the so-called "Americanization" of aliens has led to the forming of many public school citizenship classes as well as to the individual instruction of prospective citizens in isolated districts.

Recommendations.—As the result of nearly eight years' experience in administering the Labour Department, Secretary Wilson lays the following re-

commendations before Congress: "Perfection of the United States Employment Service by an organic statute authorizing co-operation with states and territories, so that throughout our Republic no wage earners shall vainly hunt for profitable work while profitable work anywhere waits in vain for wage earners.

"Adjustment of the relation of wage-earners to the utilization of public lands and community credits, so that unlimited opportunities for co-operative self-employment shall sustain profitable wage earning work at a constant maximum.

"Legislation relative to adjustments of seasonal to non-seasonal work (including transportation facilities) whereby wage-earners may economically vary the monotony of life with temporary employment in the nature of outings.

"Authority and appropriations necessary to promote the training of wage-earners within their industries for the purpose of making their employment more profitable to themselves and their work more useful to their employers and the public.

"The maximum of national protection for children of underpaid wage-earners whose necessities drive them to put their offspring prematurely into industrial drudgery.

"Statutory perpetuation in the Department of Labour of the Division of Negro Economics.

"Further promotion of appropriate American education of applicants for citizenship and of citizens also, and prohibition (as to national elections) of voting by aliens.

"Adjustments in co-operation with other governments whereby intending

immigrants from countries across the seas may apply for admission to this country before breaking up their foreign homes, and upon such application may secure the same benefits of adjudication by immigration officials, certificates by public health officials, and appeals to the final authorities that are now available to them only upon arrival at our ports. A model method is in operation between the United States and Canada under which no immigrant from Canada need break up his Canadian home until his case has been decided in his favour by the final American authority.

"Authority whereby the Secretary of Labour may in immigration cases exercise discretion as to individual hardships.

"Statutory provisions for reference to the courts (Federal or State, or both) for judicial hearings and judgments in all cases of lawfully domiciled aliens whose rights of continued residence are at issue either on questions of fact or law, to the end that rights of domicile once acquired shall be determined by judicial instead of administrative process.

"Legislative consideration of the recommendations of the Industrial Conference called by the President, in its report of March, 1920.

"Immediate legislation providing higher pay for competent and industrious employees of the Department, its bureaus and divisions, who, in consequence of changes in the purchasing power of money are suffering from what is in effect an arbitrary reduction in their wages. One consequence of this injustice to employees is a tendency on their part to abandon Government service for private employment, which seriously prejudices the public interest."

APPRENTICESHIP IN THE UNITED STATES

THE Industrial Bureau of the Merchants' Association of New York recently conducted a survey of the American Apprentice System and the results of the inquiry were published in *Greater New York*, from which the information in the present article is derived.

In 1913, a survey was made of conditions in the printing trade, which showed that out of 1,064 shops replying to a questionnaire, 764 reported that no attention was given to apprentices. Of the remaining 300 shops only 42 reported any written or verbal agreement that provided for definite instruction and advancement. Instruction for the most part was carried on through journeymen or foremen. The decadence of apprenticeship training was also shown in an industrial education survey of conditions in machine shops of New York City undertaken in 1919. Information was obtained from about 5,000 machine shops in Greater New York and the report of the survey states: "Of definite training of apprentices there is little and what there is, is largely confined to large establishments. The survey revealed only four establishments having regular indentured apprentices. In eleven other establishments visited, employing 4,477 machinists and machinists' helpers, there were only 164 apprentices, or boys who were being more or less thoroughly trained in the trade."

This condition is attributed to the specialized occupation and greater freedom of employment characteristic of modern industry. Since apprentices today are not bound out as formerly, the employer often finds his trained help leaving before any return has been received for the cost of training. Specializ-

ed occupations, moreover, and large shops make practical training of an all round journeyman a difficult task.

Trade instruction is carried on in the United States by employers either in informal systems as in the printing trade or in well organized corporation schools, or in so called "vestibule schools." The informal systems of training are the most widespread, ranging from almost complete neglect of the apprentice to personal instruction by the foreman or the employer himself.

As an outgrowth of the growing demand for skilled workmen there have grown up in many large organizations elaborate systems of apprenticeship training. These "corporation schools" provide thorough training not only by practical but also by theoretical instruction. For the most part all work is carried on within the plant by instructors paid by the company; although in some cases the school work is carried on in public continuation or night schools.

Such corporation schools have been established by the Pennsylvania Railway Company; R. R. Donnelly and Sons, The Lakeside Press, Chicago; and the Packard Motor Company.

The apprenticeship system of the Pennsylvania Railroad was started in 1910 and in 1917 had grown to ten schools with several hundred apprentices. Equipment and instructors are furnished by the company, and all instruction is carried on on the company's premises. There are three classes of apprentices—regular apprentices, who are admitted upon examination and interview and whose period of apprenticeship is four years; first-class apprentices, chosen from regular apprentices showing exceptional ability after the first year, and specials, consisting of graduates of technical colleges and oc-

asionally first-class apprentices of extraordinary ability.

The courses of instruction for regular and first class apprentices in addition to the regular shop work consist of four hours per day during working hours and on company time for forty-two weeks each year during the first three years. Apprentices move by definite schedules from one shop to another. Written instruction and text book material are prepared by the instructors and supplied in mimeograph or blue-print form.

The results of the system have been better trained men, the creation of media for selective material, and a definite creation of a higher class of apprentices.

The apprentice system of the Lakeside Press, Chicago, was established in 1908, and just prior to the war it was taking on thirty new apprentices each year. Instruction is furnished by three full time teachers. To be eligible, boys are required to be about fourteen years old and to have a grammar school education. The first two years of the five-year apprenticeship period are arranged so that three and a half hours daily are spent in the school room and four and a half hours in the factory. Specialization in one of the departments follows later. In the school are taught mathematics, English, science, history, etc., in addition to a thorough course in design and type composition. For arithmetic, design and certain other subjects specially prepared texts are used.

The hours per day are the usual shop hours, and remuneration in the form of a weekly wage is increased each six month period. In addition to a special bonus of \$25 per year, if a rating of 95 per cent efficiency is attained, there are certain bonus increases added to the weekly pay for special efficiency. A weekly deposit of part of the earnings is required, the total sum to be paid over when the boy becomes a journeyman. Two weeks' vacation at full pay

is allowed if an efficiency standard of 95 per cent is attained.

The Packard Motor Company, which had sixty apprentices in 1914, requires boys seeking a position in its plant to be at least sixteen years old, to possess a certificate of graduation from the eighth grade and to pass a physical examination. Both the boy and his parents must agree that he will complete the course, and a deposit of \$25 is required. The length of the course is three years, during which time the usual apprentice wages are paid. At completion of the apprenticeship period, a \$100 bonus is given and two weeks paid vacation allowed. In addition to shop work, two hours of drawing and three hours of mechanics are taught each week by a technical school graduate. Experienced machinists, one to each six apprentices, devote their entire time to shop instruction, the boys being transferred to new work and a new instructor every six months. It is a rule that the boys must be actual producers. There is a second type composed of older men who undergo an intensive course of one hundred and twenty weeks, and still another school for foremen lasting three weeks.

The so called "vestibule schools" were an outgrowth of war conditions which demanded intensive instruction to enable inexperienced help to carry on a single process in quantity production. It is stated that the success of such intensive training, which extended over a period of only a few weeks has led to the serious consideration of adapting it to peace conditions. There has, however, been strong opposition to it on account of its tendency to break from all apprenticeship rules and to lead to "blind alley" employment.

Industrial training in various trades is also provided by continuation classes, part-time co-operative schools and by vocational and trade schools. Continuation classes are conducted either on the factory premises or in the public school and seek to reach boys in industry un-

able to attend school. In New York State attendance in these classes is compulsory for minors between fourteen and eighteen years of age not attending school regularly. The work is conducted either on the employees' or the employers' time, usually the latter. Part-time co-operative schools seek to give the boy in school some actual shop practice. Work, therefore, alternates between shop and school. This type of school has proven more successful in commercial than in industrial training, there being in New York City at the present time some 700 pupils in the

former and only 175 in the latter. The course of vocational and trade schools conducted both by day and night lasts two years and combines both theory and shop practice. A boy on graduation is simply an advanced apprentice and must qualify by more experience before becoming a journeyman. Opposition exists to trade schools on the ground that such training cannot be properly developed outside of the shop and for the further reason that it tends to dilute the skilled trades with a large number of inadequately trained journeymen.

APPLICATION OF THE LEITCH PLAN OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

A RECENT issue of the *Monthly Labour Review* of the United States Department of Labour contains an account of a year's experience in the operation of the Leitch plan of industrial relations in a large clothing factory in the United States. This plan (which is described by Mr. Leitch in his book "Man to Man"*) consists in the organization of the personnel of a factory on the lines of the United States Government. The cabinet consists of the executive officers of the company, the senate is elected from among the under-executives, departmental heads and foremen, and the house of representatives is elected by secret ballot by the whole body of workers. It was found in practice that the plan had to be largely modified before it could operate successfully. The *Monthly Labour Review* points out that the Government of the United States was designed to promote deliberation and to prevent quick action, while industry on

the other hand must have prompt action and output, and asks the question "Can a form of government that 'balances' authority and promotes deliberation rather than action be appropriated for industry with its need of prompt settlement of disputed questions?"

The first modification of the plan was the appointment of a permanent wage rate committee by the house of representatives with full power to take up with the management directly complaints about wage and bonus payments and settle them. This step was taken with the object of obtaining more prompt settlements. Up to that time grievances had to be dealt with by the house, passed on to the senate and then to the cabinet, before a settlement could be effected, this procedure causing the machinery for adjusting grievances to be clogged up by the numerous cases. The committee at first attempted to settle each case individually, but found that new cases arose faster than they could be disposed of, and after a year's experience, the conclusion was reached that

*Published by B. C. Forbes and Co., New York.

the right way was to classify the individual cases, and then make regulations for each class.

When officers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union endeavoured to unionize this factory, and later on declared a strike, the house of representatives took exception to this action, and expelled one of its members, who was in sympathy with the union. Later on the company discharged this unionist and another employee, and when it was charged by the union leaders before the War Labour Board with discrimination against trade unionists, a delegation from the house defended the dismissals on the ground of disloyalty to the existing organization in the shop. The delegation told the board that this was the kind of organization the great majority wanted, and that they had the same right to expect loyalty to their organization that the union had to expect it from union members. They further said that they wished to continue to settle their affairs directly with the company and protested against being brought under the award of the board, which a victory for the trade union would have meant. Owing to these representations the company was not brought under the award. As a result of this affair the house concluded that since such controversies involved the house as well as the firm, the company should not take future actions of this kind without first getting the approval of the house. It also concluded that the handling of grievances should be speeded up. The house therefore submitted two proposals, one providing for joint action in discharging employees and the other providing that all grievances respecting wages, hours and bonuses be handled by the wage rate committee without previous reference to the employment department. Both proposals were concurred in by the senate and cabinet. Soon afterwards a resolution was adopted by the house that company representatives be permitted to be present at sessions of the

house only upon invitation of the chairman and that they be required to retire immediately after their remarks.

In November, 1918, on the recommendation of a committee of the house, appointed for the purpose, a revised constitution was adopted which provided a house of representatives to deal directly with the management, and abolished the senate. As at present constituted the management has a planning board of six members which meets twice a week and keeps in close touch with the house committees. By such consultation and co-operation it is possible for the house to know the management's position on proposals that are submitted to it by the committees.

The development of this form of shop organization is summed up by the *Monthly Labour Review* as follows:

Throughout the whole process of changes that have been passed in review there has been a progressively increasing participation by the employees in the making of policies and decisions that vitally concern them. The establishment of a wage rate committee marked the triumph of collective bargaining over the earlier policy of a collective economy dividend. With the passing of the senate, the house of representatives completed its evolution from a house of suggestion to a house of legislation. To-day the president of the house is a member of the planning board. In noting this gradual increase in the power and responsibilities of the employees, it should be remarked that the management has welcomed and encouraged this development.

The growing power of the employees is revealed again in the matter of discharges. When the case before the War Labour Board was pending the company agreed with the house not to discharge employees thereafter without first consulting the latter. Since then the management and house have adopted a set of rules prescribing the offenses that justify discharges. Now when the company wishes to discharge an employee it must go before the betterment committee (a standing committee of the house) and prove that the employee is guilty of one of these offenses. This committee is the jury in the case and decides the facts. The company must drop the action for discharge if the committee decides that the case has not been proved. But if the company wins, the employee may

appeal to the board of review, upon which the house and management have equal voting power.... The changes that have augmented the power of the employees have been, at the same time, in the direction of direct and continuous contact of management and people. The legislative policy is still adhered to, but joint conferences precede legislative action. Legislative action becomes more a matter of ratification under this arrangement, although

the house has the right to proceed independently.

This method of shop direction is proving a great school of experience for the employees, and for the management also. There is no denying the fact that this organization has to its credit a record of substantial achievement and that it is entitled to distinction among those who are introducing popular government in industry.

WORKMEN'S CONTROL OF INDUSTRY IN ITALY

Government's Draft Bill and Amendments by High Council of Labour

An outline was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1920, of events connected with the labour dispute which began last June in the metal working industries of Italy, and which resulted in the occupation of shops by the workmen in September. On September 15, at the request of Premier Giolitti, the Strike Committee of the General Confederation of Labour and representatives of the General Confederation of Industry met in conference, and as the result of this meeting the Premier decided to appoint a Commission, composed of representatives of both these organizations, to draft a bill giving the workers a partial control over industry. A draft bill was accordingly prepared and in January was submitted by the government to the Council of Industry (the employers' organization) and to the High Council of Labour, an organization composed equally of employers and employed. The bill as drafted is outlined as follows by the Rome correspondent of the *Economist* (London):

"For every class of industry, excepting state-owned enterprises, new enterprises for the first four years, and enterprises with less than 60 men em-

ployed, there is created a workmen's control. The control has for its aim: (1) To make the men acquainted with industrial conditions; (2) to better the technical education and the moral and economic conditions of the men; (3) to ensure the execution of social laws; (4) to improve the methods of production and to make production more economical; (5) to attain social peace between employers and employed.

"The means suggested of obtaining these ends are the creation of a central control committee of nine members, of which six are to be elected, by national proportional representation, by the workmen, and three by overseers, clerks, and technical staff employed in a given class of industrial enterprises. There will be many control committees, but only one for each class of industrial enterprises. Presumably all committees will sit in Rome. Each committee will delegate its control functions to two or more workmen in each workshop. These local delegates will have the right to require employers to make known to them: (1) The methods of buying and the price of raw materials of industry; (2) the costs of production; (3) adminis-

trative methods; (4) production methods excepting only industrial secrets; (5) workmen's wages; (6) the subscribed and paid-up capital of the firm or company; (7) industrial profits; (8) the manner in which social laws and by-laws are carried out, and details as to methods of recruiting and dismissing workmen.

"When the Central Control Committee debate upon the reports of their local delegates, two delegates of the employers and one delegate of the High Council of Labour have the right to attend but not to vote. The employers will have the right to elect a committee of nine members, to which the Control Committee will make proposals for enforcing regulations deemed necessary to ensure the achievement of the aims described above. When necessary, a joint meeting of Control Committee and Employers' Committee will be convened, under the presidency of a delegate of the High Council of Labour."

The employers' organization, to which the draft of the proposed measure was submitted, objected particularly to sections numbered (2), (3) and (4), of the catalogue of information which local delegates would have the right to demand. These sections appeared to give to workmen the right to investigate the most secret affairs of the firm. Employers objected that much valuable information might thus become known to competitors.

AMENDMENTS BY HIGH COUNCIL OF LABOUR

The High Council of Labour, which is the official adviser of the government and Parliament in matters of social legislation, amended the government's draft proposals in many respects.

"The control committee," writes the *Economist's* correspondent, "are to be instituted in the first instance only in the steel and iron, textiles, chemicals,

electrical industry, land transportation, navigation and mines. Other industries may be successively subjected to control by royal decree upon the advice of the High Council of Labour. The central control committees will be elected, not by all workmen and employed, but by the workshops' committees which exist already and have duties relating to labour, hours, wages and other differences arising between employers and employed. The Central Committee will then delegate in each workshop two or more men upon a list of six members presented by workshops' committees. These local delegates will not have the right to know all the things enumerated in the government draft, but only to require, from time to time, those data which the Central Committee may desire to know, or administrative and technical methods, total production in the country, costs of production, capital employed, profits obtained and execution of social laws. The delegates will make the requests for the data, and the employers must give them. The data to be given will relate, in the main, only to past years, and must be treated as confidential. The Central Committee will make yearly reports on trade and industrial conditions, on the workmen's status, on raw material statistics, and make proposals for bettering industry and workmen's conditions.

"The employers will elect an industrial council of nine members which will give advice on the proposals of the Control Committee. A joint council, composed of the nine members of the Control Committee, the nine members of the Industrial Council, and five umpires nominated by the High Council of Labour, the Central Co-operative Committee, and the Union of Chambers of Commerce, will take resolutions on the advice of the two parties."

STANDARDIZATION OF DOMESTIC SERVICE

Report of Committee of Canadian Council of Immigration of Women for Household Science

DURING September, 1919, by invitation of the Minister of Immigration and Colonization, a conference was held in Ottawa, of representatives of the several provinces and various national organizations directly interested in or reflecting women's activities, for the purpose of discussing the subject of emigration of women from Great Britain to Canada. Following the conference, there was created, with the approval of the Minister of Immigration, the Canadian Council of Immigration of Women for Household Service, comprising representatives appointed by the several provincial governments (except Prince Edward Island) and of the following organizations: National Council of Women; Social Service Council; Y.M.C.A.; Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church of Canada; W.C.T.U.; Catholic Women's League of Canada; Women's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church of Canada; Interprovincial Farm Women; Federated Women's Institutes; I.O.D.E.; National Committee on Mental Hygiene; Women's Auxiliary to the Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada; G.W.V.A.; and the Trades and Labour Congress. The present officers of the organization are: President, Mrs. Wm. Dennis, Halifax, N.S.; Eastern Vice-President, Mrs. H. D. Warren, Toronto; Western Vice-President, Mrs. MacNaughton, Harris, Sask.; Western Councillors, Mrs. Ralph Smith, M.L.A. Vancouver, Mrs. Dredge Jones, Regina; Eastern Councillors: Lady Pope, Ottawa, Mrs. Lawrence, St. John, N.B.; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Robert Kneil, Alberta.

The primary objects of the organization are as follows:

(a) Undertaking the supervision of existing hostels for the reception and care of immigrant women for household service.

(b) Arranging for the establishment, control and supervision of new hostels as need arises.

(c) The control and administration of such Federal or other financial aid as may be granted.

(d) Studying the questions of immigration of women for household service, and making to the Department of Immigration and Colonization from time to time such recommendations as may be deemed advisable in the general interests of Canada and of the immigrant.

Women's Hostels

Previous to the formation of the Council there were hostels for immigrant women, under the direction of local boards, at several western and eastern points, but at the end of September, 1920, through the co-operation of provincial governments and these local boards of women, eight hostels, had been established at Halifax, St. John, Montreal, Regina, Calgary and Vancouver respectively. Thus there is a hostel in each of the provinces with the exception of Prince Edward Island.

To women coming into the country for household service, twenty-four hours free accommodation is given in the hotel in the province to which they are bound; but any newcomer travelling alone may, for a nominal sum, avail herself of hostel privileges. Working through the Employment Service of Canada the superintendents of hostels endeavour to

place the incoming women in homes as domestic helpers or at other work for which they are best adapted and where they will have opportunity to develop along lines of useful endeavour. From December 1, 1919, to September 30, 1920, the hostels received 4,475 women, of which number 1,089 were placed in homes and institutions where, it is reported, they have, in the main, given satisfaction. The work of getting the immigrants to the hostels is part of the federal immigration machinery, the women officers of the immigration staff overseas and on this side, in their care for the women immigrants, work directly under the Department of Immigration. The work of the Council begins with the arrival of immigrants at the

hostels, and aims to make these hostels home-centres for the incoming woman, not only until she finds employment, but at all times a place of rest between change of position, when out of work, home-sick, or in need of advice or recreation.

An important function of the Council, carried out through the hostel superintendents and the various affiliated organizations is what is termed "follow-up work". This work is not meant to interfere with the personal liberty and independence of the new-comers, but to safeguard the best interests of the women, to provide them with a channel through which they may seek redress for grievances and apply for help, at all times, in any difficulty.

Report of Committee on Standardization of Domestic Service

In January, 1920, the Canadian Council of Immigration of Women for Household Service gave considerable attention to the question of standardization of domestic service. It was realized that the interest of the women of Canada should be aroused to help to place houseworkers on a higher and more business-like basis. A committee was accordingly appointed as follows: Lady Pope, Ottawa, chairman; Dr. Ellen Douglas, Winnipeg; Mrs. McNaughton, Harris, Sask.; Lady Falconer, Toronto; and the Secretary, Mrs. R. Kneil, of Alberta. This committee was instructed to obtain information as to the attitude of different countries towards household work and workers, and to collect authoritative statements from different sources, as to any official action contemplated or already taken on the matter in this and other countries, with a view to preparing a practical scheme wherein the occupation of the household worker will be standardized as to hours, work, and efficiency, and in which the interests of both employer and employee will be considered. The committee accordingly sent out a questionnaire-letter to competent authorities in various countries,

asking information particularly on the following points:

Is there in your country any movement towards the standardization of housework as to hours, work, and efficiency, and in which the interest of both employer and employed is considered?

Have you training schools for houseworkers?

What is the average wage for a cook, housemaid, nurse-maid, general maid, when only one helper is kept in the house?

Are there any houseworkers' unions or housewives' leagues?

The more important of the many replies received are summarized below.

Canada

CALGARY,—Miss G. S. Manning, President of the Calgary Housekeepers' Association stated in reply to the questionnaire that the object of their Association was precisely that mentioned in the first question, to formulate a scheme wherein the occupation of the household worker will be standardized as to

hours, work and efficiency, and in which the interests of both the employer and employee will be considered. They had been aiming at this object for the last five years with varying success. The movement began about five years ago when a number of young women mostly household workers used to meet weekly at a Bible class at the Y.W.C.A. Conversations used to take place after the class was over, which, invariably turned to their work. Each party had a grievance and there was no standard set for anything, but there was general dissatisfaction. Miss Glass, at that time the secretary of the Y.W.C.A., conceived the idea of forming an organization, and after the proposal had been made to the class, a Labour M.P.P., for Calgary helped in the organization of the Association and the drafting of the Constitution.

"We have had some success," Miss Manning stated, "but as you know this class of labour, being female, is a very hard one to organize; so many things have to be taken into consideration. The members are migratory and nearly always marriageable, and in both instances, the association suffers, because if a girl goes away or gets married, the Association knows her no more.

"I am not aware of any other institution like ours yet in existence although we have had letters from all over the world asking for copies of the Constitution and information as to the movement.

"We could do a lot more good and make considerable more headway if we were not so terribly handicapped for capital, but the small fees collectable in an association of this kind are not sufficient to keep the movement in good health. What is really required is a nation-wide organization backed by a reasonable amount of money to see it fairly on its feet. If it were not for the expense many more girls would join the movement, and its scope for usefulness would be very materially extended."

The rules of the Calgary Housekeepers' Association provide for a minimum wage of \$15 per month, but members may obtain permission from the Arbitration Committee to accept less than this amount. Ten hours will constitute a day's work, with six hours on Sundays and holidays, and extra time is to be paid for at the rate of 25 cents an hour. The association provides for a course in Household Science, and a certificate is given to those members who complete the course.

MACDONALD COLLEGE, STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.—Miss Hill, head of the School of Household Science of Macdonald College, in her reply discussed the question how to make household service a standardized employment, and described the system of training at the school of which she is head, as follows:

I. What would you term standardization of housework?

The question is very broad, and I am answering it rather more from the following angle: How might we make household service a standardization employment?

1. Have definite understanding between employer and employee before work begins as to—

(1) What work employer expects.

(2) What work employee can do.

2. Definite understanding as to hours of work. Overtime work is paid extra.

3. Definite understanding as to free time and holidays.

4. Definite understanding as to schedule of wages (if schedule is possible) and conditions which will lead to their increase.

5. Organization of household and systematic management of house.

(1) Schedules.

(2) Adequate tools (number and condition). Not necessarily expensive.

(3) Proper placing and arranging of equipment to render efficient service and make an efficient worker.

II. Unfortunately there are not many movements yet towards standardization of housework, but they are increasing. The trouble is that women (employers) often have very little idea of division of labour; the standard they ought to have, considering the amount of work they wish done. Furthermore, they do not take into consideration that conditions, furnishings of a home, etc., make a difference in the amount of work which can be put

through, and as a result, the standard which must be set to meet the condition.

III. I think my suggestions are given in question one. I might say that I know from personal experience that a definite outline of work; definite hours; proper equipment mean more than half the battle. The poorer the worker the more supervision, of course, but both the employer and employee have something definite to go by. In our practice house in this School, I have four students at a time. The work is divided among the four. They do the buying, cooking and serving of meals which we have together—our household numbering five and often six. They also give the house its daily care. While they are carrying on this term of work they attend lectures as usual, and this can only be accomplished because each one knows what she has to do, when she has to do it, and where she does it. I supervise it myself, and needless to say, I could not do it unless each student did know what she was expected to do, as I have not time to supervise under any other condition.

TORONTO.—Mrs. Newton McTavish, President of the Home and School Council, says:

“A committee appointed by the Home and School Council made the following report:

The main objections to the present system of household employment from the maid's point of view are:

(a) Lack of companionship. (b) Lack of place to receive callers. (c) Neither fixed hours of work, nor fixed wages. (d) No standard of efficiency allowing an untrained girl to get as much as one trained. (e) Lack of system in the house. (f) The use of Christian name.

From the mistress' side comes the complaint that there is no training school whereby a maid can show her efficiency. Employers also feel that the general maid should receive the highest wage. Your committee feel there is great need of supplying housework.

The profession of houseworker should be dignified by having a training school to establish a standard of efficiency, and employers must learn to show by their schedule of wages, etc., that they appreciate the help of a trained worker. Employers must also come up to certain requirements as to wages, hours, comfortable room, place to receive callers, time to prepare maid's own meals, etc., and be ready to guarantee her time off (absolutely undisturbed if not out of the house). It is felt there is much to learn, many improvements to make, on both sides—but with a better understanding of one another's aims, and a more dignified position for housework, there should be a great improvement in present conditions.

Great Britain

Miss D. Jewson, of London, England, described the organization of the Domestic Workers' Employment Bureau, of which she is secretary, as follows:

In September of last year, following upon the return to pre-war service of numbers of women withdrawn into munition work, etc., during the War, a Domestic Workers' Employment Bureau was established in connection with the National Federation of Women Workers, for the purpose of protecting the interests of domestic workers against any tendency to revert to pre-war conditions of service. This bureau drew up a programme of conditions for domestic servants to which every employer engaging a servant through the agency of the Employment Bureau must conform.

We are trying to get training schools started for house workers, and we also have a scheme for establishing a large domestic workers' hostel in the centre of London for the purpose of: (1) Supplying daily workers to private people and hotels; (2) as a resident hostel for domestic workers who wish to change their situation and need somewhere to go in the interval; (3) as a training centre for training the women engaged from the hostel, and to help raise the status of the workers by making them more efficient in their work; (4) to provide a club and employment bureau. It is hoped that such hostels will be opened in other parts. We find that many women are strongly opposed to the living-in system, who would readily take up domestic work if they could be free after a fair number of hours' work daily, and these hostels are desired to make this practicable.

PROGRAMME OF THE DOMESTIC WORKERS' EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

1. A minimum for resident domestic workers of 12/6 per week, or £2. 10s. a month (£30 a year), rising according to experience.
2. Set meal hours; half-hour breakfast, one hour dinner, half-hour tea.
3. Decent sleeping accommodation, and allowance for laundry.
4. Two hours free time each day, and half-day a week.
5. Twelve hours a day, including time off.
6. Employer to supply uniform if required, and to pay cost of the washing.
7. Fourteen days' holiday each year, with full board and wages.
8. Notice—A month's notice on either side if paid by the month; a week's notice on either side if paid by the week.

Australia

Miss Constance Stephens, of Sydney, Australia, wrote as follows:

Everywhere in the world there seems to be at present a movement on foot to alleviate in some measure the strain of the domestic problem. We, in Australia, have the same problems as elsewhere, and the same two or three small bodies who are endeavouring to better conditions. But so far, none of the schemes have come to any practical end. Not perhaps dealing so much with the domestic question pure and simple, but still in more ways than one, helping the struggling housekeeper in these days of high prices, the Housewives' Association, with branches established in every capital city of Australia, and suburban branches in each of those capital cities, seems to be doing the best work to date.

As far as the domestic problem proper is concerned, some time ago, during the visit of the British Overseas Delegation, an association was formed in Sydney, primarily for the purpose of securing information for the visitors. Many meetings were held, but little information of any value was secured. There was little or no co-operation between mistress and maid in the Association, and the meetings finally devolved into meetings of a few employers with no power to enforce any regulations they might make. Further than that, a ruling was made that junior helpers should start at the age of 15 with a weekly wage of 10s. to be gradually increased till at 21 years the wage was 20s.

A short time ago a number of British war workers came to Australia under contract to serve 12 months in domestic service, and these girls were absorbed almost immediately. But so far as I have been able to find out, nothing has been heard of them since. In any case, the couple of hundred girls would not be a drop in the ocean of help required to settle the domestic difficulties of all housekeepers.

New Zealand

Mr. F. W. Rowley, Secretary of the Department of Labour, New Zealand, replied as follows:

Although most trades, industries, or occupations in this country are regulated as to hours, wages, and general conditions of employment by various "awards" or "agreements"—under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act—the calling of domestic workers is not so provided for. There is no registered union of either female domestic workers, or employers of domestic labour, i.e., so far as it relates to private households. The provisions of the Act referred to are, however, availed of by unions of cooks, house-

maids, etc., working in "licensed" and "private" hotels, boarding houses, restaurants and institutions. The scarcity of private domestic workers has been, and is, in New Zealand, so great and the demand for their services so insistent, that no difficulty is experienced by qualified girls and women in obtaining employment at remunerative wages with good conditions as regards hours, holidays and accommodation without having recourse to organized union demands.

Appended hereto, you will find a tabular statement setting forth, with explanatory notes, particulars as to the wages, etc., of female domestics employed in private houses.

Average Weekly Wages of Singly Employed
Female Domestic Workers in Private
Houses.

Cook, 35s.
Housemaid, 20s to 25s.
Nursemaid, (adult), 25s. to 30s.
General maid, 25s. to 30s.

So far as to your query, "is there any movement toward standardization of housework" is concerned, it might be answered thus: There are in all of the cities and larger towns various private organizations of women, variously styled "women's welfare leagues," "national council of women," etc., which have among their objects the handling of the domestic servant problem. These, however, are more generally concerned with the moral and hygienic environment of girls who earn their living in industrial as well as domestic duties. In this connection, I am posting you some extracts from the press relative to the "Household Orderlies' Association", a recently established organization whose aims and objects are set forth in the newspaper reports referred to.

So far as training schools are concerned, our system of education in New Zealand provides for instruction of the more senior girls in hygiene, cookery, (needlework of course) by attendance at classes of about two hours a week. Senior girls also attend the technical schools, (i.e., vocational training) for more advanced and frequent instruction.

The Department of Labour has a number of Women's Employment Bureaux, the women in charge of which, in addition to acting as employment officers act in an advisory capacity to women seeking, or in employment, and much sympathetic help and advice is dispensed by the several officers in the different towns. As no fees are charged either to the mistress or to the domestic worker, there is no motive or gain underlying the activities of these officers. They protect the girls from going to unscrupulous or unsuitable employers, and will not recommend to employers girls who by known lack of qualifications or good character, it would be undesirable to have employed in a private family.

HOUSEHOLD ORDERLIES' ASSOCIATION.

Applications for training as household orderlies will be received from women under the age of 28. Applicants must apply in their own handwriting, stating age, previous schooling and experience, state of health, height and weight. They must also name two references who may be communicated with for a testimonial of character.

They will enter the hostel as probationers, and will have practical training in house, kitchen, laundry, and if possible, nursery work.

On satisfying the staff that they are competent, employment will be found for them, such employment to be household work in any of the above branches, remunerated at a fair rate (average 1s. an hour), and not to be such as to entail constant hard scrubbing or constant heavy washing, but some work in these branches will be expected.

Work hours will be arranged by agreement between employer and association. Work over the statutory 48 hours a week will be paid as overtime.

Household orderlies will be required to keep a time sheet and record of payments as will the employer, and both must be ready to show them on demand to the hostel authorities. A definite contract will be entered into with the employer as to time and method of payment.

It is calculated that an orderly will earn 45s. a week without overtime, so that £1 a week profit will be assured; but overtime work will be obtainable at 1s. 6d. an hour, so the income can be increased if desired.

On entering the hostel a deposit of £4 must be made. If the probationer passes the efficiency tests, this £4 will go towards defraying hostel fees for the next month after qualifications; if the probationer does not qualify, this deposit shall be held by the association in lieu of board and lodging.

From the time she is qualified, the household orderly shall pay 25s. a week board and lodging in monthly payments in advance.

On qualifying, the household orderly must sign a contract to live in the hostel and work with the Association for a minimum of six months. After that time she may leave the hostel and take the status of associate household orderly. To retain their privileges, associates must be members of the H. O. Club and subscribe to its rules. One of these rules will be that employers must be members of the Employers' Guild.

The object of the scheme is to make fair working conditions for domestic workers and their employers, together with a congenial community life for workers. The household orderly is expected to give willing service of a high standard, and in every way to raise the present status of household work. The household orderly will be on the same

footing as any other independent worker, as e.g., a visiting governess; and the same sense of honour will be expected as is expected from the office clerk, e.g., the household orderly must not talk about her employer's affairs or make public comment on the conduct of the household. She must be punctual in her hours, and keep absolutely to her work.

In any dispute between employer and employee, the Council will be the arbitrator, and every effort will be made to put the household orderlies in positions where they will be happy. The general conditions of the community life of the hostel will be the same as those obtaining in any modern hostel for women.

United States

BOSTON, MASS.—Miss Broad, General Secretary of the Boston National Y.W.C.A., stated that some five years ago the Boston Association closed the rapidly declining school for domestic servants which they had conducted for some 25 years. It was closed owing to the condition of the times and the fact that a sufficient number of qualified girls could not be secured to warrant the expense of conducting this school.

Miss Blood, Director, School of Household Economics, Simmons College, Boston, reported that the National Civic Federation had been attempting to establish household service on an hourly basis.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Miss Haney, organizer of the Women's Trade Union League of Chicago, reported that a household workers' union had been organized at Chicago last autumn, but as the members were scattered over the city it was difficult to get large numbers to attend the meetings and to bring before them the benefits of organization. However, the Union was growing slowly.

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Miss E. Beatrice Stearns, of the Household Employment Industrial Committee, Y.W.C.A., wrote as follows:

Steps have been taken in this country toward the standardization of housework, but nothing very definite has as yet been accomplished. You will probably appreciate that this is a very difficult and slow process. First, because employers are loathe to adjust themselves to the conditions necessary to make standardization workable; and second, because employees are difficult to get under any conditions. I

think the latter is accounted for largely by the present shortage of women workers in all industries, and also by the fact that women are unwilling to work at housework. The opportunities for social contacts that are offered in other businesses, make them more attractive, and the social stigma which still exists in the minds of most people who consider housework, is still a great handicap. I am of the opinion that it is largely a matter of education of both employer and employee and that we do have to face the fact of the shrinking supply of houseworkers and must therefore consider supplementary ways and means of performing household tasks such as, for instance, co-operative community kitchens, bakeries, laundries, etc.

There are a number of cities in the east which are attempting to solve this problem. They are securing workers largely from the married women group; women who have families of their own and are able to give a few hours each day to this work. These experiments are in the main successful. Of course the workers are untrained, having had experience usually only in their own homes, or, in a few instances, having before their marriage been employed as domestic workers.

Denmark

Mr. S. Neumann, of the Department of Labour and Social Insurance, Copenhagen, stated that the Trade Union of Maid Servants had tried to obtain greater uniformity regarding working hours by establishing a system of contracts providing for special payments for work done after regular hours, but hitherto, there had not been any remarkable results. The Housewives' Corporation, which extends over the whole country of Denmark, with regard to this employment, remark that their experiences were that there is less uniformity in household service than in any other work, and the Trade Union of Maid Servants cannot accomplish its purpose unless work is specialized in each household, regarding the nature of the work as well as the hours.

There are professional schools in Denmark for the maid servant, founded by private enterprise, but some of them are subsidized by the Government. The best known among these schools is the "Professional School of Maid Servants", founded and directed by a trade union of the maid servants.

In accordance with information received from "The Housewives' Corporation" the salary is at present, in Copenhagen, free living excluded:

Cooks, 75 Kr. a month.

Housemaids, 55-60 Kr. a month.

Nursemaids, 50 Kr. a month.

Maids-of-all-work, 60-80 Kr. a month.

Owing to the increase of servants in Denmark being limited, The Housewives' Corporation has begun a movement "to induce young ladies to act as maid servants, and they have to some extent responded to this appeal."

France

Madame Letellier, Labour Inspector, Paris, France, stated that there had been in Paris, a trade union called "Gens de Maison", comprising all categories of servants, but this union had ceased to exist a few years before the war. At the present time she did not know of any association grouping servants. They had schools for householders and household duties were taught in all girls' schools, especially in professional schools. They had no regular schools for servants such as those found in Switzerland and other countries, though, there were in Paris numerous courses in culinary training.

Salaries for servants were very high since the war. Cooks of medium class households earn from 120 to 150 francs per month. Chambermaids from 100 to 120 francs, and more if they can sew well. General servants were paid 1.25 and 1.75 francs per hour.

Sweden

Dr. E. Gunnar Huss, Bureau Chief of the Government Labour Board, Stockholm, Sweden, gave the following information:

The household servants' work as to hours and efficiency has not yet been regulated either by the state or by private agreement between household workers and their employers. On the other hand, servants nowadays are insured against accident, invalidity and old age. The premiums for accident insurance are to be paid by the employers.

In the City of Stockholm as well as in many towns, there are houseworkers' unions working in the interest of the house servants. These unions desire to carry through the eight-hour scheme, but limit themselves at present to the following programme:—

1. Household work to be done between 7 o'clock a.m. and 7 o'clock p.m.

2. Sundays free after 5 o'clock p.m.

3. Extra pay for work at overtime.

4. Fourteen days holiday yearly with full wages and payment for boarding.

5. Municipal labour offices, with exclusion of private ones.

6. Abolition of the old laws regulating the relations between household servants and employers.

7. Full and effective training for the household servants in the different kinds of domestic work.

8. Household servants not to be spoken to by their Christian names, but by "Miss" (Froken).

Since June, 1919, there has been in operation a Housewives' Alliance with seat in Stockholm including about 50 branches all over the country and working for the good of the homes. The Alliance encourages home industry and practical and work-saving home arrangements. It has also started a co-operative movement for the purchase and sale of industrial and agricultural products, import of articles, etc., but has preferred not to interfere with the claims of the Household Workers' Union.

The alliance, which is neutral in political and religious matters, comprises housewives of all shades of society, employers as well as employed, and that explains why it avoids taking any stand with regard to the said claims.

There are a great number of schools for training of household workers; housewifery schools, (hushallsskolor) and apprentice schools. The former schools and also some of the latter are subventioned by the state and are subjected to certain regulations as to plan of teaching, qualifications of teachers, etc. The new School Law of 1918, regarding continuation and vocational schools, takes up household work as a vocation on the same line as other technical professions. Any community has therefore the right to enforce training in household work for every girl who works in such work, either for her living or in her own home.

It is nowadays very difficult to get good servants, whether trained or not trained, as young women prefer an occupation permitting a greater personal independence.

As to wages, there exists an official investigation with regard to the years 1914 and 1919. The average monthly wages were at these dates. In Stockholm and in the whole country, as follows:

	Stockholm		The whole country	
	1914	1919	1914	1919
	Kr.	Kr.	Kr.	Kr.
Housekeepers	23	75	23	53
Housemaids	18	45	16	36
Servants performing				
alone all work ...	19	50	16	38
Cooks	25	60	18	38
Kitchen maids	15	35	18	38

The value of board and lodging was, in 1914, estimated at 33 Kr., in Stockholm, and 31 Kr., in the whole country, and in 1919, at 88 Kr. in Stockholm and 82 Kr. in the whole country.

The information received for 1919, concerning wages and value of board and lodging might, upon the whole, still be valid.

The exchange of domestic labour is now for the greatest part concentrated in the public labour exchanges of Sweden (Sveriges offentliga arbetsformedling), which are spread over the whole country, and form a systematically working organization. The different offices are managed by local bodies, but are supported and supervised by the State.

Switzerland

In reply to a letter addressed to the Servants' Employment Office, Zurich, Switzerland, the following information was received from Mr. L. Eberhard:

There are in all large towns of Switzerland, strong Catholic societies of domestic servants, which come under the direction of the Catholic clergy, forming a Swiss Union, having their own office and official organ of the Union under the title "Home and Foreign Countries". They form a strong organization; their members have tri-monthly meetings, annual festivals, and several courses of study offer them many sources of encouragement.

The organization of the non-Catholic dates only from last year, when the Zurich Neutral Society of Servants was founded. I am not aware of others having similar societies in other cities; but here and there, exist free Sunday meetings frequented more for distraction and mutual edification. (A socialistic society was formed last year but I have not been able to learn anything of its workings.)

Since last year, a movement has been on foot in Switzerland to give legal status to conditions under which domestic servants will be employed. This movement following conferences between societies of ladies and those of domestic servants, which took place at Zurich led to the establishment of "The Directions", the principal points of which, have been likewise adopted at Winterthur, Bâle, St. Gall and at Berne. Its decisions,

however, have not yet a legal status. However, the societies of ladies and of domestics are about elaborating a contract of normal work, which will be made obligatory by the authorities, but the negotiations to this effect have not yet materialized.

The Society of Domestic Servants, holds monthly meetings at which lectures are given, and courses of sewing and culinary art, and in the winter they meet every Sunday for the exercises of Choir practice. The Ladies' Society of General Utility place at the disposition of the servants, on Sunday, beautiful halls where lectures, etc., are given such as the Olive Sunday Home (Sonntagsheim de l'Olivier). The Martha Society does likewise, in the Martha district.

It has also been decided to establish a dwelling house for servants and a home for old servants. But financial difficulties will no doubt delay a long time the realization of this plan. The housewives' society, called in Zurich the Commission of Service, is made up from representatives of different ladies' societies, which aim to promote utility interests to a larger extent. In other cities, the necessary negotiations with servants were taken in hand by existing societies of ladies, or by special committees.

There are not in Switzerland, to my knowledge, associations of housewives whose special aim is economy by means of common stock purchases of food-stuffs, etc. The want has not been felt, thanks to the existence of a great number of associations of consumers which elect women as members of their board.

The "Directions" referred to above are as follows:

After granting fewer hours of work, and raising the salaries of all categories of professions, it is necessary that the condition of persons in domestic service also be readjusted on lines of progress. By reason of multiplicity of domestic concerns, and the impossibility of foreseeing daily events, and of the diversity of servants' aptitudes, it is much more difficult to conform working hours of domestic servants to the rules laid down for other professions. In cases where the prevailing customs of the house have been satisfactory to both parties, the status quo should continue. Wherever changes are desirable, in disputed cases or new places, the following principles should be kept in view. On carrying them out, consideration should be given to the household necessities and the wants of the servants.

1. Working hours—Daily work, taking in mealtime, comprises an average of 13 hours. The distribution of free time is left in each household to personal understanding. Work should finish as soon as possible, and after 7 o'clock at night cursory tasks only should be given. As it is impossible to give free

time on the days of general cleaning up, washing and ironing days, each week there should be given four hours of leisure with permission to go out. When on account of extra work it is impossible to allow of free time compensation should be made (for instance one Sunday or a Sunday afternoon) or else extra remuneration. Instead of daily leisure time, a convenient hour could be given to permit the servant attending night school. The variation in the hours of day labour should be made by mutual consent.

2. The work on Sunday should be as limited as possible. Every second Sunday, time should be allowed for religious observances. (To Catholic servants one Sunday, the low mass, 6 or 7 o'clock and the following Sunday, the mass with sermon.) Every Sunday afternoon should be free, the hours of leisure on week days can be limited in proportion.

3. Work done after 9 o'clock at night for the pleasure of the employer should be recompensed by free time or paid 1 Fr. an hour.

4. Vacations—After one year's service, the servant has the right to 15 days' vacation with salary and the equivalent of her board in the ordinary fare of the country (at the present time 3 Fr. a day in Zurich). These holidays are really given to rest. When there is no cause whatever of complaint it is not permitted to dismiss the young girl before Christmas, nor before the vacations. On the other hand, the servant will not be permitted to cancel her contract, after New Year's nor after the vacations.

5. Bedroom—The young girl should have a room that is sanitary, that she can close, having an outside window to let in fresh air also a good bed for her own exclusive use. If the room cannot be heated, the servant must have the use of some heated apartment to spend her free time.

6. Insurance—The servant has the right to have herself insured against illness, at the expense of her employer.

7. Salary—The minimum wage for young girls just out of school, from 14 to 16, is 15 Fr., for older girls without trade, (unskilled) from 25 to 30 Fr. 50 Fr. for those who can keep house themselves, and cook homely fare. To resident servants, the salary is regulated according to the aptitudes of the maid, and the requirements of the house. It is not allowable to keep servants without pay, even under the pretext of "voluntary" service.

To advise in the affairs of domestic servants, the post of "Servants' Secretary" has been established, which is subordinate to a Commission of household service, composed of representatives from the societies of the housewives and servants interested. It is proposed to prepare a contract to be used by servants.

The members of the undersigned societies, and the other ladies who keep servants, are requested to adhere as much as possible to the above "Directions". Thanks to a better organization and simplified domestic economy, thanks also to a greater participation in household duties by the mistress of the house and her daughters, it will be possible, in many cases to lessen the servant's work. The latter by a conscientious employment of her time and the faithful accomplishment of her duties, will facilitate the realization of the proposed ameliorations. With mutual good will, a too scrupulous interpretation of the above mentioned points, may be avoided, and an agreeable understanding in each household will facilitate the organization of a rule for work, which will permit the carrying out of a well regulated household, and will spare the servant's health, and give them the right to freely dispose of a part of their time.

The following societies have adopted the "Directions":

The Zurich Section of the Society of Public Welfare of Ladies and Martha Society.

The Zurich Section of the Society of the Friends of Young Women.

"Ladies' Union Fraternity".

Direction of the Ladies' Central of Zurich.

Association of Ladies of the French Church.

Union of the Societies of Catholic Servants of Switzerland.

Society of Servants of Zurich and its neighbourhood.

The rules and bylaws of the Society of Servants of Zurich and its neighbourhood adopted at the inaugural meeting at Clockenhof on July 6, 1919, are as follows:

1. This Society seeks to ameliorate the social condition of servants, by means of an amicable understanding with the Ladies' Societies, and to promote the professional and intellectual formation of its members.
2. The Society, as such, is neutral, as to politics and religion.
3. Admission to the society is made through the administration, after having notified a member of the Council or by having one's name inscribed on a list to be found by those interested at the Sunday reunion.
4. Each member must pay at least 50Rp. (12 cents) a month.
5. The society names a council of seven members, composed of president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and three assessors. The president only is elected by the society. The other members of the administration divide the charges between themselves. (See below transitory arrangements.)

6. The council is elected for two years at the April meeting. The members who resign before are replaced at a meeting of the Society.

7. The administration prepares the agenda of the general meetings and carries out their decisions. It appoints the necessary numbers of controllers to gather the monthly contributions in their respective districts, and report all changes of address. It appoints for two years, auditors, who must audit the accounts before the April meeting.

8. The council meets at least every two months to report on questions of a professional character or of general interest. It organizes a New Year's festival and a summer excursion.

9. In the April reunion the administration gives an account of its work and the treasurer an account of its finances.

10. To vote, all that is required, is to have a majority of those members present; in case of a tie, the president's vote counts double.

11. Members who continually act in a manner contrary to the interests of the society, or who purposely trouble the peace of its members, or again those who during three months have failed to pay the monthly contribution, can be expelled by the council from the society.

12. To dissolve the society, it would require the vote of three-quarters of the members.

TRANSITORY ARRANGEMENTS.

A provisional council is elected up to the spring of 1920. Up to that date also the administration of affairs can be confided to persons who do not belong to the servant class.

Other Countries

The reply from Belgium stated that very little organized effort had so far been made, but indicated that some action might be taken in the near future. The reply from Japan stated that little had yet been done, but that owing to the growing spirit of individualism among domestic workers, the need for some organized effort towards standardization was becoming rapidly more pronounced.

In Persia, the government was contemplating opening schools of instruction for Household Workers.

Reasons Why Housework is Unpopular

From the foregoing information gathered from many countries, from the opinions of prominent industrial and social welfare authorities who have studied the household problem, and from our own investigations, we conclude the following to be the reasons which predominate in keeping girls from housework:

1st. Social inferiority. Not from the employer's point of view, but from workers in every occupation, from office work to selling chewing gum and popcorn.

2nd. No stated hours of work.

3rd. Loneliness, confinement and absence of encouragement, of stimulus from other workers, where only one maid is kept.

4th. No opportunity for advancement. This is much emphasized.

5th. Often uncomfortable surroundings.

6th. Housework offers fewer chances of marriage.

SUGGESTED REMEDIES.

Social Inferiority—can be removed by housewives placing girls on the same footing as other workers; abolishing the use of Christian name if desired; time for meals and neat equipment for dining table. In too many homes the kitchen walls bound the houseworker's horizon. She works, eats, entertains her visitors there. Shops and factories and offices might lose in popularity, if the workers were forced to use them as dining, working, living and social rooms.

Day's work arranged to take from 8—9 hours over a spread of 13 hours. This will mean less service for afternoon teas, evening attendance, etc., but where one maid is kept, it is the only fair way.

Not any two homes are quite alike as to conditions, but in each home work can be systematized.

When schedule of work is finished, leisure time between tasks should belong to the workers without question from the mistress.

Endeavours should be made to bring housework up to the standard of a profession.

Uncomfortable surroundings, when they exist, can be easily remedied by the mistress.

As to housework offering fewer chances of marriage, men seeking wives among the home trained workers, greatly increase their chances of a happy marriage, if they only knew it.

Many thinkers on the subject advocate when possible that workers live out. This system, where it obtains, wipes out objections to housework on basis of social standing, confinement, chances of meeting people, and deserves consideration for the future.

Conditions on the farm are somewhat different to those in cities. The social inferiority complained of is very often absent on a farm, where the farmer and his help, both male and female, eat at the same table, and share the family life.

While hours of work cannot very well be standardized during the summer, long working hours in that season are more than made up for by the leisure of the winters, where work on a farm is at a minimum.

More scope for advancement exists in the country, as many girls marry prosperous young farmers. It should also be mentioned that Canadian farm life is much more comfortable on the whole, than the agricultural homes in most of Europe.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

After mature deliberation, upon information obtained, we are prepared to recommend the following, as a means toward working out a solution of the household help problem:—

Make a practical study of housework and housekeeping a part of the School Curriculum for *all girls*—beginning preferably at the age of 10—12 so as *catch and hold* interest early in life.

Utilizing for this purpose existing agencies throughout the Dominion, and

enlarging their scope to meet these needs.

That since it is on the women who employ help that rests the onus of placing housework on a business basis, to them we appeal, to begin now to give houseworkers equal opportunities with the office, store and factory workers. Employers pay a girl for work, not for her life. Give her a chance for self-development and graded financial returns.

An appeal is made to all housewives whether in large or small establishments, to simplify housework in non-essentials. Greater participation in household duties is recommended on the part of the mistress of the house and her daughters, to lessen the maid's work, especially when only one is kept.

Further, by Standardization of Household Service—as Mrs. Raymond Robins suggests, raise it to the status of a profession, as nursing now is.

Once this is accomplished, we think the difficulty in securing the household helpers will disappear, as the work will appeal to a larger class of intelligent girls. Housewives need education along standardization of work and working hours, fully as much as houseworkers. They should arouse themselves, and take a business view of the question. If mistresses want constant service, and can afford it, they can employ a double shift of workers, otherwise they must go without continual all-day service. No business man expects office or factory help to work overtime without extra pay.

But there is one thing any housewife can do, and that is to arrange a daily schedule occupying so many stated hours. Should housewives not understand household management—and many do not—they should set about learning it. There is more than *instinct* needed in managing a home today, and it is a necessary part of every girl's training.

Not housework itself, but the conditions surrounding it, cause young

women to shun it. It is here, where the "Mistress Problem" comes in. Housework, once it is raised to the status of a profession by training schools, standards of efficiency, certificates and diplomas, will become as popular as it deserves to be, for, after all, it is fundamentally the real vocation of the majority of women.

Any society or organization, with or without provincial help, contemplating an effort to establish training schools for houseworkers in Canada and thereby raising household work to the standard of a technical profession, will find a considerable amount of information in the foregoing report. Sweden, to our mind, seems to be in the vanguard of progress on this question, but might seem a little advanced for Canadian ideas. On the other hand, Switzerland's method deals with this question in a more conservative manner while safeguarding the interests of the servants and assuring the employers of a fair return for wages paid, and might commend itself more readily to Canadian housewives.

A concerted effort among women's organizations in Canada to standardize domestic service would, we think, enlist federal and provincial sympathy, and it would be only a short time before we had all over our country these training schools where thousands of young women, whether to earn a living, or in their own homes, would acquire the scientific knowledge of housework rendered absolutely necessary from modern economic conditions.

On the home rests this huge structure we call civilized society, and its continued maintenance largely depends on the intelligent and competent administration of the home. We shall otherwise drift to a communistic form of living (advocated by extreme socialists), but abhorrent to many people, and perhaps more so to the British, where everything that made home so dear would be but a memory.

(Sgd.) HENRIETTA POPE,
Chairman of Committee.

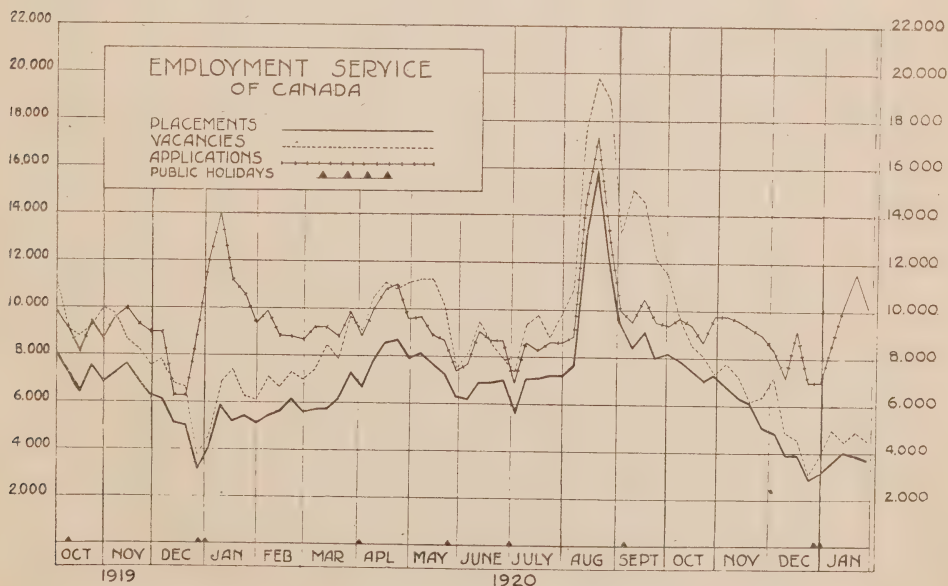
REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE FOUR WEEK PERIOD OF JANUARY 3 TO JANUARY 29, 1921

REPORTS from employment offices to the Dominion Headquarters of the Employment Service of Canada, Department of Labour, for the four-week period of January 3 to January 29, 1921, show an increase in the number of placements as compared with the preceding period. The offices reported that 15,321 placements were effected during the period as compared with 13,977 reported during the previous four weeks, an increase of 1,344.

During the period under review regular placements by weeks were reported as follows: week ended January 8:—3,646; week ended January 15:—4,014; week ended January 22:—3,927; week ended January 29:—3,734. In addition, 5,093 casual jobs (employment of a duration of less than one week) were supplied and were reported by

weeks as follows: week ended January 8:—1,278; week ended January 15:—1,260; week ended January 22:—1,468; week ended January 29:—1,087. Placements in casual work during the preceding period totalled 4,342, representing an increase during the period under review of 751.

The accompanying chart presents in graphic form the number of applications, vacancies and placements week by week, since the beginning of October, 1919. It will be noted that the curve for applications indicates a steadily increasing number of applicants registered at the offices, during January of this year. This increase may be largely attributed to registration in the larger municipalities in connection with the operations of the Emergency Relief Fund. The chart indicates also that during the period under review a downward tendency was shown by the curve for vacancies, this decline be-



REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR FOUR-WEEK PERIOD ENDED JANUARY 29, 1921.

Office	Applicants unplaced at beginning of period		Applicants registered during period		Vacancies unfilled at beginning of period		Vacancies notified during period		Applicants referred to vacancies during period		Placements reported during period	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Amherst.....	66	5	131	4	16	5	77	5	31	5	21	4
Halifax.....	862	55	489	18	40	28	79	29	75	9	57	9
New Glasgow.....	199	20	199	13	66	8	68	5	53	1	55	1
Sydney.....	220	4	170	27	9	2	74	29	149	46	76	15
	1,347	84	989	62	131	43	298	68	308	61	209	29
Nova Scotia.....	1,431		1,051		174		366		369		238	
Mon ton.....	237	21	298	88	122	3	252	62	196	56	195	52
	287	21	298	88	122	3	252	62	196	56	195	52
New Brunswick..	308		386		125		314		252		247	
Hull.....	110	0	296	0	43	0	85	0	128	0	127	0
Montreal.....	862	90	2,973	233	73	99	292	238	571	167	498	129
Quebec.....	214	15	254	27	119	7	43	4	174	9	162	6
Sherbrooke.....	65	17	138	68	13	23	65	14	66	40	61	35
Three Rivers.....	95	11	48	27	0	1	6	14	17	27	5	15
	1,346	133	3,679	355	248	130	491	270	956	243	853	185
Quebec.....	1,479		4,034		378		761		1,199		1,038	
Belleville.....	48	11	99	12	4	1	93	13	75	7	100	8
Brantford.....	107	8	214	7		1	160	9	177	7	169	6
Chatham.....	1	0	120	0	12	2	135	0	120	0	120	0
Cobalt.....		0	149	1	116	0	204	1	162	1	151	0
Fort William.....	159	11	420	0	162	1	408	1	242	0	216	0
Guelph.....	159	20	144	25	67	61	148	18	85	9	109	6
Hamilton.....	526	2	2,102	158	2	81	119	184	97	115	96	60
Kingston.....	89	1	214	4	26	1	341	5	283	2	226	2
Kitchener.....	55	6	207	2	29	1	151	4	140	1	64	1
London.....	187	26	246	118	30	105	134	105	105	63	102	60
Niagara Falls.....	6	0	72	1	117	1	291	3	52	0	42	0
North Bay.....	46	1	110	0	3	7	208	1	106	0	110	0
Oshawa.....	87	1	163	23	26	6	111	16	105	4	122	4
Ottawa (Dalhousie St.)	80	0	79	0	49	0	12	0	22	0	36	0
Ottawa (Queen St.)...	181	50	592	116	16	9	187	124	371	71	365	57
Pembroke.....	3	0	87	0	327	2	155	4	80	0	81	0
Peterborough.....	53	3	227	25	63	9	83	20	85	22	73	12
Port Arthur.....		1	430	5	330	0	423	6	547	5	441	5
St. Catharines.....	36	6	224	27		4	138	15	103	15	92	11
St. Thomas.....	165	0	253	0	10	8	102	2	91	0	91	0
Sarnia.....		0	78	5		4	93	2	77	2	76	5
Sault Ste. Marie.....	7	0	176	2	115	2	342	2	158	0	159	0
Sudbury.....	8	0	188	0	264	15	1,029	0	158	0	158	0
Timmins.....	0	0	260	0	568	1	335	1	258	0	256	0
Toronto—												
Men's Industrial....	7,288	0	6,048	0	388	0	812	0	1,051	0	664	0
Men's Farm.....	165	0	278	0	60	0	213	0	247	0	247	0
Women's Domestic..	0	0	0	441	0	468	0	829	0	363	0	221
Women's Industrial..	0	9	0	238	0	291	0	56	0	43	0	39
Women's Clerical...	0		0	272	0	54	0	135	0	143	0	102
Women's Farm.....	0	12	0	35	0	58	0	79	0	32	0	16
Men's Unskilled....	11	0	430	0	2	0	61	0	428	0	367	0
Windsor.....	297	8	430	5	1	7	359	1	359	3	358	3
	9,764	176	14,040	1,522	2,787	1,200	6,847	1,636	5,784	908	5,091	618
Ontario.....	9,940		15,562		3,987		8,483		6,692		5,709	

REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR FOUR-WEEK PERIOD ENDED JANUARY 29, 1921—Con.

Office	Applicants unplaced at beginning of period		Applicants registered during period		Vacancies unfilled at beginning of period		Vacancies notified during period		Applicants referred to vacancies during period		Placements reported during period	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Brandon.....	73	20	181	47	27	45	125	37	147	56	131	29
Dauphin.....	7	0	75	2	20	0	72	2	0	0	69	2
Portage La Prairie....	49	3	142	15	2	6	152	20	170	17	138	12
Winnipeg—												
220 Bannatyne Ave.	378	0	2,515	0	306	0	482	0	518	0	430	0
Henry Ave.	0	0	591	0	374	0	837	0	588	0	588	0
Main St.	17	13	312	18	12	6	325	18	310	16	310	16
Imperial Bank Bld'g	0	146	0	187	0	172	0	156	0	121	0	78
216 Bannatyne Ave.	0	25	0	557	0	102	0	606	0	470	0	419
Winnipeg Juvenile....	0	0	227	193	0	0	66	52	47	47	46	47
	524	207	4,043	1,019	741	331	2,059	891	1,780	707	1,712	603
Manitoba.....												
	731		5 062		1,072		2 950		2,487		2,315	
Estevan.....	23	0	46	9	5	2	38	11	51	10	36	7
Moose Jaw.....	357	14	439	50	10	4	73	72	136	78	150	38
N. Battleford.....	22	1	23	2	13	4	23	4	21	3	19	1
Prince Albert.....	20	0	383	6	33	2	431	8	370	3	130	2
Regina.....	188	34	714	181	6	27	151	166	286	125	257	100
Saskatoon.....	275	4	466	115	7	7	235	134	432	108	406	90
Swi t Current.....	59	4	114	10	1	1	62	18	75	12	72	9
Weyburn.....	11	1	20	4	0	1	14	3	12	3	12	2
Yorkton.....	13	1	70	13	5	2	67	8	63	10	47	6
	968	59	2,275	390	80	50	1,094	424	1,446	352	1,109	255
Saskatchewan....												
	1,027		2,665		130		1,518		1,798		1,364	
Calgary.....	913	30	1,471	323	52	55	522	302	593	290	528	176
Drumheller.....	117	8	212	19	0	0	93	16	110	11	89	9
Edmonton.....	455	18	1,756	449	172	31	1,133	423	1,173	458	1,141	378
Lethbridge.....	97	2	114	23	0	0	57	10	57	10	55	10
Medicine Hat.....	106	0	116	13	0	3	57	13	57	13	57	13
Calgary-Juvenile Sec- tion.....	0	0	8	0	0	0	6	0	5	0	5	0
	1,688	58	3,677	827	224	89	1,868	764	1,995	782	1,875	586
Alberta.....												
	1,746		4,504		313		2,632		2,777		2,461	
Cranbrooke.....	26	1	250	2	65	1	233	2	223	1	200	1
Fernie.....	0	0	74	3	0	0	52	3	52	3	51	3
Grand Forks.....	31	0	80	0	0	0	18	0	16	0	12	0
Kamloops.....	39	3	387	22	0	0	318	19	307	19	132	17
Kelowna.....	2	0	61	2	0	0	18	2	18	2	18	1
Nanaimo.....	51	0	76	0	0	0	43	0	42	0	42	0
Nelson.....	27	8	153	8	0	0	151	8	143	9	123	7
New Westminster....	191	0	143	2	0	0	71	2	71	2	67	0
Prince George.....	0	0	68	0	0	0	76	0	48	0	48	0
Prince Rupert.....	117	0	218	0	4	0	120	0	115	0	115	0
Revelstoke.....	0	0	72	1	17	1	0	0	68	1	57	0
Vancouver—												
Richard St.....	1,411	34	1,934	281	0	22	131	201	169	226	138	185
Powell St.....	933	0	3,507	0	0	0	443	0	610	0	558	0
Vernon.....	219	3	94	4	0	0	35	2	34	1	34	1
Victoria.....	690	36	728	165	0	39	71	101	97	117	71	68
	3,737	85	7,845	490	86	63	1,780	340	2,013	381	1,666	283
British Columbia												
	3,822		8,335		149		2,120		2,334		1,949	
Total for Canada.	19,861	823	36,846	4,753	4,419	1,909	14,689	4,455	14,478	3,490	12,710	2,611
	23,484		41,599		6,328		17,144		17,968		15,321	

ing due in part to the curtailment of activities by employers, during the annual stocktaking and inventory period. The curve for placements shows a marked decline, following closely the curve for vacancies.

The accompanying table presents in some detail the work of the offices for the four-week period ended January 29, 1921. It will be noted that at the beginning of the period (January 3) there were 20,484 applicants unplaced. This compares with 34,318 applicants unplaced on January 29, 1921, after allowance had been made for cancellation and placements. The number of vacancies remaining unfilled on January 3 totalled 6,328, while the unfilled vacan-

cies on January 29 were reported as 7,934. On comparing the above with the corresponding period of last year, it may be of interest to note that the total number of applicants unplaced on January 31, 1920, totalled 27,641, while the number of vacancies unfilled on this date was 10,039.

During the period at present under review, the number of applications registered at the offices was 41,599, of which 36,846 were men and 4,753 were women. The number of vacancies notified by employers to the service during this period totalled 19,144. When compared with the preceding period, this represents a considerable increase in the number of vacancies recorded of 2,465.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS AT THE CLOSE OF JANUARY, 1921, AS REPORTED BY UNIONS MAKING RETURNS

THE present article on unemployment among the members of local trade unions deals with unemployment as at the end of January, 1921, and is based on returns received from 1,538 labour organizations with a combined membership of 197,928 persons. For all occupations reporting, 13.07 per cent of the members were unemployed as compared with percentages of 13.05 at the end of December, 1920; 4.02 at the close of January, 1920, and 3.87 at the end of January, 1919.* Unemployment, as used here has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons occupied in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of sickness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of un-

employment is based, it should be understood that the percentages of unemployment figures have reference only to those unions reporting.

The percentage out of work at the end of January showed a nominal increase over that for the preceding month, due to a slight increase in slackness in the building and construction and transportation groups, which lessened activity, however, was largely off-set by gains in employment in the manufacturing and mechanical industries, particularly in the garment trades.

Table I on next page summarizes the returns by provinces. Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, and Saskatchewan showed slight decreases in the percentages of unemployment as compared with December, with large increases over January of previous years. In Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia there was more idleness than in any of these months.

*Revised figures.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES.

Month	Nova Scotia & Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Dec. 1915...	.20	.7	9.54	8.1	3.2	7.0	4.3	14.79	7.93
June 1916...	.49	.88	1.83	1.67	1.2	2.6	3.03	5.80	2.13
Dec. 1916...	.29	.23	3.70	1.56	1.01	1.63	1.70	2.43	1.96
June 1917...	.25	.22	2.50	.94	.58	.25	.84	1.80	1.20
Dec. 1917...	2.64	4.14	3.19	2.45	1.07	2.41	1.55	3.18	2.50
June 1918...	1.17	.27	.45	.37	.29	1.18	.39	.92	1.41
Dec. 1918...	2.02	.42	2.17	2.92	1.31	2.15	2.07	4.02	2.51
Jan. 1919...	1.85	.34	3.93	4.68	3.62	5.73	1.97	5.05	3.87
Feb. 1919...	5.68	2.73	4.92	5.50	2.82	4.47	4.16	7.79	5.23
Mar. 1919...	2.18	2.97	3.90	6.67	1.20	5.31	3.56	8.22	5.00
Apr. 1919...	2.41	2.46	4.39	4.27	1.65	3.95	2.26	10.07	4.44
May 1919...	4.66	3.38	5.26	2.61	1.47	2.86	1.43	4.92	3.53
June 1919...	2.69	2.43	4.00	1.81	1.19	2.51	1.68	3.37	2.58
July 1919...	4.13	1.43	2.54	1.52	.92	2.77	1.90	5.82	2.43
Aug. 1919...	5.44	1.53	2.72	1.26	.81	1.95	1.09	4.06	2.19
Sept. 1919...	1.53	1.09	2.28	1.42	.73	1.29	.94	3.98	1.78
Oct. 1919...	3.19	1.37	2.50	.81	1.28	.59	.93	5.02	2.03
Nov. 1919...	1.21	1.57	2.85	2.04	2.07	1.20	.52	17.06	4.59
Dec. 1919...	1.47	2.02	3.20	1.90	4.97	6.01	2.79	18.62	4.28
Jan. 1920...	2.72	3.97	3.41	2.66	4.50	4.92	4.01	11.73	4.03
Feb. 1920...	5.08	2.37	2.31	2.91	4.62	5.24	5.12	10.21	3.96
Mar. 1920...	1.88	3.06	3.25	2.34	3.18	4.03	2.06	7.60	3.13
Apr. 1920...	.61	1.03	2.56	2.27	2.71	3.19	1.71	6.01	2.52
May 1920...	.38	.53	3.96	1.70	2.63	1.32	1.49	5.57	2.40
June 1920...	.56	.40	3.05	1.60	1.41	2.15	1.15	5.81	2.14
July 1920...	.10	.20	2.85	1.51	1.33	.89	1.43	9.25	2.35
Aug. 1920...	.26	1.02	4.50	1.73	.31	.53	.67	4.66	2.37
Sept. 1920...	.25	.10	7.59	1.89	.49	1.4	.55	5.09	2.36
Oct. 1920...	.34	.42	9.54	3.01	3.34	.34	.83	15.65	6.09
Nov. 1920...	2.21	.45	14.73	6.39	4.32	4.13	3.62	24.70	10.24
Dec. 1920...	6.90	11.00	19.57	12.29	7.76	10.15	9.24	11.59	13.05
Jan. 1921...	5.85	8.11	13.27	14.16	8.81	10.09	9.72	21.56	13.07

The percentages reported unemployed in the different groups of industries are indicated in table II on page 404.

Unemployment in the manufacturing and mechanical industries, as indicated by 357 unions with a combined membership of 50,076 persons was considerably less than in December, but the percentage out of work was much larger than in January of the preceding years, 14.67 per cent of the members being out of work as compared with percentages of 21.39, 2.96 and 3.32 in December, 1920, January, 1920 and January, 1919, respectively. As mentioned previously, most of the increase in activity in the first comparison occurred in the clothing and laundering group, largely in Montreal, while the slackness as compared with January of preceding years was general. The percentages out of work, however, among workers in food, tobacco, liquors, textiles, cordage and

carpets, pulp, paper and fibre, boots and shoes, and glass bottle blowing were smaller than those registered during December, 1920, but in almost every case they exceeded the percentages reported in January, 1920 and 1919. Employment in metals, machinery and conveyances, printing, publishing and paper goods, wood-working furniture and jewelry was less active than in any of the months used in this article for comparative purposes. In the first named group the increase in idleness was largely caused by shortage of work in shipyards, particularly in Quebec and Ontario, but also in British Columbia.

In addition to the members entirely out of work, a large number of moulders, blacksmiths, boilermakers, metal polishers, pattern makers, machinists, bakers and confectioners, cigarmakers, textile workers, tailors, garment, fur, pulp and paper workers, typographers, pressmen, bookbinders, lithographers, stereotypers, boot, shoe and leather workers, upholsterers, piano and jewelry workers were reported on short time.

Reports from 637 organizations of transportation workers, with an aggregate membership of 81,596 persons, indicate that 7.98 per cent of the members were out of work as compared with percentages* of 6.09, 1.92 and 1.80 in December, 1920, January, 1920, and January, 1919 respectively. This increase in unemployment may be attributed to inactivity of steam railway employees, whose returns constituted about 80 per cent of the entire group membership reporting. Within this group large percentages of unemployment were recorded by unions of trainmen and maintenance of way employees. While conditions among carmen showed some improvement in comparison with the December returns, this organization, like those of other railroad employees, registered less employment than in January of the preceding years. Navigation workers and street and electric

*Revised figures.

railway employees showed larger percentages out of work than in previous months used in this article for comparative purposes, the increase in idleness in the former being due to seasonal lack of employment for sailors registered in Quebec and Ontario. It may be noted in the former sub-group that returns from longshoremen are omitted for the first time, the reason being that on account of the casual nature of the work, figures representing conditions on the last working day of any month cannot accurately reflect employment in the industry. In order, however, that comparison may be made with preceding months the figures have also been taken from previous tabulations and the percentages are therefore comparable. Teamsters and chauffeurs did not report as much unemployment as in December, but the percentage out of work was somewhat larger than in January, 1919 and 1920. As in the manufacturing group, a large number of the organizations making returns registered a considerable amount of short time.

In the mining, quarrying and refining of ores group, reports were tabulated from 38 organizations with a combined membership of 12,597 persons, showing that 1.52 per cent of the members were out of work as compared with unemployment percentages of 1.25; .84 and 1.42 in December and January, 1920, and January, 1919, respectively. Miners showed slightly more activity than in the preceding month and also than in January, 1919, but the percentage out of work was somewhat larger than in January, 1920. Mill and smeltermen registered less employment than in the three comparisons. Some unions of miners reported that not all their members were working full time.

The percentage out of work in the building and construction group, as indicated by 280 unions having a combined membership of 30,440 persons was 30.77 as compared with 26.47 in December and with 11.77 and 16.29 in January 1920 and 1919 respectively. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpen-

ters and joiners, granite and stone cutters, painters, decorators and paper hangers, tile layers, lathers and roofers, steam shovel and dredge men and hod carriers and building labourers reported larger percentages of unemployment than in any month used in this article for comparative purposes. Electrical workers and plumbers and steam fitters showed slightly more activity than in the preceding month, with less employment than in the corresponding month in 1920 and 1919. The percentage out of work among bridge and structural iron workers was larger than in December 1920 and January, 1919, but showed a nominal decline in comparison with January of last year. A large number of these unions reported that many of their members were on short time.

In the public employment group, as indicated by returns received from 76 organizations with a total membership of 5,917 persons, there was slightly more unemployment than in any of the months used here for comparison, 5.02 per cent of the members having been out of work as compared with percentages of 1.26, .68 and .33 in December and January, 1920 and January, 1919 respectively. This increase may be attributed to slackness for civic employees, partly due to seasonal causes.

The percentage out of work among logging and lumber workers, as recorded by three unions with 2,043 members, was 9.79, as compared with 12.68 in December. Figures for comparison with January of previous years are not available. Reports covering 1,886 fishermen showed that there was less activity in this trade than in December and January, 1920; while no returns for 1919 are on file.

Unemployment in the group of miscellaneous trades, as registered by 143 organizations with an aggregate membership of 13,373 persons, was somewhat less prevalent than in December and January, 1920, but the percentage of idleness was larger than in January, 1919. Hotel and restaurant employees

TABLE III.—UNEMPLOYMENT ON JANUARY 31, 1921

OCCUPATIONS	Nova Scotia & Prince Ed. Island				New Brunswick				Quebec				Ontario			
	No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed	
	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent
1-Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries	14	1003	309	30.81	19	2451	314	12.81	57	18613	3142	16.88	190	22286	2761	12.39
2-(a) METALS, MACHINERY & CONVEYANCES	9	808	298	36.88	12	1263	160	12.67	19	3262	859	26.33	92	7967	1561	19.59
3 Moulders	2	127	43		2	90	90		2	907	200		17	1523	406	
4 Blacksmiths					2	147	1		2	226	20		9	474	36	
5 Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders	2	102	5		2	282	0		4	562	414		12	908	351	
6 Patternmakers									1	215	75		8	333	75	
7 Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers					1	30	27						8	252	93	
8 Machinists	3	209	20		2	610	0		8	1147	100		28	3387	422	
9 Sheet Metal Workers and Tinsmiths	2	370	230		3	104	42		2	205	50		10	1095	178	
10-(b) FOOD, TOBACCO AND LIQUORS					1	14	5	35.71	4	331	23	6.95	14	1157	281	24.29
11 Flour and Cereal Mill Employees																
12 Meat Cutters and Butchers									1	110	0		1	34	0	
13 Bakers and Confectioners									2	199	20		7	516	12	
14 Cigar and Tobacco Makers					1	14	5		1	22	3		3	307	250	
15 Brewery Workers													3	300	19	
16-(c) TEXTILES, CORDAGE AND CARPETS	1	40	9	22.5	1	400	0	0	1	2840	148	5.21	5	1315	100	7.60
17-(d) CLOTHING AND LAUNDERING									2	7919	1650	23.51	15	1142	82	7.18
18 Tailors													6	240	22	
19 Garment workers									2	7019	1650		7	467	10	
20 Hat, Glove and Fur Workers													2	435	50	
21-(e) PULP, PAPER AND FIBRE					2	643	146	22.71	10	1048	100	9.54	11	3076	103	3.35
22-(f) PRINTING, PUBLISHING & PAPER GOODS	4	155	2	1.29	3	131	3	2.29	9	1836	92	5.01	35	5250	184	3.50
23 Compositors	3	149	1		2	101	3		3	763	20		15	2912	40	
24 Pressmen and Assistants	1	6	1		1	30	0		2	492	35		8	1186	71	
25 Bookbinders									2	417	36		3	1174	21	
26 Stereotypers and Electrotypers													3	109	0	
27 Engravers and Lithographers									2	164	1		6	573	52	
28 Others													3	246	80	32.52
29-(g) WOODWORKING AND FURNITURE									3	330	5	1.52	3	246	80	32.52
30-(h) LEATHER, BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS									6	1565	236	15.08	10	915	127	13.88
31-(i) GLASS BOTTLE BLOWING									2	122	29	23.77	4	794	43	5.42
32-(j) JEWELRY WORKERS									1	260	0	0	1	420	200	47.62
33-(k) OIL REFINING																
4-Transportation	43	3108	183	5.89	33	3849	125	3.25	102	19037	1608	8.45	255	31892	3059	9.59
35-(a) STEAM RAILWAYS	40	2945	160	5.43	30	3085	125	4.05	89	14127	664	4.70	233	25507	1602	6.48
36 Conductors	1	47	0		2	122	0		6	341	14		26	1407	16	
37 Locomotive Engineers	6	235	1		3	285	1		12	820	1		35	2631	25	
38 Locomotive Firemen	4	232	0		3	348	15		11	988	16		27	3120	171	
39 Carmen	5	365	28		2	666	0		10	4799	211		29	3558	397	
40 Trainmen	4	511	48		6	761	33		10	1973	58		25	4778	358	
41 Telegraphers (System Divisions)	1	140	0		1	63	0		3	1093	3		3	2193	6	
42 Telegraphers (Local Divisions)	3	151	0						3	161	0		2	108	0	
43 Road Maintenance Men	8	841	73		10	742	73		17	1925	323		44	5096	590	
44 Shop Employees																
45 Railway Employees	8	423	10		3	98	3		17	2027	38		42	2616	89	
46-(b) STREET & ELECTRIC R.Y. EMPLOYEES					1	263	0	0	4	3539	178	5.03	11	4494	0	0
47-(c) NAVIGATION	2	122	19	15.57	1	126	0	0	6	944	715	75.74	5	1559	1405	90.12
48 Marine Engineers									4	259	70		4	152	33	
49 Others					1	126	0		2	685	645		1	1407	1372	
50-(d) TRANSFERS AND CHAUFFEURS	1	41	4	9.76	1	375	0	0	3	427	51	11.94	6	332	2	60
51-Mining, Quarrying and Refining of Ores	16	6753	43	64					2	358	0	0	3	1048	13	1.24
52 Miners	15	6403	43						1	320	0		2	794	13	
53 Quarry Workers	1	350	0						1	38	0					
54 Mill and Smeltermen																
55-Building and Construction	8	498	137	27.51	9	670	153	22.84	34	4738	1214	25.62	171	19022	5480	28.81
56 Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers	3	281	112		1	13	12		4	1045	476		34	3121	1757	
57 Carpenters and Joiners	1	36	0		4	543	115		18	2212	482		58	8422	2088	
58 Electrical Workers	1	18	0						3	328	22		15	1088	123	
59 Granite and Stonecutters	1	36	5						2	160	15		11	405	93	
60 Painters, Decorators and Paper-hangers					2	59	26						18	1480	341	
61 Plumbers and Steamfitters	2	127	20		2	55	0		2	367	34		17	1162	141	
62 Tile-layers, Lathers and Roofers													6	214	87	
63 Bridge and Structural Iron Workers									4	610	185		6	440	85	
64 Steam Shovel and Dredgemen													1	305	60	
65 Hod Carriers and Building Labourers									1	16	0		5	2385	705	
66-Public Employment	3	82	0	0	5	170	0	0	8	398	23	5.78	31	3007	250	8.31
67 Civic Employees					3	117	0		5	273	23		10	2547	250	
68 Letter Carriers and Postal Employees	3	82	0		2	53	0		3	125	0		21	460	0	
69-Fishing													2	274	15	5.47
70-Lumber Working and Logging					1	25	0	0					1	1018	200	19.65
71-Miscellaneous	1	45	0	0	2	137	0	0	17	3163	159	5.03	76	6112	213	3.48
72 Retail Clerks									2	635	0		1	133	1	
73 Hotel and Restaurant Employees									2	81	6		3	464	40	
74 Barbers									2	237	23		19	689	11	
75 Musicians and Theatre Employees									3	703	50		26	3433	40	
76 Stationary Engineers and Firemen									2	197	0		15	694	36	
77 Others	1	45	0		2	137	0		6	1310	80		12	699	85	
All occupations	85	11489	672	5.85	69	7302	592	8.11	220	46307	6146	13.27	729	84659	11991	14.16

AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS

Manitoba				Saskatchewan				Alberta				British Columbia				Canada							
No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed					
Unions	Member-ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member-ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member-ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member-ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member-ship	Members	Dec., 1920	Jan., 1921	Jan., 1920	Jan., 1921	
12	1441	105	7.29	14	502	43	8.57	20	1293	63	4.87	31	2487	609	24.49	357	50076	7346	21.39	14.67	2.96	3.32	
3	257	6	2.33	6	228	29	12.72	7	691	39	5.64	12	1317	497	37.74	160	15793	3449	17.98	21.84	4.11	3.21	
1	35	0											100	60		26	2802	818	22.87	29.19	3.32	7.82	
1	28	0											6			15	881	57	16.78	6.47	2.45	3.73	
1	194	0		2	96	12		1	75	0		1	601	310		27	2815	1092	21.22	38.79	6.64	2.09	
								1	10	1		1	40	4		11	568	155	15.03	25.92	1.01	4.98	
																9	292	120	20.62	42.55	1.30	14.65	
					124	17		2	559	25			435	92		51	6471	676	9.78	10.45	2.74	2.93	
				1	8	0		3	135	31			135	31		21	1944	531	37.51	27.31	2.39	1.93	
								3	168	9	5.36	5	191	75	39.27	27	1861	393	25.32	21.12	7.90	8.24	
																		95	1.49	11			
																3	169	1	38.95	59	23.17	12.17	
								2	93	5			25	1		11	808	37	4	58	4.29	6.13	
													91	74		7	434	332	63.01	76.49	77	8.76	
								1	75	4		2	75	0		6	450	23	16.75	5.11	.59	4.75	
																6	4595	257	10.64	6.59	13	11.50	
												2	180	22	12.22	19	8341	1754	60.15	21.03	1.34	3.22	
												1	150	10		7	390	32	5.01	8.21	5.26	.89	
												1	30	12		10	7516	1672	64.50	22.25	0	3.37	
																2	435	50	43.89	11.49	0	.20	
																23	4767	349	11.93	7.32	5.4	2.23	
																82	9355	361	2.92	3.86	1.31	.70	
6	770	44	5.71	8	274	14	5.11	8	408	15	3.68	9	527	7	1.33	38	4491	121	3.01	2.69	1.75	.58	
2	508	43		5	201	14		4	287	10		4	270	2		19	2179	129	3.64	5.92	1.66	.89	
2	192	12		1	20	0		2	108	5		2	145	5		8	1727	57	2.23	3.30	1.28	.29	
				1	40	0						2	96	0		8	175	0	1.46	0	.88	.99	
1	24	0		1	13	0		2	13	0		1	16	0		9	783	54	2.65	6.90	.73	1.94	
1	46	1																				.28	
2	374	55	14.71					1	10	0		1	35	2	5.71	9	985	142	13.99	14.42	.44	10.57	
								1	16	0	0	1	119	6	5.04	18	2509	369	16.69	14.14	.39	1.19	
1	40	0	0													7	932	72	26.12	7.73	8.32	3.31	
																3	720	200	25.97	27.78	.44	27.32	
																1	118	0	0	0	0	2.29	
50	8447	446	5.28	52	4076	279	6.84	46	5231	378	7.23	56	5956	430	7.22	637	81596	6506	6.09	7.98	1.92	1.80	
45	7013	439	6.26	47	3800	279	7.34	43	4829	357	7.39	47	3777	240	6.35	574	65083	3916	4.40	6.02	1.90	1.78	
4	281	1		4	253	0		4	341	0		4	315	0		52	3107	31	2.12	1.00	.15	.73	
6	437	0		8	412	4		5	410	0		7	364	3		82	5594	35	.66	.63	1.12	.37	
6	589	50		9	664	17		5	476	20		6	466	8		81	6883	375	1.71	5.45	1.45	2.75	
1	23	0		6	157	4		6	335	1		7	433	20		66	10336	661	10.96	6.40	.38	2.22	
4	798	104		5	834	125		5	1041	242		7	639	66		67	11335	1034	2.99	9.12	.89	3.74	
1	432	0		2	325	0		2	559	0		2	606	0		15	5411	9	2.66	.17	.08	.41	
1	85	0														9	505	0	0	0	0	.42	
15	1883	208		7	847	73		10	1322	36		11	907	55		122	13563	1431	5.84	10.55	3.63	1.05	
1	2100	0														1	2100	0	0	0	0	.09	
6	385	76		5	308	56		6	345	58		2	47	10		89	6249	340	4.16	5.44	4.28	1.55	
2	967	0	0	3	208	0		1	235	0	0	2	550	30	5.45	24	10256	208	1.91	2.03	1.8	3.36	
												3	1362	152	11.16	17	4113	2291	37.18	55.70	9.86	3.76	
												3	1362	152		10	533	122	22.87	22.89	15.81	8.00	
																7	3580	2169	42.83	60.59	4.63	0.49	
3	467	7	1.50	2	68	0	0	2	167	21	12.57	4	267	8	3.0	22	2144	93	11.61	4.34	7.75	2.98	
								13	3783	80	2.11	4	655	56	8.55	38	12597	192	1.25	1.52	.84	1.42	
								13	3783	80		3	514	0		34	11814	136	1.33	1.15	.51	1.45	
																2	388	0	0	0	0	.53	
																2	395	56	0	14.18	5.87	0.84	
11	1312	523	39.85	14	558	256	45.88	18	1693	740	43.71	15	1949	863	44.28	280	30440	9366	26.47	30.77	11.77	16.29	
3	561	352		3	152	99		5	248	204		3	198	99		56	5619	3111	44.19	55.37	12.23	34.99	
2	221	130		3	186	137		2	630	389		4	1324	640		94	13574	1881	26.87	29.33	15.40	16.88	
1	251	0		2	136	0		4	415	10		1	153	20		27	2389	175	10.34	7.33	1.14	6.46	
1	84	35		1	10	4		1	29	10		1	29	10		17	724	162	18.49	22.38	6.17	16.52	
				1	14	2		2	62	34		2	155	68		25	1770	471	25.82	26.61	11.99	9.84	
2	114	6		2	60	14		3	161	35		1	49	6		31	2095	256	15.69	12.22	8.03	55.61	
1	19	0										3	41	20		10	274	107	26.86	39.05	6.37	25.61	
1	62	0						1	9	0						12	1121	270	19.88	24.09	25.17	17.87	
								1	168	68						2	473	128	21.97	27.06	7.71	3.39	
2	120	0	0	9	409	0	0	9	710	24	3.38	9	1021	0	0	76	5901	705	19.61	29.36	7.15	9.95	
				4	212	0		6	610	24		6	728	0		6	2407	1121	1.25	5.92	.68	33.66	
2	120	0		5	197	0		3	100	0		3	293	0		34	4487	297	1.64	6.62	.94	.44	
												2	1512	1315	81.58	42	1430	0	16	0	0	.05	
												1	1000	0	0	4	1866	1330	11.10	70.52	24.21	.70	
8	941	6	64	11	390	21	5.38	17	1401	86	6.14	11	1184	147	12.42	143	13373	632	7.80	4.73	5.45	2.84	
1	80	0														3	768	1	.41	.13	0	2.38	
2	111	0		2	59	4		2	305	37		3	722	112		11	1652	195	6.45	11.80	4.75	8.75	
3	682	5		6	236	10		4	203	10		5	271	15		34	1578	63	3.05	3.99	1.15	.23	
1	22	1		3	95	7		6	536	7		2	91	4		46	5681	116	3.18	2.04	3.47	1.45	
1	46	0						4	332	32		1	92	16		26	1432	92	4.60	6.42	12.68	7.57	
								1	25	0						23	2262	165	17.52	7.29	8.16	1.05	
83	12261	1080	8.81	100	5935	599	10.09	123	14111	1371	9.72	129	15864	3420	21.56	1538	197928	25871	13.05	13.07	4.02	3.87	

and barbers were not as fully employed as in any of the months used here for comparison. Stationary engineers and firemen reported reduced activity as compared with December, but the percentage out of work was smaller than in January of previous years. Among unclassified workers and musicians and theatre employees there was less unemployment than in the preceding month

and also than in the corresponding month of 1920. There were, however, increases in unemployment as compared with January, 1919. Some of these organizations, in addition to the total unemployment, reported considerable short time.

The tabular statement on pages 406-407 presents the returns in some detail.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA FROM JANUARY 23 TO FEBRUARY 19, 1921, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

WEEKLY reports from employers to the Dominion Headquarters of the Employment Service of Canada, Department of Labour, during the four weeks from January 23 to February 19, inclusive, show steady declines in the volume of employment afforded by these employers, the accumulated losses being 7,765 persons. The change reported for each week as compared with the preceding week is as follows:

Week ending January 29, a decrease of 235 persons or .04 per cent.

Week ending February 5, a decrease of 2,786 persons or .45 per cent.

Week ending February 12, a decrease of 2,371 persons or .39 per cent.

Week ending February 19, a decrease of 2,373 persons or .38 per cent.

During the four weeks under review, employment conditions in the different parts of Canada, with the exception of British Columbia, were substantially the same, decreases on the whole being reported in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and Quebec, and the Prairie Provinces. Firms in British Columbia, however, registered net increases, the declines in the first and third weeks of

the period being more than offset by the expansions in the second and last weeks. Within the Maritime district, the most pronounced losses occurred in Nova Scotia, where they aggregated 2,538 persons. In New Brunswick there was a nominal increase during the week of February 5 only, but the contractions in payroll in the remaining three weeks were very much smaller than those recorded in the former province. The period opened with considerable recovery from the losses previously reported in Ontario, but during the last three weeks steady decreases were registered. On the other hand, concerns in Quebec recorded increases to their staffs during the first two weeks in February, the combined declines, however, in the first and last weeks of the period more than offsetting these gains. In the Prairie Provinces the most substantial losses occurred in Manitoba, this province and Alberta showing continuous shrinkages in payroll during all four weeks of the period. In Saskatchewan there was an increase only during the week of February 12, but the contractions in this province were not nearly as marked as in the adjoining districts.

A summary of the returns by industrial groups shows that concerns in Lumber and its Products, Leather Goods, Textiles and in the group of Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries (largely Tobacco, Chemicals and Musical Instruments) registered increased employment during each of the four weeks under review. In Edible Animal Products, Fur Goods, Wood Distillates and Extracts and Water Transportation there were net gains, with declines during one or more of the weeks. On the other hand, firms in Logging, Edible Animal Products, Clay, Glass and Stone Products, Iron and Steel, Non-Ferrous Metal Products, Pulp and Paper, Rubber Goods, Coal and Metallic Ores, Mining, Hotels and Restaurants, Retail and Wholesale Trade and Local Transportation reported decreases in employment on the whole, with increases during one or more of the weeks. In Building and Railway Construction, Non-Metallic Minerals other than coal, Quarrying, Telegraph and Telephone Operation and Railway Transportation there were steady declines.

The increase in activity in Textiles, which represented partial recovery from the losses which were recorded during the last three months of 1920, occurred largely in the Garment, Hosiery and Knit Goods, and Thread, Yarn and Cloth Divisions, mainly in Quebec and Ontario. The gains in Leather also reflect recovery from previous reductions. In Lumber and Its Products the expansions in operations were reported largely in Sawmills, but also in Furniture Factories, indicating, in the latter, recovery from inventory and holiday losses, and in the former, the commencement of seasonal activity in the mills.

The greater part of the additions to staffs made by firms in the Miscellaneous Group occurred in the Tobacco Division, while in Edible Plant Products they were reported in Confectionery and Sugar Refining Establishments.

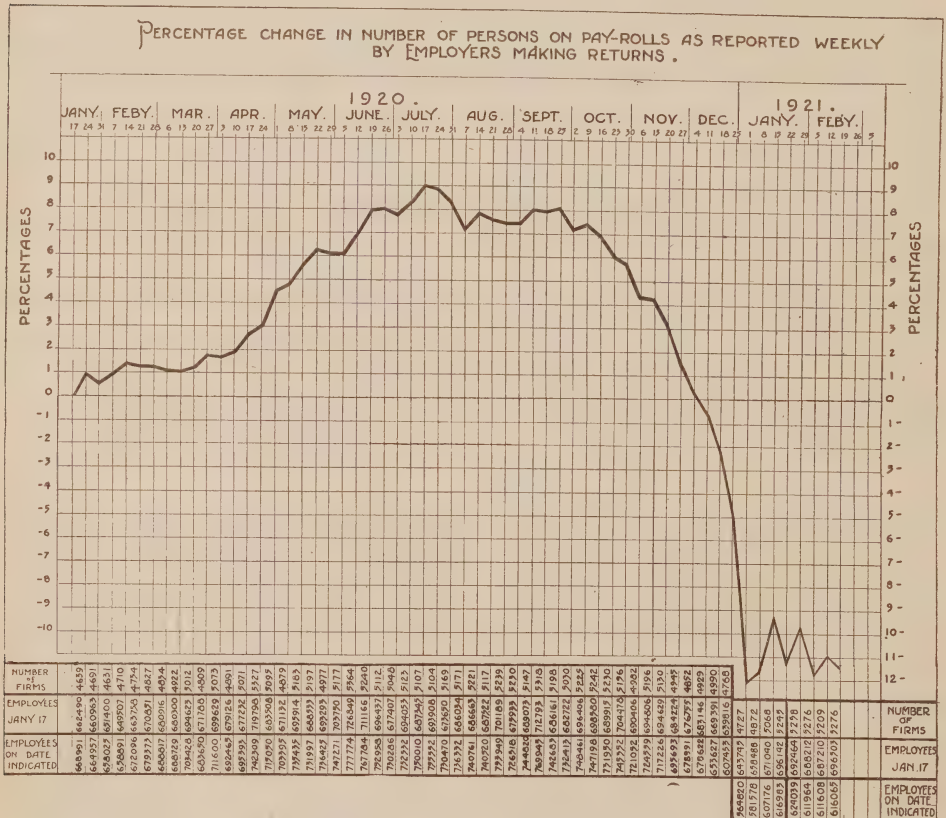
The most pronounced declines in employment were reported in Railway Transportation, where the contractions amounted to 4,332 persons. These declines were wide-spread in application; if anything, however, they were more marked in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces than in the other districts. In this Group the reductions reflect largely the general depression, while those in Building and Railway Construction, also large, were partly the result of seasonal inactivity. In Clay, Glass and Stone Products most of the losses were reported in Glass Factories. In Iron and Steel Products there were marked fluctuations, but the increases were more than offset by the pronounced decreases which were reported in the different parts of the country during every week of the period, the largest changes occurring in the Crude, Rolled and Forged, Railway Car and Steel Shipbuilding Branches. Some slackness was shown in Abattoirs. The declines in Logging and Pulp and Paper were partly indicative of seasonal dullness, those in the former reflecting the inactivity between cutting and river-driving operations, hastened this year by the mild winter and the lack of snow which was reported in some districts. The mild weather also had an adverse effect upon employment in Coal Mines, particularly in Alberta.

The accompanying chart shows the weekly percentage of change in the number of persons on payrolls since the

base week, (January 17, 1920) as reported by those employers making returns, the number averaging over 5,000 firms a week. The returns for the week of January 17, 1920, are being taken as base figures. It had been the intention to take the week of January 1, 1920, but this was found impracticable because of the abnormal situation at that time, due to the annual inventory and holiday period, and the consequent reductions in staffs. The week of January 17 coin-

cides fairly closely with the termination of this season and accordingly reflects more normal conditions.

The curve remained practically steady during the four weeks under review with the exception of a slightly upward tendency manifested during the week of January 29. There was very little fluctuation shown during the three following weeks, the percentage below base being around 11.



the provinces except Manitoba participated in this decrease, the reduction of \$925,590 in Ontario being the largest.

As compared with the figures for the corresponding month in 1920, there was a decrease of \$1,580,366 or practically 40 per cent, the value for January, 1920 having been \$3,952,878. In this comparison there were increases only in Manitoba and British Columbia, that of \$92,948 in the former being the larger, while the decline of \$1,344,111 in Ontario was the most pronounced.

Of the larger cities, Montreal and Vancouver registered reductions in the value of the permits issued as compared with December, with increases over January of last year. Winnipeg and Edmonton showed increases in both comparisons, but, on the other hand, Toronto reported losses in both cases.

Of the smaller centres, Sydney, Belleville, Fort William, Hamilton, Sault Ste. Marie and South Vancouver recorded increases as compared with the preceding month and also in comparison with the corresponding month of 1920.

The returns from 35 cities formerly used in this report (which are distinguished by asterisks and which are also tabulated separately for statistical purposes) show that the total value of the building permits issued by these cities was \$2,128,742 as compared with \$4,401,908 in December, 1920. There was therefore, a decrease of \$2,273,166 or nearly 52 per cent in comparison with the returns for the preceding month. As compared with the corresponding month of last year, moreover, there was a decline of \$1,581,183 or practically 43 per cent, the value for January, 1920, having been \$3,709,925.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS

City.	December, 1920	January, 1921	January, 1920
	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.			
Charlottetown.....	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Nova Scotia.....	52,925	41,725	207,385
*Halifax.....	47,155	14,175	196,865
New Glasgow.....	Nil.	50	Nil.
*Sydney.....	5,770	27,500	10,520
New Brunswick.....	198,350	5,525	71,643
Fredericton.....	Nil.	Nil.	4,458
*Moncton.....	16,350	5,525	55,185
*St. John.....	182,000	Nil.	12,000
Quebec.....	875,715	412,640	537,105
*Montreal-Maisonneuve.....	672,900	353,225	227,655
*Quebec.....	80,660	13,315	110,650
Shawinigan Falls.....	Nil.	Nil.	4,700
*Sherbrooke.....	28,500	8,000	1,000
*Three Rivers.....	1,375	35,700	147,100
*Westmount.....	92,280	2,400	46,000
Ontario.....	2,187,842	1,262,052	2,605,163
Belleville.....	2,000	19,300	3,000
*Brantford.....	5,230	13,900	130,470
Chatham.....	5,200	Nil.	8,450
*Fort William.....	1,825	18,000	550
Galt.....	Nil.	2,000	Nil.
*Guelph.....	4,200	4,875	8,600
*Hamilton.....	192,550	347,650	135,450
*Kingston.....	1,655	1,305	6,655
*Kitchener.....	1,320	13,970	6,350
*London.....	117,590	40,100	29,685
Niagara Falls.....	66,300	19,840	Nil.
Oshawa.....	2,600	2,200	4,100
*Ottawa.....	92,700	11,100	79,010
Owen Sound.....	4,000	5,000	4,000
*Peterborough.....	392,724	5,787	4,900
*Port Arthur.....	4,755	1,250	1,230
*Stratford.....	355	5,055	4,198
*St. Catharines.....	19,199	18,335	11,060
*St. Thomas.....	Nil.	3,050	2,800
Sarnia.....	18,830	30,510	35,720
Sault Ste. Marie.....	5,000	20,000	6,900
*Toronto.....	1,117,083	584,620	1,469,330
Welland.....	4,045	4,525	15,255
*Windsor.....	115,050	94,400	635,950
Woodstock.....	13,431	280	2,500
Manitoba.....	114,127	181,150	88,202
*Brandon.....	6,602	1,200	1,252
St. Boniface.....	13,625	5,150	500
*Winnipeg.....	93,900	174,800	86,450
Saskatchewan.....	57,315	41,035	56,075
*Moose Jaw.....	6,365	3,285	12,250
*Regina.....	43,800	28,150	13,400
*Saskatoon.....	7,150	9,600	30,425
Alberta.....	226,250	48,800	66,875
*Calgary.....	203,400	33,000	52,000
*Edmonton.....	8,900	13,400	2,650
Lethbridge.....	9,900	400	8,800
Medicine Hat.....	4,050	2,000	3,425
British Columbia.....	942,155	379,585	319,430
Nanaimo.....	750	1,860	1,650
*New Westminster.....	12,300	10,050	9,950
Point Grey.....	69,450	92,875	98,425
Prince Rupert.....	Nil.	1,000	20,330
South Vancouver.....	33,390	36,780	20,740
*Vancouver.....	320,905	189,210	131,110
*Victoria.....	505,360	47,810	37,225
Total—56 Cities.....	\$ 4,654,479	\$ 2,372,512	\$ 3,952,878
Total—35 Cities.....	\$ 4,401,908	\$ 2,128,742	\$ 3,709,925

EMPLOYMENT FOR CIVIC EMPLOYEES IN FIFTEEN CITIES, JANUARY, 1921

R EPORTS from fifteen cities showing the number of civic employees temporarily employed and the wages paid these persons during the month of January, showed an increase of practically 18 per cent in the number of employees and of slightly over 3 per cent in the wages paid, as compared with the preceding month. In January, 1921, 13,129 persons were temporarily employed, and the wages amounted to \$893,591.97 as compared with 11,133 employees and an aggregate payroll of \$922,632.22 in December, 1920.

In comparison with the returns for the same period in 1920 there were increases of nearly 49 per cent in the number of employees and of almost 33 per cent in the wages paid, there having

been 8,832 employees with a total payroll of \$673,123.04 in January of last year. These increases were largely the result of special work undertaken by the municipalities to relieve the unemployment situation, as were also the increases over December.

Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Brandon, Saskatoon, Calgary, Vancouver and Victoria registered increases in the number of persons temporarily engaged as compared with both December and January, 1920. St. John and Moose Jaw showed gains as compared with the preceding month, with declines in comparison with January of last year. On the other hand, London recorded a reduction as compared with December but an increase over the corresponding

EMPLOYMENT (BOTH CONTRACT AND MUNICIPAL WORK) AFFORDED WORKPEOPLE TEMPORARILY EMPLOYED
BY FIFTEEN CITY CORPORATIONS JANUARY, 1921 COMPARED WITH DECEMBER, 1920 AND WITH JANUARY, 1920.

City	Number of employees temporarily employed during the month of			Amount of wages paid employees temporarily employed during the month of:		
	December, 1920	January, 1921	January, 1920	December, 1920	January, 1921	January, 1920
				\$	\$	\$
St. John.....	220	229	281	14,711.76	18,030.94	16,701.23
Montreal.....	4,067	5,267	3,379	257,988.51	271,551.33	216,974.72
Ottawa.....	691	851	634	49,516.01	61,155.25	51,194.67
Toronto.....	2,013	1,413	1,523	234,201.43	133,489.52	116,505.16
Hamilton.....	1,097	1,775	408	89,693.16	76,100.15	39,893.49
London.....	507	489	352	52,308.63	50,710.21	33,239.87
Winnipeg.....	653	780	631	74,831.98	80,896.21	53,035.45
Brandon.....	57	78	37	4,901.92	5,067.88	2,724.60
Regina.....	149	112	120	15,239.65	11,767.08	10,042.58
Moose Jaw.....	89	93	116	11,566.90	11,174.55	12,295.60
Saskatoon.....	83	89	85	9,398.04	9,622.44	8,024.35
Calgary.....	233	352	299	28,325.24	30,700.14	32,779.15
Edmonton.....	83	20	163	5,752.96	1,438.86	11,298.71
Vancouver.....	1,009	1,340	613	87,793.85	109,568.09	51,352.72
Victoria.....	182	241	191	16,402.18	22,319.32	17,060.74
Totals.....	11,133	13,129	8,832	\$922,632.22	\$893,591.97	\$673,123.04

month of 1920. At Regina, Toronto and Edmonton there were decreases in both cases.

As to wages, St. John, Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Brandon, Saskatoon, Vancouver and Victoria reported increases both as compared with the figure

for December and January, 1920. Toronto, Hamilton, London and Regina registered reduced payrolls in the former, with increases in the latter comparison. The reverse is true for Calgary, while at Edmonton and Moose Jaw, there were decreases in both cases.

WORK OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Recommendations of Departmental Committee of Enquiry

IN June, 1920, a committee was appointed by the British Ministry of Labour "to examine the work and administration of the Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and to advise as to their future." The report of the Committee, which recently appeared (Cmd. 1054) is to the effect that "the employment exchanges must be retained as a national system, that they are a necessary corollary to the State system of unemployment insurance, and that in the interests of national economy they should be made fully effective for their purpose." The unemployment insurance Act of 1920 (see LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1920, page 1199) which was enacted during the inquiry, increased the number of persons compulsorily insured against unemployment from about 3¾ millions (the number insured under the National Insurance Act of 1911, and subsequent acts) to about 12¼ millions. The new act follows the precedent of the previous acts in being operated through the Employment Exchanges, except in so far as special arrangements may be made to enable definite groups of work people to "contract out" from the scheme. As a general rule, unemployed workpeople present their claim for unemployed benefit at the employment exchanges, attend daily at the exchanges during unemployment, and each week receive from the exchanges the benefit to which they are entitled.

The exchanges are thus the only agency whereby the Unemployment Insurance Act is administered. While, however, designed as a means of enabling the government to operate a system of unemployment insurance, the exchanges were more directly intended to bring together those wanting work and those wanting workmen. The service was offered mainly to unorganized workers, and provided for this class assistance similar to that given by the organized trade unions to their members. In addition to their normal work the employment exchanges took a prominent part during the war in the mobilization of the national resources for war purposes. Since 1917, and throughout the demobilization period the exchanges were associated with Local Unemployment Committees, consisting, in the main, of representatives of the employers and workpeople in equal numbers, with a chairman appointed by the Department. The exchanges were also chosen as the means of administering the out-of-work donations, a system of free unemployment allowances granted to discharged soldiers or war workers which has been described in previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Special facilities also exist at each exchange for providing for the employment of boys and girls under 18 years of age, and last year 245 juvenile employment committees were working in co-operation with the exchanges.

Dealing with criticisms which had been directed against the exchanges on the ground that neither employers nor workpeople availed themselves of their agency to an extent sufficient to justify the large outlay involved, the committee finds that most of these charges are without foundation. The actual daily service averages, on the basis of 300 days to a year, for the last normal year before the war, and for the first six months of 1920 were as follows:

	Daily averages	
	1913	1920
Registrations by workpeople.....	9,454	10,653
Vacancies notified by employers.....	3,944	5,021
Placings through exchanges.....	2,984	3,451

The following table shows for the same periods the average results per exchange per day, the figures for branch offices being credited to the exchange with which they are associated:—

	Daily Averages	
	1913 (412 Ex- changes)	1920 (395 Ex- changes)
Registrations by workpeople.....	23	27
Vacancies notified by employers.....	10	13
Placings through Exchanges.....	7	9

The exchanges were used to the greatest extent (as compared with other industries) by workers in the building, and in the engineering and ironfoundry industries, and by employers of general labour and transport industries; while for women, domestic service accounts for two-thirds of the placings, with the clothing and textile industries next in order. The Committee expresses the opinion that the exchanges have not been fully used by and for highly skilled organized labour and the highest grades of unorganized labour. The workers in

the skilled trade unions get situations through personal touch with employers, foremen or comrades, and use the exchange as a last resort; in the less organized and unskilled trades, however, the exchanges have had value, being the only adequate medium, without payment, of contact between unemployed workers and employers. The main objection to the exchanges, from the side of both employers and workers, is on the ground of inadequate specialization in the staffs engaged in dealing with applications. There is also some distrust on the part of trade unions, on the ground that the exchanges have to accept notifications of vacancies and to communicate them to applicants, whether the rates offered are standard rates or not.

The new insurance act permits entire industries to contract out of the scheme, and to undertake, through a joint committee of employers and employed, the management of all unemployment insurance work arising in connection with their members. The state contribution in these cases is limited to an amount not exceeding three-tenths of the contribution the state would have made if the members had remained under the general scheme. The industries whose workers "contract out" on this plan, make no use of the exchanges, but for all other industries, the exchanges afford the only means whereby the workers can be insured against unemployment under the Act of 1920.

In regard to the cost of the exchange service it is stated that the total cost of the Department, divided by the number of placings, gives about 17 shillings as the average cost of each placing in 1913. For the year 1919-20, under the exceptional conditions then prevailing, the figure (including the cost of administering out-of-work donations and other activities), was just under £3. The Labour Ministry's estimate of the cost of the exchanges in a normal year, including administration of the Insurance Act of 1920, was £2,200,000, an amount between one-fifth and one-sixth of the fund to be administered. In the opinion

of the Committee there is a *prima facie* case for believing that the central office, the divisional offices, and the central claims and record office are too costly and cumbersome.

Among other recommendations the Committee suggests more centralizing of work in each area, thus reducing office expenses; provision for greater privacy at interviews; higher specialization of sections at each exchange, or the specialization of entire exchanges to particular industries; greater care in the choice of suitable staffs; the practice of visits by exchange agents to local works; that the Minister of Labour should review the staffs with a view to reorganization; that the Local Employment Committee should act as an advisory body in regard to the exchanges and should have further powers in regard to the appointment of Referees under the new Act, and advise the Ministry as to appropriate expenditure upon public contracts in times of depression; that the Ministry should comply to the utmost with the expressed wishes of these local committees; that parties to local wage agreements should be enabled to secure the recognition by

the exchanges of the rates thereby established; that the exchanges should not be available to employers or workers during a trade dispute; that the registration at the exchange of workers who are in permanent employment should be discouraged; that in place of the present dual responsibility of the Ministry of Labour and Board of Education for juvenile employment, a single government department should be made responsible; that the service of exchanges should be available for all classes of employers and workers; that special schemes should be devised enabling industries "contracting out" ultimately to administer their own insurance; that the exchanges should be placed at the service of industries having special schemes; and that economies should be effected in central and divisional administration.

The Committee's report is approved in the main by all the members but one, whose ground for objection is that sufficient attention was not given by the committee to the consideration of public expenditure in relation to the value of the services rendered by the exchanges.

EMPLOYMENT IN UNITED STATES DURING 1920

The United States Employment Service of the Department of Labour has published in the first issue of the INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT SURVEY BULLETIN, statistics dealing with the unemployment situation in the United States during the past year. It is stated that in January 1921, in 48 states and the District of Columbia, there were 3,473,446 less workers employed in industries than in January 1920—a reduction of 36.9 per cent. These figures are based on a consensus of information from neutral bodies, State labour departments, State commissioners of manufactures, state and municipal employment services, workmen's compensation bureaus, employers' and employees' organizations,

and all other sources competent to furnish authoritative information. The estimated unemployment between December 15, 1920, and January 15, 1921, in 182 principal industrial cities totalled 1,802,755 persons. During this period unemployment in the motor industry was at its peak. The report states that in other trades and industries the next survey probably will show still greater decrease in employment. The total labour reduction in the nine geographical divisions surveyed is placed at 35 per cent between January 1920 and January 1921.

The following list shows the percentage reductions in employment in various trades:

Automobile and accessories	69 per cent.
Building Trades	52 per cent.
Shoe and leather	35 per cent.
Clothing	35 per cent.
Lumber and House furnishings	32 per cent.
Clay, glass and cement....	19 per cent.
Packing and food industries	19 per cent.

Attention, however, is drawn to the fact that with the present organization in the United States, it has not been possible to take into account filtrations of labour between districts and the consequent re-employment and re-distribution.

Other information is to the general effect that industrial operations have not on the whole increased sufficiently to effect any reduction in the existing widespread unemployment, although a slight increase in the activity of leading New England industries has brought a certain measure of relief. In the South and

West the position has become more acute, a striking example being that of the San Francisco District previously only slightly affected, in which unemployment is now abnormally great for this season of the year. Unemployment in New York State in January increased about 4 per cent; it is widespread among longshoremen, freight handlers, dock workers and seamen. In both the Philadelphia and Atlanta districts, unemployment has greatly increased. Everywhere slackness in the building industry appears to affect the employment market adversely. The railroads have made great reductions in staffs, and the official organ of the Railway brotherhood claims there are over 200,000 railroad workers idle. Accompanying this general condition there has been a steady reduction in wages; about 100,000 textile workers in New England have had their wages reduced on an average of 22 per cent. and further reductions have been made in the boot and shoe industry.

FAIR WAGE CONTRACTS, FEBRUARY, 1921

DURING February the Department of

Labour received for insertion in the LABOUR GAZETTE the following information relative to nine fair wage contracts, of which five were awarded by the Department of Public Works, and four by the Department of Railways and Canals. All the contracts contained the usual fair wage clause which provides for the prompt payment of such wages as are current in the district in which the work is to be performed, and for observance on the various works under contract of the prevailing hours of labour, and which otherwise prevents abuses and secures the legitimate rights of the labour employed.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair wages, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Addition to third class detention building, Partridge Island, Quarantine Stn., St. John, N.B. Name of contractor, James E. Kane. Date of contract, January 28, 1921. Amount of contract, \$20,338.35.

Supply and installation of post office fittings, Annapolis Royal, N.S. Name of contractor, The J. T. Schell Company, Limited. Date of contract, February 8, 1921. Amount of contract, \$2,635.

Electric lighting of grounds and additions to transmission lines Westminster Psychopathic Hospital, London, Ont. Name of contractor, F.R. Dark, London, Ont. Date of contract, February 9, 1921. Amount of contract, \$3,676.

Execution of repairs to public wharf, Summerville, N.S. Name of contractors, Naugle & Hiltz, Lawrencetown,

N. S. Date of contract, February 22, 1921. Amount of contract, unit prices.

Construction of dry dock, Esquimalt, B. C. Name of contractor, P. Lyall & Sons Construction Co. Ltd. Date of contract, February 17, 1921. Amount of contract, schedule of prices.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Construction of a 350-ton, 3 track, mechanical coaling plant and wet sand bin, etc., at Chaudiere Junction, Que. Name of contractor, Williams and Wilson Limited. Date of contract, February 10, 1921. Amount of contract, \$40,800.

Construction of bridges over the Cocagne, Little Buctouche, and Petitcodiac Rivers, N. B. Name of contractor, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited. Date of contract, February 10, 1921. Amount of contract, schedule of prices.

Construction of bridge at Mile 4.2, Pugwash Subdivision, County of Cumberland, N. S. Name of contractor, The Hamilton Bridge Works Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont. Date of con-

tract, February 26, 1921. Amount of contract, schedule of prices.

Erection of a highway steel swing bridge, Trent Canal, Bobcaygeon, Ont. Name of contractor, McGregor & McIntyre Limited, Date of contract, February 15, 1921. Amount of contract, \$13,452.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The following is a statement of payments made in February for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair wages, and the performance of work under sanitary conditions.

Nature of orders	Amount of orders
Making metal dating stamps and type and other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 2,568.18
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.....	326.19
Supplying stamping material, pads. and ink.....	1,057.00
Supplying mail bag fittings.....	1,215.40
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.....	2,822.20
Repairing letter boxes, etc.....	169.70
Repairing scales.....	5.10
Supplying motor trucks (chassis).....	41,237.87

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS

THE following agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions have recently been received in the Department. Verbal agreements are included in this record as well as signed agreements, the term "verbal agreement" being understood to embrace schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour, with other conditions of employment agreed upon between the employees and a majority of the employers concerned, and in effect although not signed. In the case of each agreement the rates of wages in the principal occupations are given, together with the significant points as to working conditions and a summary of other information of general interest.

Foods, Liquors and Tobacco

MOOSE JAW, SASK.—ROBIN HOOD, LIMITED, AND EMPLOYEES. Verbal agreement in effect from April, 1, 1919.

This agreement was summarized in the February, 1920, issue of the LABOUR Gazette, page 172.

On September 1, 1920, a straight increase of 10 cents per hour over the schedule of April 1, 1919, was put into effect.

Clothing

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT.—Merchant TAILORS, AND JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION OF AMERICA, No. 73. Agreement in effect from February 12, 1921, until September 10, 1921, with 15 days' notice

of change; no notice being given, agreement to stand renewed for six months.

Wages: Per week—tailors, \$33; helpers, \$22.50. Women to be paid same scale as men for same class of work.

One helper to every three skilled men.

All employees to be Union Members or to join within ten days.

Hours of Labour, forty-eight per week. Overtime, time and one-half; Sundays and holidays, double time. The weekly system to prevail in all departments, coats, pants, vests and busheling.

In event of disagreement, no cessation of work until matter has been investigated.

Work at all times to be divided equally as nearly as possible, particularly in the slack months. No person to be discharged through scarcity of work during slack season.

Printing and Publishing

HAMILTON, ONT.—EMPLOYING PRINTERS' ASSOCIATION AND TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 129.—Agreement in effect from January 1, 1920 to June 30, 1921.

Offices of the above-mentioned employers to be guaranteed industrial peace in connection with matters covered by this agreement.

Wages to be paid weekly; a week's work in job rooms to consist of 48 hours. On and after May 1, 1921, hours to be eight per day; four hours on Saturdays.

No work to be executed by any office under this agreement if received from, or destined for any office in which a strike exists. Members may refuse to execute struck work received from or destined for unfair employers.

Foremen and proofreaders to be union members.

Foremen to have right to employ help, and to discharge for incompetency, neglect of duty, violation of office, chapel or union rules and to decrease force, persons last employed being first discharged, and reinstated in reverse order.

Disputes to be referred to an arbitration committee of five, two from each party and a fifth selected by them, decision to be final and binding on both parties.

Minimum wages: Per week—Opera-

tors on type-setting or type-casting machines, machinists, job-printers, proof-readers, January 1, 1920, to December 31, 1920, \$34; January 1, 1921 to June 30, 1921, \$35; night shifts in job rooms, \$3.00 per week above day scale.

Hours of work, seven and one-half per night, eight per day, exclusive of lunch hour in each case. On and after May, 1, 1921, seven hours per night.

Journeymen learners on typesetting or type-casting machines to be paid two-thirds of operators' scale for three months, thereafter, if judged competent, regular machine scale.

Machinist operators on type-setting or type-casting machines, not less than \$2 per week over and above foregoing scale. Operators on monotype combination machines, \$5 per week over foregoing scale. Working foremen, not less than \$5 over and above foregoing scale.

Overtime, up to 10 p.m., time and one-half; thereafter, Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays, double time.

Apprenticeship: Job rooms with one to three journeymen, one apprentice; and one apprentice to every two additional journeymen. No more than three apprentices in an office. No office to be entitled to an apprentice unless one journeyman other than the proprietor is regularly employed in the composing room. Last man engaged to have been employed nine months before an additional apprentice may be employed.

Apprentices to be not less than sixteen years of age; to serve five years; to be admitted as apprentice members of Union at end of second year; to be given every opportunity to learn the different trade processes; to be required to attend Technical School and I.T.U. Supplementary Trade Course; to undergo yearly examinations before local examining board on apprentices.

Minimum wages: Per week—third year, \$12; fourth year, \$15; fifth year, first 6 months, \$20; fifth year, last 6 months, \$25. No apprentice to be employed on overtime work unless proper ratio of journeymen in same office are employed on same shift.

Transportation—Electric Railways

CORNWALL, ONT.—CORNWALL STREET RAILWAY, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, AND AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA, No. 946. Agreement in effect from February 1, 1921, to August 1, 1921.

Standing of employees with the Company not to be affected by fact of membership in the Union.

Company to meet and treat through representatives with those of Union on all questions or differences arising during term of agreement.

Uniforms to be supplied by Company, one-half cost of first suit to be paid by employee.

Employees engaged in Power Houses or any department running continuously twenty-four hours per day, to work eight hours per day, three shift system, alternating each week.

Wages: Per hour—Passenger conductors and motormen, first year, 35 cents; second year, 37 cents; thereafter, 40 cents. Freight service; Motormen, 50 cents; brakemen, 37 cents. Shopmen: Master mechanics, \$135 per month; per hour, carpenters, 45 cents; general shop hand, 40 cents; pitmen, 38 cents; helpers, 35 cents; night repair men, \$85 per month. Per month, Power-house men—first six months, \$90; second six months, \$95; third six months, \$100; fourth six months, \$105. Line and meter men, per month—electricians, \$105, wire and linemen, \$105; assistant linemen, \$90; meter inspectors, \$90. Track maintenance: per hour—track foremen, 42 cents; track labourers, 37 cents. Gas Department: Per month—gas plant attendants, \$100; gas plant helpers, \$85. Miscellaneous: Park attendant, \$100 per month.

In event of cars being operated on Sundays, time and one-half to be paid.

Domestic and Personal Services (including amusements)

CALGARY, ALTA.—LOCAL THEATRES, AND INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS, No. 212. Agreement in effect from September 1, 1920 to August 31, 1921.

Employees supplied by Union to be employed.

Employees not to be asked to work in theatres where labour trouble exists.

Union members not to be discriminated against.

Extra performances to be paid as extras, and added attractions as overtime.

In combination and vaudeville theatres giving six or eight performances per week, permanent employees to be entitled to three afternoons off per week, and in theatres giving twelve performances, four mornings off a week.

When three or more entertainments are given in any one week, regular crew to be retained and paid full week's salary.

Wages: Per week—Carpenter, \$47.50; assistant carpenter, \$42.50; property man, \$45; electrician, \$45; flyman, \$42.50; grips, lamp operators, extra flymen and property clearers, \$3 per performance; overtime, per hour, \$1.25; overtime between 12 p.m. and 10 a.m., per hour, \$2. Sunday work, double time.

Employers agree to retain in their employ during life of agreement, Union operators and musicians, failure to do so to render agreement null and void.

Doubtful or obscure clauses to be interpreted by the executive board of the Union, interpretation to be final.

WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADES IN GREAT BRITAIN IN 1914 AND 1920

THE British *Labour Gazette* for February contains an article on the rise in wages in the United Kingdom from July, 1914 to the end of 1920. The following table which appears in this

article shows the average hourly and weekly rates of wages in the large towns on August 14, 1914, and December 31, 1920, with the amount and percentage of increase for each trade.

Occupation.	Average (unweighted) of recognized rates of wages in large towns at		Increase	
	4th August, 1914	31st December, 1920	Amount	Per cent
HOURLY RATES				
	d.	d.	d.	
Bricklayers.....	9.9	27.5	17.6	178
Masons*.....	9.8	27.5	17.7	181
Carpenters and Joiners.....	9.7	27.4	17.7	182
Plumbers.....	9.6	27.8	18.2	189
Plasterers.....	9.7	27.5	17.8	182
Painters.....	8.8	27.1	18.3	208
Labourers.....	6.5	23.8	17.3	265
WEEKLY RATES				
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Bricklayers.....	40 7	100 10	60 3	148
Masons*.....	39 8	100 10	61 2	154
Carpenters and Joiners.....	39 11	100 6	60 7	152
Plumbers.....	39 9	101 11	62 2	156
Plasterers.....	40 2	100 10	60 8	151
Painters.....	36 3	99 3	63 0	174
Labourers.....	26 11	87 3	60 4	224

*Where different rates are paid to banker masons and fixers respectively, the rates used are those for banker heads.

CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE UNITED STATES

THE United States Bureau of Labour Statistics has compiled and published statistics as to rates of wages and hours of labour in the United States for some years. The February, 1920, issue of the *Monthly Labour Review* published by the Bureau contains a table of index numbers of wages per hour back to 1840, with the following explanation:

Many inquiries have been addressed to the Bureau of Labour Statistics asking for a general wage index that might be used for comparison with similar index numbers for changes in cost of living and in wholesale prices. These inquiries have generally related to changes in recent years, but frequently they ask for an index that shall compare Civil War wage changes with those during and following the late World War.

The bureau has hesitated to attempt the preparation of such a wage index because of the incomplete and disconnected material available for its construction. However, an index number has been prepared by the bureau from all sources accessible and is here presented.

A tabulation of changes in union scale of wages and hours from 1913 to 1920 in certain trades in various cities was given in the October issue of the *Monthly Labour Review*. As illustrative of the

changes the table on page 421 has been compiled from this publication to show the rates for the various trades at Buffalo, New York.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WAGES PER HOUR, 1840 TO 1920
(CURRENCY BASIS DURING CIVIL WAR PERIOD).

(1913=100)

Year	Index Number	Year	Index Number	Year	Index Number	Year	Index Number
1840...	33	1860...	39	1880...	60	1900...	73
1841...	34	1861...	40	1881...	62	1901...	74
1842...	33	1862...	41	1882...	63	1902...	77
1843...	33	1863...	44	1883...	64	1903...	80
1844...	32	1864...	50	1884...	64	1904...	80
1845...	33	1865...	58	1885...	64	1905...	82
1846...	34	1866...	61	1886...	64	1906...	85
1847...	34	1867...	63	1887...	67	1907...	89
1848...	35	1868...	65	1888...	67	1908...	89
1849...	36	1869...	66	1889...	68	1909...	90
1850...	35	1870...	67	1890...	69	1910...	93
1851...	34	1871...	68	1891...	69	1911...	95
1852...	35	1872...	69	1892...	69	1912...	97
1853...	35	1873...	69	1893...	69	1913...	100
1854...	37	1874...	67	1894...	67	1914...	102
1855...	38	1875...	67	1895...	68	1915...	103
1856...	39	1876...	64	1896...	69	1916...	111
1857...	40	1877...	61	1897...	69	1917...	128
1858...	39	1878...	60	1898...	69	1918...	162
1859...	39	1879...	59	1899...	70	1919*	*184
						1920†	†234

*This index number applies to the spring of 1919. Wage rates advanced during the year.

†This index number applies to the summer of 1920, and probably represents the wage peak of the year.

UNION SCALE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR, FOR CERTAIN TRADES AT BUFFALO, N. Y., 1913-1920.

Occupation.	Rate per hour (cents)								Hours per week							
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Blacksmiths, manufacturing shops	40.0	50.0	50.0	55.0	55.0	65.0	72.5	87.5	54	54	54	50	50	44	44	44
Bollermakers, manufacturing and jobbing shops.	36.0	36.0	36.0	40.0	46.0	70.0	80.0	80.0	54	54	54	54	54	54	48 a	48 a
Bricklayers.	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	70.0	75.0	85.0	100.0	48	48	48 a	48 a	44 b	44 b	44 b	44 b
Carpenters.	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	62.5	70.0	70.0	100.0	48	48	48 a	48 a	44	44	44	44
Cement finishers.			50.0	50.0	50.0	65.0	65.0	100.0			48	48	48	48	48	44
Compositors: book and job.	39.6	39.6	41.7	41.7	43.8	45.8	59.4	71.9	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Compositors, daywork, newspaper	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	53.1	59.4	65.6	71.9	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Electrotypers: finishers.	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	50.0	56.3	72.9	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Electrotypers: moulders.	43.8	43.8	43.8	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.3	72.9	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Granite cutters, inside.	43.8	43.8	50.0	52.1	53.1	63.1	75.0	100.0	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Hod carriers.				30.0	40.0	45.0	55.0	60.0				51	51	51	44 b	44 b
Inside wiremen.	45.0	46.9	50.0	56.3	62.5	70.0	70.0	90.0	48	48	48 a	48 a	48 a	44	44	44
Linotype operators: book and job	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	53.1	59.4	59.4	71.9	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Linotype operators, daywork: newspaper.	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	53.1	59.4	65.6	71.9	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Machinists, manufacturing shops.	37.5	37.5	37.5	40.0	40.0	55.0	73.0	73.0	54	54	54	54	48-54	54	54	54
Moulders, iron.	36.1	36.1	36.1	41.7	47.2	58.3	58.3	88.0	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	48
Painters.	43.8	46.9	46.9	46.9	50.0	56.3	62.5	87.5	48	48	48 a	48 a	48 a	48 c	48 c	48 c
Plasterers.	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	65.0	70.0	85.0	100.0	48	44 b	44 b	44 b	44	44	44	40 d
Plumbers.	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	62.5	68.8	75.0	100.0	48	48 a	48 a	48 a	48 a	44	44	44
Sheet-metal workers.	45.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.3	62.5	87.5	48	48	48 a	48 a	48 a	48 a	44	44
Stonecutters.	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	62.5	62.5	75.0	100.0	48	48	48	44	44	44	44	44
Structural ironworkers.	60.0	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	70.0	85.0	100.0	48	48 e	48 e	48 e	48 e	44	44	44

(a) 44 hours per week, June to August, inclusive. (b) 48 hours per week, November 16 to March 15. (c) 44 hours per week, July to March, inclusive. (d) 44 hours per week, November 14 to May 14. (e) 44 hours per week, June to September, inclusive.

PRICES RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1921

THE movement in prices continued downward, decreases again appearing in almost all lines, but especially in grain, eggs, vegetables, and textiles, with substantial decreases in lumber, livestock and meats, fish, cereals, leather, and metals. In fuel there were decreases in coke, furnace and foundry, in bituminous coal and in gasoline and coal oil.

In retail prices the average cost of a weekly budget for a family of five in sixty cities was \$14.08 at the beginning of February as compared with \$14.47 at

the beginning of January, \$15.77 in February, 1920, \$13.41 in February, 1919, and \$7.75 in February, 1914. The chief changes for the month in foods were in bacon, lard, flour, bread, rolled oats, rice, beans, prunes, and sugar. Coal, wood and coal oil averaged lower, being down in some localities.

In wholesale prices the Departmental index number was down to 270.1 for February as compared with 281.3 for January, 343.5 for February, 1920, 279.8 for February, 1919, and 136.6 for Feb-

ruary, 1914. All groups were lower than a year before except poultry, imported fresh fruits, implements, crockery and glassware, and kitchen furnishings. The only increase for the month was in raw muskrat skins. No group was down to pre-war levels except hides, although the fish group was not greatly above it.

In addition to the statistics as to retail prices of food and fuel, and as to rates for rent, the Department during the past year secured figures as to retail prices of staple lines of clothing, including footwear, from retail dealers throughout Canada, for the years 1913-1920. The figures relate to prices prevailing at the end of the year in each case but in 1920 prices during spring were also secured. From these quotations the percentages of changes in the cost of clothing have been calculated. Information was also secured as to the prices of household supplies, furniture, furnishings, etc., and an estimate has been made as to the percentage changes in the cost of miscellaneous items, the effect of the information gathered showing that such changes are approximately equal to the average changes in other items. The percentage changes in food, fuel, and rent have been calculated from the weekly budgets published in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, and the accompanying table summarizes the changes from year to year by groups, the figures for each group and for all items being weighted according to the family budget method. Figures for July, 1920, were also included as the high point was reached that month, the level being 101 per cent higher than in 1913. Food fell slightly in July but the decrease was more than offset in the average by advances in fuel and in rent. During the remaining months of the year, food prices fell sufficiently to more than offset the advances in fuel and in rent, while toward the end of the year clothing fell appreciably. By December, therefore, the cost of living throughout the Dominion averaged only 92 per cent above the

level in 1913 as compared with 101 per cent in July, a fall of nine points from the peak or approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the cost at that date.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1920.

(Percentages of increase in cost by groups over 1913).

Date	Food	Fuel	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All
Dec. 1914.	8	2*	8*	10	.....	2
Dec. 1915.	11	3*	16*	25	5	4
Dec. 1916.	38	10	14*	43	10	19
Dec. 1917.	67	34	6*	67	45	43
Dec. 1918.	86	63	2	98	60	61
Dec. 1919.	101	66	17	134	80	79
July 1920.	130	91	34	160	90	101
Dec. 1920.	102	118	39	135	90	92

*Decrease.

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of January of over one hundred staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent for 6-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada having a population of 10,000 or over. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the Correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these have been published each month since the beginning of 1910, the figures being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers who did a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910

to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts, with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences or with incomplete conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, those being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. As market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various foods therefore tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are

estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the difference in quality. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light, and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income. While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were designed to afford a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc.; so that the comparative expenditure would be little changed.

The index number of wholesale prices is based on the quotations for 271 commodities, and is the simple average of the percentages of current prices of the several commodities in relation to the average prices for the base period, 1890-1899, these being therefore made equal to 100. The quotations for most farm products are obtained weekly and averaged for the month, the quotations for other commodities are taken for the middle of the month. The table of index numbers shows the changes by groups and sub-groups for the previous month and for the corresponding months back to 1913.

Retail Prices

Meats were slightly lower than in January in several lines, but the de-

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOOD, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	BEEF					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Lamb, leg roast, per lb.	PORK			BACON	
	Stron steak, per lb.	Round Steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, pr. lb.	Stewing, per lb.				Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Fresh chops, loin, per lb.	Salt meat, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.
Dominion Average.	cents 35.7	cents 31.5	cents 28.7	cents 22.8	cents 18.5	cents 26.4	cents 32.2	cents 36.6	cents 38.1	cents 39.3	cents 35.2	cents 56.1	cents 59.3
Nova Scotia (Average)	37.1	33.8	29.0	25.0	20.9	21.4	26.9	34.3	34.5	35.5	33.3	55.3	59.1
1-Sydney	39.3	32.1	31.5	26	22.2	20.8	32	34.6	37.3	37	35.2	55.8	59.4
2-New Glasgow	35	34.2	27	22.2	20	18.2	27.6	33.2	32	35	31.4	55	61.6
3-Amherst	29.6	28.8	22.4	20.4	18	20	20	26.5	29.2	29.2	29.7	50.6	56.2
4-Halifax	42.4	36.4	34	26.6	22.8	22	28	37	37.4	38.8	34.4	55.1	59
5-Truro	39	37.5	30	30	21.5	26	.....	40	36.5	37.5	36	60	.....
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown	29.6	28	27.6	21.6	16.6	.....	22	28.5	31.6	32	30	44.7	46.3
New Brunswick (Average)	36.1	31.5	27.8	22.0	17.6	20.4	29.2	33.4	33.3	33.3	32.5	53.2	43.0
7-Moncton	35	30	25.7	22	17.2	.....	32.5	36	33.7	34.2	33	53.3	53.7
8-St. John	46.2	38.7	38	27	20.5	25	33.3	38.7	36.7	37.5	32.1	47.5	55.7
9-Fredericton	33	27.3	24	19	16.3	18.6	28.3	34	32.6	31.6	34	52	.....
10-Bathurst	30	30	23.5	20	16.5	17.5	22.5	25	30	30	30.7	60	62.5
Quebec (Average)	30.8	30.7	30.3	23.0	18.3	26.1	29.6	32.9	30.8	32.1	31.4	53.8	57.2
11-Quebec	26.7	30.8	26.5	22.2	15.4	24.3	27.5	29.5	29.9	30.5	31.8	42	45
12-Three Rivers	36.8	34.1	36.8	24.5	19.4	28	31.4	35.5	31.6	33.8	32.3	57.5	65
13-Sherbrooke	38.6	35	38.3	28.5	19.6	22.5	30	35.7	31.6	33	31.2	51.5	60
14-Sorel	32.5	29	27.3	22.6	20	25.6	30	31.5	29	31.6	33.6	65	.....
15-St. Hyacinthe	21.6	23.2	22.6	15.2	12.2	24.7	22.5	25.7	25.2	27.2	28.3	55	.....
16-St. John's	21.5	30	29.5	20	16.2	28.7	28.7	32.5	30	30	30.6	55	.....
17-Thetford Mines	32	32	31	32	30	34	35	34	33	33	31	.....	.....
18-Montreal	34.4	31.9	32.2	18.5	15.9	20.9	32.3	38	33.9	34.9	31.8	56.2	62.4
19-Hull	32.9	30.4	28.2	23.3	15.7	26	28.9	33.3	33.1	34.7	32.7	48.1	53.7
Ontario (Average)	37.5	33.0	29.6	24.4	19.2	28.9	32.5	37.9	36.6	41.1	35.3	54.6	58.6
20-Ottawa	36.2	33.5	30.2	23.7	17.7	25.6	32.6	38.5	36.5	38.1	32.9	55.7	59.9
21-Brockville	37.6	35	29.6	25	19.5	24.3	31.2	36.6	36.6	35	34.8	54.9	59.6
22-Kingston	32.6	28.4	27.9	23.6	17.5	21	28.8	34.3	31.4	37.3	29	50.8	54.4
23-Bellefleur	31.7	28	25.8	21.7	17	25.7	31.2	37.2	31.7	32.1	30	54.6	59
24-Peterborough	45	37	30.3	27.2	21.2	28	30.4	36.2	37.5	39.6	37.1	58.9	62.1
25-Orillia	35	29	26.3	22	17.1	31	26	32.4	33.7	35	35	56.5	61.4
26-Toronto	37.2	30.8	30.5	21.9	19.4	29.3	31.8	38.3	36.4	45.4	38	56.6	61.2
27-Niagara Falls	45	40	31.6	26.6	19.8	34.5	37.5	45	38.5	45.9	40	53.3	57.4
28-St. Catharines	33.9	31.1	28	23.4	18.2	26.6	32	38.8	37.6	44.3	36.5	53.7	56.4
29-Hamilton	37.5	32.4	30.1	24.1	19.8	31	30.8	38.9	35.9	45.5	39.5	53.5	57.5
30-Brantford	38.1	32.8	29.9	24.1	18.8	27.8	33.7	38	37.9	44.7	34	51.3	58.1
31-Galt	40	35.5	35	33	17.8	23.6	36.6	39.6	36.2	46	37.5	51.8	55
32-Guelph	38.3	33.1	30.3	27.6	21.5	31.7	30	36.4	36.3	41.8	35	48	50
33-Kitchener	36.8	34	26.8	25	21.5	32.7	32.5	35.6	37.2	40	40	50.7	53.7
34-Woodstock	39.2	34	31.3	25.5	21.4	33.3	25	39.5	36.2	46.8	36.5	52.4	56.6
35-Stratford	34	31.5	27.6	24.4	19.9	25	32.6	39	36.6	37.6	28	61.2	63.7
36-London	39.9	34.8	30.8	25.5	20.3	29.7	35.4	41.5	37.1	44.3	39.6	56.5	56.3
37-St. Thomas	37.4	34.7	28.7	25.4	18.7	29.5	30	37.7	36.1	40.5	31	53.4	55.7
38-Chatham	37.9	33.2	28.8	24	18.4	32.5	31.3	36.1	35.8	41	33.1	56.1	58.7
39-Windsor	37	32.5	29.4	27.2	21.4	33.7	37.5	37.7	36.5	44.7	32.3	57	65
40-Owen Sound	33	30	28.2	23.8	20.1	28.2	32.5	33.5	33.2	34	32.5	52.5	56
41-Cobalt	38.3	34	32.6	23.6	19.6	30	30	36.6	37.6	38.3	34.2	55.7	58.3
42-Sault Ste. Marie	40.3	35.9	30.5	23.2	16.5	31.9	34.3	38.2	38.5	39.2	37.2	58.6	62.2
43-Port Arthur	39	33	31.8	26.5	19.6	30.9	40	43.9	43.5	47.5	41.6	54.5	65.4
44-Fort William	36.8	30.6	28.3	22.5	17.7	25.3	36.9	40	41.5	44	38.1	57.2	62.2
Manitoba (Average)	33.1	26.7	25.6	17.9	15.0	21.9	31.9	35.6	33.8	37.6	35.9	56.5	60.4
45-Winnipeg	38.8	25	25.6	16.8	14.9	21.7	31.4	36	34.1	39.6	39.2	56.5	62.8
46-Brandon	33.4	28.4	25.6	19	15.1	22	32.4	35.8	33.4	35.6	32.5	56.4	58
Saskatchewan (Average)	33.3	26.8	22.8	17.9	14.7	23.1	32.0	35.0	34.8	38.0	35.2	60.9	65.5
47-Regina	35.1	26.8	23.1	17.1	14.8	23.1	35	35.3	34.4	40.7	35	64.1	68.3
48-Prince Albert	30	25	22.6	16.6	13.8	20.4	28.3	31.6	32.3	33.3	36.5	54.3	60
49-Saskatoon	31.7	26.7	21.5	18	12.3	23.3	33.3	37.7	36.7	41.7	35	60	67
50-Moose Jaw	36.2	28.7	24	19.8	18	25.5	31.2	37.8	35.8	36.2	34.4	65	66.6
Alberta (Average)	33.3	26.7	25.1	18.8	15.1	22.8	34.6	37.6	39.1	47.8	38.7	62.5	68.1
51-Medicine Hat	35	26.5	27.5	21	13.7	25	37.5	42.5	42.5	52.5	41	68	71.2
52-Edmonton	32.5	26	25	18	15.5	21.5	35	37.5	42.5	50	38.3	56.6	65
53-Calgary	32.1	27	23.8	16.5	13.6	20.9	32	34.6	36.4	46	39.3	62.2	64.2
54-Lethbridge	33.4	27.2	24.2	19.5	17.6	23.8	33.8	35.8	35	42.5	36	63	72
British Columbia (Average)	38.7	32.6	30.0	22.6	19.9	29.6	38.2	42.0	42.7	45.1	40.4	60.9	65.0
55-Fernie	38.4	32	29	24.2	16.6	26.6	37	42.3	42	51	40.8	61.3	65.7
56-Nelson	38	35	35	20	18	23	37	40	45	40	40	67.2	72.3
57-Trail	35	30	22	16.6	19	.....	35.6	40	45	40	40	62	66.2
58-New Westminster	39	32.5	30	25	18.5	32.5	40	45	45	45	42	53	60
59-Vancouver	40.8	34.2	32.4	22.3	22	31.9	38	40.6	43.4	50.6	39.8	60.6	65.2
60-Victoria	38.6	32.6	27.4	22	21	29.9	37.7	43	37.9	44.7	37.4	51	52
61-Nanaimo	39.5	34.8	33.5	26	21.5	36	40.5	45	45	44.5	45	61.9	63.7
62-Prince Rupert	40	30	31	25	22.5	27.5	40	42.5	45	45	43.3	70	75

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1921

Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.	FISH													Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	
	Cod steak, fresh, and frozen, per lb.	Haddock, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Herrings, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Other fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, sockeye, lb. tin.	Canned salmon, med. lb. tin.	Canned salmon pinkie, lb. tin.		
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
73.7	18.6	16.3	29.3	13.0	20.6	28.2	14.0	65.6	24.0	20.2	53.3	38.2	27.0	31.9	
72.4	14.5	12.2	30.5	8.0				57.9	22.4	16.1	43.9	34.8	28.5	32.5	1
78.5	12.5	10.3	33		30			59.4	22.9	17.1	44.2	35	32.5	35.2	2
71.8	15	12	30			20-30		62	23	18.2	45	30	25	35.2	3
72.5	12	13.5	29	8				57.1	23.3		45		31	21.2	4
74.2	15	10	30	8				55	21.4	15.3	41.2	35	27	31.5	5
65	18	15						56	21.5	15		39.3	27	31	
60	12	13	35					66	17.2	18.3	45	35		31.8	6
75.8	13.4	13.3	35.6	12.0		54.2		61.9	23.6	18.0	55.5	37.5	26.4	30.4	7
75	10.5	10.6	35				10	72.5	22.4	20.2		40	27.5	30	8
73	16.5	18	37.5			40-45		62.5	24.6	17.8	56	40	26.8	30.2	9
75	16.5	14.5	35	12		60		65	24	17.3	55	40		31.5	10
80	10	10	35	12		60		47.5	23.5	16.5		30	25	30	
74.3	16.5	13.0	31.0	11.3	21.5	22.0	9.6	67.9	21.0	19.1	53.5	35.1	28.4	31.7	
72.2	10	10			15			60	20	19	50.2	31	27.2	32	11
74.1	16.5	12.5	30		18		7.5	67.5	17.2	22.5	53.3	33.3	29.4	34.6	12
85	20	12	35	12			10.8		24	20.5	51.4	36.6	29.2	32.3	13
72.5	15	13	35	10	25			80	20	20	55	40	33.3	31.6	14
70					30					12	55	33.7	28.3	30.4	15
77.5		20	25		30		10	60	20	19	53.3	35	30	30.8	16
							8				57.5	40	26.6	30	17
74.9	17.6	11	30.6	12	17.5	22	9.6	72	22.7	19.4	52.4	30.9	25.7	30.9	18
68.5	19.8	12.5	30.5	11.2	15	22	11.5		23.2	20.7	53.2	35.2	25.4	32.6	19
71.7	19.5	17.8	29.1	13.5	21.8	22.0	12.2	66.4	23.8	20.2	53.3	39.5	28.0	31.2	20
69.7	19.5	11.6	29.4	11	20	21.3	10	66.6	22.6	19.9	56.1	37.7	26.6	32.2	21
74.4	16.5	14.4	30	11	20	28	10	50	24	19.2	57.5	40	29.3	36.2	22
68.9	11.9	11.3	27.5	10	18.5			60	20.1	18.9	49.2	37.8	25.2	29.4	23
72.5	25	20	24.8	22	22	18.5		25	20.3	54.2	37.6	26	32.1	24	24
71.6	15	15	37.5	12	20			60	25	22.5	56.4	37	31.6	31.2	25
70			25	9	17.5	20	9.3	65	23.6	17.8	57.2	38.1	26.8	30.6	26
73.4	20	15.5	28.7	14	20	27	7.5	70	20.8	18.3	54.2	37.8	28.7	29.7	27
70.4		14	20	17	25		6.5		25	19.1	58.7	39.5	25.8	30.6	28
70.6	22		34		27.5		15		26.4	21.4	58.6	42.8	30.9	27.4	29
69.4	20	15	31.3	16.5	25		12.5	72.5	23.4	20.8	53.4	37.8	26.8	28.7	30
70.1	22.5	22.5	32.5	22.5	30	32.5	12.7		25	19.1	53.6	43.3	27	30.2	31
67	18	15	33	15	17	25				21	54.1	38.3	27	29.5	32
64.3			35		20	15	12.5		25	20	53.7	32.5	25.2	28.4	33
66.5			15					75	25	20	56.1	40	28.8	29.5	34
66.5	20	20	30	17	22	22	15	22.8	20.2	52.2	39.5	27.8	29.1	34	35
73.3	23.8	26.3	30	12.5	20		12.5	21.6	20	51.2	33.3	27.5	27.7	35	36
71.5	20		30	15.6	20	15		75	23.8	18.7	52.9	38.3	26.3	29.9	37
68	22.5	15	29.4	15	18.5			50	25.5	20.3	56.8	36	28	30.2	38
71	18	15	35	13.5	25		10.5	21.8	21.5	58	40.8	27.8	29.9	38	39
76	25	35	29.5	18	23.7	25	20	80	22.5	24	57	46.6	31.1	33.9	40
73.3					25	17	11.6		27	18	51.3	38.7	31.6	30	41
71.1	12.5	22.5	25	15	25			73.3	20.8	59	40	32	33.3	41	42
73.7	22.5		23.7	6.2	24.4	22	12.5		25	21.7	59.4	42.5	30	30.8	43
86.6	17	17	27.5	5		23	20		25	20.9	57.5	45.8	25	38.7	44
82.8	19	15.3	24.4		19.3	18		72.5	25	19.7	55	46.5	30.7	39.5	
76.3	22.5		24.5		18.8	28.8			18.9	53.0	38.0	25.0	33.2	45	
77.6	20		23.9	9.1	19	27.5	10		24.6	53.3	44.4	25	33.6	46	
75	25		25		18.5	30				19.5	52.5	31.5	25	32.8	
73.7	18.0	25.0	26.9	12.5	14.6		16.5		26.1	22.2	53.6	40.0	28.6	34.8	47
72.2	19.8	30	28.6	13.3	14.6				26.5	23.8	55.5	37.5	27	34.1	48
73.3	18		23.8	8	15		18		28	23.3	52	42.5	27.5	32.5	49
76.2	18	20	25	18.5	13.7				30	21.5	53.7	40	35	37.5	50
73	16.3	30		10	15		15	75	20	20	53	40	25	35	
75.8	21.7		27.5	12.8	16.6	31.5	17.3	26.3	22.6	53.5	38.3	24.7	35.7		51
80	27.5		32.5	12.5	19.5	35	17.5	27.5	26.6	55	40	25	36	52	
75	19.4		24.5	13.8	13.1	27.5	16.5	26.2	20.7	54	33.3	24	36	53	
74.2	20.4	20	25.6	11.7	16.2	32	15	26.6	21.1	57.5	45	25	35	54	
73.8	19.5		27.2	13.3	17.5		20	25	22	47.5	35				
79.4	21.5	21.8	27.3	15.4	17.5	30.8	15.1	27.0	23.2	51.5	39.1	25.3	32.0		55
80	22.1		25.9	13	20	30	15	25.1	24	55	50	25	37.5	33.3	56
80	22	22	28	15	15	34	14	25	24.5	55	37.5	27	34	57	
78.8	22.5		29.3	15	15	32	15	29.3	25	50	38	22.5	30	58	
83.7	18		25	10		27.5	20	25.9	23.5	53.3	42	22.5	29.5	59	
80	25	21.5	27.7	19.3		33.8	13.9	25	23.5	44	40	25	27.5	60	
75	20.8		28.3			32	12.5	26.6	20.6	51.7	32.5		30	61	
80	19		25			25		25	20		38	27	34	62	
77.5	22.5		29.3	15		32	15	29.3	25	50					

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOOD, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Eggs		Milk per quart.	BUTTER			Oleomargarine, best, per lb.	CHEESE		Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits (bulk), per lb.
	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1 and storage, per doz.		Dairy, solids per lb	Dairy, prints, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.		Old, per lb.	New, per lb.		
Dominion Average	cents 79.4	cents 72.6	cents 15.4	cents 54.4	cents 55.9	cents 53.5	cents 41.5	cents 38.9	cents 36.9	cents 8.5	cents 21.3
Nova Scotia (Average)	82.5	79.4	16.5	56.2	58.8	66.8	43.8	37.8	37.0	9.3	20.5
1-Sydney.....	89.2	80	20		57.5	68.2	43.5	38.1	37.1	9.3	22.1
2-New Glasgow.....	78.5				61.6	66	43.3	37.5	36.5		20.6
3-Amherst.....	78.3	77.5	15	60	58.6	67.4	40.6	36	35.7	10	20
4-Halifax.....	91.5	80.8	17	53.5	57.3	66.3	47.3	37.5	36	8.7	20.3
5-Truro.....	75		14	55	59	66	44.4	40	39.5	9.3	19.6
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown	68	66.5	12-13	53.6	55	60.1		35	34.2	9.3	20
New Brunswick (Average)	81.1	78.2	15.3	57.1	59.4	64.4	41.8	38.1	38.1	9.8	21.2
7-Moncton.....	85	80	15-16	60	61.2	63.5	41.5	37.5	39.5	9.3	21.3
8-St. John.....	85.7	82.5	15-16	58.2	61.4	64	40.5	35	34	10	21.4
9-Fredericton.....	86.3	72	15	60	60	65	40	40	39	9.3	22
10-Bathurst.....	67.5		15	50	55	65	45	40	40	10.7	20
Quebec (Average)	84.1	73.9	14.6	54.3	56.0	61.4	39.6	38.1	35.4	7.6	22.4
11-Quebec.....	85.9	71.6	16	48.1	51.5	57.6	38.6	37.4	36.9	8.5	21.1
12-Three Rivers.....	91.8	75	16	47		58.4	39.3	40	38.2	8	22.3
13-Sherbrooke.....	86	72.5	a14.3		52.5	61.8	40.5	39.3	34.6	9.3	22.6
14-Sorel.....	77.5	70	14			56	39.3	36.6	35	6	24
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	75.8	75	14			55.5	39.4	37.2	33.5	7.3	21.7
16-St. John's.....	87.3	76.3	14	58		60	39.4	40	33	7.3	22.2
17-Thetford Mines.....	82.6	72.5	14	65	62.5	67.5	43.3	37.5	37.5	6	25
18-Montreal.....	82.3	74.6	16	56.3	58.5	75.7	39.1	40.1	36.3	6.7-9	22.1
19-Hull.....	87.4	77.9	13	51.6	55	60.3	37.5	35	33.8	8	20.4
Ontario (Average)	76.4	71.0	15.2	56.0	58.1	63.3	40.1	39.9	36.6	8.1	20.8
20-Ottawa.....	87.4	79.8	13	58.6	62.5	64.6	39.1	40.1	36.2	8	21.5
21-Brockville.....	77.7	65	14	55	55.8	64.8	40.2	36.8	35	7.7	21.5
22-Kingston.....	73.3	67.5	14	53.5	56.9	62.7	38.9	39.1	33.2	6.7	20.4
23-Belleville.....	64.1	67.5		60	57.6	61.7	39.4	38	34.8	6.7	20
24-Peterborough.....	74.5	70	a12.5	56	56	60.4	39.4	40.5	37.5	8	21
25-Orillia.....	72.3		a14.3	53	55.4	62.6	39.5	38.7	36.4	8	23.3
26-Toronto.....	85.2	75.6	a15.4	44	56.3	64.2	39.1	39.4	36.5	8	20.9
27-Niagara Falls.....	87.4	80.7	16	61.5	59.6	64.5	42.1	41.3	35.7	8	21.3
28-St. Catharines.....	79.3	75	15	54.1	59.4	62	39.1	38.7	35	8.7	19
29-Hamilton.....	70.5	77.1	15	55	58.8	63.2	37.3	38.3	37.7	7.3	20.9
30-Brantford.....	76.2	73	14-15	59	59.9	62.5	39.5	40	37.3	8	20
31-Galt.....	72.4		a12.5	58	55.6	61.2	40.7	38.8	34.5	8	20.1
32-Guelph.....	74.5	71.6	a14.3		58.2	62.4	40.2	41	35	8	20
33-Kitchener.....	67	61.6	a14.3	55	55.3	59.3	40.6	41	38.8	8	22.8
34-Woodstock.....	65.4		14	53.7	60.6	60.4	40.5	39.7	35.7	8	20
35-Stratford.....	71.6	58	a13.3	57	56	61	42	40	38	6.7	19.3
36-London.....	75.9	75	14	56.3	59.6	63	38.6	42	36.5	8	20
37-St. Thomas.....	71.9	65	a13.5	58.7	62.7	64.3	41.1	40.3	38.3	8.7	21.1
38-Chatham.....	65.5	50	16	60.4	63	63.2	40.7	41.6	38.1	8.7	22
39-Windsor.....	80	72.5	16-20	61.5	66.6	67.7	40	49	38.5	8.7	22
40-Owen Sound.....	69.5		15	55	54.6	59.2	39.2	37.5	36.5	8	20
41-Cobalt.....	93.4	86.2	15		67.8	67.8	42.1	38.5	37.6	10	20.4
42-Sault Ste. Marie.....	88.8	82.4	16	61.5	61	65.1	40.5	40	38.5	6.7	19
43-Port Arthur.....	82.5		20	50	52.5	67.5	41	38.3		9.5	
44-Fort William.....	82.5	76.9	20	48		67.4	42.8	38.3	37.8	9.5	22.2
Manitoba (Average)	86.8	74.7	15.0	49.0	46.3	62.4	40.9	40.0	39.1	8.4	22.7
45-Winnipeg.....	88.6	75.1	15	46	44.6	65.2	39.6	39.9	38.9	8	22.4
46-Brandon.....	85	74.3	15	52	48	59.6	42.1	40	39.3	8.8	23
Saskatchewan (Average)	82.0	68.0	16.3	43.8	48.7	59.8	44.2	38.7	38.2	8.5	22.1
47-Regina.....	80	66.5	16	42.5	45.6	65	44.6	39	37.1	8	21.3
48-Prince Albert.....	78.3		a14.3		47.1	60.8	44	40	40	8	20
49-Saskatoon.....	88	65	17		47	54	47.5	37.5	40	10	22
50-Moose Jaw.....	81.6	72.5	18	45	55	59.4	40	38.3	35	8	25
Alberta (Average)	86.4	77.2	15.5	55.0	50.1	62.9	43.7	39.0	38.3	8.2	21.6
51-Medicine Hat.....	82.5	75	17	50	52.5	65	43.3	40	37.5	8	21.2
52-Edmonton.....	94.3	80	a13.3		48	59.6	42.6	38.3	36.8	8	20
53-Calgary.....	84.6	73.8	15		50	63.1	43.7	37.5	39	8.8	22
54-Lethbridge.....	84.2	80	a16.7	60	50	64	45	40	40	8.2	22.5
British Columbia (Average)	75.9	70.2	16.6	51.3	54.8	67.0	44.5	38.3	37.8	10.2	21.0
55-Fernie.....	84.8	75	20		46.6	70	48	40	40	10	22
56-Nelson.....	81.7	75	a19	50	62.5	67.5	45	38.3		12.5	20.5
57-Trail.....	80.6	70	15	40	42.5	64.3	42.5	36		9.3	18.2
58-New Westminster.....	64	65	14.3	65	65	65	43.3	40	40	8.9	20
59-Vancouver.....	69.7	62.3	11	57.5	57.5	64.8	42.1	39.8	39	8.9	17
60-Victoria.....	67.1		a15.4	55	57.1	71.6	42.4	39.8	38.8	9.8	25
61-Nanaimo.....	78.5	73.8	18		65	68.8	50	37.5	38.8	9.8	25
62-Prince Rupert.....	80.6	70	20	40	42.5	64.3	42.5	36	40	12.5	20

a Price per single quart higher.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1921—(Continued)

FLOUR		Rolled oats, per lb.	Cornmeal, per lb.	Barley, pearl, per lb.	RICE				Tapioca, medium, pearl per lb.	CANNED VEGETABLES			
Spring wheat, in 24-lb. bag, per lb.	Ordinary family, in 24-lb. bag, per lb.				Rangoon "B", per lb.	Patna, per lb.	Japan, per lb.	Siam, per lb.		Tomatoes, 2½% per can.	Peas, standard, 2½% per can.	Corn, 2½% per can.	
cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	
6.9	6.7	7.1	8.2	10.8	12.7	16.5	14.7	12.7	14.6	19.8	19.9	19.3	
7.6	7.2	7.5	9.1	10.3	13.9	14.3	15.0	12.8	18.7	22.6	21.3	21.3	
8.0	7.5	7.9	10.6	9.5	15	11	16.6	14.5	17.2	24	22.8	22.5	1
7.9	7.5	7.5	8.3	15	15	15	12.5		18	21.8	21.5	22.5	2
7.2	7.3	7.2	8	10.3	13		15	12	20	20.2	20.6	20	3
7.5	7	7.8	10.6	8	12.7	13		12	21.6	22.6	21	21	4
7.5	7.1	7.1	8	8.5	15	18	16	12.5	16.7	24.5	20.6	20.6	5
7	6.8	7	8.2	9	12	12	11	12	15.2	20.6	20	19.7	6
7.3	6.9	8.4	9.9	9.7	11.7	17.3	16.3	16.5	19.0	20.3	18.0	19.0	
7.3	7.5	8.5	9	9		18		15	20	20.3	20	20	7
7.2	6.5	7.4	10	11.6	10	15	17.5	15	22	19.2	18.8	16.8	8
7.3	7.1	8.2	11.5	10	15	18	16.5	18	19	20	20	19	9
7.3	6.5	9.3	9	8	10	18	15	18	15	21.6	21	20.3	10
7.0	7.1	7.8	8.7	11.3	11.7	15.8	14.5	11.8	16.1	17.4	19.2	17.6	
7.3	7.3	6.7	10	9.6	11.6	13.3	13.7	13.4	16.2	17.2	17.6	17.7	11
7	7.1	8	10.9	11.3	13.2	17.5	15	13.5	17.3	18.8	21.2	19.8	12
6.1	6.5	7.4	8.7	12.2	10.6	17.5	14	10	11.3	17.7	19.3	15.5	13
7.1	6.5	10	11.3	13.5	18	15			20	17.5	20.7	17.3	14
6.8	7.6	7.3		11.5	17.7	15			17.2	17.6	22.5	17	15
7.3	7.6	8	9	13.5	15	16.6	20		16.6	17.8	18.8	18.5	16
7.3	7	6.5	10	12	10			12	15.2	18	20.7	18.5	17
7.1	7.1	7.9	10.9	11.9	14.7	13.4	11.4	15.3	16.2	16.3	16.6	16.6	18
		7.8	10	8.4	15	10	10.6	15.5	15.9	15.9	17.1	17.1	19
6.8	6.5	6.5	7.4	10.8	13.5	18.9	16.3	13.8	14.1	18.1	18.3	17.7	
7.5	6.9	7.2	7.6	10.3	10	14.5	16.6	11.5	12.3	17.3	17.1	16.6	20
6.7	6.2	6.3	7	10	12.5	15		12.5	14.3	17.1	16.9	16.9	21
6.7	6.4	6.5	6	10.3	11.5	15.2		12.5	14	15.2	15.5	14.9	22
6.7	7.5	6	7.7	11.7	14		14.3	16	13.8	17	16.4	16.4	23
6.7	6.5	5.8	7.1	10.7	14.2		17	15	14.3	18.4	18.2	19.2	24
6.4	6.1	5.5	6	11.7	12	20	17.5	11.8	14.1	19.4	19.4	18.7	25
7.1	6.6	6.2	6.8	10.4	12.1	14.7	16.7	13	14.1	18.8	18.7	16.4	26
7.6	6.5	6.4	7.5	9.6	15.2	18.3	16	13	14.6	19.1	19	18.1	27
7	6.9	7.2	7.2	10.8	15	19.2	16.7	13	14.1	18.8	18.7	16.9	28
6.8	6.2	6.4	7.8	10	12.1	14.6	15.3	12.9	13.3	17.9	18.3	16.7	29
7	6.1	7.1	6.9	11.3	11.2	13.1	15.8	11.6	14.1	18.1	17.9	16.6	30
5.9	6.3	7	8.2	9.3	9	10	15.5	11.5	13.1	18.7	19.1	17.6	31
6.2	5.8	5.8	9.1	10	14	16.5	16.6	12.5	15.2	16.5	15.6	15.6	32
6.1	6.1	6.9	9	10.6	12.5	13.8	15.5	13.8	12.5	18.5	18.5	17.6	33
6.2	5.8	7.2	7.5	11.8	13.2	19	18.3	12.5	14.7	14.2	14.3	14.3	34
6.5	6.2	6.7	7.3	10.2	19	15	18.7		16.2	18.6	19.6	19.6	35
7.1	6.8	6.3	6.4	10.5	13.1	14.3	16.7	10	13.2	17.9	17.8	17.7	36
7	6.7	6.3	6	13	16.6	15.8	15.2	14.1	12.6	19.2	19.1	18.8	37
6.5	6.7	6.6	7	9.7	12.2	13.8	15.1	13	14.1	19.8	20	18.2	38
7.1	7.4	7.5	9.1	11.7	18.5	18.8	19	14.3	17	20.7	20.3	19.4	39
6.4	5.2	5.9	5.6	8.1	15	15.8	18	14	13.6	17.2	18.2	17.8	40
7.2	7.5	7.5	9.2	12.5	15.6	17.5	15	15	17.1	19.8	20	20	41
7.2	6.9	7.1	8	11.2	15	17.5	15	13	14.6	19.4	20	19.7	42
6.9	6.9	6	7	10.8	12.5	15	20	13	15	20.5	21.4	21.4	43
	6.9	5.9	6.8	12.7	15	16	15.1	13.3	15	19.2	19	18.5	44
6.8		6.6	9.2	10.7	11.0	12.9	12.3	9.2	12.9	21.3	20.9	20.3	
6.9	6.9	7.4	8.4	10.8	9	10.8	12.9	8.9	12.6	20.2	19.8	19.2	45
6.7		5.8	10	10.6	13	15	11.7	9.5	13.2	22.4	22	21.3	46
6.8	6.6	7.8	8.1	11.5	12.5	17.5	12.3	11.5	14.7	23.3	23.1	23.2	
6.5	6.5	5.9	5.8	10.9		20	12.5	10.5	13.3	21.6	21.9	21.4	47
6.5	6.2	8.5	10	11.2		20		10.2	15.5	23.3	24	23.3	48
6.9	6.9	7.7	6.5	11.9	15			15.2	14.2	25	24.1	24.3	49
7.3	6.9	9	10	12	10	12.5	12	10.2	15.8	23.2	22.5	23.7	50
7.0		5.8	7.4	10.2		11.6	11.9	10.0	12.8	22.3	22.3	21.6	
6.9	6	7.3	8.9			11.2	12.5	10	13.3	21.2	21.2	21.2	51
6.6	6.5	5.7	7.3	9.7			11.5	8.7	12.1	22.1	21.8	22.2	52
7.5		5.5	7.7	11.1			12.4	11.2	13.4	23.3	23.6	21.7	53
7.1		6	7.2	11.2		12	11.2	10	12.5	22.7	22.7	21.2	54
6.9	6.9	7.6	9.0	11.4	9.3	11.4	11.7	11.8	10.9	21.8	21.8	21.6	
6.7	6.7	7.5	9	15		15	15	13.7	10	25	22.5	22.5	55
7.6		6.6	9.5	12.3		11	16.3	17	15	24.3	24.3	24.3	56
6.7		5.8	7	11.2			11.2		11.2	20	20	20	57
7	7	8.7	10	9	8	10		8	10	21	22.4	21	58
7.1	6.9	7.1	8.1	10.9	10	10	10	8.7	10.5	21.4	21.8	22.6	59
6.7	6.7	9.7	8	12.5	10		8.1	11.5	9.1	20.8	21.6	20.8	60
6.3		7.2	10	10.6		11.2	10		11	21.6	21.6	21.6	61
7.1		8.5	10	10			11.2		10	20	20	20	62

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOOD, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc per lb.	POTATOES		APPLES			Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per packet (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.
			Per bag, 1½ bu. (90 lb.)	Per peck, (15 lbs.)	Fresh, best or eating, per gal.	Fresh, cooking, per gallon.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.			
Dominion Average.....	cents. 10.1	cents. 4.9	\$ 2.102	cents. 40.3	cents. 48.9	cents. 34.9	cents. 24.0	cents. 23.5	cents. 32.1	cents. 28.3
Nova Scotia (Average).....	10.5	4.9	1.912	38.6	70.0	38.3	23.3	23.9	29.9	29.1
1-Sydney.....	12.1	5.2	2.37	46.2		33	25	26.5	32.7	30.5
2-New-Glasgow.....	11	5	1.65	36			21	21	32.2	28
3-Amherst.....	9.8	4.5	1.70	32.5	80	30	22	21.6	31.2	28
4-Halifax.....	11	4.6	2.18	43.1		40	25	25	20.7	30.3
5-Truro.....	8.8	5	1.66	35	60	50	23.3	25.2	32.8	28.6
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	9.1	5.1	1.30	24.6			25	24	27.7	24.5
New Brunswick (Average).....	12.0	5.4	1.785	39.4	44.2	29.2	23.6	23.8	32.4	29.1
7-Moncton.....	11.6	5.1	1.64	36.1	47.5	30	22.5	20	31.2	26.6
8-St. John.....	16.2	5.4	2.40	45	40	27.5	22.2	24.5	31.8	28.3
9-Fredericton.....	10	4.5	1.60	36.6	45	30	25.5	25.5	35	32.5
10-Bathurst.....	10	6.5	1.50	40			24 ?	25	31.6	29
Quebec (Average).....	10.2	6.5	2.019	38.7	46.2	32.6	23.2	24.3	31.3	30.5
11-Quebec.....	13.3	7	2.08	37.9		26.2	21.5	29.7	32.1	26.7
12-Three Rivers.....	11.8	8.6	2.27	43.3	50	35	25	25.8	33.3	35
13-Sherbrooke.....	9.8	6.2	2.30	42.5	54.2	35.7	22	23.7	31.1	28.3
14-Sorel.....	9.5	9	1.66	35	60		25	24	31.6	35
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	9	5.6	1.55	32.5	35	30	25	22.7	25	30
16-St. John's.....	9.2	5.8	1.71	34	35		27.5	26.6	31.2	30
17-Thetford Mines.....	9.7	6.2	2.59	50			20	22.5	33.3	31.5
18-Montreal.....	9.9	4.7	1.96	36.4	44.5	37.3	22.1	23.8	32.9	29.9
19-Hull.....	9.9	5.8	2.05	36.6	45	31.1	20.7	20.3	31.1	27.4
Ontario (Average).....	9.7	4.9	2.024	39.3	39.4	31.4	23.1	23.2	32.7	26.0
20-Ottawa.....	10.3	5.8	2.16	42	51	38	23.7	24	32.4	26.5
21-Brockville.....	9.4	7	1.64	33.7	41.6	32.5	24	25	34.7	25
22-Kingston.....	9.3	4.9	1.72	34.2	35.7	28.4	20	21.3	33.4	23.8
23-Bellefonte.....	9.7	4.6	1.55	32.5			20	24.3	33.6	25.8
24-Peterborough.....	9.8	5.1	1.50	31.8	32.4	31.2	20.7	22.6	31.3	23.2
25-Orillia.....	8.9	4.5	1.64	32.2	41.6	33	21	23.1	31.6	25
26-Toronto.....	9.7	3	1.75	35	45		18.9	22.3	32.5	23.6
27-Niagara Falls.....	11.5	5.3	2.72	45.5	31	29.5	22.3	25.6	32.9	27.1
28-St. Catharines.....	10.4	5.4	2.42	48	30	27.5	26.9	26	33.4	26.2
29-Hamilton.....	9.8	4.8	1.98	41	37.2	32.5	21	24	32.3	25.1
30-Brantford.....	8.9	4.3	1.93	40.2			22.6	23.7	32.9	23.8
31-Galt.....	9.6	4.2	2.03	41.8	50	30	28	22.2	33.2	25.3
32-Guelph.....	9	5.2	1.85	35	42.5	35	20	21.6	31.7	23.7
33-Kitchener.....	9.6	4.6	2.10	40			22.6	26	34.5	25.3
34-Woodstock.....	9.2	4.5	1.90	37.5	28.3	22	21.6	25	32.6	25
35-Stratford.....	9.7	5	1.78	33.7		30		21.2	31	26
36-London.....	9.8	4.6	1.89	37		20		22.8	31.4	25.9
37-St. Thomas.....	9.8	4.3	2.21	41.3			20	24.6	34	25
38-Chatham.....	9	2.7	2.12	40.7		35	23.3	23.3	33.2	25.3
39-Windsor.....	10	5.3	2.30	39.8	35	28.3	28	22.3	30	29.2
40-Owen Sound.....	8	3.6	1.53	33.7				19.3	30.5	25
41-Cobalt.....	11.1	7	2.52	43.5	37.5	26.6	24	25.8	35.7	30
42-Sault Ste. Marie.....	9.4	6.2	2.28	46	50	40	23.3	20.5	32.5	31.2
43-Port Arthur.....	10.3	4.8	2.53	50	37.5	40	23.3	21.6	34.1	29.1
44-Fort William.....	10.9	4.4	2.54	47	41.2	36.6	23.7	22	32.1	30
Manitoba (Average).....	10.4	3.8	2.555	63.5			23.7	24.4	32.4	27.5
45-Winnipeg.....	10.9	3.3	2.66	52			23.6	24.6	33.1	30
46-Brandon.....	9.8	4.2	2.45	75			23.8	24.1	31.6	25
Saskatchewan (Average).....	10.7	5.4	2.365	43.8	74.4		27.6	21.0	30.4	35.0
47-Regina.....	9.5	4.6	2.73	55	68.3	50	27.2	21	30.8	30
48-Prince Albert.....	10.8	6	1.82	35			25	17	27.5	35
49-Saskatoon.....	12.5	5.8	2.30	40	70		35	23.3	35	35
50-Moose Jaw.....	10	5	2.61	45	85		23.3	22.5	28.3	40
Alberta (Average).....	10.1	3.6	2.750	40.4			27.7	24.0	32.3	30.3
51-Medicine Hat.....	10	3.6	2.81				30	28.3	35	35
52-Edmonton.....	9.6	3.3	1.59	31.2			24.8	21.5	30.5	29.5
53-Calgary.....	11.3	3.1	2.64	45			26	26.1	31	26.7
54-Lethbridge.....	9.5	4.5	2.47	45			30	20	32.5	30
British Columbia (Average).....	9.5	3.8	2.309	41.3	73.3	70.0	24.6	23.8	33.5	29.0
55-Fernie.....	10	3.5	2.58		75	70	25	25	37.5	35
56-Nelson.....	11.5	4.7	2.70	45			20	22.6	37.6	27.5
57-Trail.....	9.5	4.8	2.13	35			25	25	31.5	27.5
58-New Westminster.....	9.1	3.1	1.97				26	28.3	28.2	25
59-Vancouver.....	8.1	2.9	2.10	37.5	70		23	22.5	31.8	30
60-Victoria.....	8.7	3.1	2.25	35			25	19	30.8	27
61-Nanaimo.....	9.5	3.7	2.61	60			27.5	23.3	33.3	30
62-Prince Rupert.....	9.5	4.8	2.13	35	75	70	25	25	37.5	30

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1921—(Continued)

JAM		CANNED FRUITS			Marmalade, orange, per 4-lb. tin.	Corn syrup, per 5-lb. tin.	Honey, clover, strain- ed, per 5-lb. tin.	SUGAR		TEA			
Strawberry, pure, per 4-lb. tin.	Raspberry, pure, per 4-lb. tin.	Peaches, 2's, per can.	Pears, 2's per can.	Plums, 2's, per can				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium (in bulk), per lb.	Black, medium (packets), per lb.	Green, medium (in bulk), per lb.	Green, medium (packets), per lb.
\$ 1.381	\$ 1.369	cents. 41.3	cents. 39.9	cents. 31.6	\$ 1.170	cents. 67.7	\$ 1.801	cents. 12.6	cents. 12.0	cents. 57.7	cents. 58.1	cents. 65.2	cents. 61.2
1.416	1.402	39.5	38.5	31.1	1.294	68.0	1.575	12.3	11.6	54.2	59.5	66.7	
1.57	1.51	40.2	39.5	30.4	1.50	55		12.9	12.1	58.7	63.1		70
1.57	1.57	38.7	41.3	30	1.26	75		12.9	12	58.3		60.2	
1.22	1.22	40	40	31.6	1.32	65	1.25	11.2	11.3	50	60	70	
1.44	1.45	39.1	38.7	28.7	1.28	75	1.90	11.7	10.6	53	57	70	
1.28	1.26	39.6	42	34.3	1.11	65		12.9	11.8	51.2	58		
1.50	1.50	39.2	38.2	25	1.25	60	1.62	12	10.9	49.1	57		
1.475	1.530	41.3	43.5	35.3	1.200	63.3		12.3	11.5	55.6	60.2	64.2	
1.25	1.35	36.2	37.5	32.5	1.10	65		12	11.2	55	58.3	55	
1.30	1.40	42.4	43.6	33.3	1.05	62.5		12.4	11.5	55	60	65	60
1.85	1.87	50	50		1.45	62.5		12.5	11.9	57.5	62.5	72.5	
1.50	1.50	38.5	43	40				12.1	11.5	55	60		
1.474	1.448	41.1	41	31.5	1.233	65.6	1.644	11.9	11.2	62.0	60.5	63.3	56.3
1.54	1.51	41	40	33.7	1.28	62.4	1.92	11.8	11	53.8	56.8	63.2	56.4
1.51	1.46	39.2	39	28.7	1.15	66.6	1.30	12.3	11.8	60	60.8	56.1	62.5
1.52	1.50	45	43	32.5	1.15	67.3	2.25	11.9	11	63.3	58.1	60.7	53.7
1.43	1.40	40	45	30	1.25	65		12	11	60	55	65	35
1.65	1.60	35	37.5			64.5	1.50	11.9	11.5	75	65.2	60	15
1.50	1.50	43.7	42.5	35	1.26	70	1.57	11.7	11.3	72.5	61.2	58.1	16
1.46	1.45	42.5	42.5	32.5	1.65	70		12.2	11.5	63.7	70	68.7	52.5
1.44	1.41	39.2	40.3	27.7	1.14	65.3	1.40	11.3	11	56.8	58.5	63.3	55.6
1.21	1.20	44.4	42.5	31.6	1.03	58.9	1.59	11.7	11	52.5	55.1	55.9	53.8
1.340	1.326	40.1	37.3	30.4	1.155	65.0	1.650	12.1	11.9	56.6	55.5	60.8	56.7
1.29	1.29	41.3	40.4	32.2	1.10	63.2	1.70	12	11.8	56.8	55.8	63.1	59.8
1.35	1.35	38.7	35.7	31.6	1.12	64.3	1.52	12.3	12.2	52.5	54	56.7	54
1.35	1.33	38.5	35.8	27.8	1.08	63.3	1.50	12.1	11.6	44.7	54.7	56.2	58.6
1.27	1.26	30	28.3	26.2	1.13	65.8	1.41	11.8	11.6	57.8	54.6	60	54.6
1.34	1.30	39.2	33.3	30	1.14	62.1	1.53	11.4	11.3	58.8	55.4	58.5	55.6
1.29	1.27	43.3	35	23.3	1.14	63.5	1.56	12.1	11.8	52.5	54.2	58.5	55
1.20	1.19	36.1	31.9	27.8	1.07	60	1.62	11.8	11.5	52.5	56.1	58.1	55.2
1.38	1.37	39.4	36.2	30	1.15	64	1.67	12.3	11.8	60	55.6	60.5	55.6
1.31	1.29	36.9	38.3	30.8	1.21	65.3	1.78	12.2	12	61.3	55.7	64.3	59.1
1.29	1.27	33.9	33.6	25.7	1.05	63.4	1.65	11.7	11.1	59.1	56.8	63.1	57.5
1.21	1.20	37.2	34.1	29.4	1.02	61.6	1.62	11.9	11.5	58.7	55.2	63.3	55
1.32	1.31	32.6	36	26.5	1.07	58.3	1.50	12.1	11.8	53.1	55.1	58.7	55.3
1.37	1.30	50	50	40	1.08	67.5	1.58	12.1	12	51.2	53.3	53.3	55
1.43	1.40	45	42	34	1.22	66.6	1.67	12.2	12	58.3	54.7	55.6	55.3
1.23	1.26	42.5	38.3	33.3	1.17	61.6	1.61	12.2	11.9	51.6	55.3	61.6	57.6
1.50	1.50	38.7	37.5	35	1.27	71	1.58	12	11.7	61.2	57	59	58.5
1.18	1.18	40	38	25	1.09	63.7	1.49	12.2	11.8	55.8	55	65.7	55.5
1.40	1.40	39	37.5	30	1.15	64.1	1.75	11.6	11.4	61.6	55.7	66.7	55.6
1.42	1.36	44.1	35.8	31.5	1.25	67.5	1.76	12.5	12.1	52.8	55.3	57.2	54.5
1.46	1.46	50	50	45	1.40	78.3	1.75	12.3	11.6	59	57.2	64	57.5
1.38	1.38	33.3	25	25	1.23	61	1.40	11.7	11.4	56	55	60	57.5
1.41	1.41	40	37.5	31.2	1.17	72.8	1.88	12.9	13	57.5	55	65	64.2
1.40	1.40	41.2	37.5	30	1.30	66.6	1.86	12.7	12.5	55	55	59.1	55
1.31	1.31	47.5	40	28.7	1.13	65	1.80	13.1	13.1	57.5	60	61.2	60
1.40	1.36	43.7	43.9	31	1.13	64	1.97	12.4	12.5	60.7	56.4	62.5	55.8
1.310	1.270	41.3	39.4	28.3	1.034	71.0	1.920	12.6	12.2	58.9	57.0	69.3	67.9
1.25	1.23	40	38	26.8	98.7	69.5	1.92	12.5	12.2	57.7	57.2	70	70.8
1.37	1.31	42.5	40.8	30.8	1.08	72.5	1.92	12.7	12.2	60	56.7	66.6	65
1.330	1.313	42.2	39.5	31.7	1.098	77.8	2.315	13.4	12.5	61.0	62.5	79.8	75.8
1.28	1.29	39.8	39.8	30	1.05	72	2.06	12.2	11.7	58.8	60	67.5	80
1.42	1.42	45	41.6	30	1.02	77.5	2.25	14	13	65	67.5	80	73
1.40	1.32	45	43.3	33.3	1.07	85	1.95	13.8	13.3	60	62.5		48
1.22	1.22	38.3	33.3	33.3	1.25	76.6	2.00	13.6	12	60	60	65	70
1.308	1.325	45.0	44.6	31.6	1.188	79.2	2.145	14.2	13.1	64.4	58.6	69.4	66.0
1.33	1.31	45	38.3	28	1.32	85	1.90	14.2	12.8	63.3	56.6	70	55
1.25	1.27	43.6	45.4	33.3	1.05	74.1	2.18	13.8	12.8	56.6	57.9	80	63.8
1.40	1.40	43.3	50	27.5	1.21	80	2.38	14.2	13	67.5	60	75	53
1.25	1.25	47.9		37.5	1.17	77.5	2.12	14.6	13.9	60	60	67.5	70
1.403	1.380	44.1	44.4	36.2	1.114	77.6	2.060	14.0	13.3	55.2	59.5	76.0	70.9
1.40	1.32	47.5	47.5	45	1.25	87.5	2.25	13	12.7	60	55	85	
1.46	1.46	41.6	38.3	32.5	1.18	90	2.00	15	14.3	57.7	60	76.7	80
1.40	1.40	42.5	40	34	1.12	75	2.05	15	14	47.5	62.5	70	67.5
1.46	1.44	46.6	47.5	36.6	1.04	68.3	1.85	13.7	13	57.5	62.5	71.6	65
1.42	1.41	42.3	44	34	1.03	74.1	1.92	14	13	54.5	62.3	69.5	65.4
1.28	1.33	45	42.5	27.5	99.5	68.5	2.10	13.8	12.9	41.5	60	75	75
1.40	1.36	40	48.3	35	1.05	70		14.5	13.4	62.5	58.3	75	72.5
1.40	1.32	47.5	47.5	45	1.25	87.5	2.25	13	12.8	60	55	85	

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOOD, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	COFFEE		Cocoa, pure, unsweet- ened, per ½-lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart.	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, standard, per bar.
	Ground, medium, per lb.	Beans, roasted, Rio, etc., per lb.							
Dominion Average.....	cents. 58.8	cents. 56.3	cents. 32.8	cents. 15.2	cents. 3.7	cents. 54.1	¢ 1.056	cents. 14.3	cents. 10.0
Nova Scotia (Average).....	60.9	57.0	33.3	12.9	4.1	53.5	75.0	15.2	10.9
1-Sydney.....	61.1	50	35	15.3	4.9	58	.80	16.4	11.5
2-New Glasgow.....	56.2	54.6	34	11.7	.....	43.7	.80	14.7	11.2
3-Amherst.....	62.5	.....	32.5	11.7 ^a	3.5	55	.733	14.5	10.5
4-Halifax.....	61.6	63.3	32.1	14.6	4.5	57.5	.675	15.4	10.1
5-Truro.....	63	60	32.8	11.4	3.6	53.2	.74	15	11.2
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown....	65.4	58.7	29	17	3.3	54.3	.84	15.2	10
New Brunswick (Average)..	65.8	57.3	32.5	13.6	3.5	56.1	82.3	14.8	10.3
7-Moncton.....	68.3	60	31.6	12	3	60	.775	15	10
8-St. John.....	64.2	50	33.5	17	3.3	54.3	.84	15.2	10
9-Fredericton.....	62.5	62	32.5	11.2	4	55	.875	15.5	11
10-Bathurst.....	68.3	.....	32.5	14	3.7	55	.80	13.6	10.1
Quebec (Average).....	59.0	61.2	31.9	14.0	3.5	52.4	1.098	14.0	10.1
11-Quebec.....	57.7	55.8	33.3	19.2	3.7	50.2	1.02	13.8	10.3
12-Three Rivers.....	59	56.2	31.9	14.5	4.5	52	1.06	14.8	10.8
13-Sherbrooke.....	57.1	50	32.1	13.1	4.2	50	1.06	12.8	9.9
14-Sorel.....	58.3	71.6	31.6	15	4	60	1.50	15.1	10
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	56.2	50	32.5	11.7	4.5	50	1.00	15	10.3
16-St. John's.....	60	70	29	11.8	3	54	1.25	15.8	10.4
17-Thetford Mines.....	67.5	80	32.5	13.5	3.1	48.7	.90	13.2	10.1
18-Montreal.....	58.9	58.3	31.8	15.2	3.7	54.7	1.06	13.4	9.8
19-Hull.....	58.5	59.3	32.3	12.1	3.2	52.2	1.03	12.8	9.7
Ontario (Average).....	58.3	56.7	32.2	13.2	3.1	52.9	1.051	13.3	10.3
20-Ottawa.....	57	54.5	33.1	12.3	3.3	53.1	1.03	13.1	10.1
21-Brockville.....	60	60	33.7	12.5	3.6	40.6	.93	13.2	10.5
22-Kingston.....	54.4	50	30	12.3	2.8	52.2	.92	12.7	10
23-Belleville.....	56	56	30	12.4	3	52.4	.975	13.7	9.9
24-Peterborough.....	57.7	55	33.5	13.8	2.8	57.5	1.04	13.2	9.7
25-Orillia.....	61.2	62.5	33.7	14.4	2.5	51.2	.96	13.8	10
26-Toronto.....	54.6	54.2	31.8	12.5	3	52.1	.906	12.7	10
27-Niagara Falls.....	57.8	58.3	33	13.1	3.3	52.7	.958	13.4	10.1
28-St. Catharines.....	59.4	59	33.2	12	3	57.2	1.12	14	10.3
29-Hamilton.....	60.4	58.2	31.8	12.3	2.8	52.1	1.04	13	9.8
30-Brantford.....	57	54	30.4	12.2	3	54.2	1.12	13.3	10.1
31-Galt.....	57.8	58.3	32.1	13.5	2.4	55.2	.95	14	10
32-Guelph.....	63.7	57.5	31.2	14.2	4.5	47.5	1.00	12.8	10
33-Kitchener.....	45.7	41.6	33.5	12	2.2	52.5	1.00	13.9	10
34-Woodstock.....	55.8	56	31.6	12.6	2.5	50.3	1.00	13.4	10
35-Stratford.....	55	53.3	31	12.9	3.8	52	.916	13.1	10.2
36-London.....	58.7	58.6	31.4	12.8	2.5	54.5	.91	13.2	10.3
37-St. Thomas.....	63.8	60.8	32.2	13.6	3.2	55.5	1.06	13.6	11
38-Chatham.....	54.5	51.6	31.5	12.8	3.1	46.6	.975	13	10.6
39-Windsor.....	61.5	63.1	35	13.6	3.3	58.4	1.50	14.2	10.6
40-Owen Sound.....	60	62.5	29.6	11.8	2.7	48	.93	12.6	10
41-Cobalt.....	63	61.2	32.5	15.7	4.7	56.6	1.17	15	10.6
42-Sault Ste. Marie.....	61.6	60	35	15	3.3	50.8	1.12	13.1	11.1
43-Port Arthur.....	58.3	61.2	31.6	16.6	3.7	56.6	1.40	11.2	10.6
44-Fort William.....	62.5	50	33.2	13.3	3.2	53.7	1.35	13	11
Manitoba (Average).....	56.7	55.3	34.0	12.4	4.3	52.5	1.050	15.5	9.1
45-Winnipeg.....	59.2	55.6	35	12.3	3.8	55	1.10	15.1	8.6
46-Brandon.....	54.1	55	33	12.4	4.8	49.1	1.00	15	9.6
Saskatchewan (Average)...	58.5	49.4	34.3	19.2	4.6	54.0	1.323	15.5	9.0
47-Regina.....	57.8	52.5	34.6	20	4.4	56	1.09	13.8	8
48-Prince Albert.....	50	50	35	15	4	55	1.00	15 ^a	8.2
49-Saskatoon.....	62.7	50	37.5	23.3	4.3	55	1.60	16.5	9
50-Moose Jaw.....	63.3	45	30	18.3	5.5	50	1.60	16.6	10.8
Alberta (Average).....	59.5	52.0	35.9	18.2	4.7	57.6	1.163	15.2	10.2
51-Medicine Hat.....	56.6	40	36.6	19	5	56.6	1.12	15	10.8
52-Edmonton.....	60	50	35.4	17	3.6	57	1.18	14.6	9.6
53-Calgary.....	61.2	63	36.4	16.6	5.1	56.7	1.20	16.2	10.3
54-Lethbridge.....	60	55	35	20	5	60	1.15	15	10
British Columbia (Average)	54.9	54.7	33.1	21.7	4.6	57.8	1.171	15.4	8.7
55-Fernie.....	60	60	25	22.5	4.5	60	1.40	15	10
56-Nelson.....	52.7	56.5	41.7	20	5	60	1.10	18.5	9.1
57-Trail.....	50	50	32.5	29.5	5.2	55	1.15	16.2	8.5
58-New Westminster.....	48.8	52.5	36.2	18.7	4.2	57.5	1.15	15	9.7
59-Vancouver.....	53.7	51	34.8	18.8	4.4	59	.985	14.4	7.3
60-Victoria.....	51.2	50	33.5	19.2	4	55	1.10	15	7
61-Nanaimo.....	63.3	57.5	36	22.6	4.6	56.2	1.08	14.2	8.2
62-Prince Rupert.....	60	60	25	22.5	4.5	60	1.40	15	10

^a Calculated price per cord from price quoted. ^b Natural gas used. ^c Jack pine, poplar, etc. ^d Lignite. ^e Including delivery.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1921—(Concluded)

COAL		WOOD						MATCHES		RENT	
Anthracite, per ton.	Bituminous, per ton.	Hard (long), per cord.	Hard (stove lengths), per cord.	Soft, (long), per cord.	Soft (stove lengths), per cord.	Millwood cuttings, etc., per cord.	Coal oil per gallon.	Matchbox, parlor (500) per box.	Six-roomed house with modern conveniences per month.	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences, or none, per month.	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	cents.	cents.	\$	\$	
19.707	14.625	14.297	16.250	10.930	12.853	10.593	40.0	14.6	26.426	18.729	
25.750	14.000	12.125	13.750	8.250	8.333	10.000	40.0	15.0	23.625	17.250	1
25.50	14.50	13.00	15.00	10.00	12.00	8.00	40	15	15.00-20.00	12.00-15.00	2
26.00	13.50	17.50	19.00	12.00	7.00	12.00	40	15	40.00	25.00-35.00	3
	14.00	12.00	14.00	6.00			40	15	18.00-20.00	12.00-15.00	4
26.50	14.50	12.00	14.00	9.50	11.50	12.00	36	15	16.00-18.00	12.00-13.00	5
21.333	14.158	14.500	16.500	9.000	10.750	8.807	35.3	15.0	24.500	17.250	6
23.00	13.25-17.00	12.00	14.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	40	15	25.00-45.00	18.00-24.00	7
20.00	14.00	16.00	18.00	8.00	10.00	10.00	32	15	18.00	15.00	8
21.00	14.00	16.00	18.00	10.00	12.00	10.00	35	15	25.00	18.00	9
		14.00	16.00	10.00	12.00	10.00	38	15	20.00	15.00	10
18.438	16.000	14.571	16.759	10.940	12.511	11.250	35.8	14.6	18.722	13.000	
18.50	16.00	16.00	16.00	13.33	13.33	12.00-14.00	35	15	20.00-25.00		11
20.00	18.00	12.00	18.00	9.00	12.00	12.00	41.5	15	20.00	12.00	12
18.00	15.00	13.00	15.00			12.00	30	15	20.00	18.00	13
18.50	17.00	14.00	15.00	13.00-14.00	14.00-15.00	12.00	37.5	15	14.00	7.00	14
	18.00		17.333		12.00		39		15.00	10.00	15
17.00	12.00	16.00	19.00	11.00	12.00	15.00	32.5	12	15.00-20.00	10.00-15.00	16
20.00			16.00	10.00			25	15	15.00-18.00	12.00-15.00	17
18.00	13.00-17.00	15.00-19.00	17.00-20.00	10.50-12.00	12.50-13.00	15.00	37	15	18.00-25.00	13.00-18.00	18
17.50	17.00	14.00	16.00	8.50	11.00	8.50	35	15	19.00-24.00	13.00-18.00	19
18.530	15.909	15.118	16.983	12.294	14.226	11.473	35.7	14.6	27.600	19.400	
17.50	17.00	14.00	16.00	8.50	11.00	8.50	35	15	25.00-33.00	18.00-24.00	20
16.00			22.15		18.52	16.00	35	15	20.00	14.00	21
16.50	13.00	14.00	16.00	13.00	14.00	14.00	34	14	18.00-25.00	15.00-20.00	22
17.00	16.00	14.00	15.00	11.00	12.00	10.00	27.5	15	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00	23
18.00	14.00	14.00	15.50	8.00	10.00	6.00	29	12.5-15	20.00-30.00	18.00-20.00	24
18.00	15.00	14.00-15.00	15.00	8.00		7.734	35	15	15.00-20.00	13.00-15.00	25
16.25		19.00	20.00	16.00	17.00	14.50	41.5	15	40.00	25.00	26
17.00	15.00	b	b	b	b	b	36	15	20.00-28.00	18.00-23.00	27
17.00-18.00							33	15	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	28
16.50	11.50	15.00	15.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	42	12	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	29
18.00	16.50			16.00	16.00	16.00	40	15	20.00-35.00	17.00	30
18.00	17.00		16.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	32	13.0-12.5	18.00	14.00	31
17.50	14.00	19.00	20.00	12.50	13.50	14.50	40	15	22.00-26.00	14.00-18.00	32
18.00	17.00	14.00	16.00	11.00	12.50	12.50	35	15	40.00	25.00	33
18.00	18.00	12.00	15.00	10.00	12.00	13.33	38	15	20.00	15.00	34
18.00	18.00	19.00		17.00			35		30.00-35.00	15.00-20.00	35
17.50	16.50		18.00		16.00	13.00	35	14	25.00-40.00	16.00-25.00	36
20.00	18.00	12.00-13.00	17.00		14.00		35	15	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	37
22.00	16.00		20.00		20.00	15.00-15.00	35.5	15	20.00-25.00	18.00-20.00	38
22.00	17.00						26.5	15	35.00-50.00	25.00-35.00	39
18.00-23.00	13.00		16.00	12.00	12.00	6.00-9.00	35	15	15.00-18.00	12.00-15.00	40
25.50	20.00	15.00	15.00	13.00	15.00		40	15	22.00	14.00	41
19.00	15.00	18.00	21.00	15.00	18.00	12.00	42.5	15	35.00	20.00-25.00	42
19.50	15.50	14.00	16.00	13.00	15.00		35	13.3	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00	43
19.50	17.00	14.00	15.00	12.00	13.00		40	15	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00	44
23.750	14.800	14.500	16.000	12.750	14.000		42.5	15.0	35.000	24.500	
23.50	15.60	15.00	16.50	13.50	15.00	10.00	45	15	35.00-50.00	25.00-35.00	45
24.00	14.00	14.00	15.50	12.00	13.00		40	15	25.00-30.00	18.00-20.00	46
25.333	13.675	11.250	12.50	9.667	11.333	10.500	43.1	14.4	33.750	21.875	
25.00	13.65	13.50	15.00	11.00	12.00	12.00	42.5	15	35.00-50.00	30.00	47
26.00	13.80	9.00	10.00	6.00	7.00	6.50	45	15	25.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	48
25.00	12.50-17.00				15.00	13.00	40	15	30.00-40.00	20.00	49
	12.50			12.00			45	12.5	35.00	20.00	50
	8.827	b	b	b	14.000	b	43.8	15	33.750	21.000	
	7.75				11.00-13.00		35	15	25.00	15.00	51
	19.10-11.35				16.00	13.00	45	15	45.00	25.00	52
	8.50						50	15	40.00	30.00	53
							45	15	25.00	14.00	54
16.667	12.389			10.125	12.494	7.711	54.2	14.0	25.500	20.714	
	7.50-7.75				12.00		50		20.00	18.00	55
16.00	14.25			11.50	14.25	12.047	60	15	20.00-30.00	18.00-25.00	56
	10.50-13.40			12.00	15.00		65	15	30.00	20.00	57
15.25						7.50	40	10	18.00-20.00	12.00-14.00	58
18.75	15.00			8.00	10.00	7.00-8.00	50-55		20.00	25.00	59
	13.50-14.50			9.00	11.222	11.222	50		22.00-30.00	18.00-22.00	60
	14.50					11.222	55		30.00-40.00	25.00-30.00	61
							60	15			62

**COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF
THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.**

Commodities.	Quan- tity	1900*	1905*	1910	1911	1912	1913	Feb., 1914	Feb., 1915	Feb., 1916	Feb., 1917	Feb., 1918	Feb., 1919	Feb., 1920	Jan., 1921	Feb., 1921
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin, steak.....	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	48.0	47.0	47.6	54.0	65.2	72.4	73.2	71.0	71.4
Beef, shoulder, roast...	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	27.8	28.0	29.6	32.6	32.4	33.0	35.8	46.4	50.8	47.6	44.6	45.6
Veal, roast forequarters	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	17.0	17.6	18.2	20.9	25.7	27.2	25.9	26.9	26.4
Mutton, roast, hind q'r.	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.1	20.8	20.3	21.7	25.9	31.9	34.5	33.1	30.8	32.2
Pork, fresh, roast ham.	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	17.8	17.5	19.5	21.9	18.7	20.4	26.1	34.1	35.7	37.0	36.0	36.1
Pork, salt, mess.....	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	33.0	33.2	35.2	34.6	35.2	36.6	45.2	63.2	69.4	70.6	71.4	70.4
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	26.0	24.5	26.8	32.6	45.6	51.6	52.2	58.4	56.1
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	37.4	35.4	37.0	50.2	67.4	51.4	78.4	67.8	63.8
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	25.7	30.0	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	42.6	40.8	42.2	54.9	63.8	64.7	83.9	85.2	79.4
Eggs, storage.....	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	27.9	31.2	23.1	35.4	32.9	34.7	44.5	49.0	56.6	63.5	75.7	72.6
Milk.....	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	49.2	49.8	51.6	55.2	55.2	52.2	60.6	71.4	82.2	91.2	93.0	92.4
Butter, dairy, solid.....	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	55.2	53.0	58.4	58.0	61.4	61.4	65.8	86.4	95.4	104.2	131.8	113.4	108.8
Butter, cream, prints.....	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	35.3	35.6	38.5	48.0	52.8	58.6	73.9	63.6	63.5
Cheese, old.....	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	21.8	23.0	24.4	31.2	33.2	35.7	40.7	39.2	38.9
Cheese, new.....	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	19.6	21.1	22.6	29.5	30.4	33.8	38.0	37.5	36.9
Bread, plain, white.....	15 "	55.5	53.5	66.0	64.5	60.0	61.5	63.0	70.5	67.5	91.5	112.5	118.5	136.5	132.0	127.5
Flour, family.....	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	32.0	43.0	38.0	52.0	65.0	68.0	76.0	68.0	67.0
Rolled oats.....	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	21.0	25.5	24.0	26.5	37.5	38.5	40.5	36.0	35.5
Rice, good, medium....	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	11.6	11.8	12.4	13.6	29.2	24.0	31.6	28.2	25.4
Beans, handpicked.....	2 "	8.6	9.7	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	11.8	13.8	17.6	25.2	33.8	27.8	23.2	21.6	20.2
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	12.6	11.8	12.9	14.0	20.5	22.2	27.9	24.9	24.0
Prunes, medium size....	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	12.2	12.9	11.5	12.0	12.9	12.9	13.8	17.2	19.6	26.0	25.3	23.5
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	24.0	26.0	23.6	22.4	31.6	31.6	36.4	42.0	48.0	64.4	51.2	50.4
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.3	11.0	12.0	11.0	10.6	14.4	14.6	17.0	19.8	22.2	30.4	24.6	24.0
Tea, black, medium....	¼ "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.2	9.8	10.4	12.7	15.7	16.3	14.5	14.5
Tea, green, medium....	¼ "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.1	9.6	10.2	10.5	12.2	15.4	16.9	15.7	15.8
Coffee, medium.....	¼ "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.7	9.9	10.5	10.2	12.0	15.0	14.8	14.7
Potatoes.....	2 pks.	24.1	28.0	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.0	40.0	33.3	56.5	78.3	73.7	59.3	130.3	75.5	69.5
Vinegar, white wine....	½ pt.	.7	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.9	.9	1.0
All Foods.....		\$5.48	\$5.96	\$6.95	\$7.14	\$7.34	\$7.34	\$7.75	\$7.99	\$8.40	\$10.46	\$12.54	\$13.41	\$15.77	\$14.48	\$14.08
Starch, laundry.....	½ lb.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
		2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.8
Coal, anthracite.....	1½ ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.0	53.8	53.6	53.6	68.7	74.1	82.0	90.1	125.0	123.2
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	39.0	37.2	37.4	50.4	58.3	62.8	65.9	92.1	91.4
Wood, soft.....	" cd.	32.5	35.3	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	41.9	41.3	41.5	47.9	64.8	75.1	76.5	90.5	89.4
Wood, hard.....	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.0	30.0	31.6	30.4	30.4	33.7	49.4	55.4	58.8	69.0	68.3	68.3
Coal, oil.....	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.1	21.0	23.7	23.4	23.7	23.0	23.2	25.8	27.7	32.4	40.3	39.7
Fuel and lighting.....		\$1.50	\$1.63	\$1.76	\$1.78	\$1.82	\$1.91	\$1.90	\$1.87	\$1.86	\$2.24	\$2.72	\$3.03	\$3.24	\$4.17	\$4.12
Rent.....	¼ mo.	\$2.37	\$2.89	\$4.05	\$4.05	\$4.60	\$4.75	\$4.86	\$4.26	\$3.98	\$4.04	\$4.49	\$4.85	\$5.66	\$6.60	\$6.61
Grand Totals.....		\$9.37	10.50	12.73	13.08	13.79	\$14.02	\$14.54	\$14.15	\$14.27	\$16.78	\$19.80	\$21.34	\$24.71	\$25.30	\$24.85

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES.

Nova Scotia.....	\$5.61	\$5.83	\$6.82	\$6.78	\$7.17	\$7.29	\$7.51	\$7.50	\$8.38	\$10.43	\$12.50	\$14.06	\$15.95	\$14.72	\$14.36
Prince Edward Island...	4.81	5.26	5.81	5.80	6.11	6.34	6.79	6.78	7.19	8.75	10.97	11.64	13.41	13.18	12.82
New Brunswick.....	5.38	5.83	6.55	6.84	7.13	7.04	7.53	7.80	8.46	10.15	12.65	13.34	15.52	14.44	14.16
Quebec.....	5.15	5.64	5.33	6.46	6.97	6.87	7.24	7.47	8.14	10.52	12.37	12.86	15.11	13.76	13.62
Ontario.....	5.01	5.60	6.50	6.67	7.25	7.20	7.53	7.79	8.34	10.62	12.66	13.24	15.86	14.39	13.95
Manitoba.....	5.35	6.19	7.46	7.41	7.88	7.87	8.36	8.30	8.51	10.04	12.04	13.54	16.06	13.94	14.01
Saskatchewan.....	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.08	8.16	8.25	8.27	8.73	8.58	10.33	12.69	14.12	15.34	14.10	14.00
Alberta.....	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.08	8.15	8.33	8.55	8.81	8.56	10.69	12.87	13.15	15.87	14.77	14.54
British Columbia.....	6.90	7.74	8.32	8.79	9.03	9.03	9.11	8.89	8.89	10.62	12.61	14.36	16.66	15.75	14.57

* December only

creases were less than in the previous month except in bacon and lard. In beef and pork the prices averaged almost the same as in January. Bacon, ham, and lard were lower. Eggs were lower in nearly all of the cities. Milk was down in St. John, Cobalt, New Westminster, and Vancouver. Dairy butter was lower throughout the country, the decrease averaging 2c. per lb. Creamery butter was also lower in some of the cities but averaged almost the same as in January. Bread was lower at Halifax, St. John, Three Rivers, Thetford Mines, Brockville, Sault Ste. Marie, Trail, and Nanaimo. Soda biscuits were lower in several localities. There were some decreases in flour and in rolled oats. Corn meal, pearl barley, rice, tapioca were down. Canned tomatoes, peas, and corn, dried beans and onions averaged lower. Potatoes were lower in all the provinces except Manitoba and Alberta. Prunes and raisins were cheaper. There were considerable decreases in jams and in marmalade, and canned fruits averaged lower. Sugar showed slight decreases. Anthracite coal averaged nearly 30c. per ton lower, while bituminous coal averaged 11c. per ton lower. Hard wood, however, averaged higher. Rent was practically unchanged, but increases to take effect in the spring were reported in a number of localities.

Wholesale Prices

GRAINS AND FODDER.—Wheat, Manitoba Northern No. 1, had fallen to \$1.80 per bushel at Winnipeg by the beginning of February, but rose to \$1.97 in the following week receding to \$1.91 at the end of the month. Ontario winter wheat No. 2. fell to \$1.80-1.85 the first week, rose 10c. the following week, but fell 5c. the next week. Barley was down to 80c. per bushel at the beginning of the month, rose to 86c., and fell to 78c. at Winnipeg. Ontario barley at Toronto fell from 90-95c. to 80-85c. Oats fell to 46c. per bushel at Winnipeg but re-

covered to 50c. Corn had fallen to 88c. per bushel at Toronto but rose to 95c. Flaxseed fell to \$1.75 per bushel but rose to \$1.89, falling later to \$1.78. Peas fell to \$1.50-1.60 and rye to \$1.50-1.55. Hay was down to \$25.00 per ton at Montreal and Toronto. Baled straw was lower, at \$12.00-13.50 per ton. Bran was down to \$45.00 per ton and shorts to 38.00 at Toronto.

ANIMALS AND MEATS.—Cattle at Winnipeg had fallen to \$7.00-8.00 per hundred pounds at the end of January, but rose each week during February to \$8.00-8.75 in the last week. Cattle at Toronto had fallen to \$8.50-9.50 at the end of January and continued on the lower level. Beef continued at the lower level at 16-22c. per pound for hind-quarters in effect at the end of January. Hogs were down to \$14.00-14.25 per hundred pounds at Toronto at the beginning of February but fell each week to \$12.75-13.00 at the end of the month. Breakfast bacon fell from 43c to 40c. Lard fell from 23c. to 20c. Sheep rose from \$7.00 to \$8.00 per hundred pounds. Turkeys rose from 60c. per lb. to 62c. at Montreal.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Butter fell from 55c. per pound to 53c. Cheese rose from 28c. to 30c. per pound. Eggs fell from 75c. per dozen to 50c.

FISH.—Dried cod was 1c. lower at 7c. per pound. Canned lobsters fell from 35c. to 30c. per pound. Salt mackerel declined from 9c. to 8c. and fresh whitefish from 15c. to 14c. per pound.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—Lemons were firmer at \$4.75 per box and oranges at \$4.50-6.50. Currants were lower at 18c. per pound and medium sized prunes at 12c. Potatoes were down to \$1.05-1.20

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR FEBRUARY, 1921, JANUARY, 1921, FEBRUARY, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914, AND 1913

(Average price 1890-1899=100.)

		Number of com- modi- ties	INDEX NUMBERS.									
			*Feb., 1921	*Jan., 1921	*Feb., 1920	*Feb., 1919	*Feb., 1918	Feb., 1917	Feb., 1916	Feb., 1915	Feb., 1914	Feb., 1913
I.—GRAINS AND FODDERS—												
Grains, Ontario.....		6	223.7	250.3	400.1	273.9	420.1	234.1	184.8	235.8	141.7	145.5
Grain, Western.....		4	210.0	222.0	424.4	267.5	352.9	235.7	172.5	204.9	120.9	117.9
Fodder.....		5	266.0	287.0	313.6	276.3	210.7	202.0	177.6	186.1	161.8	149.1
All.....		15	234.1	255.0	377.7	273.0	332.4	243.8	179.1	210.9	142.8	139.3
II.—ANIMALS AND MEATS—												
Cattle and Beef.....		6	278.1	302.7	341.5	362.2	324.9	267.7	201.6	210.6	225.8	181.1
Hogs and hog products.....		3	294.3	309.1	360.4	325.9	345.6	263.5	187.2	154.7	177.0	173.9
Sheep and mutton.....		2	225.1	218.5	277.5	273.2	277.5	233.3	193.9	150.0	168.1	147.7
Poultry.....		2	551.1	503.1	459.0	437.0	381.3	296.8	263.5	179.4	186.6	193.0
All.....		17	306.6	313.7	350.7	342.5	330.5	263.6	202.4	176.5	193.8	174.1
III.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.....												
		9	284.8	333.3	333.1	275.4	264.1	240.4	175.8	173.4	169.6	155.7
IV.—FISH—												
Prepared fish.....		6	200.5	211.7	235.5	264.9	241.6	186.4	151.8	160.6	151.7	160.5
Fresh fish.....		3	254.9	259.6	263.2	267.9	225.8	193.3	176.7	158.6	161.0	171.5
All.....		9	218.6	237.7	244.7	266.0	236.3	188.7	160.1	160.0	154.8	164.2
V.—OTHER FOODS—												
a) Fruits and Vegetables—												
Fresh fruits, native.....		1	239.0	239.0	312.5	284.9	229.8	257.4	183.8	128.7	147.1	110.3
Fresh fruits, foreign.....		3	239.7	269.6	197.0	167.9	160.1	95.2	110.2	82.6	91.4	102.1
Dried fruits.....		4	195.9	221.5	283.4	249.0	269.5	199.4	146.1	123.2	116.8	113.2
Fresh vegetables.....		5	172.9	234.6	573.0	236.8	339.0	470.8	266.2	135.2	172.6	133.1
Canned Vegetables.....		3	168.5	168.5	219.0	236.8	251.2	197.4	102.4	101.1	97.7	125.2
All.....		16	194.4	219.5	347.1	224.4	264.8	267.9	171.0	117.1	127.8	119.4
(b) Miscellaneous groceries—												
Breadstuffs.....		10	248.8	259.9	305.2	245.7	260.4	202.7	151.9	165.6	123.1	125.8
Tea, coffee, etc.....		4	210.1	210.1	294.0	193.9	151.6	135.1	126.5	113.8	107.7	118.2
Sugar, etc.....		6	261.4	276.1	357.1	304.9	244.9	185.0	151.8	136.8	106.4	108.8
Condiments.....		5	202.1	202.1	227.9	245.9	225.1	159.0	137.8	118.3	103.9	96.9
All.....		25	236.2	244.3	288.6	251.7	232.2	178.9	145.0	141.4	112.8	114.7
VI.—TEXTILES—												
Woolens.....		5	243.4	258.9	412.7	372.9	369.2	242.0	207.4	156.1	138.0	124.3
Cottons.....		4	241.8	64.0	379.3	338.8	291.1	185.0	146.0	120.6	145.1	144.0
Silks.....		3	157.4	158.4	272.4	140.8	131.5	109.2	106.1	84.7	94.3	86.1
Jutes.....		2	337.9	389.4	703.0	609.5	609.5	412.7	298.0	161.0	233.3	205.1
Flax products.....		4	374.9	464.3	513.1	471.8	388.4	270.2	292.7	152.9	114.7	118.4
Oilcloths.....		2	252.1	252.1	264.7	273.8	177.7	139.8	125.6	101.1	104.6	104.7
All.....		20	266.8	298.3	419.4	367.4	327.1	223.2	179.8	132.7	134.4	128.5
VII.—HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES—												
Hides and tallow.....		4	156.2	156.2	532.4	294.5	264.7	320.9	230.7	213.7	194.0	174.0
Leather.....		4	218.1	242.7	315.0	265.0	263.3	268.5	180.0	167.1	151.4	152.3
Boots and Shoes.....		3	257.8	257.8	339.7	224.2	232.9	221.1	166.9	158.3	155.7	146.5
All.....		11	206.4	215.3	400.8	264.6	255.5	274.6	194.9	181.6	168.1	158.6
VIII.—METALS AND IMPLEMENTS—												
Iron and steel.....		11	237.4	250.9	245.4	249.9	282.6	189.9	132.6	100.9	102.9	107.2
Other metals.....		12	164.0	166.4	228.7	203.7	251.0	276.3	304.2	123.7	125.9	135.4
Implements.....		10	271.0	271.7	243.7	241.4	214.7	166.0	122.0	107.5	106.6	105.6
All.....		33	220.9	226.5	236.4	211.3	250.5	214.1	191.8	113.2	112.8	117.5
IX.—FUEL AND LIGHTING—												
Fuel.....		6	286.4	309.6	257.7	240.6	275.8	230.8	147.9	119.4	128.9	146.6
Lighting.....		4	262.5	265.3	249.1	236.8	120.2	96.7	88.5	90.0	92.7	91.0
All.....		10	276.8	291.9	254.4	239.0	189.6	177.1	124.2	107.6	114.4	124.4
X.—BUILDING MATERIALS—												
Lumber.....		14	432.6	450.3	439.9	281.2	233.2	193.3	177.3	178.4	184.2	175.5
Miscellaneous materials.....		20	255.1	258.8	235.8	231.5	212.7	184.5	136.6	108.4	114.1	113.3
Paints, oils and glass.....		14	356.4	370.1	447.9	334.9	273.7	232.2	192.5	146.3	141.3	145.4
All.....		48	336.4	347.1	357.2	277.7	236.5	202.5	164.8	139.9	142.5	140.9
XI.—HOUSE FURNISHINGS—												
Furniture.....		6	436.5	436.5	449.2	311.8	207.3	185.1	143.6	146.7	147.1	139.4
Crockery and glassware.....		4	512.0	512.0	439.0	367.7	279.8	224.8	181.7	144.8	133.9	118.0
Table cutlery.....		2	164.1	164.1	164.2	155.1	150.7	132.2	126.6	78.4	72.4	72.4
Kitchen furnishings.....		4	286.5	286.5	259.1	270.2	222.9	155.4	129.3	123.4	124.6	120.4
All.....		16	384.5	384.5	363.5	295.8	222.2	180.8	147.4	131.9	128.8	120.9
XII.—DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.....												
XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS—												
Raw furs.....		4	492.1	397.6	1851.4	799.0	511.5	403.7	273.7	128.1	230.3	353.9
Liquors and tobaccos.....		6	296.8	299.1	314.0	253.4	207.9	156.4	143.5	140.1	138.8	134.9
Sundries.....		7	194.3	197.9	212.0	213.9	210.1	170.3	139.4	110.8	109.9	115.8
All.....		17	300.5	280.6	633.7	365.5	280.2	220.9	172.1	125.1	148.4	178.6
All commodities.....		262†	270.1	281.3	343.5	279.8	263.5	219.9	175.9	142.5	136.6	135.8

(*) Preliminary figures. (†) Nine commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915.

at Toronto in small lots and at Montreal were down to 95c.-\$1.00 in car lots. Beans were lower at \$3.00 per bushel and onions at \$1.50 per bag. Rolled oats were easier at \$3.50 per bag. Rangoon rice was lower at 8c. per pound. Flour was down to \$10.70 per barrel at Toronto for spring wheat patents. Molasses was lower at 88c. per gallon. Sugar was steady. Honey was lower at 22½c. per pound.

TEXTILES.—Yarn was lower at \$1.00 per pound. Beaver cloth fell from \$5.50 to \$4.75 per yard. Raw cotton at New York was down to 14c. per pound. Woven cotton fabrics averaged slightly lower than the level to which prices fell in January. Raw silk was down to \$6.20 per pound. Jute eased off from 11.23c. per pound to 9.76c. Flax fibre fell from 70c. per pound to 50c. and tow from 16c. to 14c.

HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES.—Hides continued at the lower level reached at the end of 1920. Leather continued to decline, Spanish sides were down from 73c. to 64c. oak sides from 76c. to 67c., and waxed uppers from 48c. to 40c.

METALS AND IMPLEMENTS.—Pig iron fell from \$46.30 per ton to \$41.80. Steel bar was down from \$4.55 to \$4.20 per hundred pounds. Black sheets fell from \$8.45 to \$6.75 per box and galvanized sheets were down from \$8.90 to \$8.35. Copper was lower at 18c. per pound and lead at 7c. Nickle fell from 43c. per pound to 41c. at New York. Silver was down to 59½c. per ounce. Tin was down to 43c. per pound.

FUEL AND LIGHTING.—Connellsville furnace coke was down from \$7.00 per

ton to \$5.00 at the ovens. Bituminous coal was lower at the mines. Gasoline was down from 42c. to 38c. per gallon. Coal oil was 1c. per gallon lower at 27c.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—Spruce deals at St. John, N.B., fell from \$34.00 per M to \$32.00. Lath at Toronto fell from \$15.00 per M to \$14.00. Oak was \$5.00 lower at \$130.00 per M. Birch fell from \$105.00 to \$85.00 and hard maple from \$80.00 to \$70.00. British Columbia fir at Winnipeg was down from \$38.50 per M to \$36.00. Rough lumber was down at Victoria, B.C. from \$20.00 to \$18.00 per M. British Columbia shingles fell from \$5.25 per M to \$4.70 at Winnipeg. Building paper fell from \$1.65 per roll to \$1.25 for plain fibre. Lead pipe was ½c. lower at 13½c. per pound. Wire nails were down from \$5.90 to \$5.25. Sash cord was 10c. per pound lower at 58c. Linseed oil, turpentine, benzine, and shellac were lower. Prepared paints fell from \$5.05 per gallon to \$4.45. Window glass was down from \$13.33 per box to \$12.27.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.—Following the ten per cent cut in several lines of furniture in January no further changes were reported.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Alcohol was down from \$12.50 per gallon to \$11.50. Bleaching powder fell from 6½c. to 4¼c. per pound.

MISCELLANEOUS.—In raw furs muskrat skins rose from 75c. to \$1.35 each. Malt fell from \$1.40 per bushel to \$1.30. Pulp and paper markets continued easier, ground wood pulp being quoted as low as \$65.00-75.00 per ton as compared with \$130.00-160.00 in October and \$55.00-65.00 in February, 1920. Bleached

sulphite pulp was down to \$140.00 as compared with \$240.00 in October and \$130.00 in February, 1920. Manila rope was down to 24½c. per pound as compared with 35c. in March, 1920. Crude rubber, Para, island, fine, was down to

16½c. per pound as compared with 17c. in January, 42c. in February, 1920, and 66c. in February, 1914. Laundry starch fell to 8½c. per pound as compared with 9c. in January and 10c. in February, 1920.

PRICES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES

THE accompanying tables and the following notes show the movements in prices in other countries as compared with the movement in Canada. It will be observed that in some countries the increases in both wholesale prices and retail prices of food have been much greater than in others, especially where currency conditions have considerably changed since 1914, when almost every country was on a gold basis.

United Kingdom

In Great Britain there was a fall in the prices of food in January, the level on the first of February being 163 per cent higher than in July, 1914, whereas the month before the level was up 195 per cent. The chief decreases were in bread, flour, sugar, potatoes, butter, margarine, and eggs. Bread was down ½d per 4 pound loaf and bacon was down 2¾d. per pound. British meats averaged slightly higher than at the first of January. A decline in the prices of clothing also appeared, the cost in February being calculated to be 250 to 260 per cent higher than in July, 1914, whereas in January prices were found to be 290 per cent higher. Gas, coal oil, lamp oil, and candles were up, so that the average increase in the cost of fuel was up 140 per cent since July, 1914. Miscellaneous items were up 151 per

cent but on the first of January the level had been still higher at 165 per cent. The cost of all items at the first of February was, therefore, found to be only 151 per cent higher than in July, 1914, as compared with a level 163 per cent higher on the first of January.

France

The statistical office reported that the level of retail prices of food, fuel, and light in Paris in January was 3.4 per cent lower than in December, 1920, but was still 310 per cent higher than in July, 1914. Wholesale prices in February, 1921 were 376 per cent higher than in 1913, but in January they were 407 per cent higher and in December 435 per cent.

Italy

The Municipal Labour Office at Rome reported the general level of food prices in January to be 2 per cent lower than in the previous month but still 267 per cent higher than in July, 1914. Including all items of expenditure in the calculation it was found that the cost of living was 274 per cent higher than 1914. The Municipal Labour Office at Milan reported the cost of maintaining a family to be 471 per cent higher than in 1914, the month showing an increase of 6.9 per cent over the preceding

month. Foods showed an increase of 7 per cent for the month. The Municipal Labour Office at Florence reported its index number showing the changes in the weekly expenditure in food to be 2 per cent higher in January, 1921, than a month before and 392 per cent higher than in 1914, all items of family expenditure being 354 per cent higher.

Germany

The Municipal Bureau of Statistics for Berlin has reported the minimum weekly cost of sustenance in December, 1920, for a man, wife, and two children to be 330 marks, which was 14 marks higher than in November. In June, 1914, the cost of the same items would have been only 29 marks. On wholesale prices the Frankfurter Zeitung has published index numbers for each month in 1920 and for January and February, 1921. The group index number for food in 1921 was given at 144 as compared with 177 in December, 1920, 119 in February, 1920, and 11.38 in 1914. The index number for textiles and leather in February was 89 as compared with 165 in March, 1920, and 100 in January, 1920, and 2.92 in 1914. The index number for minerals was 113 for February, 1921, as compared with 163 in March, 1920, 100 in January, 1920, and 7.15 in 1914. The index number for all 70 articles included in February, 1921, was 136 as compared with 159 in January, 1921, 135 in June, 1920, 157 in May, 1920, and 100 in January, 1920, and 9.3 in 1914.

Belgium

The Labour Office for Belgium reported the level of retail prices of foods and other necessities on December 15, 1920, showed a decrease of 1.7 per cent

as compared with November 15 but an increase of 368 per cent over April, 1914, averages for 59 localities being used. Averages for the 12 principal cities showed an increase of 369 per cent over pre-war prices, food being up 383 per cent, clothing, fuel, and light 365 per cent, and other items 323 per cent.

Denmark

The Statistical Department has published index numbers showing the increase in the cost of food, clothing, rent, fuel, and other items for a family, prices in July, 1914, being equal to 100. For January, 1921, this index number was 264 as compared with 262 in July, 1920. The index number for food was 276 as compared with 253 in July. The index number for clothing was 292 as compared with 355 in July and for rent 130 as compared with 153 in July.

Japan

The United States Department of Labour has secured statistics as to the cost of living in Tokyo in 1919 as compared with 1914 and 1909. Information as to some clerical workers as well as workingmen's families was included. The calculation showed that in 1914 the cost of living was 10 per cent higher than in 1909, and in 1919, 220 per cent higher than in 1909.

United States

The various numbers of wholesale prices calculated by the Department of Labour, by the Federal Reserve Board and for various journals have shown continuous decreases since the spring of 1920. At the first of March, *Dun's Review* reported a smaller increase dur-

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC. IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

Country.	CANADA		UNITED KINGDOM	FRANCE		ITALY	SWITZERLAND	SPAIN		BELGIUM	HOLLAND	DENMARK
	29 foods 60 cities		21 foods	13 articles		21 articles	Cost of living	12 articles	12 articles		29 articles	Foods
	Cost	Per cent*	600 towns	Chief cities	Paris			Capitals	Towns		6 towns	
1900.....	\$ 5.48	74	88.5a	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	.....
1905.....	5.95	80	91.0a	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	.....
1910.....	6.95	94	96.3a	1000	1000	.....	.....	98.0e	98.1e	.....	113	.....
1913.....	7.33	99	101.6a	.....	.....	100	.....	102.0e	101.0e	.....	114	.....
1914-January.....	7.73	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116	.....
July.....	7.42	100	100	1004	1075	.....	100c	106.9e	106.0e	100	.....	100
1915-January.....	7.97	107	118	1105b	1295	.....	107c	107.7d	110.8d	.....	128	.....
July.....	7.80	105	132.7	1235b	1258	.....	119c	113.8e	117.1e	166	148	123
1916-January.....	8.28	112	145	1136b	1439	.....	126c	117.6d	118.4d	.....	153	.....
July.....	8.46	114	161	1420b	1387	.....	140c	120.3e	123.4e	363	170	146
1917-January.....	10.27	138	187	1547b	1491	.....	148c	123.6d	125.6d	.....	186	.....
July.....	11.62	157	204	1845b	1971	.....	179c	136.1e	139.8e	818	212	166
1918-January.....	12.42	167	206	2120b	2056	.....	197c	145.4d	149.3d	.....	.....	.....
July.....	13.00	175	210	2446b	2210	346.1	230c	161.8e	172.8e	1467	.....	187
1919-January.....	13.78	186	230	2794b	2665	.....	252c	167.7d	178.5d	639	.....	186
July.....	13.77	186	209	2897b	2811	.....	261c	180.0e	190.9e	354	.....	212
1920-January.....	15.30	206	236	3204b	3119	383.8	245c	192.3d	208.1d	410	258	251
February.....	15.70	212	235	.....	3195	392.9	.....	.....	.....	445	256	.....
March.....	15.98	215	233	.....	3646	401.3	.....	.....	.....	473	261	.....
April.....	15.99	215	235	3802b	3852	415.5	.....	.....	.....	488	265	.....
May.....	16.65	224	246	.....	4069	435.4	.....	.....	.....	492	272	.....
June.....	16.92	228	255	.....	3967	445.1	.....	.....	.....	490	276	.....
July.....	16.84	227	258	3898b	4006	451.7	.....	.....	.....	479	271	253
August.....	16.42	221	262	.....	4014	.....	.....	.....	.....	480	275	.....
September.....	15.95	215	267	.....	4373	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	269	.....
October.....	15.83	213	270	4519b	4517	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	270	.....
November.....	15.32	206	291	.....	4577	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	263	.....
December.....	14.84	200	282	.....	4557	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1921-January.....	14.48	195	278	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	276
February.....	14.08	190	263	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Country.	NORWAY	SWEDEN	FINLAND	GERMANY	SOUTH AFRICA	NEW ZEALAND	AUSTRIA	INDIA	UNITED STATES		MEXICO
	21 articles			Cost of living	18 foods	59 foods	49 foods groceries		45 cities	Cost of Living Massachu- setts	Federal District A
	44 towns			Berlin	9 towns	25 towns	30 towns	Calcutta	22 foods		
1900.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	996f	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1905.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	990f	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1910.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	991f	.....	.....	93	.....	100
1913.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1147	1037f	1106	.....	100	100	.....
1914-January.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1131	.....	1099	.....	104	101.8	.....
July.....	100	100	100	.....	.....	1070	1164	100	102	102.1	.....
1915-January.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1190	1240	.....	103	102.9	.....
July.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1200	1522	108	100	101.7	.....
1916-January.....	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	1312g	1236	.....	107	105.7	.....
July.....	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1516	.....	111	109.9	.....
1917-January.....	.....	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	1359	1453	110	119.6	.....
July.....	261	177	.....	.....	.....	1446g	1357	1470	116	128	119.3
1918-January.....	.....	221	.....	.....	.....	1511g	1427	1505	.....	146	129.3
July.....	279	268	.....	.....	.....	.....	1491	1523	121	167	144.6
1919-January.....	279	339	.....	.....	1535	1553	.....	.....	185	155.1	162.62
July.....	289	310	.....	.....	1574	1539	.....	.....	190	167.5	190.78
1920-January.....	295	298	819.4	.....	2000	1688	.....	.....	153	201	192.0
February.....	294	290	832.3	100	2115	1708	.....	.....	154	200	190.8
March.....	298	291	839.9	124	2074	1730	1892	151	200	193.4	220.52
April.....	305	297	849.5	141	2074	1738	.....	151	211	196.3	223.66
May.....	311	294	853.8	136	2131	1746	2054	159	215	200.3	.....
June.....	311	294	867.5	130	2197	1742	2175	164	219	199.7	.....
July.....	319	297	911.0	143	2221	1791	.....	170	219	202.6	229.37
August.....	333	308	991.0	127	2197	1834	2254	167	207	198.5	230.62
September.....	336	307	1031.8	127	2189	1849	2289	166	203	200.1	239.61
October.....	340	306	.....	139	2217	1899	.....	165	198	194.9	227.76
November.....	342	303	.....	139	.....	1887	.....	161	193	191.3	221.38
December.....	342	294	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	178	183.9	197.79
1921-January.....	.....	283	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	172	179.6	218.55
February.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	148	175.6	220.27

* Increase over July, 1914. a Calculated from annual index number.
 c Average or April, September. d Average for October-Mar. h.
 modities varies from time to time.

b Quarter beginning in specified month.
 f Four chief cities. g Average for year.

h Previous month.
 A Number of com-

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Country	CANADA		UNITED KINGDOM				FRANCE	ITALY	HOLLAND	SWEDEN	SOUTH AFRICA
Authority	Labour Dept.	Mitchell	Board of Trade	Economist	Statist	Times	Statistique Générale	Bacchi	Central Bureau of Statistics	Statistical Office	Census & Statistics Office
No. of commodities	271c	40	47	44	45	40	45	40	49	47	188
Base period.....	1890-1899	1900-1909	1900	1901-1905	1867-1877	1913	1901-1910	1901-1905	1901-1910	1913	1914
1890.....	110.3		103.3	102.2	72						
1895.....	95.6		90.7	87.6	62						
1900.....	108.2		100.0	110.5	75						
1905.....	113.8		97.6	103.3	72		98.3				
1910.....	124.2		108.8	113.3	78		108.1				
1913.....	135.5		116.5	122.3	85	100	115.6	128.0			
1914-January.....	136.5	120.9		119.0	83.5		115.4	123.6	114	100	1000
1915-January.....	138.9	120.0	117.2a	116.6	82.4		143.9	115.6	121.2	116.2	1100
1915-July.....	150.2			136.5	96.4		163.7	132.7			
1916-January.....	172.1		143.9a	149.1	106.4			164.4	170a	145a	
1916-July.....	180.9			174.5	123.6			232.3			1229
1917-January.....	212.7		186.5	191.1	130.5		210.6	242.8	266a	185a	
1917-July.....	248.7			225.1	159.3		249.2	290.0			1470
1918-January.....	258.1	225.7	243.0	254.4	176.9		309.8	383.3	340a	244a	
1918-July.....	284.0	248.3		262.9	186.2		361.6	457.6			1663
1919-January.....	286.5	231.3	269.4a	278.5	193.1		389.9	540.6	454a	339a	
1919-July.....	294.0	250.8		265.9	190.7		401.8	410.1			1799
1920-January.....	338.4	280.8	288.5	278.5	206.4		456.6	456.6	346a	320	1831
1920-February.....	343.5	281.2	356.6	353.1	245.3	313.4	562.7	634.7	334	319	2830
1920-March.....	349.0	287.6	375.2	370.9	261.8	329.0	603.3	701.0	329	342	
1920-April.....	353.1	295.2	374.4	374.2	266.1	329.2	679.2	855.7	338	354	2500
1920-May.....	356.6	298.3	371.8	372.7	260.0	323.4	635.9	830.3	339	361	
1920-June.....	349.3	296.9	393.5	356.7	255.7	307.4	569.6	774.7	339	366	
1920-July.....	346.8	292.9	404.3	358.0	254.6	305.8	572.9	772.4	343	363	2608
1920-August.....	330.2	274.4	379.4	352.0	253.5	298.9	579.5	795.9	330	365	
1920-September.....	326.6	254.4	385.5	347.5	248.7	295.1	607.7	832.2	328	362	
1920-October.....	317.6	242.1	377.5	326.0	229.9	290.1	581.5	838.0	323	346	2563
1920-November.....	304.2	233.1	364.4	299.7	223.8	257.7	532.0		297	331	
1920-December.....	290.5	221.6	352.2	269.3	207.2	240.3	502.0			299	
1921-January.....	281.3	212.6		255.3	197.2		469.6			267	
1921-February.....	270.1	197.8		235.3	183.0						

Country	NEW ZEALAND	AUSTRALIA	INDIA	JAPAN	UNITED STATES					
Authority	Government Statistician	Commonwealth Statistician	Dept. of Statistics	Bank of Japan	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Federal Reserve Board	Annalist	Bradstreet	Dun	Gibson
No. of commodities		92	75	56	328	90	25	96	200	22
Base period.....	1909-1913	1911	July, 1914		1913	1913	1890-1899			
1890.....	1053				83.5		109.252		90.876	43.4
1895.....	760				69.2		94.604	6.4346	81.251	42.0
1900.....	894				81.7		99.388	7.8839	93.355	44.2
1905.....	910				85.7		110.652	8.0987	99.315	47.3
1910.....	984	1003			97.3		137.172	8.9981	121.301	59.3
1913.....	1051	1088		132.2	100	100	139.980	9.2076	118.576	58.1
1914-January.....	10455	10855			100		142.452	8.8857	124.528	58.2
1914-July.....	10735	11855	100	126.3a	100		144.879	8.6566	119.708	58.9
1915-January.....	13235	13875			99		150.95	9.1431	124.168	64.7
1915-July.....	14035	18225		127.8a	101		147.29	9.8588	124.958	64.4
1916-January.....	14505	15025			110		153.68	10.9163	137.666	65.6
1916-July.....	15935	15055		154.9a	120		170.11	11.5294	145.142	71.9
1917-January.....	16845	15255			151		208.88	13.7277	169.562	87.4
1917-July.....	18945	17155		196.4a	187		265.61	16.0680	211.950	116.4
1918-January.....	1677	18875			185		278.696	17.9366	222.175	118.9
1918-July.....	1808	19545		259.0	198		285.474	19.1849	232.575	123.3
1919-January.....	1888	1959		283.2	203	195	299.142	18.5348	230.146	119.7
1919-July.....	1788	2108		326.8	219	211	313.647	18.8964	227.973	127.9
1920-January.....	1999	2311	218	398.0	248	242	294.935	20.3638	247.394	130.4
1920-February.....	2039	2354	209	414.6	249	242	296.672	20.8690	253.748	127.3
1920-March.....	2123	2383	198	425.2	253	248	298.909	20.7950	253.016	133.8
1920-April.....	2153	2478	200	397.2	265	263	321.000	20.7124	257.901	147.4
1920-May.....	2167	2567	210	359.7	272	264	321.898	20.7341	263.332	155.4
1920-June.....	2158	2658	206	327.7	269	258	318.274	19.8752	262.149	154.7
1920-July.....	2262	2671	209	316.6	262	250	307.680	19.3528	260.414	141.9
1920-August.....	2261	2692	208	311.0	250	234	305.893	18.8273	252.288	125.8
1920-September.....	2267		208	335.0	242	226	267.657	17.9746	248.257	118.5
1920-October.....	2291		206	298.5	225	208	247.145	16.9094	237.341	106.9
1920-November.....			194	292.7	217	190	238.557	16.6750	221.688	95.7
1920-December.....			180		189	171	204.769	13.6263	211.828	86.0
1921-January.....					177	162	195.647	12.6631	198.600	81.9
1921-February.....					167		186.939	12.3689	185.822	78.8
1921-March.....								11.8650	181.921	

a. Average for year. b. Quarter beginning in specified month. c. 230 commodities, 1890-1909: 272, 1910-1914: 271, 1915-1921.

ing the month of February than had occurred for some months, indicating that the tendency to fall was not so strong. There was some recovery in breadstuffs and in meats. Dun's index number indicated that wholesale prices were still 50 per cent higher than in 1914 and 53 per cent higher than for the five years prior to 1914.

In the February issue of the *Monthly Labour Review* the United States Bureau of Statistics published the accompanying table as its semi-annual statement as to changes in the cost of living by groups in the large industrial cities. This table shows the level in June was 116.5 per cent higher than in 1913, but was only 100.4 per cent higher by December. The decline was in Food, Clothing and Furniture and Furnishings, substantial increases appearing in

Housing and in Fuel with a slight increase in the miscellaneous group. The average decrease for the six months was therefore 16 points or almost 8 per cent of the cost in June.

CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES
1913 TO DECEMBER 1920.

Item of expenditure	Per cent of total	Per cent of increase from 1913 (average) to									
		Expenditure	Dec. 1914	Dec. 1915	Dec. 1916	Dec. 1917	Dec. 1918	June 1919	Dec. 1919	June 1920	Dec. 1920
Food.....	38.2	5.0	5.0	26.0	57.0	87.0	84.0	97.0	119.0	78.0	
Clothing..	16.6	1.0	4.7	20.0	49.1	105.3	114.5	168.7	187.5	158.5	
Housing..	13.4	(*)	1.5	2.3	.1	9.2	14.2	25.3	34.9	51.1	
Fuel and light...	5.3	1.0	1.0	8.4	24.1	47.9	45.6	56.8	71.9	94.9	
Furniture, et al....	5.1	4.0	10.6	27.8	50.6	113.6	125.1	163.5	192.7	185.4	
Miscellaneous..	21.3	3.0	7.4	13.3	40.5	65.8	73.2	90.2	101.4	108.2	
Total..	100.0	3.0	5.1	18.3	42.4	74.4	77.3	99.3	116.5	100.4	

*No change.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING 1920

WHILE the following tables of fatal industrial accidents occurring in Canada during 1920 have been made as complete as possible, it should be understood that they do not necessarily include all the industrial accidents which may have occurred during the year. In addition to reports from the various correspondents of the Department, reports have been received from the following sources: for Canada, the Board of Railway Commissioners; for Nova Scotia, the Workmen's Compensation Board, and the Department of Public Works and Mines; for New Brunswick, the Workmen's Compensation Board; for Quebec, the Department of Public Works and Labour, and the Bureau of Mines; for Ontario, the Factories Inspector, the Workmen's Compensation Board, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, the Algoma Central and Hudson's Bay Railway, the Algoma

Steel Corporation, Limited, and the Lake Superior Paper Company; for Manitoba, the Bureau of Labour, and the Workmen's Compensation Board; for Saskatchewan, the Bureau of Labour; for Alberta, the Workmen's Compensation Board; and for British Columbia, the Department of Mines, and the Workmen's Compensation Board.

According to the record, 1,170 fatal industrial accidents occurred during 1920 as compared with 1,068 in 1919, an increase of 9.6 per cent. The lumbering industry had the highest number of fatalities amounting to 16 per cent of the total, or 187 accidents; British Columbia showed the highest number of any province with 75 reported. (For an article dealing with the hazards of the lumbering industry in British Columbia, see LABOUR GAZETTE, August 1920). In this industry the falling of trees, branches, etc. caused the greatest

number of deaths, 60 being reported. The steam railway group was responsible for 15.3 per cent of the fatalities, or 178, of which 79 occurred in the province of Ontario; 86 of the fatalities were due to being struck by, run over, or crushed by or between car and engine. In mining and quarrying, the rate of 13.7 per cent, or a total of 160, represents the fatalities for this industry, of which 37 were reported for Nova Scotia; 53 of the accidents were due to "falling objects," rock, stone, etc., and 37 were caused by mine and quarry cars. In the industries as a whole 274 fatalities were due to moving trains and other vehicles, 190 were due to "falling objects," 143 to falls of persons, and 135 to dangerous substances. Fuller particulars regarding the causes will be found in the quarterly statements published in the issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, August, and November, 1920, and February 1921. Two accidents are included

which occurred in December and which had not been previously reported. A bushman at Eagle River, Ont., was struck by a tree and killed on December 27, and on December 29 a finisher in a welding company, at Toronto, cut his thumb and died from infection.

An analysis of the monthly distribution of accidents shows the highest number of accidents as occurring in March, but in the quarter including the months of July, August and September 16 more accidents were reported than in the first quarter. The distribution by provinces shows Ontario with the highest record, there being 452 fatalities, and British Columbia coming next with 223 fatalities.

The accompanying tables give by months the fatalities in the various industrial groups, the causes, and the accidents by provinces with comparisons for 1919.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING 1920, BY MONTHS.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Per-centage of total
Metals, machinery and conveyances.....	6	10	4	5	6	5	8	14	4	7	4	4	77	6.5
Food, tobacco and liquor.....	3	3	3	3	1	1	3		2	6	6	1	31	2.6
Textiles, carpets and cordage.....			2		1						1	1	5	.4
Clothing and laundering.....			1					1	1				3	.3
Pulp, paper and fibre.....	1	10	2	1	3	6	2		2	1	2	1	31	2.6
Printing and publishing.....	1	1				1		1	1	1			4	.3
Woodworking and furniture.....	1	1	2	3	4	1		1	1	3	2	1	20	1.7
Leather, boots, shoes and rubber.....	1		1	1	1	1		1					6	.5
Clay, glass and stone.....		1	2	1		1			2	2	3	2	14	1.2
Paints, oils, chemicals and explosives.....	5	2	3	1	3	1	3	1		1	1		21	1.8
Steam railway service.....	16	21	16	6	13	10	14	18	18	14	15	17	178	15.3
Electric railway service.....	2		1	1					1	1	1		7	.6
Navigation.....	2	1	2	1		2	3	2	1	3	4	2	23	2.0
Miscellaneous transport.....	2	3	1	1	1	1	5	4	6		2	2	28	2.4
Mines, smelters and quarries.....	13	13	13	13	9	10	11	14	7	15	23	18	160	13.7
Building and construction.....	8	8	8	7	5	10	17	8	11	7	13	8	110	9.4
Lumbering.....	10	16	8	13	18	27	18	14	22	17	13	11	187	16.0
Public and municipal employment.....	1	4	1	1	1	3	5	3	2	3	4		28	2.4
Public utilities.....	3		4	3	3	6	1	3	5	3	2	1	39	3.3
Agriculture.....	4	3	3			1	2	4	5	4	3	3	32	2.7
Fishing and hunting.....			25	8		1	1	5			3		43	3.7
Miscellaneous.....	7	4	14	10	10	11	9	11	13	16	7	11	123	10.6
	85	101	116	79	78	99	102	110	104	104	109	83	1,170	100.0

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN 1920, BY INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES.

Causes	Metals, machinery and conveyances.	Food, tobacco and liquors.	Textiles, carpets and cordage.	Clothing and laundering.	Pulp, paper and fibre.	Printing and publishing.	Woodwork and furniture.	Leather, boots, shoes and rubber.	Clay, glass and stone.	Paints, oils, chemicals and explosives.	Steam railways.	Electric railways.	Navigation.	Miscellaneous transport.	Mines, smelters and quarries.	Building and construction.	Lumbering.	Public and municipal employment.	Public utilities.	Agriculture.	Fishing and hunting.	Miscellaneous.	Total	
A.—Prime Movers:																								
1. Motors, engines, fans, pumps and automatic stokers	2	1		1				3						1			5						14	
2. Shafting, coupling, collars, set screws and keys	2	2		4		2		1				1	1	7		3	6		1	1	2		3	35
3. Belts, lines, pulleys, chains and sprockets	1		1	1		1																1	9	
4. Gears, cogs, cams and friction wheels																								
Totals	5	3		6		3		3	1			1	1	8		3	11	1	1	5		5	58	
B.—Working Machines:																								
1. Machines, running rolls, saws, etc.	1	1	2	1	1		4	1	1	1			1				10			1		7	32	
2. Moving screen													1	1									1	
3. Excavator shovel													1											
Totals	1	1	2	1	1		4	1	1	1			2	1		10			1		7	34		
C.—Hoisting Apparatus:																								
1. Elevators	1	4	1	1			1	1								2		1				6	18	
2. Conveyors and other hoisting apparatus	9	1	1	2			1	3	1			2		8		7			1			2	38	
Totals	10	5	2	1	2		2	3	2			2		8		9		1	1			8	56	
D.—Dangerous Substances:																								
1. Steam engines, boiler explosions, etc.	2				1			2	3					2		1						4	15	
2. Explosive substances	3	1		1			3	11			1		13	1	4							9	48	
3. Electric currents	3	2	1	1		2		1		1		1	3	4		4	18					6	46	
4. Hot and inflammable substances and flames	5	2		1			1	1	1	1			2	4		1	4					1	23	
5. Conflagrations																			2			1	3	
Totals	13	5	1		2	1	2	1	4	14	5		1	1	20	9	6	8	19	2		21	135	
E.—Stepping on, or Striking against Objects:																								
1. Stepping on objects											2												2	
2. Striking against objects											1	1		2		1	7					2	14	
Totals											3	1		2		1	7					2	16	
F.—Falling Objects:																								
1. Collapse of structure	4			5				1					2		1	8	2					3	24	
2. From elevations, loads, etc.		2												1		2	1						7	
3. Aeroplane																							1	
4. In mines and quarries														53									53	
5. Others	9			2	1		1	7		1	2		8	60	1	1	4				8	105		
Totals	13	2		7	1		2	7		4	56	18	63	1	1	4					11	190		
G.—Handling Objects:																								
1. Heavy objects, loading, carrying, rolling, piling, etc.	5			1	2					2	1	1	3	2	24				1			2	44	
2. Sharp objects	3			1																			4	
3. Hand trucks, carts, or wheelbarrows	1	2											1								1	5		
Totals	9	2		2	2					2	1	1	4	2	24				1			3	53	

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN 1920, BY INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES—(Continued.)

Cause.	Metals, machinery and conveyances.	Food, tobacco and liquors.	Textiles, carpets and cordage.	Clothing and laundering.	Pulp, paper and fibre.	Printing and publishing.	Woodwork and furniture.	Leather, boots, shoes and rubber.	Clay, glass and stone.	Paints, oils, chemicals and explosives.	Steam railways.	Electric railways.	Navigation.	Miscellaneous transport.	Mines, smelters and quarries.	Building and construction.	Lumbering.	Public and municipal employment.	Public utilities.	Agriculture.	Fishing and hunting.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
H.—Tools.....	1				1												1						2	
Totals.....					1												1						2	
I.—Runaways and Animals:																								
1. Horses.....					1		1							6			3					3	19	
2. Cattle.....																				2			2	
3. Ram.....																				1			1	
Totals.....					1		1							6			3			8		3	22	
J.—Moving Trains, Vehicles, etc:																								
1. Derailments, collisions.....	1										38	1				2	1		1	4		1	49	
2. Struck by, run over, or crushed, by or between car and engine.....	4				2			3	2		86	4		3		4	1	3	2		13	127		
3. Falls from or in cars and engines.....	1				1						26					4	5				3	40		
4. Mine and quarry cars.....											2			1	37				1	2	4	13		
5. Automobile and other power vehicles.....					1									2		3			1			7		
6. Animal drawn vehicles.....	1												1									1		
7. Crushed between ship and dock.....																								
Totals.....	7				4			3	2		152	5	1	6	37	13	7	5	5	6		21	274	
K.—Falls of Persons:																								
1. Into vats or boiling water.....		2													4	25		6		5	1	12	60	
2. From elevations.....	2	3			1					1					1	3						1	16	
3. From ladders.....	6	3			2																			
4. Into excavations, pit, shafts, bins, holds of vessels, et.....	1						1	1				3	2	4	3		1	1	3			3	19	
5. On level.....							1				5				1	1	1	1	3				8	
6. Into elevator shafts.....	1	2										1		1							4		13	
7. From vehicles.....	1										1		3	1		2	2	1		2			6	
8. Collapse of support.....													2			3							2	
9. From tools slipping.....																	2						1	
10. On sharp objects.....																						1	1	
11. Between ship and barge.....																							3	
12. From gang plank.....	1												2											
Totals.....	11	10			3	1	1	1	1		6	8	6	11	37	11	11	2	10	3		21	143	
L.—Other Causes—:																								
1. Blood poisoning and infection.....	6				1		2				1						3		1		42	10	3	16
2. Drowning.....					2								8	1	2	10	33	1	1				110	6
3. Violence.....																		5					1	
4. Accidentally shot.....																				1			1	
5. Flying fragments.....	1						1								1		6					1	10	
6. Asphyxiation.....	1	1			2						1				4							3	11	
7. Cavesin, snowslides, etc.....															5	5		3		1	1	1	15	
8. Lightning and exposure to weather.....																3		1					5	
9. Struck by broken boom.....																					1		1	
10. No particulars.....	1	2				1					1	1			1		1	1	1			2	12	
Totals.....	8	3			5	4					3	1	9	1	13	18	44	10	2	2	43	21	187	
Grand Totals.....	77	31	5	3	31	4	20	6	14	21	178	7	23	28	160	110	187	28	39	32	43	123	1170	

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES AND INDUSTRIES.

1919													1920								
P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon and N.W. T.	Total	
Metals, machinery and conveyances.	11	2	14	50	5	1	9	92			9	2	12	47	1				6	77	
Food, tobacco and liquor.	1	1	3	17	4		1	27			1		6	17	4		2		1	31	
Textiles, carpets and cordage.		1	1	7				9					1	3						5	
Clothing and laundering.	1	1	2	3			2	9				1		2						3	
Pulp, paper and fibre.		3	1	12				16				2	6	23						31	
Printing and publishing.														2	1					4	
Wood working.	1	1	1	13	1		1	18				2	1	13	1				3	20	
Leather, boots, shoes and rubber.				1	3			4						4	2					6	
Clay, glass and stone.				1	7	3		11						6	6	2				14	
Paints, oils, chemical and explosives.		1	4	12	1	1	3	23				2		8	9		2			21	
Steam railway service.	8	5	25	85	14	14	8	189				10	18	17	79	10	13	14	17	178	
Electric railway service.			2	6	2			10						1	4					7	
Navigation.	5	1	13	20				47				1	5	4	5	6			2	23	
Miscellaneous transport.	1	2	8	8	2	3		28				2	2	3	12	1	5	3		28	
Mines, smelters and quarries.	28		12	37	1	1	21	137				37	3	25	34	1		28	32	160	
Building and construction.	4	3	7	59	5		6	93				1	2	6	22	54	2	6	5	110	
Lumbering.	3	6	21	51	3	2	5	158				7	19	10	69	3		4	75	187	
Public and municipal employment.	1	2	6	19	1	1	4	37						5	10	1	2	6	4	28	
Public utilities.	4		4	35	1		1	48				2	1	2	25	1	2	3	3	39	
Agriculture.	2		2	7	10		4	27				1		5	10		5	4	6	32	
Fishing and hunting.	1	4		5	1			13				1		3					4	43	
Miscellaneous.		4	4	13	15	3	2	72				7	4	20	23	5	2	7	53	123	
Total.	4	75	35	474	47	29	56	202	1,068			4	119	66	161	452	33	81	223	2	1,170

*Including a cableship employee drowned off Newfoundland.

†Including 31 deep sea fishermen coming within scope of N.S. Workmen's Compensation Act.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

The three legal decisions summarized below have reference to an action for damages for personal injuries in compensation in Alberta and in New York state.

below have reference to an action for damages for personal injuries in compensation in Alberta and in New York state.

Injured workman may sue a fellow employee for negligence after receiving compensation from Board, but amount of damages must go to Board

A carpenter working on a building was struck by a tool thrown down from an upper part of the structure by a fellow employee, and badly injured. He filed a claim with the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario, and received full compensation. He then brought action for damages for personal injuries against the workman who had thrown down the tool, on the ground of negligence. The defendant denied negligence stating that following the usual practice in the building he had thrown down the tool after calling out a warning. He made the further plea that Section 9 of the Workmen's Compensation Act barred an injured person from setting up any further claim if he had elected to claim compensation from the Board or from his employer.

It was held by the Court that whatever the practice or the orders of a superior might be, it must be negligence to throw a heavy tool from a height of 40 feet when there is the slightest risk

of hitting some one. Merely shouting "watch out below" in a perfunctory way, and then throwing down the tool, without first being sure that every man to whom the warning is being given has heard the warning and is in a position of safety, cannot be sufficient. With regard to the plea that the plaintiff was barred from setting up any further claim after claiming compensation from the Board, the Court stated that counsel for the plaintiff conceded that the Board was entitled to the benefit of any judgment which the plaintiff might recover, and that any moneys payable thereunder should be payable to the Board. Judgment was therefore given in favour of the plaintiff for \$1,000 damages with costs with a declaration that the judgment shall enure to the Workmen's Compensation Board, the moneys payable being used first in recouping the Board for the sums already paid for compensation and medical services, and the surplus to be applied as the Act directs. (*Ontario—McIver vs. Tammi*)

Compensation allowed workman even if accident due to his own negligence, if not serious and wilful misconduct

A switchman when coupling cars found that the draw bar was not operating properly, and stepping between the cars he tried to adjust the parts with his foot contrary to the rules of the Company employing him. He slipped and his foot was crushed, the injury resulting in a permanent disablement. He applied for compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act of Al-

berta but his application was rejected by the arbitrator on the ground that in using his foot in this way he was knowingly breaking the rules of his employer and that in consequence he was not acting within the sphere of his employment. He appealed from the dismissal of his application, and the case was heard by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta.

In its decision the Court stated, that the conclusions of fact reached by the arbitrator were binding on the Court. The question, however, whether on the established facts the accident arose out of and in the course of the employment was one involving matters of law with which the Court had power to deal. The term "an accident happening or arising in the course of employment" was interpreted by the Court to mean simply "happening or occurring while the man was proceeding generally about his master's affairs and not off duty entirely and so going about his own

business exclusively. According to this interpretation the accident was held to have occurred in the course of the plaintiff's employment. Even if the accident was due to his own negligence and disobedience this would not destroy his rights to compensation unless in the opinion of the Court such negligence or disobedience had reached such a degree as to come properly within the category of "serious and wilful misconduct."

The appeal was therefore allowed with costs and the case was referred again to the arbitrator for the fixing of compensation. (*Alberta—Morreau vs. Grand Trunk Pacific Railway*)

Compensation allowed in New York State for injury due to careless act of fellow employee

A factory employee in New York State was struck in the eye by an apple which a fellow employee had thrown in sport at another, and his sight was almost destroyed. The State Commission awarded him a benefit. An appeal was made against the award of the Commission in the appellate division of the State Supreme Court, but the award of the Commission was sustained. On a further appeal being taken the Court of Appeals sustained the judgment of the lower court on the grounds that "the claimant's presence in a factory in association with other workmen involved exposure to the risk of injury from the careless acts of those about

him.....Whatever men and boys will do, when gathered together under such surroundings, at all events if it is something reasonably to be expected, was one of the perils of his service.....The claimant was injured, not merely while he was in a factory, but because he was in a factory, in touch with the association and conditions inseparable from factory life.....The test of liability under the statute is not the master's dereliction, whether his own or that of his representatives acting within the scope of their authority. The test of liability is the relation of the service to the injury, of the employment to the risk." (*New York State—Leonbruno vs. Champlain Silk Mills*)

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA

HON. G. D. ROBERTSON, MINISTER OF LABOUR

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR

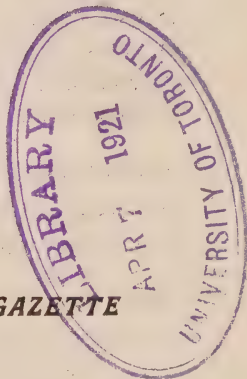
REPORT No. 1

Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1901-1920

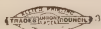


Issued as a Supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE

MARCH, 1921



PRINTED BY THOMAS MULVEY, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY
OTTAWA



CONTENTS

	PAGE
Introduction.....	1
Tables of index numbers.....	3
Tables of wages and hours.....	4
I—Building Trades—	
(a) Bricklayers.....	4
(b) Carpenters.....	5
(c) Electrical workers.....	6
(d) Painters.....	7
(e) Plumbers.....	8
(f) Stonecutters.....	9
(g) Builders' labourers.....	10
II—Metal Trades—	
(a) Blacksmiths.....	11
(b) Boilermakers.....	12
(c) Iron moulders.....	13
(d) Machinists.....	14
(e) Sheet metal workers.....	15
III—Printing Trades—	
(a) Compositors, handmen.....	16
(b) Pressmen, cylinder.....	17
IV—Electric Street Railway—	
Conductors and motormen.....	18
V—Steam Railway—	
(a) Conductors, freight.....	19
(b) Brakemen, freight.....	19
(c) Engineers, locomotive, freight.....	20
(d) Firemen, locomotive, freight.....	20
(e) Telegraphers.....	21
(f) Sectionmen.....	22
VI—Supplementary Table—	
(a) Sample rates for common labour in factories, 1911-1920.....	23
(b) Sample rates for miscellaneous factory trades, 1911-1920.....	26
(c) Sample rates for lumbering and sawmilling, 1911-1920.....	32

Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1901-1920

Tables showing changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in various classes of employment

THE present bulletin comprises tables of rates of wages and hours of labour of various classes of employment in Canada. These tables have been compiled in the Department of Labour from returns received from various sources, and are published in the belief that the facts presented will be of interest and service to employers and workers, and to the public in general. The main object of the tables is to indicate the changes in wage rates which have occurred over the period under review. The occupations listed in the bulletin do not cover the entire field of industry, but the particular trades selected are typical of a sufficiently wide range of employment to make their publication of value.

The tables numbered I to V, which comprise the main part of this bulletin, show the rates of wages and the hours of labour in thirteen cities of Canada for a number of occupations, commencing with the year 1901 and ending with the year 1920. As far as possible the rates quoted for each year are those in effect during September, which in general reflect conditions up to the end of the year, although, of course, in some cases, changes would occur which would not be indicated.

Table I deals with seven building trades: viz., Bricklayers, Carpenter, Electrical Workers, Painters, Plumbers, Stonecutters and Builders' Labourers, selected as indicating the movements in wages and hours in the building industry during the period under review. The information for this table was obtained by Departmental officers and correspondents, and from copies of signed agreements and returns from trade union officials and employers.

Table II contains the figures for five metal trades: Blacksmiths, Boilermakers, Iron Moulders, Machinists and Sheet Metal Workers, selected as representative of this group of trades employed in industrial establishments. Statistics as to rates for railway shop employees are not included. The sources of information are similar to those used for the building trades. In many cases wide ranges in the rates were found in the metal trades, and in such instances, keeping in mind that the main object of the table was to show the movements in wages and hours, the record of rates was selected which showed most continuity.

In Table III two classes have been taken to represent the printing trades: namely, Newspaper Hand Compositors on day work, and Job Office Cylinder Pressmen. All of the sources mentioned above have been used in this table, but it is largely based on copies of signed agreements and returns from trade union officials. In some cases the wages fixed by agreement have been sup-

plemented by a bonus, and the amount of the bonus is included in the figures listed.

Table IV contains figures for Street Railway Conductors and Motormen, classes which comprise a very large majority of street railway employees. The rates paid vary in nearly all instances according to the term of service, but the maximum rates have been listed, as these usually affect the largest number of men.

Table V gives statistics for Freight Conductors, Freight Brakemen, Freight Locomotive Engineers, Freight Locomotive Firemen, Telegraphers and Sectionmen, as representative of steam railway operating employees. For the first four of these classes the figures show the rates per mile or the minimum daily rates, as explained in the footnote. The figures for this group are those of one of the large Canadian railways, and are obtained from the schedules of rates, etc..

In addition to these statements, a Supplementary Table is given for the purpose of illustrating by samples the movements of rates of wages and hours of labour from 1911 to 1920 in various branches of factory employment and in the lumbering industry. Each sample shows the rates paid by some particular employer from year to year.

The first set of samples, VI (a), is for common labour in various classes of factories. The locality is given in each instance, but the return being confidential, the nature of the industry is omitted.

The second set, VI (b), comprises sample rates for miscellaneous factory trades. The tables show the trade and the industry concerned and the province in which the factory is situated.

The samples in the third set are for the lumbering industry, and exemplify the trend of rates for one class of workers in the bush and three classes in the sawmill.

Index Numbers of Wage Rates

In order to show the general trend of the movement in wages in Tables I to V, index numbers have been computed. For each series of rates, that is, for each trade or occupation in each locality, index numbers have been calculated both from the hourly rates and from the weekly rates, and these index numbers have been averaged by groups for all the localities, thus indicating the percentage of change in weekly rates and in hourly rates for each group. The year 1913 was taken as the base year, that is, the rate for 1913 in each case was taken as 100, so that the index numbers show the percentage of change prior to and since that date. An average was also made for all of the series in these tables, in order to indicate the general trend in wages in such trades as a whole. In making the average index numbers the simple arithmetical averages were taken.

Similarly index numbers have been calculated for the three sets of sample rates in the supplementary tables.

INDEX NUMBERS OF RATES OF WAGES FOR 21 CLASSES IN 13 CITIES OF CANADA, 1921-1920.

Rates in 1913=100

	Building Trades 7 classes		Metal Trades 5 classes		Printing Trades 2 classes		Street Railways 1 class		Steam Railways 6 classes	Average for 21 classes	
	Weekly Rates	Hourly rates	Weekly rates	Hourly rates	Weekly rates	Hourly rates	Weekly rates	Hourly rates	*Rates	Weekly rates	† Hourly rates
1901.....	69.3	60.3	72.8	68.6	66.6	60.0	65.7	64.0	70.8	69.8	64.9
1902.....	73.2	64.2	74.2	70.2	68.3	61.6	70.0	68.0	73.6	72.7	67.8
1903.....	74.6	67.4	76.2	73.3	69.0	62.6	72.1	71.1	76.7	74.2	70.7
1904.....	76.3	69.7	78.9	75.9	72.3	66.1	74.0	73.1	78.6	76.4	73.1
1905.....	78.6	73.0	81.3	78.6	74.2	68.5	74.4	73.5	78.9	78.6	75.3
1906.....	81.7	76.9	82.4	79.8	75.8	72.2	76.7	75.7	80.2	80.8	77.9
1907.....	84.8	80.2	85.0	82.4	79.3	78.4	82.2	81.4	85.5	83.9	81.9
1908.....	85.9	81.5	87.3	84.7	81.5	80.5	82.5	81.8	86.7	85.5	83.3
1909.....	87.3	83.1	88.6	86.2	83.8	83.4	81.5	81.1	86.7	86.9	84.5
1910.....	90.0	86.9	89.5	88.8	88.2	87.8	86.5	85.7	91.2	89.4	88.4
1911.....	92.6	90.2	92.2	91.0	91.8	91.6	88.1	88.1	96.4	92.1	91.2
1912.....	97.4	96.0	95.9	95.3	96.0	96.0	92.3	92.3	98.3	96.4	96.2
1913.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914.....	100.3	100.8	100.4	100.5	102.4	102.4	100.6	101.0	101.7	100.6	101.1
1915.....	100.5	101.5	101.2	101.5	103.6	103.6	97.4	97.8	101.7	101.0	101.6
1916.....	101.5	102.4	110.4	106.9	105.8	105.8	102.5	102.2	104.9	110.3	105.2
1917.....	108.8	109.9	124.0	128.0	111.3	111.3	115.1	114.6	110.1	114.5	114.8
1918.....	123.8	125.9	146.7	155.2	123.7	123.7	130.3	142.9	133.2	131.6	135.1
1919.....	142.9	148.2	165.3	180.1	145.5	145.9	150.5	163.3	154.2	151.0	158.0
1920.....	171.9	180.9	189.3	209.4	181.7	184.0	179.1	194.2	186.6	179.3	190.3

*Per mile, day, etc. See footnotes re overtime on pp. 19 and 20.

†Includes Index numbers of mileage rates, etc., on steam railways.

SUPPLEMENTARY INDEX NUMBERS OF SAMPLE RATES OF WAGES FOR COMMON LABOUR IN FACTORIES MISCELLANEOUS FACTORY TRADES, AND LUMBERING INDUSTRY: 1911-1920.

Rates in 1913=100

Year	Common Labour in Factories: 35 Samples		Miscellaneous Factory Trades: 72 Samples		Lumbering: 15 Samples	
	Hourly rates	Weekly rates	Hourly rates	Weekly rates	Hourly rates	Weekly rates
1911.....	94.9	99.8	95.4	94.9	96.3	96.3
1912.....	98.1	98.9	97.1	99.3	98.8	98.8
1913.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914.....	101.0	100.3	103.2	102.9	94.7	94.7
1915.....	101.0	100.0	106.2	105.8	89.1	89.0
1916.....	110.4	108.3	115.1	114.3	109.5	109.5
1917.....	129.2	126.6	128.0	126.7	130.2	130.3
1918.....	152.3	145.6	146.8	142.6	150.5	149.6
1919.....	180.2	167.9	180.2	164.5	169.8	165.3
1920.....	215.3	198.3	216.8	192.9	202.7	191.4

TABLES OF RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES OF CAN DA, 1901—1920

I—Building Trades

(a) BRICKLAYERS.

Year	HALIFAX		St JOHN		QUEBEC		MONTREAL		OTTAWA		TORONTO		HAMILTON		WINNIPEG		REGINA		CALGARY		EDMONTON		VANCOUVER		VICTORIA	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
1901	\$.36	54	\$.33½	54	\$.30	60	\$.30	60	\$.36	50	\$.37½	48	\$.35	50	\$.50	53	\$.40	60	\$.40	60	\$.50	59	\$.50	48	\$.50	48
1902	.36	54	.33½	54	.33½	60	.35	54	.36	50	.42	48	.35	50	.50	53	.42½	45	.40	60	.50	59	.50	48	.50	48
1903	.36	54	.33½	54	.33½	60	.40	54	.40	50	.45	44	.40	50	.52½	53	.45	60	.45	54	.55	54	.50	44	.50	48
1904	.36	54	.33½	54	.33½	60	.40	54	.42	50	.45	44	.45	50	.52½	53	.45	60	.50	54	.55	54	.50	44	.50	48
1905	.36	54	.33½	54	.33½	60	.45	54	.45	50	.47	44	.45	50	.55	53	.50	60	.55	48	.55	54	.50½	44	.56½	48
1906	.40	54	.40	54	.44	54	.45	54	.45	50	.50	44	.45	50	.55	53	.50	60	.62½	48	.60	48	.62½	44	.62½	48
1907	.40	54	.40	54	.45	54	.50	54	.47	50	.50	44	.47½	44	.55	53	.55	54	.62½	48	.60	48	.62½	44	.62½	48
1908	.40	54	.40	54	.45	54	.50	54	.50	50	.50	44	.50	44	.60	53	.55	54	.62½	48	.60	48	.62½	44	.62½	48
1909	.40	54	.40	54	.45	54	.50	54	.50	50	.50	44	.50	44	.60	53	.55	54	.62½	48	.60	48	.65	44	.62½	44
1910	.40	54	.45	54	.45	54	.50	54	.50	50	.50	44	.50	44	.60	53	.60	54	.67½	48	.60	48	.68½	44	.70	44
1911	.40	54	.45	54	.50	54	.50	54	.52	44	.52½	44	.50	44	.67½	53	.62½	65	.67½	44	.60	48	.75	44	.70	44
1912	.40	54	.45	54	.50	54	.55	54	.52	44	.52½	44	.55	44	.70	48	.67½	53	.70	44	.70	44	.75	44	.75	44
1913	.45	48	.55	48	.50	54	.55	54	.55	44	.55	44	.55	44	.70	48	.70	53	.70	44	.70	44	.75	44	.75	44
1914	.45	48	.55	48	.50	54	.55	54	.55	44	.55	44	.55	44	.70	44	.70	53	.70	44	.75	44	.75	44	.75	44
1915	.50	48	.55	48	.50	54	.55	54	.55	44	.55	44	.55	44	.70	44	.70	53	.70	44	.75	44	.75	44	.75	44
1916	.50	48	.55	48	.50	54	.55	54	.55	44	.55	44	.55	44	.70	44	.75	50	.75	44	.75	44	.62½	44	.62½	44
1917	.50	48	.55	48	.50	54	.60	54	.62½	44	.62½	44	.60	44	.75	44	.75	50	.75	44	.75	44	.75	44	.87½	44
1918	.60	48	.60	48	.50	54	.60	50	.65	44	.67½	44	.70	44	.80	44	.85	50	.80	44	.75	44	.87½	44	.87½	44
1919	.75	48	.80	48	.50—60	54	.60	50	.75	44	.72—77	44	.75	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	.92½	44	.85	44	1.00	44	1.00	44
1920	.75	44	.80	48	.75	50	1.00	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	1.02½	44	1.25	44	1.25	44	1.25	44	1.25	44	1.12½	44	1.00	44

(c) CARPENTERS.

Year	HALIFAX		St. JOHN		QUEBEC		MONTREAL		OTTAWA		TORONTO		HAMILTON		WINNIPEG		REGINA		CALGARY		EDMONTON		VANCOUVER		VICTORIA	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
1901.	.22	54	.22½	54	.20	60	.17½	60	*.22½-.25	54	.25	48	.22½	54	.25	60	*.20-.22½	60	*.27½-.30	60	*.25-.30	50	.33½	50	.33½	54
1902.	.22	54	.22½	54	.20	60	.20	60	*.22½-.25	54	.30	48	.22½	54	.27½	53-60	*.25-.27½	60	*.27½-.30	60	*.25-.30	50	.33½	50	.33½	48
1903.	*.22-.25	54	.22½	54	.20	60	.22½	60	*.22½-.25	50	.30	44	.25	50	.35	53	*.22½-.27½	60	.35	54	*.30-35	54	.40	44	.40	44
1904.	*.22-.25	54	.22½	54	.20	60	.22½	54	*.22½-.25	50	.30	44	.30	50	.35	53	*.22½-.30	60	.35	54	.30	54	.40	44	.40	44
1905.	.25	54	.22½	54	.20	60	.27½	54	*.22½-.25	50	.32½	44	.32½	50	.35	53-54	*.22½-.30	60	.35	54	.33½	54	.43½	44	.40	44
1906.	.25	54	.25	54	.22½	60	.27½	54	.25	50	.32½	44	.37½	50	*.35-37	50-54	*.22½-.30	60	.35	54	.40	48	.43½	44	.40	44
1907.	*.25-.27	54	.27½	54	.22½	60	.27½	54	.25	50	.33	44	.37½	48	.35-40	50-54	*.30-.35	60	.41	54	.42	48	.43½	44	.50	44
1908.	*.25-.27	54	.27½	54	.25	60	.27½	54	.25	50	.33	44	.37½	48	.35-40	50-55	*.32½-.35	50	.41	54	.42	48	.43½	44	.43½	44
1909.	.27	54	.27½	54	.25	54	*.27½-.30	54	.30	50	.35	44	.37½	44	.45	50-54	*.35-.40	50	.45	54	.42	48	.43½	44	.47	44
1910.	.30	54	.27½	54	.25	54	.30	54	.30	50	.37	44	.40	44	.45	50-54	*.35-.45	58	.50	54	.40-.43½	48	.50	44	.50	44
1911.	.30	54	*.27½-.33½	54	.27½	54	.35	54	.30	50	.37	44	.40	44	.45	50-54	*.35-.45	58	.55	50	.40-.50	44	*.50-.53½	44	.53½	44
1912.	.32-.35	54	*.33½-.36	54	.30	54	.40	54	*.30-.35	50	.40	44	.40	44	.45	50	*.40-.50	58	.55	50	*.40-.50	44	.53½	44	.53½	44
1913.	.35	54	.37½	48	.30	54	.42	54	.35	50	.45	44	.40	44	.45	50	*.40-.50	58	.55	48	*.40-.50	44	.53½	44	.53½	44
1914.	.35	54	.37½	48	.32½	54	.45	54	.42½	50	.45	44	.40	44	.45	50	.50	48	.55	48	.50	44	.53½	44	.50	44
1915.	.40	54	.37½	48	.30	54	.45	54	.35	50	.45	44	.40	44	.45	50	.40	58	.50	48	.50	44	.45	44	.50	44
1916.	.40	54	.37½	48	.30-35	54	.45	54	.40	50	.45	44	.42½	44	.50	50	.45	58	.50	40½	.50	44	.45	44	.50	44
1917.	.40	54	*.37½-.45	48	*.30-.40	54	.50	54	*.40-.45	50	.55	44	.45	44	.55	50	.55	55	.60	49	.50	44	.45	44	.50	44
1918.	.50	54	.45	48	.40	54	.50	50	.50	50	.60	65	.50	44	.60	50	.65	55	.60	50	.60	44	.70	44	.82½	44
1919.	.66	44-54	.60	48	.45-50	54	.60	48	.60	44	.70-.75	44	.65	44	.75	44	.80	55	.66½	50	.70	44	.75	44	.82½	44
1920.	.68-.75	44-54	.60-.65	48	.50-.60	54	.76	48	.85	44	.90	44	.85	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	.85	44	.90½	44	.75-.85	44

*Lower rate indicates wage paid to rough carpenters; higher rate indicates wage paid for more skilled work.

I—Building Trades

(c) ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

Year	HALIFAX		ST. JOHN		QUEBEC		MONTREAL		OTTAWA		TORONTO		HAMILTON		WINNIPEG		REGINA		CALGARY		EDMONTON		VANCOUVER		VICTORIA	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
1901.	\$.15	60	.17½	54	.15	60	.16½	60	.20	54	.20— .25	44	.22½	60	.22½	60	.30	60	.30	60	.25	59	.33½	54	.39	54
1902.	.18½	54-60	.17½	54	.15	60	.20	60	.20	54	.25	44	.25	60	.22½	60	.30	60	.30	60	.30	54	.39	54	.39	54
1903.	.20	54-60	.17½	54	.17½	60	.20	60	.22½	50	.25	44	.25	60	.27½	51	.30	60	.30	60	.38	54	.29	54	.39	54
1904.	.17½— .20	54-60	.17½	54	.17½	60	.22½	60	.22½	50	.25	44	.25	60	.30	54	.30	60	.30	60	.30	51	.43½	44	.43½	48
1905.	.19½— .20	54-60	.18½	54	.19½	60	.22½	60	.22½	50	.27½	44	.25	60	.30	54	.30	60	.33½	54	.35	51	.43½	44	.43½	48
1906.	.17½— .20	54-60	.22½	54	.19½	60	.22½	60	.25	50	.32½	44	.30	54	.30— .40	54	.30	54	.33½	54	.35	48	.43½	44	.43½	48
1907.	.17½— .22½	54-60	.22½	54	.19½	60	.25	60	.25	50	.32½	44	.30	54	.35	54	.30	54	.35	54	.35	48	.43½	44	.43½	48
1908.	.25	54	.22½	54	.22½	60	.28	60	.25	50	.32½	44	.30	54	.35	54	.30	54	.35	54	.35	48	.50	44	.50	44
1909.	.25	54	.25	54	.22½	60	.28	54	.25	50	.32½	44	.30	54	.40	48-54	.30	54	.40	54	.35	48	.50	44	.50	44
1910.	.25— .27	54	.25	54	.22½	60	.27½	54	.25	50	.35	44	.30	54	.40	48-54	.35	54	.40	54	.40	48	.50	44	.56½	44
1911.	.22½— .30	54	.25	54	.22½	60	.27½	54	.27	50	.40	44	.32½	54	.40	48-54	.35	54	.40	48	.40	48	.50	44	.56½	44
1912.	.30	50-54	.25	54	.25	54	.30	54	.30	50	.40	44	.35	54	.45	54	.45	54	.52½	48	.50	48	.62½	44	.56½	44
1913.	.35	50-54	.30½	54	.25	54	.35	54	.30	50	.40	44	.40	48	.45	48	.45	54	.60	48	.50	44	.62½	44	.56½	44
1914.	.35	50-54	.30½	54	.30	54	.40	54	.30	50	.40	44	.40	48	.45	44	.45	54	.60	48	.50	44	.62½	44	.56½	44
1915.	.37½	48-54	.30½	54	.30	54	.40	54	.35	50	.40	44	.40	48	.65	44	.45	54	.60	48	.50	44	.62½	44	.56½	44
1916.	.37½	48-54	.35	48	.30	54	.40	54	.35	48	.45— .50	44	.40	48	.65	44	.50	54	.60	48	.50	44	.62½	44	.62½	44
1917.	.37½	48-54	.35	48	.35	54	.40— .45	54	.40	48	.50— .60	44	.40— .50	48	.65	44	.55	54	.60	48	.50	44	.62½	44	.75	44
1918.	.50	48-54	.50	48	.35	54	.40— .50	54	.45	41	.67½	44	.50	44	.70	44	.65	51	.60	48	.70	44	.75	44	.75	44
1919.	.70	48-54	.50	48	.40	54	.70	54	.60	44	.75	44	.65	44	.75	44	.70	51	.80	48	.70	44	.75	44	.90	44
1920.	.72½— .75	48-54	.50	48	.50— .65	54	.65— .80	54	.80	44	.87½	44	.85	44	.85— .95	44	.90	48	.85— 1.00	48	.85— .92	44	1.00	44	1.00	44

I—Building Trades
(c) PAINTERS.

Year	HALFAX		ST. JOHN		QUEBEC		MONTREAL		OTTAWA		TORONTO		HAMILTON		WINNIPEG		REGINA		CALGARY		EDMONTON		VANCOUVER		VICTORIA	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
1901...	\$ 18½	54	\$ 19½	54	\$ 15	60	\$ 17½	60	\$ 22½	54	\$ 25	50	\$ 22	55	\$ 25	60	\$ 20	60	\$ 20	60	\$ 25	59	\$ 33½	54	\$ 30	54
1902...	18½	54	19½	54	17½	60	18½	60	22½	54	30	44	23	50	25	60	20-25	60	20-25	60	25	59	35½	54	33½	54
1903...	20½	54	19½	54	17½	60	22½	60	22½	50	30	44	25	50	30	53	22½	60	20-25	60	30	54	37½	48	33½	54
1904...	20½	54	22½	54	17½	60	22½	54	22½	50	30	44	25	50	30	53	22½	60	25	60	30	54	37½	48	37½	48
1905...	22½	54	22½	54	17½	60	22½	54	22½	50	30	44	27½	50	30	53	22½	60	30	54	36	54	37½	48	37½	48
1906...	22½	54	25	54	22½	60	22½	54	25	50	30	44	30	50	30	53	22½	60	35	54	40	48	40	48	37½	48
1907...	22½	54	27½	54	22½	60	25	54	25	50	30	44	30	50	30	53	27½	60	40	54	45	48	50	48	43½	48
1908...	25	54	27½	54	23	60	25	54	25	50	30	44	30	50	30	53	27½	60	40	54	45	48	50	48	43½	48
1909...	25	54	27½	54	25	60	25	54	27½	50	30	44	30	50	30	53	30	60	40	54	45	48	50	48	43½	44
1910...	25	54	27½	54	25	54	27½	54	27½	50	35	44	30	50	30-40	53	30	60	45	50	45	48	50	44	43½	44
1911...	25	54	27½	54	30	54	30	54	29½	50	35	44	30	50	40	53	35	60	45	48-50	45	48	50	44	50	44
1912...	30	54	33½	54	30	54	32½	54	30	50	35	44	32½	50	40	53	37½-40	55-60	50	40½	50	44	50½	44	50	44
1913...	35	54	37½	48	30	54	35	54	33	50	35	44	35	50	42½	53	37½-42½	55	50	49½	50	44	50½	44	53½	44
1914...	35	54	37½	48	30	54	40	54	30-33	50	35	44	35	50	42½-45	53	35	55	50	49½	50	44	50½	44	53½	44
1915...	35	54	37½	48	30	54	40	54	32½	50	35	44	35	50	40-42½	53	40	54	50	40½	50	44	50½	44	53½	44
1916...	37½	48	37½	48	30	54	40	54	37½	50	35-45	44	37½	50	42½	53	42½	54	50	49½	50	44	45	44	43½	44
1917...	40	48	45	48	30	54	40	54	37½	50	45	44	37½-40	50	50	50	45	54	50-55	49½	50	44	45	44	43½-50	44
1918...	55	48	45	48	32½	54	45	50-54	40	50	50-55	44	45	50	55	50	50	54	55	49½	70	44	62½-70	44	53	44
1919...	66	44	50	44	37½	54	50-55	50-54	50	44	65-70	44	55	44	55-70	44	70	44	65	44-49	70	44	63½-75	44	63½-71½	44
1920...	66-68	44	75	44	50-60	54	65	50-54	75	44	75	44	67½	44	87½	44	87½	44	75-80	44-49	85	44	87½	44	70-78	44

I—Building Trades

(c) PLUMBERS.

Year	HALIFAX		St. JOHN		QUEBEC		MONTREAL		OTTAWA		TORONTO		HAMILTON		WINNIPEG		REGINA		CALGARY		EDMONTON		VANCOUVER		VICTORIA	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
1901..	.22½	54	.20	54	.20	60	.18½	60	.22	54	.27½	44	.22½	55	.40	54	.35	60	.30	60	.39	54	.33½	53½	.44	55
1902..	.22½	54	.20	54	.20	60	.25	60	.25	54	.30	44	.25	55	.40	54	.35-40	60	.30	60	.39	54	.40	53½	.50	48
1903..	.22½	54	.20	54	.20	60	.25	60	.25	50	.32½	44	.27½	50	.40	48	.35-40	60	.32½	60	.39	54	.50	44	.43½	48
1904..	.22½	54	.22½	54	.20	60	.25	54	.27½	50	.32½	44	.30	50	.40	48	.40	60	.37½	60	.39	54	.50	44	.50	48
1905..	.22½	54	.22½	54	.20	60	.25	54	.30	50	.35	44	.32½	50	.40	48	.45	60	.40	54	.40	54	.50	44	.50	48
1906..	.25	54	.22½	54	.20	60	.30	54	.30	50	.37½	44	.35	50	.40-45	48	.45	60	.45	50-54	.55	48	.50	44	.50	48
1907..	.25	54	.22½	54	.22½	60	.32	54	.32	50	.37½	44	.37½	50	.45-50	48	.45	54	.51	50-54	.56½	48	.50	44	.50	48
1908..	.25	54	.22½	54	.22½	60	.32	54	.36	50	.37½	44	.37½	50	.45-50	48	.45	54	.54	50-54	.56½	48	.50	44	.50	44
1909..	.25	54	.25	54	.22½	60	.32½	54	.36	50	.40	44	.37½	50	.50	48	.50	54	.55	50-54	.56½	48	.50	44	.50	44
1910..	.30	50	.25	54	.27½	60	.35	54	.39	50	.40	44	.37½	44	.50	48	.50	54	.55	48	.56½	48	.62½	44	.56½	44
1911..	.30	50	.28	54	.27½	54	.35	54	.39	50	.40	44	.40	44	.50	48	.50	54	.57½	48	.60	48	.62½	44	.62½	44
1912..	.35	50	.35½	54	.30	54	.37½	54	.39	50	.40	44	.40	44	.55	44	.55	50	.60	44	.60	48	.62½	44	.62½	44
1913	.35	50	.37½	48	.30	54	.40	54	.42-44	44	.45	44	.42½	44	.55	44	.60	50	.60-65	44	.62½	48	.62½	44	.62½	44
1914..	.38½	50	.37½	48	.30	54	.42½	54	.44	44	.45	44	.42½	44	.55	44	.60	44	.62½-65	44	.62½	44	.62½	44	.62½	44
1915..	.40	50	.37½	48	.30	54	.42½	54	.44	44	.45	44	.42½	44	.55	44	.60	44	.62½-65	44	.62½	44	.62½	44	.62½	44
1916..	.40	50	.37½	48	.30	54	.42½	54	.45	44	.47½	44	.42½	44	.55	44	.60	44	.62½	44	.62½	44	.56½	44	.50	44
1917..	.40	50	.37½-45	48	.30-35	54	.42½	54	.50	44	.50	44	.47½	44	.55-62½	44	.65	44	.60-70	44	.62½	44	.62½	44	.62½	44
1918..	.55	50	.50	48	.35	54	.42½	50	.50	44	.65	44	.52½	44	.65	44	.70	44	.80	44	.65	44	.75	44	.75	44
1919..	.70	44	.50	48	.40	54	.55	47½	.65	44	.65-75	44	.62½	44	.80	44	.80	44	.90	44	.75	44	.78	44	.77½	44
1920..	.70	44	.65	48	.50-60	54	.72-75	44	.80	44	.90	44	.90	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	1.05	44	.85-1.00	44	1.00	44	.90	44

I—Building Trades

(1) STONECUTTERS.

Year	HALIFAX		St. John		Quebec		Montreal		Ottawa		Toronto		Hamilton		Winnipeg		Regina		Calgary		Edmonton		Vancouver		Victoria	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
1901..	\$.30	60	.33½	54	.20	60	.30	60	.33½	50	.43	44	.40	50	.50	53	.40	60	.40	60	.55	55	.45	45	.50½	48
1902..	.36	60	.33½	54	.22½	54	.33½	54	.36	50	.43	44	.40	50	.52½	53	.42½	45	.45	60	.55	55	.45	45	.56½	48
1903..	.36	60	.33½	54	.22½	54	.35	54	.36	50	.45	44	.45	50	.55	53	.45-	47½	.50	60	.55	55	.45	44	.56½	48
1904..	.36	60	.33½	54	.30	54	.40	48	.43	48	.48	44	.40	50	.55	53	.55	54	.55	60	.55	54	.50	44	.56½	48
1905..	.36	54	.39	54	.30	54	.40	48	.43	48	.48	44	.45	48	.60	53	.55	54	.55	48	.55	54	.62½	44	.62½	48
1906..	.36	54	.39	54	.35	48-54	.40	48	.43	48	.48	44	.45	48	.60	48	.55	54	.55	48	.60	48	.62½	44	.62½	48
1907..	.40	54	.40	54	.40	48-54	.40	48	.44	48	.50	44	.47½	48	.60	48	.55	54	.60	48	.60	48	.62½	44	.62½	48
1908..	.40	54	.40	54	.40	48-54	.40	48	.44	48	.50	44	.47½	48	.60	48	.60	48	.60	44	.60	48	.62½	44	.62½	48
1909..	.40	54	.40	54	.40	48-54	.40	48	.44	48	.50	44	.47½	48	.60	48	.60	48	.60	44	.60	48	.62½	44	.62½	48
1910..	.40	54	.40	54	.40	48-54	.40	48	.44	48	.50	44	.47½	48	.60	48	.60	48	.60	44	.60	48	.62½	44	.62½	48
1911..	.40	54	.40	54	.40	48-54	.40	48	.44	48	.50	44	.47½	44	.60	44	.60	48	.65	44	.62½	48	.62½	44	.62½	48
1912..	.40	54	.45	54	.40	48-54	.45	48	.47	44	.52½	44	.47½	44	.65	44	.65	48	.65	44	.65	44	.62½	44	.70	44
1913..	.40	54	.55	48	.42½	48-54	.50	48	.50	44	.55	44	.50	44	.65	44	.65	48	.65	44	.65	44	.62½	44	.70	44
1914..	.40	54	.55	48	.45	48-54	.50	48	.50	44	.55	44	.50	44	.65	44	.65	48	.65	44	.65	44	.62½-70	44	.70	44
1915..	.50	48	.55	48	.45	48-54	.50	48	.55	44	.56½	44	.50	44	.67½	44	.65	44	.65	44	.65	44	.62½-70	44	.70	44
1916..	.50	48	.55	48	.45	48-54	.50	48	.55	44	.56½	44	.50	44	.67½	44	.65	44	.65	44	.65	44	.62½-70	44	.70	44
1917..	.50	48	.55	48	.40-45	48-54	.50	48	.60	44	.60½	44	.50	44	.72½	44	.65	44	.65	44	.65	44	.62½-70	44	.62½-70	44
1918..	.60	48	.62½	48	.40-45	48-54	.50	44	.65	44	.65	44	.60	44	.75	44	.75	44	.75	44	.65	44	.62½-70	44	.70	44
1919..	.75	44	.62½	48	.50	48-54	.55-60	44	.75	44	.72	44	.70	44	.80	44	.85	44	.85	44	.85	44	*.70	44	.70	44
1920..	.75-80	44	.75-80	48	.65-70	48-54	.75	44	.87½-1.00	44	1.00	44	.87½	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	*.75	44	1.00	44
																							†.87½-1.06½	44		

*Lower rate for marble-cutters; higher rate for sandstone and granite cutters.

*Granite-cutters.

I—Building Trades

(c) BUILDERS' LABOURERS.

Year	HALIFAX		ST. JOHN		MONTREAL		OTTAWA		TORONTO		HAMILTON		WINNIPEG		REGINA		CALGARY		EDMONTON		VANCOUVER		VICTORIA	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
1901	\$.14	54	\$.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	\$.15	60	\$.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	\$.23	44	\$.20	50-54	\$.20	60	\$.15	20	\$.20	60	\$.20	60	\$.25	54	\$.25	54
1902	.15	54	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	.19	54	.23	44	.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	50-54	.22	60	.20	60	.25	60	.20	60	.30	54	.25	54
1903	.15	54	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	.20	50	.25	44	.25	50-54	.25	60	.20	60	.25	54	.20	60	.34 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	.25	54
1904	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	.20	60	.20	50	.25	44	.25	50-54	.25	60	.25	60	.25	54	.20	60	.34 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	.25	54
1905	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	.20	60	.20	50	.25	44	.25	50-54	.25	60	.25	60	.25-30	48	.25	48	.34 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	.28	48
1906	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	.20	60	.22	50	.25	44	.25	50-54	.25	60	.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	.30-35	48	.25	48	.34 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	.28	48
1907	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	.20	54	.25	50	.25	44	.25	50-54	.25	60	.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	.28	48	.34 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	.31 $\frac{1}{2}$	48
1908	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	.20	54	.25	50	.25	44	.25	50-54	.25	60	.25	60	.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	.28	48	.34 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	.31 $\frac{1}{2}$	48
1909	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	.20	54	.20	54	.25	50	.25	44	.25	50-54	.25	60	.25	60	.35	48	.28	48	.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	44
1910	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	.20	54	.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	.25	50	.28	44	.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	50-54	.25	60	.25	60	.40	48	.28	48	.43 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	.43 $\frac{1}{2}$	44
1911	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	.25	54	.28	44-50	.28	44	.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	50-54	.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	.35-43 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	.28	48	.43 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	.43 $\frac{1}{2}$	44
1912	.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	.28	54	.30	44-50	.28	44	.28	44-50	.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	.30	60	.35	48	.35	44	.43 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	.43 $\frac{1}{2}$	44
1913	.25	54	.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ -25	54	.30	54	.30	44-50	.30	44	.30	44-50	.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	.27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -32 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	.35	48	.35	44	.43 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	.43 $\frac{1}{2}$	44
1914	.25	54	.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ -25	54	.30	54	.30	44-50	.30	44	.30	44-50	.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	.35	48	.35	44	.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	.43 $\frac{1}{2}$	44
1915	.25	54	.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ -25	54	.30	54	.30	44-50	.30	44	.30	44-50	.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	.25	60	.35	48	.35	44	.31 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	.43 $\frac{1}{2}$	44
1916	.25	54	.25	54	.30	54	.30	44-50	.35	44	.30-35	44-50	.30	60	.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	.35	48	.35	44	.31 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	44
1917	.25	54	.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	.30	54	.35-40	44-50	.40	44	.35-40	44-50	.35	60	.30	60	.40	48	.40	44	.31 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	.41	44
1918	.40	54	.40 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.30	54	.40	44-50	.45	44	.40	44-50	.35-40	60	.40	60	.40	44	.40	44	.47 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	.50	44
1919	.45	54	.40 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.35	54	.50	44-50	.50	44	.55	44-50	.50	50-60	.50	54	.55	44	.55	44	.54-56 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	.55	44
1920	.42 $\frac{1}{2}$ -.55	48-54	.45	48-54	.45	54	.60	44	.55-.65	44	.50-.60	44-50	.60	50-60	.55	54	.60	44	.65-.70	44	.60-.65	44	.55	44

II.—Metal Trades

(a) BLACKSMITHS.

Year	HALIFAX		St. JOHN		QUEBEC		MONTREAL		OTTAWA		TORONTO		HAMILTON		WINNIPEG		REGINA		CALGARY		EDMONTON		VANCOUVER		VICTORIA	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
1901.	\$.23	48-54	\$.16½	55	\$.20	55-60	\$.23	60	\$.20-25	55-60	\$.15-20	52-60	\$.22½	55	\$.27½	60	\$.30	60	\$.30	59	\$.30	55	\$.30-35	60	\$.30-35	60
1902.	.23	48-54	.16½	55	.20-25	55-60	.24	60	.20-25	55-60	.18-22½	52-60	.22½	55	.27½	60	.30	60	.30	59	.32½	55	.30-35	60	.30-35	60
1903.	.23	48-54	.16½	55	.20-25	55-60	.25	60	.20-25	55-60	.22½-24	52-60	.24	55	.27½	60	.30	60	.30	59	.36	50	.30-39	54-60	.30-39	54-60
1904.	.23	46-54	.20	55	.22½-25	55-60	.25	55-60	.22½-25	55-60	.22½-25	52-60	.24	55	.30	60	.30	60	.30	59	.36	50	.33½-39	54	.33½-39	54
1905.	.23	48-54	.20	55	.22½-25	55-60	.26	55-60	.22½-25	55-60	.22½-25	52-60	.25	55	.30	60	.30	60	.30	59	.36	50	.39	54	.39	54
1906.	.23	48-54	.20	55	.22½-25	55-60	.25	55	.22½-25	55-60	.25-26	52-60	.25	55	.30	60	.30	60	.35	59	.30	55-60	.40	50	.39	54
1907.	.23	48-54	.22½	55	.25	55-60	.25	55	.25	55-60	.25-26	52-60	.25	55	.32½	60	.30	60	.35	59	.30	54-60	.40	50	.39	54
1908.	.23	48-54	.25½	55	.25	55-60	.25	55	.25	55-60	.22-25	52-60	.25	55	.32½	60	.30-32½	60	.40	59	.35	53	.40	50	.39	54
1909.	.23	48-54	.25½	55	.27½	55-60	.25	55	.27½	55-60	.25	52-60	.27½	55	.32½	60	.32½-35	60	.40	59	.35	53	.40	50	.39	54
1910.	.25-27½	48-54	.27½	54	.27½	55-60	.27½	55	.27½	55-60	.25-29	52-60	.27½	55	.32½	60	.35	60	.40	59	.35	53	.41½	54	.41½	54
1911.	.25-27½	48-54	.27½	54	.27½	55-60	.27½	55	.28	55-60	.25-29	52-60	.27½	55	.35	55	.35	60	.40	59-59	.40	53	.41½	54	.41½	54
1912.	.24-30	48-54	.25-30	55	.23	55-60	.30	55	.23	55-60	.30	52-60	.30	55	.35	55	.35-40	60	.40	50-59	.45	53	.44½	50-54	.44½	50-54
1913.	.22-30	48-54	.30	55	.30	55	.30	55	.30	55	.30	52-60	.35	55	.35	55	.35-40	60	.40	50-59	.45	53	.44½	50-54	.44½	50-54
1914.	.30-33½	48-54	.30	55	.30	55-60	.32½	55	.31½	54	.28	55	.35	55	.35	55	.35-40	60	.40-45	50-54	.45	53	.44½	50-54	.44½	50-54
1915.	.30-33½	48-54	.32½	55	.30	55-60	.32½	55	.32½	52	.30	55	.35	55	.35	55	.35-40	60	.40-45	50-54	.45	53	.44½	50-54	.44½	50-54
1916.	.30-45	48-54	.33½	54	.35	55-60	.40	55	.30-35	50	.37½	55	.30-42	55	.35-40	55	.40	57	.45-48	50-54	.40	53	.44½	50-54	.44½	50-54
1917.	.38-45	48-54	.30-35	.....	.45	55-60	.45	55	.35	50	.50	50	.38-44	55	.44	55	.50	54	.55	50-54	.45	53	.56½	44	.56½	44
1918.	.50-60	48-54	.40-45	.....	.55	54	.40-50	55	.40-48	50	.45-50	50	.50	50-55	.50-57	55	.55	54	.70	40	.53½	50	.72½-75	44	.75	44
1919.	.65-70	44-54	.50-55	.....	.55	54	.55-60	50-55	.45-53	50	.60-70	48-50	.50-60	48-55	.60-67	55	.60	54	.80	44	.68½	44-50	.80	44	.75-80½	44
1920.	.75-80	44-60	.60-65	48-54	.60-70	54	.70-80	50	.52-70	48-50	.65-80	48	.80-80	48-50	.70-80	50	.85	44	.85-88	44	.80-85	44-50	.78-90	44	.75-85	44

II—Metal Trades
(b) BOILERMAKERS.

Year	HALIFAX		QUEBEC		MONTREAL		OTTAWA		TORONTO		WINNIPEG		CALGARY		EDMONTON		VANCOUVER		VICTORIA	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
1901.....	25	54			25	55-60	25	60	20 - 22½	55	27½ - 29	55-60	30	59			27½ - 35	55		60
1902.....	25	54			25	55-60	25	60	22½	55	25 - 30	55-60	30	59			30 - 35	55		60
1903.....	27½	54			25½	55-60	25	60	18 - 25	55	25 - 30	55-60	30	59			30 - 36	50-55		54
1904.....	27½	54			26	55-60	27½	60	22 - 25	55	25 - 32½	55-60	35	59			32½ - 36	50-55		54
1905.....	27½	54			27½	55-60	27½	60	24 - 25	55	25 - 32½	55-60	35	59			39	50		54
1906.....	27½	54			27½	55-60	27½	60	24 - 27½	55	30 - 35	55-60	35	59			39	50		54
1907.....	27½	54			27½	55-60	27½	60	22 - 30	55	30 - 38½	55-60	35	59			41½	50		54
1908.....	27½	54			28	55-60	27½	60	22 - 27½	55	30 - 38½	55-60	40	59			41½	50		54
1909.....	27½	54			28	55-60	30	60	22 - 28	55	30 - 40	55-60	40	59			41½	50		54
1910.....	27½	54			28½	55-60	31	60	25 - 30	55	30 - 40	55-60	40	59			41½	50		54
1911.....	27½	50-54			28½	55-60	32	60	25 - 31	55	35 - 45	55-60	40	59			41½	50		54
1912.....	27½	50-54			29 - 30	55-60	32	60	27½ - 30	55	35 - 45	55-60	40	59			41½	50		54
1913.....	27½ - 30½	50-54			29 - 30	55-60	36	54	30 - 32½	50-55	35 - 45	55-60	45	59			41½	50		50
1914.....	27½ - 30½	50-54			30	55-60	36	50-54	25 - 32½	50-55	35 - 45	55-60	45	59			44½	50		50
1915.....	27½ - 30½	50-54			30 - 32½	55-60	36	50-54	27½ - 32½	50-55	35 - 45	55-60	45	59			44½	50		50
1916.....	32	50-54			35 - 45	55-60	36	50-54	30 - 37½	50-55	35 - 45	55-60	50	59			50	50		44
1917.....	34	50-54			35 - 45	55	35-42	50	37½ - 50	50-55	40 - 50	55-60	55	59			50½	44		44
1918.....	50	48-50			40 - 55	55	55	50	60 - 62½	50	50 - 68	55	68-70	47-49			50½ - 81½	44		44
1919.....	67½	48-50			66 - 75	47-50	55	50	67 - 72	48-50	60 - 75	50	80	44			78 - 84½	44		44
1920.....	65 - 75	48-50			70 - 80	47-50	65-75	48-50	71 - 84	48	65 - 82	50	85	44			78 - 90	44		44

II—Metal Trades

(c) IRON MOULDERS.

Year	HALIFAX		ST. JOHN		QUEBEC		MONTREAL		OTTAWA		TORONTO		HAMILTON		WINNIPEG		REGINA		CALGARY		EDMONTON		VANCOUVER		VICTORIA	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
1901.	20½-25	54	20	55	22½	60	21½-24	60	22½	55	25-27½	55-60	22½	55-60	25-30	60	22½	55-60	30	59	22½	55-60	30	59	30-32½	60
1902.	20½-25	54	20	55	25	60	24	60	25	55	25-27½	55-60	22½	55-60	25-30	60	22½	55-60	30	59	22½	55-60	30	59	30-32½	60
1903.	20½-25	54	20	55	25	60	24	60	25	55	27½	55	25	55	30	60	25	55	30	59	25	55	30	59	33½-39	54
1904.	20½-25	54	20-24½	55	25	60	25	60	25	55	27½	55	29	55	30	60	25	55	35	59	25	55	30	59	33½-39	54
1905.	22½-25	54	20-24½	55	25	60	25½	60	25	55	27½	55	35	55	30	60	25	55	35	59	25	55	30	59	39	54
1906.	22½-25	54	20-24½	55	25	60	27½	60	25	55	27½	55	37	55	30	60	25	55	35	59	25	55	30	59	39-41½	50
1907.	22½-26½	54	20-24½	55	27½	60	27½	60	27½	55	29½	55	38	55	30	60	25	55	35	59	25	55	30	59	39-41½	50
1908.	25-26½	54	20-24½	55	27½	60	27½	60	27½	55	31	55	38	55	32½	60	25	55	35	59	25	55	30	59	41½-44½	54
1909.	25-27½	54	20-24½	55	27½	60	27½	60	27½	55	26	55	38	55	32½	60	25	55	40	59	25	55	30	59	41½-44½	54
1910.	25-27½	54	20-24½	55	27½	60	27½	60	27½	55	27	55	33	55	35	60	25	55	35-40	59	25	55	30	59	41½-44½	54
1911.	25-27½	54	22-24½	55	27½	60	27½	60	27½	55	29½	55	33	55	35	60	25	55	35-40	59	25	55	30	59	41½-44½	54
1912.	25-30½	54	25	55	27½	60	30	60	27½	55	29½	55	33	55	35	60	25	55	40	59	25	55	30	59	41½-44½	54
1913.	25-33½	54	33½	55	30	55-60	32½	60	33½	54	30	55	35	55	35	60	25	55	40	59	25	55	30	59	44½	50
1914.	25-33½	54	33½	54-55	30	55-60	32½	60	33½	54	29	55	35	55	37½	55	25	55	40	59	25	55	30	59	44½	50
1915.	25-33½	54	33½	54-55	32½	55-60	32½	60	33½	54	29	55	35	55	37½	55	25	55	45	50-54	25	55	30	59	44½	50
1916.	25-33½	54	41½	54-55	34	55-60	35	60	38	50-54	42	55	41½	55	41½	55	25	55	40-45	50-54	25	55	30	59	44½	50
1917.	39	54	47½	54-55	37	55-60	45	60	42	50-54	50	50	50	55	50	55	25	55	45	50	25	55	30	59	50½	44
1918.	50	54	47-50	.....	45	55-60	55½	50-54	50	50	60-62	50	55½-70	45-54	45-60	55	25	55	70	40-50	25	55	30	59	62½	44
1919.	57½-70	54	47-50	.....	55	55-60	66½	50-54	50-67½	44-50	75	45-48	65-75	48-50	70-75	50	25	55	80	44	25	55	30	59	75	44
1920.	70-75	48	55-60	54	60-65	55-60	85-87½	48	70	50	80-95	44-48	75-90	44-50	80	50	25	55	85	44	25	55	30	59	75	44

II—Metal Trades

(d) MACHINISTS.

Year	HALIFAX		St. JOHN		QUEBEC		MONTREAL		OTTAWA		TORONTO		HAMILTON		WINNIPEG		REGINA		CALGARY		EDMONTON		VANCOUVER		VICTORIA	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
1901	20 - 23 48-54		25½	55	16	55	22½	55	18 - 20	55	17½ - 22½	52-60	22-32	55	22½	60										
1902	20 - 23 48-54		25½	55	17	55	22½	55	20 - 21	55	16 - 22½	52-60	23-32	55	28½	60										
1903	20 - 23 48-54		25½	55	18	55	25	55	20 - 21	55	18 - 25	52-60	20-35	55	27½	60	32½	59	35	59						
1904	20 - 23 48-54		27½	55	18	55	25	55	20 - 22½	55	24	55	20-35	55	30	60	34	59	35	59						
1905	20 - 23 48-54		27½	55	20	55	25	55	22½	55	24	55	20-35	55	30	60	35	59	35	59						
1906	20 - 23 48-54		27½	55	21	55	25	55	22½	55	24-25	55	27½	55	30	60	35 - 40	59	35	59						
1907	20 - 25 48-54		27½	55	23	55	25	55	22½ - 25	55-60	25	55	30	55	32½	60	35 - 45 54-59		35	59						
1908	20 - 25 48-54		30	55	25	55	27½	55	23 - 27½	55-60	25	55	30	55	32½	60	35 - 45 54-59		40	59						
1909	20 - 25 48-54		30	55	25	55	27½	55	23 - 27½	55-60	25	55	32½	55	35	60	35 - 45 54-60		40	59						
1910	20 - 30 48-54		30	55	27	55	27½	55	24 - 30	55-60	25	55	32½	55	35	60	37½ - 45 54-60		40	59						
1911	20 - 30 48-54		30	55	25-30	55	30	55	24 - 30	55-59	27	55	32½	55	37½	55	37½ - 45 54-60		40	50-59						
1912	20 - 30 48-54		30-36½	55	30	55	30	55	28½ - 33	50-59	30	55	33	55	37½	55	40 - 42½ 54-60		40 - 45	50-59						
1913	20 - 39 48-54		36½	55	32	55	30	55	30 - 33	50-55	30	55	33	55	40	55-60	40 - 45 54-60		45	50-54						
1914	30 - 39 48-54		36½	55	32	55	30	55	30 - 33	50-55	32½	55	33	55	40	55-60	40 - 45 54-60		45	50-54						
1915	30 - 39 48-54		43½	55	32	55	35	55	30 - 35	50-55	35	55	35	55	45	55-60	36 - 42 54-60		45	50-54						
1916	33½ - 45 48-54		43½	55	32½	55	45	55	40 - 42½	50-54	37½	55	40	55	45	55-60	42½ - 48 54-60		45 - 50	50-54						
1917	33½ - 45 48-54		43½	55	45	55	45-50	55	45 - 54	50-54	45 - 50	50-55	45	55	55	55-60	50 - 54 54-60		55	50-54						
1918	50 50-54		45-50	....	50	50-54	50-60	55	53 - 60	50-54	45 - 55	50	50-60	50-55	65	55	60	55	70	49-50						
1919	55 - 70 44-54		50-60	....	45-60	47-54	55-70	50	60	50	68 - 78	48-50	55-70	50-55	68	50-55	75	50	70-80	44-48						
1920	72½ - 75 44-50		55-70	50	55-65	54	70-80	50	60 - 70	50	75 - 85	44-48	65-80	50-55	65	50	90	50	85	44						

II—Metal Trades

(c) SHEET-METAL WORKERS.

Year	HALIFAX		ST. JOHN		QUEBEC		MONTREAL		OTTAWA		TORONTO		HAMILTON		WINNIPEG		REGINA		CALGARY		EDMONTON		VANCOUVER		VICTORIA		
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	
1901..	163-20	54	22½	54			\$	18	55	25	50-54	22½	50	20	54			\$		25	60	30	54	33½	55½	39	54
1902..	173-20	54	22½	54			20	55		25	50-54	22½	50	20-22½	54			20-30	60	30	60	30	54	33½	55½	40	48
1903..	193-20	54	22½	54			20-25	54-55		25	50-54	25	50	20-22½	54			20-30	60	30	60	30½	54	40	44-50	40	48
1904..	193-25	54	22½	54			22½-25	54-55		25	50-54	27½	50	20-25	55			20-30	60	30	60	35	54	40	44-50	40	48
1905..	193-25	54	22½	54			22½-25	54-55		25	50-54	30	50	25-30	49			30	60	35	54	40	54	40	44-50	40	48
1906..	193-25	54	22½	54			22½-25	54-55		25	50-54	30	50	25-32½	49			30	60	35	54	32-40	54	43½	44-50	43½	48
1907..	223-25	54	22½	54	20	55-60	22½-25	54-55		25	50-54	31½	50	30-32½	49			30-35	60	40	54	40	48	43½	44-50	43½	48
1908..	25	54	22½	54	20	55-60	25	54-55		25	50-54	31½	50	30-32½	49			25-35	60	40	54	43½	48	43½	44-50	43½	48
1909..	20-30	54	22½	54	20	55-60	25-27½	54-55		30	50-54	31½	50	35	49			30-35	60	40	49-54	43½	48	50	44-50	50	44
1910..	20-30	54	25	54	22½	50-54	25-30	54-55		30	50-54	33	50	35	49	41	54-50	30-35	60	40-42½	49-54	43½	48	50½	44-50	50	44
1911..	22-30	54	25	54	27½	50-54	25-30	54-55		35	50-54	33	50	35	49	41	54	40	60	42½	49-54	43½	48	50½	44-49	50	44
1912..	25-35	54	27½	54	28½	50-54	25-30	54-55		35	50-54	35	44	37½	49	45	54	40	60	52½	49-54	55	48	50½	44-49	56½	44
1913..	30-40	54	37½	54	28½	50-54	27½-30	54-55		38	50-54	37½	44	37½	49	45	54	40-45	60	52½	49-54	55-60	44-48	50½	44-49	56½	44
1914..	30-40	54	37½	54	30	50-54	27½	54-55		40	50	37½	44	37½	44-49	45	54	45	60	52½	49-54	60	44-48	50½	44-49	56½	44
1915..	30-40	54	37½	54	30	50-54	25-30	54-55		40	50	37½	44	37½	44-49	45	54	35	54	52½	49	60	44-50	50	44-49	43½-56½	44
1916..	30-40	54	37½	54	30-35	55	27½-35	54-55		40	50	40	44	40	44-49	45	54	40	54	52½	49	60	44-50	50-50½	44-49½	43½-50	44
1917..	38-42	54	37½	54	35	55	30-40	54-55		40-45	50	45	44	42½	44-49	50	54	50	54	52½-57½	49-54	60	44-50	50-60½	44-49½	56½	44
1918..	50-53	54	50	.....	35	55	35-40	49½-55		45	50	60	44	50	44-49	58½	54	50-60	54	65	50	60	44-50	68½	44	62½	44
1919..	65-70	44-50	50	.....	40	54	50	50		50-55	44-50	65	44	60	44	72½	54	60	54	75	44	70	44	82½	44	75-82½	44
1920..	70-75	44-50	60	48	50-55	54	65	48		75	44	90	44	*85	44	90	44	80	50	95	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	87½	44

*From Oct. 1st., rate is 90 cents per hour.

III. Printing Trades

(a) COMPOSITORS, HAND, NEWSPAPER OFFICES.

Year	HALIFAX		ST. JOHN		QUEBEC		MONTREAL		OTTAWA		TORONTO		HAMILTON		WINNIPEG		REGINA		CALGARY		ED-MONTON		VAN-COOPER		VICTORIA		
	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	
1901	\$ 10.00	54-55	\$ 10.00	54	\$ c.	\$ 12.00	51	\$ 14.00	54	\$ c.	14.00	54	\$ c.	11.50	54	\$ c.	18.00	48-54	\$ 12.00	54	\$ c.	14.00	54	\$ c.	21.00	54
1902	10.00	54-55	10.00	54	.....	.....	12.00	51	14.00	54	16.00	48-54	11.50	54	18.00	48-54	12.00	54	14.00	53	14.00	54	21.00	48	21.00	48
1903	10.00-11.00	54-55	10.00	54	.....	.....	12.00	50	14.00	54	16.00	48-54	12.50	54	18.00	48-54	12.00	54	14.00	53	14.00	54	21.50	48	21.00	54
1904	10.00-11.00	54-55	10.00	54	.....	.....	12.00	50	14.50	54	16.00	48-54	12.50	54	18.00	48	12.00	54	16.00	51	14.00	54	22.00	45	21.00	54
1905	11.00	54-55	10.00-14.00	48-54	.....	.....	12.00	50	14.50	54	16.00	48-54	12.50	54	18.00	48	12.00	54	16.00	51	18.00	54	23.00	45	21.00-25.50	48-54
1906	11.00	48	12.00-14.00	48	.....	.....	12.00	50	14.50	54	16.00	48-54	14.50	48	18.00	48	14.00	54	16.00	48	18.00	54	23.00	45	21.00-25.50	48-54
1907	11.00	48	12.00-14.00	48	.....	.....	14.00	48	16.00	48	19.00	48	16.00	48	19.50-20.00	48	15.00	48	16.00	48	18.00	54	24.00	45	24.00-25.50	48
1908	11.00	48	12.00-14.00	48	.....	.....	14.00-15.00	48	16.00	48	19.00	48	16.00	48	20.00	48	18.00	48	17.00	48	18.00	54	25.00	45	24.00-27.00	48
1909	11.00-12.00	48	12.00-14.00	48	.....	.....	14.00-15.00	48	16.00	48	19.00	48	16.00	48	20.00	48	18.00	48	20.00	48	18.00	54	25.00	45	24.00-27.00	48
1910	11.00-12.00	48	14.00	48	13.50	48	15.00-16.00	48	16.50	48	19.00	48	16.50	48	22.00	48	18.00	48	20.00	48	19.00	48	25.00	45	27.00-30.00	48	
1911	14.00	48	14.00	48	13.50	48	16.00-18.00	48	16.50	48	19.00	48	17.00	48	24.00	48	19.00	48	21.00	48	20.00	48	29.00	45	27.00-30.00	48	
1912	14.00	48	14.00	48	15.00	48	20.00	48	17.00	48	19.00	48	19.00	48	25.00	48	22.00	48	21.00	48	21.00	48	30.00	45	30.00	45	
1913	16.00	48	16.00	48	15.00	48	20.00	48	17.00	48	21.00	48	19.50	48	26.00	48	22.00	48	22.00	48	23.00	48	30.00	45	30.00	45	
1914	16.00	48	16.00	48	16.50	48	21.00	48	20.00	48	21.00	48	20.50	48	26.00	48	23.00	48	22.00	48	23.00	48	30.00	45	30.00	45	
1915	16.00	48	16.00-17.00	48	16.50	48	21.00	48	21.00	48	21.00	48	21.00	48	26.00	48	23.00	48	22.00	48	25.00	48	30.00	45	30.00	45	
1916	17.00	48	16.00-17.00	48	18.00	48	23.00	48	22.00	48	22.00	48	22.00	48	26.00-28.50	48	23.00	48	22.00	48	25.00	48	30.00	45	30.00	45	
1917	18.00-20.00	48	18.00	48	18.00	48	23.00	48	22.00	48	26.50	48	24.50	48	27.00	48	23.00	48	25.00	48	25.00	48	30.00	45	30.00	45	
1918	20.00	48	**20.00	48	18.00	48	26.00	48	26.50-28.50	48	26.50	48	24.50	48	30.00	48	29.00	48	25.00	48	30.00	48	30.00	45	30.00	45	
1919	24.00	48	**21.00	48	21.00	48	26.00	48	\$32.00	48	32.00	48	25.00	48	35.50	48	29.00	48	48.35.00	45	36.48	48	34.50	45	34.50	45	
1920	30.00	48	30.00	48	25.50	48	*\$36.00	48	\$38.00	48	\$38.00	48	\$34.00	48	45.00	46	37.00	48	45.00	45	45.00	45	40.50	45	40.50	45	

* Rate per agreement advanced Sept. 15th. † Presumably includes bonus of \$9.50. ‡ Includes bonus of \$4.50. \$Includes bonus of \$10.50. a Includes bonus of \$9.00. ** Includes bonus of \$2.00.
 †† Includes bonus of 10% N.B. — All rates and hours above, are for day work. Night rates are from \$2.00 to \$3.00 higher, per week.

III—Printing Trades

(b) PRESSMEN, CYLINDER, JOB OFFICES.

Year	HALIFAX		ST. JOHN		QUEBEC		MONTREAL		OTTAWA		TORONTO		HAMILTON		WINNIPEG		REGINA		CALGARY		ED- MONTON		VAN- COUVER		VICTORIA		
	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	
1901..	\$ c.	10.00 55	\$ c.	10.00 54	\$ c.	9.00 54	\$ c.	11.00 54	\$ c.	13.00 54	\$ c.	14.25 54	\$ c.	10.00 54	\$ c.	16.00 52	\$ c.	12.00 54	\$ c.	13.00 53	\$ c.	16.00 51	\$ c.	\$ c.	21.00 53	\$ c.	21.00 53
1902..		10.00 55		10.00 54		9.00 54		11.00 54		15.00 54		14.50 54		10.00 54		16.00 52		14.00 54		14.00 53					21.00 53		21.00 53
1903..		11.00 55		10.00 54		9.00 54		11.00 54		15.00 54		14.50 54		10.00 54		16.00 52		14.00 54		14.00 53					21.00 48		21.00 48
1904..		11.00 55		10.50 54		10.00 54		11.00 54		15.00 54		16.00 54		12.00 54		16.00 52		16.00 54		16.00 51					21.00 48		21.00 48
1905..		12.00 55		10.50 54		10.00 48		12.00 54		15.00 54		16.50 54		12.00 54		16.00 52		16.00 54		16.00 51					22.50 48		22.50 48
1906..		12.00 48		10.50 48		10.00 48		12.00-12.50 54		15.00 54		16.50 54		14.00 54		16.00 52		16.00 48		16.00 48					22.50 48		22.50 48
1907..		12.00 48		11.00 48		11.00 48		13.00 48-52		15.00 48		16.50 48		14.00 48		16.00 52		18.00 48		16.00 48					22.50 48		22.50 48
1908..		12.00 48		12.00 48		11.00 48		13.00-14.00 48-52		15.00 48		16.50 48		14.00 48		18.00 52		18.00 48		17.00 48					22.50 48		22.50 48
1909..		13.00 48		12.00 48		12.00 48		13.00-14.50 48-52		15.00 48		17.50 48		15.00 48		18.00 48		18.00 48		20.00 48					22.50 48		22.50 48
1910..		14.00 48		13.50 48		12.00 48		14.00-15.00 48		17.50 48		17.50 48		15.50 48		18.00 48		20.00 48		22.00 48					24.50 48		24.50 48
1911..		14.00 48		13.50 48		12.00 48		14.00-15.00 48		17.50 48		18.50 48		15.50 48		18.00 48		22.00 48		22.00 48				24.00 48	24.00 48	24.50 48	24.50 48
1912..		14.00 48		15.00 48		13.00 48		16.00-17.00 48		18.00 48		19.00 48		16.00 48		18.00-19.00 48		22.00 48		22.00 48				24.00 48	24.00 48	24.50 48	24.50 48
1913..		16.00 48		15.00 48		13.00 48		17.00 48		18.50 48		20.00 48		18.00 48		21.00 48		22.00 48		22.00 48				24.00 48	24.00 48	24.50 48	24.50 48
1914..		15.00 48		15.00 48		13.00 48		18.00 48		19.00 48		20.00 48		18.00 48		21.00 48		22.00 48		22.00 48				24.00 48	24.00 48	24.50 48	24.50 48
1915..		16.00 48		15.00 48		13.00 48		18.00 48		19.00 48		21.00 48		18.50 48		21.50 48		22.00 48		22.00 48				24.00 48	24.00 48	24.50 48	24.50 48
1916..		16.00-17.00 48		15.00 48		13.00 48		18.00 48		21.00 48		21.00 48		19.00 48		22.00 48		22.00 48		22.00 48				24.00 48	24.00 48	24.50 48	24.50 48
1917..		16.00-17.00 48		15.00 48		16.50 48		18.00 48		21.00 48		25.00 48		19.00-19.50 48		25.00 48		23.00 48		22.00 48				24.00 48	24.00 48	24.50 48	24.50 48
1918..		19.00 48		17.00 48		16.50 48		24.00 48		26.00 48		25.00 48		24.00 48		26.00 48		29.00 48		30.00 48				24.00 48	24.00 48	27.50 48	27.50 48
1919..		22.00 48		23.00 48		20.00 48		32.00 48		32.00 48		32.00 48		24.00 48		35.00 48		29.00 48		36.00 48				27.00 48	27.00 48	27.50 48	27.50 48
1920..		30.00 48		30.00 48		21.00 48		36.00-44.00 48		35.00 48		35.00 48		34.00 48		44.00 48		42.00 48		45.00 48				38.00 44	38.00 44	39.00-40.50 48	39.00-40.50 48

N.B.—All rates and hours above, are for day-work in job offices. Night rates are usually from \$2.00 to \$3.00 higher, per week.

IV—Electric Street Railways
CONDUCTORS AND MOTORMEN (MAXIMUM RATES)†.

Year	HALIFAX		ST. JOHN		QUEBEC		MON- TEAL		OTTAWA		TORONTO		HAMIL- TON		WIN- NIPEG		REGINA		CALGARY		EDMONTON		VAN- COUVER		VIC- TORIA	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
1901..	\$ 15 ^e	60	\$ 15 ^f	60	\$ 16	60	\$ 16	60	\$ 15 a	60	\$ 18 a	58 ^g	\$		\$ 19	60	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$ 22	60
1902..	16 ^e	60	16 ^g	60	16	60	16 ^h	60	15 a	60	20 a	58 ^g			21	60									25 h	60
1903..	17 e	60	16 ^g	60	16	60	19	60	16 ^h	60	20 a	58 ^g			24 d	60									25 h	54
1904..	17 e	60	18	60	16	60	19	60	16 ^h	60	21 ^g	58 ^g	18 d	60	24 d	60									27 h	54
1905..	17 e	60	18	60	16	60	19	60	17 ^g	60	21 ^g	58 ^g	18 d	60	24	60									27 h	54
1906..	18 e	60	18 ^g	60	16 ^h	60	19	60	18 ^g	60	21 ^g	58 ^g	18 d	60	26	60									27 h	54
1907..	18 e	60	18 ^g	60	18	60	20	60	19 ^g	60	23 ^g	58 ^g	20	60	26	60									27 h	54
1908..	19 d	60	20	60	19	60	20	60	20 ^g	60	23 ^g	58 ^g	20	60	26	60							31 ^g	54	31 ^h	54
1909..	19 d	60	22	60	19	60	20	60	20 ^g	60	23 ^g	58 ^g	20	60	26	60					25 a	54	31 ^g	54	31 ^h	54
1910..	19 d	60	22	60	19	60	20	60	22	60	25	58 ^g	20	60	27 d	60			25 a	54	30 a	54	35 e	54	35 e	54
1911..	20	60	22	60	19	60	24 ^g	60	22	60	25	58 ^g	22	60	29 d	54			30 a	54	30 a	54	35 e	54	35 e	54
1912..	23 ^g	60	22	60	19 a	60	25	60	23	60	25	58 ^g	22	60	32 d	54			36 d	54	30 a	54	35 e	54	35 e	54
1913..	25	60	25	60	20 ^g	60	25	60	25	60	27 ^g	58 ^g	25	60	34 d	54			38 d	54	37 ^g	54	35 e	54	35 e	54
1914..	25	60	25	60	21 ^g	60	25 f	60	27	60	27 ^g	58 ^g	25	60	34 d	54			38 d	54	37 ^g	54	35 e	54	35 e	54
1915..	25	54-57	25	60	21 ^g	60	25 f	60	27	60	27 ^g	58 ^g	25	60	34 d	54			35 c	40 ^g	34 ^g	40	32 e	54	32 e	54
1916..	25	54-58 ^g	27	60	21 ^g	60	27 f	60	30	54	27 ^g	58 ^g	28	60	34 d	54			35 e	54	34 ^g	40	35 e	54	35 e	57
1917..	29	54-58 ^g	30	60	24	60	29 f	60	30	54	37	58 ^g	30	60	36 d	54			40 ^g	45	40 ^g	45	40 e	57	40 e	57
1918..	32 ^g	54-57	36	60	31 d	60	37 f	60	39	54	37	58 ^g	37	60	39 d	54			45 ^g	50	40 ^g	45	51 c	48	51 c	48
1919..	43 ^g	52 ^g -55 ^g	45	54	33 d	60	48 d	60	45 d	54	55 a	48	37	60	55	48			60 ^g	65	45 ^g	50	56 c	48	56 c	48
1920..	52	54-57	55	54	45 f	60	55	60	55 d	54	60 a	48	52	57	60	48			67 ^g	72 ^g	62 ^g	68 ^g	60 c	48	60 c	48

a Maximum rate reached in second year. b Maximum rate reached in third six months.

c Maximum rate reached in fourth six months. d Maximum rate reached in fourth year.

e Maximum rate reached in fifth year. f Maximum rate reached in sixth year.

g Seventh and twelfth years, one and two cents more respectively. h Maximum rate reached in eleventh year.

i Uniform rate all terms of service. k From Oct. 1, 1920, rate is 65c.

m Work nine hours per day, paid for nine and one half hours.

*Two-man cars. Calgary, maximum reached 1918, fourth year; 1919, fourth six months; 1920, third six months. Edmonton, maximum reached 1917, fifth year; 1920, second year.

†One-man cars. Calgary, maximum reached same time as for two-man cars. Edmonton, maximum reached same time as for two-man cars except 1919, when maximum reached second year.

‡Reached in the third year of service unless otherwise stated.

V—Steam Railways

(a) CONDUCTORS, FREIGHT.*

Year	ST. JOHN	QUEBEC	MONTREAL	OTTAWA	TORONTO	WIN- NIPEG	REGINA	CALGARY	ED- MONTON	VAN- COUVER
	Rate per mile	Rate per mile	Rate per mile	Rate per mile	Rate per mile	Rate per mile	Rate per mile	Rate per mile	Rate per mile	Rate per mile
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
1901.....	2.58	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.15
1902.....	2.58	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.15
1903.....	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.15
1904.....	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.15
1905.....	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.55
1906.....	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.55
1907.....	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.90
1908.....	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.90
1909.....	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.90
1910.....	3.63	3.63	3.63	3.63	3.63	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.90
1911.....	3.63	3.63	3.63	3.63	3.63	4.18	4.18	4.18	4.18	4.29
1912.....	3.63	3.63	3.63	3.63	3.63	4.18	4.18	4.18	4.18	4.29
1913.....	3.63	3.63	3.63	3.63	3.63	4.18	4.18	4.18	4.18	4.29
1914.....	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.18	4.18	4.18	4.18	4.29
1915.....	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.18	4.18	4.18	4.18	4.29
1916.....	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.18	4.18	4.18	4.18	4.29
1917.....	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.18	4.18	4.18	4.18	4.29
1918.....	4.82	4.82	4.82	4.82	4.82	5.04	5.04	5.04	5.04	5.17
1919.....	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40
1920.....	6.44	6.44	6.44	6.44	6.44	6.44	6.44	6.44	6.44	6.44

(b) BRAKEMEN, FREIGHT*.

Year	ST. JOHN	QUEBEC	MONTREAL	OTTAWA	TORONTO	WIN- NIPEG	REGINA	CALGARY	ED- MONTON	VAN- COUVER
	Rate per mile	Rate per mile	Rate per mile	Rate per mile	Rate per mile	Rate per mile	Rate per mile	Rate per mile	Rate per mile	Rate per mile
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
1901.....	1.87	1.87	1.87	1.87	1.87	2.07	2.07	2.07	2.07	2.18
1902.....	1.87	1.87	1.87	1.87	1.87	2.07	2.07	2.07	2.07	2.18
1903.....	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.18
1904.....	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.18
1905.....	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.45
1906.....	2.07	2.07	2.07	2.07	2.07	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.45
1907.....	2.07	2.07	2.07	2.07	2.07	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.70
1908.....	2.07	2.07	2.07	2.07	2.07	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.70
1909.....	2.07	2.07	2.07	2.07	2.07	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.70
1910.....	2.42	2.42	2.42	2.42	2.42	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.70
1911.....	2.42	2.42	2.42	2.42	2.42	2.845	2.845	2.845	2.845	2.97
1912.....	2.42	2.42	2.42	2.42	2.42	2.845	2.845	2.845	2.845	2.97
1913.....	2.42	2.42	2.42	2.42	2.42	2.845	2.845	2.845	2.845	2.97
1914.....	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.845	2.845	2.845	2.845	2.97
1915.....	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.842	2.845	2.845	2.845	2.97
1916.....	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.845	2.845	2.845	2.845	2.97
1917.....	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.845	2.845	2.845	2.845	2.97
1918.....	3.72	3.72	3.72	3.72	3.72	3.97	3.97	3.97	3.97	4.14
1919.....	4.08	4.08	4.08	4.08	4.08	4.08	4.08	4.08	4.08	4.14
1920.....	5.12	5.12	5.12	5.12	5.12	5.12	5.12	5.12	5.12	5.18

*Since January 1, 1918, members of crews on freight trains have been paid at a rate per mile, 100 miles (or less), or 8 hours (or less), as the standard for a day's work, with provision for overtime at one and one half times the regular rate. Prior to January 1st, 1918, the standard day was on the basis of 10 hours instead of 8, with regular rates for overtime.

V—Steam Railways

(c) LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS, FREIGHT.*

Year	ST. JOHN	QUEBEC	MONTREAL	OTTAWA	TORONTO	WIN- NIPEG	REGINA	CALGARY	ED- MONTON	VAN- COUVER
	Rate per mile	Rate per mile	Rate per mile	Rate per mile	Rate per mile	Rate per mile	Rate per mile	Rate per mile	Rate per mile	Rate per mile
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
1901.....	3.25†	3.25†	3.25†	3.25†	3.25†	4.00†	4.00†	4.00†	4.00†	4.20†
1902.....	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.20
1903.....	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.35
1904.....	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.35
1905.....	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.35
1906.....	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.35
1907.....	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.75
1908.....	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.75
1909.....	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.75
1910.....	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.15
1911.....	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.15
1912.....	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.15
1913.....	4.79	4.79	4.79	4.79	4.79	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.15
1914.....	4.79	4.79	4.79	4.79	4.79	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.15
1915.....	4.79	4.79	4.79	4.79	4.79	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.15
1916.....	4.79	4.79	4.79	4.79	4.79	4.80-6.50†	4.80-6.50†	4.80-6.50†	4.80-6.50†	4.90-6.80†
1917.....	4.79	4.79	4.79	4.79	4.79	5.05-6.75	5.05-6.75	5.05-6.75	5.05-6.75	5.05-6.75
1918.....	5.53	5.53	5.53	5.53	5.53	5.54-7.51	5.54-7.51	5.54-7.51	5.54-7.51	5.66-7.51
1919.....	6.08-8.00†	6.08-8.00†	6.08-8.00†	6.08-8.00†	6.08-8.00†	6.08-8.00†	6.08-8.00	6.08-8.00	6.08-8.00	6.21-8.13
1920.....	7.12-9.04	7.12-9.04	7.12-9.04	7.12-9.04	7.12-9.04	7.12-9.04	7.12-9.04	7.12-9.04	7.12-9.04	7.25-9.17

(d) LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN, FREIGHT.*

Year	ST. JOHN	QUEBEC	MONTREAL	OTTAWA	TORONTO	WIN- NIPEG	REGINA	CALGARY	ED- MONTON	VAN- COUVER
	Rate per mile	Rate per mile	Rate per mile	Rate per mile	Rate per mile	Rate per mile	Rate per mile	Rate per mile	Rate per mile	Rate per mile
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
1901.....	1.95†	1.95†	1.95†	1.95†	1.95†	2.35†	2.35†	2.35†	2.35†	2.34†
1902.....	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.34
1903.....	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.05	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.34
1904.....	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.80
1905.....	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.80
1906.....	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.80
1907.....	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.05
1908.....	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.05
1909.....	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.05
1910.....	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.35
1911.....	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.35
1912.....	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.35
1913.....	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.35
1914.....	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.35
1915.....	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.35
1916.....	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	2.90-4.25†	2.90-4.25†	2.90-4.25†	2.90-4.25†	2.95-4.25†
1917.....	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.05-4.40	3.05-4.40	3.05-4.40	3.05-4.40	3.10-4.40
1918.....	4.16	4.16	4.16	4.16	4.16	3.89-5.71	3.89-5.71	3.89-5.71	3.89-5.71	3.96-5.71
1919.....	4.24-5.75†	4.24-5.75†	4.24-5.75†	4.24-5.75†	4.24-5.75†	4.24-5.75	4.24-5.75	4.24-5.75	4.24-5.75	4.31-5.82
1920.....	5.28-6.79	5.28-6.79	5.28-6.79	5.28-6.79	5.28-6.79	5.28-6.79	5.28-6.79	5.28-6.79	5.28-6.79	5.35-6.86

*Members of crews on freight trains are paid at a rate per mile, 100 miles (or less), or 8 hours (or less), as the standard for a day's work with provision for overtime at one and one half times the regular rate. Prior to January 1st., 1918, the standard day was on the basis of 10 hours instead of 8 with regular rates for overtime.

†Until 1916 west of Fort William, and 1919 east of Fort William, Engineers and Firemen were paid according to type of engine; figures given are for engines "125 per cent and over" as an average size. From those dates rates of pay were according to weights of engines on drivers.

V—Steam Railways
(e) TELEGRAPHERS.

Year	ST. JOHN		QUEBEC		MONTREAL		OTTAWA		TORONTO		WINNIPEG		REGINA		CALGARY		EDMONTON		VANCOUVER	
	Rate	Hours	Rate	Hours	Rate	Hours	Rate	Hours	Rate	Hours	Rate	Hours	Rate	Hours	Rate	Hours	Rate	Hours	Rate	Hours
	per month	per week	per month	per week	per month	per week	per month	per week	per month	per week	per month	per week	per month	per week	per month	per week	per month	per week	per month	per week
1901.....	\$ 40.00	60	\$ 40.00	60	\$ 40.00	60	\$ 40.00	60	\$ 40.00	60	\$ 50.00	60	\$ 50.00	60	\$ 50.00	60	\$ 50.00	60	\$ 50.00	60
1902.....	45.00	60	45.00	60	45.00	60	45.00	60	45.00	60	55.00	60	55.00	60	55.00	60	55.00	60	60.00	60
1903.....	45.00	60	45.00	60	45.00	60	45.00	60	45.00	60	55.00	60	55.00	60	55.00	60	55.00	60	60.00	60
1904.....	45.00	60	45.00	60	45.00	60	45.00	60	45.00	60	55.00	60	55.00	60	55.00	60	55.00	60	60.00	60
1905.....	45.00	60	45.00	60	45.00	60	45.00	60	45.00	60	55.00	60	55.00	60	55.00	60	55.00	60	60.00	60
1906.....	45.00	60	45.00	60	45.00	60	45.00	60	45.00	60	55.00	60	55.00	60	55.00	60	55.00	60	60.00	60
1907.....	51.30	60	51.30	60	51.30	60	51.30	60	51.30	60	62.70	60	62.70	60	62.70	60	62.70	60	68.00	60
1908.....	51.30	60	51.30	60	51.30	60	51.30	60	51.30	60	62.70	60	62.70	60	62.70	60	62.70	60	68.00	60
1909.....	51.30	60	51.30	60	51.30	60	51.30	60	51.30	60	62.70	60	62.70	60	62.70	60	62.70	60	68.00	60
1910.....	53.00	60	53.00	60	53.00	60	53.00	60	53.00	60	65.00	60	65.00	60	65.00	50	65.00	60	68.00	60
1911.....	53.00	60	53.00	60	53.00	60	53.00	60	53.00	60	65.00	60	65.00	60	65.00	60	65.00	60	68.00	60
1912.....	60.00	60	60.00	60	60.00	60	60.00	60	60.00	60	73.00	60	73.00	60	73.00	60	73.00	60	78.00	60
1913.....	60.00	60	60.00	60	60.00	60	60.00	60	60.00	60	73.00	60	73.00	60	73.00	60	73.00	60	78.00	60
1914.....	60.00	60	60.00	60	60.00	60	60.00	60	60.00	60	73.00	60	73.00	60	73.00	60	73.00	60	78.00	60
1915.....	60.00	60	60.00	60	60.00	60	60.00	60	60.00	60	73.00	60	73.00	60	73.00	60	73.00	68	78.00	60
1916.....	65.00	60	65.00	60	65.00	60	65.00	60	65.00	60	78.00	60	78.00	60	78.00	60	78.00	60	83.00	60
1917.....	78.00	60	78.00	60	78.00	60	78.00	60	78.00	60	78.00	60	78.00	60	78.00	60	78.00	60	83.00	60
1918.....	78.00	48	78.00	48	78.00	48	78.00	48	78.00	48	78.00	48	78.00	48	78.00	48	78.00	48	83.00	48
1919.....	104.00	48	104.00	48	104.00	48	104.00	48	104.00	48	115.00	48	115.00	48	115.00	48	115.00	48	116.00	48
1920.....	137.00	48	137.00	48	137.00	48	137.00	48	130.00	48	141.00	48	141.00	48	141.00	48	141.00	48	142.00	48

V—Steam Railways
(C) SECTIONMEN.

Year	St. JOHN		QUEBEC		MONTREAL		OTTAWA		TORONTO		WINNIPEG		REGINA		CALGARY		EDMONTON		VANCOUVER	
	Rate per day	Hours per week	Rate per day	Hours per week	Rate per day	Hours per week	Rate per day	Hours per week	Rate per day	Hours per week	Rate per day	Hours per week	Rate per day	Hours per week	Rate per day	Hours per week	Rate per day	Hours per week	Rate per day	Hours per week
1901.....	1.25	60	1.20-1.25	60	1.20-1.25	60	1.20-1.25	60	1.25	60	1.40	60	1.40	60	1.40	60	1.40	60	\$	60
1902.....	1.40	60	1.40	60	1.40	60	1.40	60	1.40	60	1.50	60	1.40	60	1.50	60	1.50	60	1.50	60
1903.....	1.45	60	1.45	60	1.45	60	1.45	60	1.45	60	1.50	60	1.45	60	1.50	60	1.50	60	1.50	60
1904.....	1.45	60	1.45	60	1.45	60	1.45	60	1.45	60	1.50	60	1.45	60	1.50	60	1.50	60	1.50	60
1905.....	1.45	60	1.45	60	1.45	60	1.45	60	1.45	60	1.50	60	1.45	60	1.50	60	1.50	60	1.50	60
1906.....	1.50	60	1.50	60	1.50	60	1.50	60	1.50	60	1.55	60	1.45	60	1.50	60	1.50	60	1.50	60
1907.....	1.65	60	1.65	60	1.65	60	1.65	60	1.65	60	1.75	60	1.55	60	1.55	60	1.55	60	1.55	60
1908.....	1.65	60	1.65	60	1.65	60	1.65	60	1.65	60	1.75	60	1.75	60	1.75	60	1.75	60	1.75	60
1909.....	1.65	60	1.65	60	1.65	60	1.65	60	1.65	60	1.75	60	1.75	60	1.75	60	1.75	60	1.75	60
1910.....	1.65	60	1.65	60	1.65	60	1.65	60	1.65	60	1.75	60	1.75	60	1.75	60	1.75	60	1.75	60
1911.....	1.80	60	1.80	60	1.80	60	1.80	60	1.80	60	2.05	60	1.75	60	1.75	60	1.75	60	1.75	60
1912.....	1.80	60	1.80	60	1.80	60	1.80	60	1.80	60	2.05	60	2.05	60	2.05	60	2.05	60	2.05	60
1913.....	1.80	60	1.80	60	1.80	60	1.80	60	1.80	60	2.05	60	2.05	60	2.05	60	2.05	60	2.05	60
1914.....	1.80	60	1.80	60	1.80	60	1.80	60	1.80	60	2.05	60	2.05	60	2.05	60	2.05	60	2.05	60
1915.....	1.80	60	1.80	60	1.80	60	1.80	60	1.80	60	2.05	60	2.05	60	2.05	60	2.05	60	2.05	60
1916.....	1.80	60	1.80	60	1.80	60	1.80	60	1.80	60	2.05	60	2.05	60	2.05	60	2.05	60	2.05	60
1917.....	2.05	60	2.05	60	2.05	60	2.05	60	2.05	60	2.25	80	2.05	60	2.05	60	2.05	60	2.05	60
1918.....	2.55	48	2.55	48	2.55	48	2.55	48	2.55	48	2.60	48	2.25	60	2.25	60	2.25	60	2.25	60
1919.....	3.20	48	3.20	48	3.20	48	3.20	48	3.20	48	3.20	48	2.60	48	2.60	48	2.60	48	2.60	48
1920.....	3.88	48	3.88	48	3.88	48	3.88	48	3.88	48	3.88	48	3.88	48	3.88	48	3.88	48	3.88	48

VI—Supplementary Table
(c) SAMPLE RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS FOR COMMON LABOUR IN FACTORIES, TO ILLUSTRATE MOVEMENTS FROM 1911 TO 1920.

	HALIFAX, N.S.		DARTMOUTH, N.S.		ST. JOHN, N.B.		ST. JOHN, N.B.		THREE RIVERS, P.Q.		THREE RIVERS, P.Q.		MONTREAL, P.Q.		MONTREAL, P.Q.		MONTREAL, P.Q.		MONTREAL, P.Q.		MONTREAL, P.Q.		MONTREAL, P.Q.	
	No. 1		No. 2		No. 3		No. 4		No. 5		No. 6		No. 7		No. 8		No. 9		No. 10		No. 11		No. 12	
	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
1911.....	\$ 8.00	54	\$ .....	.....	\$ 9.00	52½	\$ 15-17½	60	.....	.....	\$ .....	.....	\$ 11.10	60	\$.18	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 12.00	55	.....	.....
1912.....	8.00	54	.14	54	.....	.....	.15-17½	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.70	60	.18	60	10.00	55	.....	.....	12.00	55	.20	60
1913.....	8.50	54	.14	54	9.60	54	.15-17½	60	.17½	60	.....	.....	12.30	60	.18	60	10.35	55	11.00	60	14.00	55	.20	60
1914.....	8.50	54	.16	54	9.60	54	.15-17½	60	.17½	60	.17½	60	12.30	60	.20	60	10.40	55	11.00	60	14.00	55	.22½	60
1915.....	8.50	54	.16	54	9.60	54	.17½-20	60	.15	60	.15	60	12.30	60	.20	60	10.35	55	11.00	60	15.00	55	.20	60
1916.....	9.00	54	.18	54	9.60	54	.20-22½	60	.20	60	.20	60	12.30	55	.22½	60	11.40	55	12.00	60	15.00	55	.22½	60
1917.....	16.50	55	.25	54	10.50	54	.22½-25	60	.22½	60	.22½	60	16.00	59	.25	60	12.35	55	13.00	60	15.00	55	.30	60
1918.....	17.50	55	.32½	50	14.00	54	.25-27½	60	.27½	60	.27½	60	16.50	55	.32	54	14.00	55	14.00	60	15.00	55	.32	60
1919.....	18.00	55	.35	50	15.00	54	.30-35	60	35	60	35	60	19.25	55	.44	54	14.80	49½	17.50	55	19.00	55	.37	54
1920.....	19.00	50	.40	50	20.00	54	.40	60	.45	60	.45	60	21.18	55	.45	54	18.90	49½	22.50	55	23.00	48	.40	54

VI—Supplementary Table

(a) SAMPLE RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS FOR COMMON LABOUR IN FACTORIES, TO ILLUSTRATE MOVEMENTS FROM 1911 TO 1920. (Continued)

Year	OTTAWA, ONT.		OTTAWA, ONT.		OTTAWA, ONT.		TORONTO, ONT.		TORONTO, ONT.		TORONTO, ONT.		TORONTO, ONT.		TORONTO, ONT.		HAMILTON, ONT.		HAMILTON, ONT.		LONDON, ONT.		LONDON, ONT.	
	No. 13		No. 14		No. 15		No. 16		No. 17		No. 18		No. 19		No. 20		No. 21		No. 22		No. 23		No. 24	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per day	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per hou.	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week
1911.....	\$.17½	50-54	\$.17	59	\$.18	59	\$ 11.00	55	\$.18	55	\$ 1.85*	55	\$.18	55	\$ 12.00	50	\$.17½	59	\$ 9.00	55	\$		\$ 9.60	60
1912.....	.17½	50-54	.18	59	.19	59	11.00	55	.18	55	2.15*	55	.18	55	12.00	50	.18	59	9.00	55			10.50	60
1913.....	.19½	50-54	.19	59	.20	55	12.65	55	.18	55	2.15*	55	.18	55	12.00	50	.20	55	10.00	55	.25	59	10.50	60
1914.....	.19½	50	.19	59	.20½	52	13.75	55	.18	55	2.25*	55	.19	55	12.00	50	.20	55	10.00	55	.25	59	10.50	60
1915.....	.19½	50	.19	59	.20	52	13.75	55	.20	55	2.25*	55	.19	55	12.00	50	.20	55	10.00	55	.25	59	12.00	60
1916.....	.19½	50	.20	59	.22½	50	15.00	55	.23	55	2.75*	55	.20	55	13.00	50	.25	55	10.00	55	.25	59	12.00	60
1917.....	.19½	50	.22	59	.21	50	16.50	55	.25	55	3.25*	55	.22	55	15.00	50	.33	55	10.00	55	.27½	59	15.00	60
1918.....	.33	48	.26	59	.26	50	19.25	50	.27	55	3.60*	55	.25	55	17.60	50	.38	55	12.00	50	.45	59	15.00	55
1919.....	.33	48	.34	50	.30	50	22.00	50	.30	55	4.05*	55	.35	55	17.60	44	.43	55	15.00	50	.50	59	16.50	55
1920.....	.45	50	.41	50	.35	50	27.75	50	.39	55	4.50*	55	.40	50	20.25	44	.47	55	17.00	48	.45	59	20.60	55

* Work five hours on Saturday and are paid for time worked only

VI—Supplementary Table

(c) SAMPLE RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS FOR COMMON LABOUR IN FACTORIES, TO ILLUSTRATE MOVEMENTS FROM 1911 TO 1920.—(Continued)

Year	WINNIPEG, MAN.		WINNIPEG, MAN.		WINNIPEG, MAN.		WINNIPEG, MAN.		REGINA, SASK.		CALGARY, ALTA.		EDMONTON, ALTA.		VANCOUVER, B.C.		VICTORIA, B.C.		VICTORIA, B.C.	
	No. 25		No. 26		No. 27		No. 28		No. 29		No. 30		No. 31		No. 32		No. 33		No. 34	
	Wages per per day	Hours per week	Wages per per week	Hours per week	Wages per per week	Hours per week	Wages per per week	Hours per week	Wages per per hour	Hours per week	Wages per per hour	Hours per week	Wages per per hour	Hours per week	Wages per per hour	Hours per week	Wages per per day	Hours per week	Wages per per hour	Hours per week
1911	\$ 2.50	60	\$ 15.00-18.00	53	\$ 14.00	55	\$ 12.00	60	.....	.....	\$.30	57	\$.25	58	.....	54	\$ 2.50	54	\$.17	55
1912	2.50	60	15.00-18.00	53	14.00	55	12.00	60	.30	60	.34	57	.25	58	.....	54	2.50	54	.17½	55
1913	2.50	60	15.00-18.00	53	14.00	50	12.00	60	.25-.30	60	.27½	57	.25	58	.22½	54	2.50	54	.17½	55
1914	2.50	60	15.00-18.00	53	14.00	50	11.00	55	.25-.30	60	.27½	57	.20	53	.22½	54	2.50	54	.15½	55
1915	2.25	60	15.00-18.00	53	15.50	50	10.00	50	.27½	60	.25	57	.20	53	.25	54	2.50-2.75	54	.15½	55
1916	3.00	60	15.00-18.00	53	16.00	50	10.00	50	.27½	59	.30	57	.25	53	.27½	54	2.50-2.75	44†	.13½	55
1917	3.00	60	21.00	53	17.00	50	12.50	50	.30-.32½	55	.40	52½	.27½	53	.32½	54	3.00-3.20	44†	.19	55
1918	3.00	60	21.00	53	18.00	50	15.00	50	.37½	55	.40	52½	.30	49½	.35	54	3.85	44†	.25	50
1919	4.00	60	25.00	53	22.00	50	18.00-20.25	45	.50	50	.42½	52½	.37½	49½	.40	48	4.30	44†	.30	50
1920	5.00	60	25.00	53	24.00	44	22.50	45	.60	50	.66	52½	.45	49½	.45	48	4.55	44†	.45	50

†Work four hours on Saturday and are paid for time worked only.

VI.—Supplementary Table

(c) SAMPLE RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS FOR MISCELLANEOUS FACTORY TRADES THROUGHOUT CANADA, TO ILLUSTRATE MOVEMENTS FROM 1911 to 1920.

Year	COTTONS											
	No. 1 Loom Fixers (Male)	No. 2 Loom Fixers (Male)	No. 3 Mule Spinners (Male)	No. 4 Mule Spinner (Male)	No. 5 Ring Spinners (Female)	No. 6 Ring Spinners (Female)	No. 7 Ring Spinners (Female)	No. 8 Warpers (Female)	No. 9 Warpers (Female)	No. 10 Warpers (Female)	No. 11 Folders	No. 12 Folders
	P.Q.	Ont.	N.B.	P.Q.	N.B.	P.Q.	Ont.	N.B.	P.Q.	Ont.	N.B.	Ont.
	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week
1911.....	\$ 12.15	58	\$ 13.15	57	\$ 10.75	60	\$ 11.40	58	\$ 8.70	58	\$ 7.50	60
1912.....	13.05	58	13.95	57	10.75	60	12.25	58	9.35	58	7.80	60
1913.....	13.05	55	14.70	57	11.20	57	12.25	55	9.35	55	7.80	57
1914.....	13.15	55	15.00	57	11.80	57	13.20	55	9.55	55	6.90	57
1915.....	13.15	55	15.00	57	12.00	57	13.20	55	9.55	55	7.45	57
1916.....	13.85	55	16.00	56½	12.35	57	13.95	55	10.40	55	7.50	57
1917.....	15.00	55	19.00	55	10.25	57	15.07	55	11.21	55	9.00	57
1918.....	19.96	55	22.00	55	13.38	57	20.04	55	14.91	55	12.48	57
1919.....	21.95	55	26.50	50	13.61	50	22.04	55	16.40	55	12.73	50
1920.....	24.69	55	31.85	50	15.20	50	25.35	55	18.86	55	14.23	50

VI—Supplementary Table

(b) SAMPLE RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS FOR MISCELLANEOUS FACTORY TRADES THROUGHOUT CANADA, TO ILLUSTRATE MOVEMENTS FROM 1911 TO 1920. (Continued)

Year	FURNITURE									
	No. 13 Band Sawyers	No. 14 Band Sawyers	No. 15 Band Sawyers	No. 16 Band Sawyers	No. 17 Band Sawyers	No. 18 Cabinet Makers	No. 19 Cabinet Makers	No. 20 Cabinet Makers	No. 21 Cabinet Makers	No. 22 Carvers
	P.Q.	ONT.	ONT.	ONT.	ONT.	P.Q.	P.Q.	ONT.	ONT.	ONT.
	Wages per day	Wages per day	Wages per day	Wages per day	Wages per day	Wages per day	Wages per day	Wages per day	Wages per day	Wages per day
	Hours per week	Hours per week	Hours per week	Hours per week	Hours per week	Hours per week	Hours per week	Hours per week	Hours per week	Hours per week
1911....	\$ 2.50 60	\$ 2.60 60	\$ 2.60 60	\$ 2.25 59**	\$ 2.25 59**	\$ 1.75 60	\$ 1.50 60	\$ 2.50 60	\$ 2.50 60	\$ 2.25 59**
1912....	2.50 60	2.75 60	2.75 60	2.25 59**	2.25 59**	2.00 60	1.60 60	2.60 60	2.00-2.25 59**	2.25 59**
1913....	2.50 60	3.00 60	3.00 60	2.50 59**	2.50 59**	2.00 60	1.75 60	2.75 60	2.25 59**	2.25 59**
1914....	2.50 60	2.50 60	3.15 60	2.50 59**	2.50 59**	2.25 60	1.75 60	3.00 60	2.25 59**	2.25 59**
1915....	2.50 60	2.50 60	3.15 60	2.50-3.50 59**	2.50 59**	2.25 60	1.75 60	3.00 60	2.25 59**	2.25 59**
1916....	2.50 60	2.60 60	3.40 60	2.75-3.50 59**	2.50 59**	2.25 60	1.75 60	3.00 60	2.25 59**	2.25 59**
1917....	3.00 60	2.70 60	3.45 60	2.75-3.50 55§	3.00 59**	2.25-2.50 60	2.00 60	3.15 60	2.50 59**	2.50 55§
1918....	3.00 60	3.25 60	4.25 60	3.50 55§	3.00 55§	2.50 60	2.50 57½†	3.62½ 60	3.00 55§	3.00 55§
1919....	3.50 60	4.20 60	4.90 54†	5.00 55§	4.20 50§	3.00-3.50 60	2.75 57½†	4.60 54†	3.85 50§	4.00 55§
1920....	4.75 60	4.05 45*	5.50 50§	5.00 55§	5.85 50§	4.20 80	3.30 57½†	4.80 50§	5.00 50§	4.50 55§

* 5 day week and 9 hour day. † 9 hour day. § Work 5 hours on Saturday and paid for time worked only. ** Work 9 hours on Saturday and paid for time worked only. ‡ Work 7½ hours on Saturday and paid for time worked only.

VI—Supplementary Table

(b) SAMPLE RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS FOR MISCELLANEOUS FACTORY TRADES THROUGHOUT CANADA, TO ILLUSTRATE MOVEMENTS FROM 1911 TO 1920. (Continued)

Year	CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING										HARNESS AND SADDLERY																
	No. 25 Body Makers		No. 26 Body Makers		No. 27 Body Makers		No. 28 Trimmers		No. 29 Trimmers		No. 30 Trimmers		No. 31 Cutters		No. 32 Cutters		No. 33 Cutters		No. 34 Harness Makers		No. 35 Harness Makers		No. 36 Body Makers				
	P.Q.		Ont.		Ont.		Ont.		Ont.		Ont.		Ont.		Ont.		Alta.		Ont.		Ont.		Alta.				
	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week			
1911.....	\$	12.00	60	\$	12.00	60	\$	13.50	60	\$	10.00	59½	\$	13.50	60	\$	13.50	60	\$	15.00	59	\$	13.75	55	\$	16.50	55
1912.....		12.00	60		12.00	60		15.00	60		10.00	59½		13.50	60		15.00	60		17.00	59		13.75	55		16.50	55
1913.....		12.00	60		12.00	60		15.00	60		10.50	59½		13.50	60		15.00	60		18.00	59		13.75	55		17.88	55
1914.....					12.00	60		15.00	60		10.50	59½		13.50	60		15.00	60		19.00	59		13.75	55		19.44	50
1915.....					12.00	60		16.50	60		12.00	59½		13.50	60		16.50	60		19.00	59		13.75	55		19.44	50
1916.....		15.00	60		13.50	60		16.50	60		12.00	59½		15.00	60		16.50	60		19.00	59		16.50	55		19.44	50
1917.....		18.00	60		13.50	60		16.50	60		15.00	59½		15.00	60		16.50	60		20.00	59		19.25	55		20.83	50
1918.....		18.00	60		15.00	60		16.50	55		15.00	59½		16.50	60		16.50	55		23.00	57		21.00	55		21.78	50
1919.....		19.50	60		16.50	60		19.25	55		18.00	59½		18.00	60		19.25	55		25.00	57		23.40	55		27.22	50
1920.....		21.00	54		19.50	60		24.75	55		24.00	59½		19.50	60		22.00	55		27.20	57		28.20	55		28.58	50

VI—Supplementary Table

(b) SAMPLE RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS FOR MISCELLANEOUS FACTORY TRADES THROUGHOUT CANADA, TO ILLUSTRATE MOVEMENTS FROM 1911 TO 1920.—(Continued)

BOOTS AND SHOES																								
Year	No. 37 Cutters]		No. 38 Cutters		No. 39 Cutters		No. 40 Cutters		No. 41 Lasters		No. 42 Lasters		No. 43 Lasters		No. 44 Lasters		No. 45 Finishers		No. 46 Finishers		No. 47 Finishers		No. 48 Finishers	
	P.Q.		Ont.		Ont.		Ont.		P.Q.		Ont.		Ont.		Ont.		P.Q.		P.Q.		Ont.		Ont.	
	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per day	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per day	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week
1911.....	16.00	55	\$ 2.50	59*			\$ 16.00	55	\$ 20.00	55	\$ 2.25	59*			\$ 21.00	55	\$ 12.00	60	\$ 15.00	55		59*	\$ 2.25	59*
1912.....	16.00	55	2.50	59*			16.00	58	20.00	55	2.25	59*	15.50	58	21.00	55	12.00	60	15.00	55	2.25	59*	2.25	59*
1913.....	16.00	55	2.50	59*			16.00	58	20.00	55	2.25	59*	15.00	58	21.00	55	12.00	60	15.00	55	2.25	59*	2.25	59*
1914.....	16.00	55	2.50	59*			16.00	58	20.00	55	2.25	59*	20.00	58	21.00	55	12.00	60	15.00	55	2.25	59*	2.25	59*
1915.....	16.00	55	2.75	59*			18.00	58	20.00	55	2.50	59*	20.00	58	21.00	55	15.00	60	15.00	55	2.50	59*	2.50	59*
1916.....	18.50	55	2.75	59*			19.50	58	21.00	55	2.75	59*	20.00	58	25.00	55	16.00	60	17.50	55	3.00	59*	3.00	59*
1917.....	18.50	55	2.75-3.00	59*					23.00	55	2.75-3.00	59*	20.00	55			19.00	60	17.50	55	3.00-3.25	59*	3.00-3.25	59*
1918.....	21.00	55	3.50	59*			25.00	55	25.00	55	4.00	59*	19.00	55	25.00	50	21.00	60	19.00	55	3.50	59*	3.50	59*
1919.....	22.50	50	4.00	50†			30.00	48	28.00	50	4.50	50†	25.00	48	30.00	49‡	23.00	60	21.00	50	4.00	50†	4.00	50†
1920.....	24.00	50	4.50	50†			30.00	48	30.00	49‡	5.00	50†	28.50	48	35.00	49‡	25.00	58	22.50	50	4.50	50†	4.50	50†

* Work nine hours Saturday, paid for full time (10 hours).

† Work five hours Saturday, paid for hours worked only.

VI—Supplementary Table

(6) SAMPLE RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS FOR MISCELLANEOUS FACTORY TRADES THROUGHOUT CANADA, TO ILLUSTRATE MOVEMENTS FROM 1911 TO 1920. (Continued)

PULP AND PAPER																										
Year	No. 61 Grinder Men		No. 62 Grinder Men		No. 63 Grinder Men		No. 64 Grinder Men		No. 65 Machine Operators		No. 66 Machine Operators		No. 67 Machine Operators		No. 68 Machine Operators		No. 69 Beater Men		No. 70 Beater Men		No. 71 Screen Men		No. 72 Screen Men			
	N.S.	P.Q.	N.S.	P.Q.	N.S.	P.Q.	N.S.	P.Q.	N.S.	P.Q.	N.S.	P.Q.	N.S.	P.Q.	N.S.	P.Q.	N.S.	P.Q.	N.S.	P.Q.	N.S.	P.Q.	N.S.	P.Q.		
	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week		
1911.....	\$ 9.90	66	\$ 10.80	72	.18	72	.18	72	.18	72	.18	72	.18	72	.18	72	.18	72	.18	72	.18	72	.18	72	.18	72
1912.....	9.90	66	10.80	72	.18	72	.18	72	.18	72	.18	72	.18	72	.18	72	.18	72	.18	72	.18	72	.18	72	.18	72
1913.....	9.90	66	10.80	72	.18	72	.19	72	.22	72	.22	72	.22	72	.22	72	.22	72	.22	72	.22	72	.22	72	.22	72
1914.....	9.90	66	10.80	72	.18	72	.19	72	.22	72	.22	72	.22	72	.22	72	.22	72	.22	72	.22	72	.22	72	.22	72
1915.....	9.90	66	10.80	72	.18	72	.16	72	.22½	72	.23	72	.23	72	.23	72	.23	72	.23	72	.23	72	.23	72	.23	72
1916.....	10.90	66	10.80	72	.21	72	.22½	72	.27	72	.27	72	.27	72	.27	72	.27	72	.27	72	.27	72	.27	72	.27	72
1917.....	10.90	66	14.40	72	.25	72	.27	72	.40½	48	.28	72	.25	72	.25	72	.25	72	.25	72	.25	72	.25	72	.25	72
1918.....	12.00	66	16.50	72	.25	72	.40½	48	.48	48	.43	48	.43	48	.43	48	.43	48	.43	48	.43	48	.43	48	.43	48
1919.....	13.50	66	20.10	72	.25	72	.48	48	.48	48	.50	48	.50	48	.50	48	.50	48	.50	48	.50	48	.50	48	.50	48
1920.....	24.00	66	25.20	72	.40	72	.58	48	.58	48	.50	48	.50	48	.50	48	.50	48	.50	48	.50	48	.50	48	.50	48

VI—Supplementary Table

(c) SAMPLE RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS FOR LUMBERING AND SAWMILLING THROUGHOUT CANADA, TO ILLUSTRATE MOVEMENTS FROM 1911 TO 1920.

In Bush										In Sawmill									
No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15					
Choppers	Choppers	Choppers	Choppers	Fallers	Band sawyers	Band sawyers	Band sawyers	Band sawyers	Edgers	Edgers	Edgers	Pilers	Pilers	Pilers					
N.B.	P.Q.	Ont.	Ont.	B.C.	B.C.	P.Q.	Ont.	B.C.	P.Q.	Ont.	B.C.	N.B.	P.Q.	B.C.					
Wages per month	Wages per month	Wages per month	Wages per month	Wages per day	Wages per month	Wages per day	Wages per day	Wages per day	Wages per day	Wages per day	Wages per day	Wages per day	Wages per hour	Wages per hour					
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$					
1911 30.00	32.00	30.00-35.00	32.00	2.50-3.25	75.00	4.25	60	7.50	2.10	2.00-2.25	3.50-6.00	1.60-2.00	1.75	2.00					
1912 28.00-32.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	†	78.75	4.25	60	7.00-8.00	2.10	2.00-2.50	4.00-5.00	1.75-2.00	20	2.00					
1913 28.00-32.00	35.00	33.00	35.00	2.79	87.50	4.25	60	7.24	2.10	2.00-2.50	4.00	1.75-2.00	21	2.50					
1914 28.00-32.00	21.00	30.00	26.00-28.00	.....	87.50	4.25	60	.....	2.10	2.50	.....	1.75-2.00	21	2.50					
1915 28.00-32.00	20.00	28.00	20.00-24.00	.....	78.75	4.25	60	.....	2.10	2.50	.....	1.75-2.00	18	2.00					
1916 36.00-45.00	40.00	40.00	35.00-40.00	3.00	87.50	4.50	60	.....	2.25	3.00	4.25	2.00-2.50	21	2.00					
1917 45.00-55.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	3.75	110.50	4.37	60	8.00	2.50	3.50	4.50	2.25-2.75	27	2.75					
1918 65.00	60.00	50.00	60.00	4.00	120.00	7.00	60	8.00-9.00	3.00	3.75	4.50-5.50	2.25-2.75	32	3.25					
1919 75.00	65.00	60.00	65.00	4.50	140.00	7.00	60	8.00-9.00	3.50	3.75	5.50-6.50	2.50-2.75	39	3.50					
1920 75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	5.50-6.50	145.00	7.00	60	10.00-11.00	4.00	4.50	7.00-8.00	3.50-3.75	47	4.00					

*Hours of these bushmen were usually 60 per week throughout, with the exception of the two instances in B. C. The hours there were reduced in 1920 to 48 in one case and 48 to 54 in the other. Board given in addition to wages when paid by month, but not when paid by day. †\$40.00 per month. ‡\$135.00 per month.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

The Official Journal
of the
Department of Labour
of Canada

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

Each issue of THE LABOUR GAZETTE contains much statistical and other information relating to industrial conditions, cost of living, etc., including such matters as trade agreements and changes in rates of wages, particulars of trade disputes, statements of all proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and special articles on current economic questions.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE is sent to any address at a nominal subscription rate of 20 cents per annum, postage prepaid. Address subscription to Circulation Manager, THE LABOUR GAZETTE, Department of Labour, Ottawa, Ontario.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA

HON. G. D. ROBERTSON, MINISTER OF LABOUR

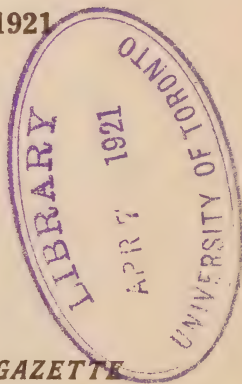
BULLETIN No. 2.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS SERIES

Report of a Conference on Industrial Relations

HELD AT OTTAWA

FEBRUARY 21st and 22nd, 1921



Issued as a Supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE

MARCH, 1921

PRINTED BY THOMAS MULVEY, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY
OTTAWA



INTRODUCTION

The present bulletin comprises a report of the proceedings of a Conference on the subject of Industrial Relations which was held in the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, on February 21-22, 1921. This Conference was called by Senator the Honourable G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labour, and was attended by representatives of a number of the larger employing companies in Canada which have established Joint Councils with their employees. The spokesmen for the respective employers were for the most part company officers in charge of industrial relations. The addresses dealt in the main with the experience of Industrial Councils which had already been gained by these companies. Two of the companies represented at the Conference have not yet established Joint Councils but are understood to have the subject under consideration. In addition to the delegates from the various Canadian companies in attendance at the Conference, Mr. A. H. Young, of Chicago, Manager of Industrial Relations of the International Harvester Company, and Mr. Cyrus Ching, of New York, Supervisor of Industrial Relations of the United States Rubber Company, were also present by invitation and participated in the proceedings of the Conference.

The present report of the proceedings is published in the belief that the information presented will be of interest and service to other employers and also to employees.

The following were in attendance at the Conference: Senator the Honourable G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labour, Mr. F. A. Acland, Deputy Minister of Labour; Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour, (Chairman); Messrs. Harry Hereford, Industrial Engineer; E. McG. Quirk, T. A. Stevenson, and F. E. Harrison, of the Department of Labour; Mr. A. H. Young, Manager of Industrial Relations, International Harvester Company, Chicago; Mr. Cyrus Ching, Supervisor of Industrial Relations, United States Rubber Company, New York; Mr. J. H. Coffey, Jr., Factory Manager, Gutta-Percha and Rubber, Limited, Toronto; Mr. F. L. Riggs, Supervisor of Industrial Relations, Gutta-Percha and Rubber, Limited, Toronto; Mr. P. F. Sinclair, in Charge of Industrial Relations, Imperial Oil, Limited, Toronto; Mr. G. L. Thompson, Imperial Oil, Limited, Toronto; Mr. F. J. Gernandt, General Superintendent, International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited, Hamilton; Mr. F. T. Day, Secretary, Works' Council, International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited, Hamilton; Mr. H. H. Stedman, Superintendent, Swift Canadian Company, Toronto; Mr. R. M. Olzendam, Secretary, Department of Industrial Relations, Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Ltd., Sault Ste. Marie; Mr. George Valentine, Assistant General Manager, Massey-Harris Company, Limited, Toronto; Mr. Wills MacLachlan, Consulting

Engineer, Toronto; Mr. Wm. M. Gray, Vice-President and Assistant Manager, Gray-Dort Motors, Ltd., Chatham; Mr. John H. Frye, in Charge of Industrial Relations, Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company, Limited, Montreal; Mr. J. D. Jones, General Manager, Algoma Steel Corporation, Sault Ste. Marie; Mr. Frank J. McGue, Superintendent of Industrial Services Department, Algoma Steel Corporation, Sault Ste. Marie; Mr. W. H. Winter, General Superintendent of Plant, Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Montreal; Mr. E. Blake Robertson, Secretary, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Ottawa; Mr. J. Clarke Reilly, Secretary, Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries, Ottawa.

Report of Conference on Industrial Relations

Introductory Address by the Minister of Labour

Gentlemen, may I express my very deep appreciation of the trouble you have taken and the kindness you have displayed in accepting the invitation of the Department of Labour. I shall not make any extended remarks. I shall simply outline briefly what prompted us to extend the invitation to you to come here to confer with the officials of the Department of Labour.

The idea or desire of promoting more harmonious relations between employers and their workmen is not new in Canada or in many other countries; but during the period of the late war I think it became apparent to every one that it was absolutely imperative to the success of the undertaking in which the allied countries were engaged at that time, that special efforts should be made along this line. I know that early in 1918 this question first began to receive special consideration at the hands of the Canadian Government, and during that year some substantial progress was made in the way of at least laying the foundation for better relations and a better understanding between employers and workmen.

My observations and experience indicate most clearly that unless there is confidence between the two groups it is difficult if not impossible for an industry to succeed as it should and would succeed if that confidence existed. Modern industry, I think, to a very great extent realizes this, and as a result of keen observation and keen business foresight many employers of labour have come to the conclusion that this line of action is desirable from the standpoint of all concerned and is mutually beneficial.

In 1919, the Government of Canada appointed a Royal Commission on Industrial Relations, of which Chief Justice Mathers of Winnipeg was made Chairman. That Commission travelled throughout the entire country, and gave an opportunity to every person and every interest, whether they represented capital or labour or the consuming public, to come before them and express their views on industrial questions. One of the recommendations of that Commission was the promotion and encouragement of the establishment of joint industrial councils, with a view to promoting harmony and better relations between employers and employees.

In 1919, in keeping with one of the recommendations made by the Commission, a conference was called at Ottawa which was attended by some 200 gentlemen representing employers and workmen and the different provincial governments, municipalities, and so on. Some five days were spent, I think profitably, in discussing a number of important problems, such as the eight-hour day, unemployment insurance, industrial councils, and other subjects with which you are probably familiar. It was the general opinion of both the employers and the representatives of labour who attended that meeting that the conference had been useful, and they expressed the hope that it might be held annually. In 1920, as the fall approached, there were reasons why it did not seem possible to have another such conference: one was that, because of the turn in the tide, prices were beginning to drop, a business depression having set in, and a good many employers were feeling the stress and pressure of the changed conditions, and, on the other hand, labour was perhaps inclined to look forward with a great deal of apprehension to what was going to occur in the immediate future. So it was felt by some that perhaps it was not an opportune time for the holding of another con-

ference. Notwithstanding this, opinion was divided, and the policy of the Department being not to attempt to force its views or its desires upon anybody, but to attempt to be useful, to give if possible in promoting a plan that might be mutually advantageous and acceptable to those directly interested, and instead of calling a general conference such as might perhaps have resulted in some controversial discussion, which would seem to be undesirable or would perhaps shake that feeling of confidence and mutual respect that was so well established at our 1919 meeting, and still desiring to make progress along the lines of promoting goodwill between the workmen and their employers, we conceived the idea of calling together representatives of those industries which had taken a sufficiently deep interest in this most important question to personally and individually establish some form of industrial council within their own industries.

We are not unselfish in extending this invitation to you, and I may frankly tell you why: the Department of Labour has had no great experience in the past, and therefore does not feel that it or its officials can be regarded as final authorities upon the best methods of procedure or the most acceptable form of industrial council in any industry. The Department in the person of the Assistant Deputy Minister, Mr. Gerald H. Brown, has given special attention to the subject and Mr. E. McG. Quirk, of Montreal, who was an employer of labour for many years and has given evidence of being a broad, fair-minded, progressive man, together with Mr. T. A. Stevenson of Toronto, who has been a progressive labour leader for a number of years and who, during the war period, rendered valuable service to the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, have been delegated to act as the Department's travelling representatives to give information to employers and to labour people throughout the country concerning Joint Industrial Councils.

These two gentlemen, while familiar with labour problems generally, have not had any great experience as yet in connection with this particular matter; therefore, we felt it would be useful to them and to the Department—and we hoped useful to you, gentlemen—to bring you together, so that the officials of the Department might get the benefit of your experience. In addition, the Department has an efficiency engineer of wide industrial experience in the person of Mr. Hereford. He has given special attention to this subject and has given assistance in connection with its problems.

I think, perhaps, I have outlined the purpose of our extending the invitation to you to be here to-day. I am hopeful that as a result of your deliberations, as a result of the expressions of experiences and views which you severally and collectively entertain, that all of you, as well as the officials of the Department, will feel that it has been profitable for us to have a conference of this sort. I think the missionary work, along proper, logical, sane lines, which can follow a meeting of this sort, will create an interest in the minds of many other large employers of labour in Canada in this subject, by reason of their coming in contact with you gentlemen, and when they realize that the firms with which you are employed deem it of sufficient importance to give it attention, it will set moving in their minds the advisability of taking a more active interest in the problem than they may have done up to the present time.

In addition to having their Canadian representative with us, we are especially favoured to-day in that Mr. Young, of the International Harvester Company, has come all the way from Chicago, to attend this conference; and I am sure the work which that enormous concern has been carrying on in the United States, as well as the information which Mr. Young has gained from the observation and experience of the operations of other large firms in that country, will be of great interest to us all. We are indebted to Mr. Young and to the International Harvester Company for sending him here.

It is not my purpose to take up your time at any great length. Mr. Brown, the Assistant Deputy Minister, has prepared some line of procedure as to the questions that it may be proper to bring before the meeting. We shall be glad to have you continue your session so long as you think it useful, and the officials of the Department of Labour will co-operate with you during your stay, and I certainly shall be here as much of my time as possible, because I appreciate your coming and want to gain the full advantage of all the information which it is possible to obtain from you.

Before sitting down, may I make one observation. I do not do it by way of any desire to create alarm, but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that during the last few years in particular, there has been a growing sentiment among the wage-earners in all countries which is not conducive to harmonious relations with employers, nor to confidence on the part of the owners and investors of capital. When we look back over the last 40 or 50 years we see the spasmodic attempts that have been made in various parts of the world by revolutions or by the use of force, to confiscate property and take charge of industry. Heretofore, it has never been regarded seriously or as being a world menace; but to-day, as never before, there is an organized, world-wide effort, to bring into existence a situation such as has been the dream of some of our socialist theorists for years gone by. The socialist theory, as enunciated by Karl Marx, has, however, proved too slow a way of bringing about the millenium, and therefore within the past two years there has been set up what is known as the Third International, an organization which proposes by force of arms to destroy capital as rapidly as circumstances will permit. They think that before that can be done the international trade union movement throughout the world, which has for its object co-operation between the workman and the employer, must be destroyed.

I have at my office a volume which gives in detail the proceedings of the Second International Conference of the Communists which was held in Petrograd during July and August last, and which probably will become a public document before long. When it does so, the people of this country will realize very forcibly, that throughout this country, in many of our industrial centres to-day, the missionaries of that movement are carrying on their propaganda and are attempting in every way possible to discredit our existing institutions, industrial, political, and religious. There never was a time in the history of this country, in my humble opinion, when it was so necessary as now that the sane thinking, patriotic citizens of this country—either employers, or workmen, or anyone else—should see to it that nothing irrational and foolish occurs, but rather that in the interest of Canada itself as well as in the interest of the individual and of industries, we should seek to promote and inspire confidence instead of destroying it.

I am sure that you gentlemen who are giving your services to promote better relations between capital and labour have probably seen, even more clearly than I, the importance of what I have briefly tried to convey to you. I hope as a result of our meeting here that there may come a greater growth of confidence between the interests of capital, so-called, or those who have money invested in industry, and those who invest their services, because without both, neither can prosper.

I shall be glad now to receive suggestions or nominations for Chairman of your meeting during the session here.

It was moved by Mr. Young, seconded by Mr. Olzendam, that Mr. Brown take the Chair.

(THE MINISTER CONTINUING): I wonder, gentlemen, if we might not with profit spend this morning's session in a general discussion, assuming that at least one gentleman from each of the industries represented will briefly outline his experience and observation of the industry that he represents?

I think that information, as far as you feel free to give it, would be of very great interest to all of us. If there is no objection to that proposal, inasmuch as Mr. Young represents a very large industry, an industry that is an important one in Canada as well as in the United States, I am sure we would all be deeply interested in hearing from him as to the experience of the International Harvester Company and the success or otherwise which has accompanied their efforts in industrial council activities.

**Address of Mr. A. H. Young, Manager of Industrial Relations,
International Harvester Co., Chicago.**

Mr Chairman and gentlemen, in the first place, I think I express the unanimous sentiment of the group here when I say it was a very fortunate circumstance that delayed the conference from the fall of 1920 to the present date, if by that delay we are gaining your presence. As I listened to your statement I thought how fortunate Canada was to have as the director of her labour portfolio a man who has come from the ranks and who has just such a common horse sense view of things as you have. I am reminded of Cyrus Ching's definition of horse sense, which he says, after all, is "stable thinking."

The International Harvester industrial council plan will be two years old on March 12th next. The basis of it is a works council at each of the plants. The works council is composed of a number of elected employee representatives and a not greater number of selected management representatives. The plant was arbitrarily divided into geographical districts so that the various crafts and shops might be represented. An arbitrary basis of representation was adopted—one representative for each two to three hundred employees in the district. The reason for such an arbitrary arrangement was that two of our largest plants employ nearly 6,000 men and would have about 25 representatives, and when we considered the addition of an equal number of management representatives it was thought that a greater number than that would be unwieldy. At Chatham where we have only 200 employees, our ratio is much less than that, but in no plant are there less than five representatives.

Employee representatives must have had one year's continuous Company service; they must be at least twenty-one years old and citizens of the country; no employee having the power to hire or discharge is eligible; all employees below the grade of assistant foremen have the right to vote, irrespective of length of employment, citizenship, age or sex. The management group cannot be greater in number than the group of employee representatives. The chairman is the manager of industrial relations, or someone appointed by him. A secretary is appointed by the superintendent. Neither of these officers has more than a parliamentary function in the council.

The function of the works council is to shape the Company's policy in all matters of mutual interest—wages, hours, and matters which are regarded as controversial, as well as non-controversial subjects. It votes on the unit ballot plan, safeguarding the fifty-fifty arrangement for which the council stands. A majority of the employee representatives determine their action as a whole, and they cast a single ballot for that side. A majority of the management representatives determine their action as a whole, and they cast a single ballot for that side, thus no one has the power of casting a deciding ballot in such a case. This is a guarantee of absolute equality.

After the council agrees, its recommendations are forwarded to the superintendent for execution. The execution lies wholly with the management, but if the manner of execution is open to question, then the matter goes again to the works council, so you will see that it has both a legislative and judicial function.

There has never been any misunderstanding from the outset. The superintendent and his staff manage the plant, but they do it on a straight fifty-fifty basis; if any question is raised its determination lies with the works council. If the council deadlocks it is possible to re-open the discussion, and perhaps an alternative may be suggested. If it is still deadlocked there is direct appeal to the highest executive officer, the president.

There is a time limit placed upon the president within which to arrive at a decision—ten days—and the decision arrived at is put into effect within a further period of five days.

A general council may be called wherein the representation is made up of at least two employee representatives from each plant elected by the employee representatives in the local council, or one for each thousand employees. A general council meets at the call of the president, with a number of company officers not greater than the total number of employee representatives, and it functions as a works council except that its decision applies to all the plants represented in such a council. The employee representatives have a right to recess and withdraw and act secretly. Any one of them can return to his plant and discuss any question with the works council or with the employee representatives alone, or with the rank and file if he so desires, and then come back to the postponed council meeting, having had the benefit of direct consultation with his constituents.

If the president is unable to settle satisfactorily by his own action, or through a general council, any question referred to him, arbitration may be had by mutual agreement. It was thought desirable to make no restrictions and to take nothing away from the rights presently enjoyed by the employees; therefore, we adopted the plan of arbitration only in the event of mutual agreement between the men and the management.

If arbitration is agreed upon, it must be before a single disinterested non-partisan arbitrator. If no such person can be selected, each side selects one and the two select a third. The majority of the arbitrators rule, and their decision may be made retroactive.

I think the most significant statement I can make with reference to our experience is this: we began operating nearly two years ago, and at that time 19 of the plants in this country and in the States adopted the plan, only one rejecting it. Since then three other plants have accepted it—two of them industrial railroads owned by the Harvester Company, and the third a mill which had been burned down and resumed operations just a year ago. At the time when the council plan was submitted to secret ballots in that mill there were only 14 negative votes against the plan out of 250, showing a growing faith in the plan on the part of the employees. In nearly two years we have had 19 councils, and latterly 22, meeting regularly once a month and many times in special meeting. With a single exception they have agreed on all questions brought before them.

A year ago last June, at the Wisconsin Steel plant in Chicago, the Council came to a deadlock. Three days later the president met the representatives and made a compromise proposition. They withdrew for caucus and returned and said they found themselves unanimously in favour of accepting his proposition, but before doing so wished a recess of three days to consult their constituents. They consulted their constituents and then returned and said that every man

had thought it a fair proposition, and it was put into effect and has resulted in an increased morale very definitely expressed in an increased output in that shop.

I believe that the most significant fact in our experience is that this frank exchange of views—this getting around the council table and talking over matters of mutual interest before there is a crystallization of thought, has resulted in perfect agreement with this one exception.

Our council plan includes two points common to most other plans. One is the guarantee of no discrimination because of membership or non-membership in any labour organization, or because of race, sex, religious or political affiliations; and the second is the guarantee of independent action. If at any time any works council member feels that he is discriminated against because of his actions, as such, he may appeal directly to the president of the company for adjudication of his grievance. If he is not satisfied with that, and if he requests it, he must receive the benefit of arbitration before a single, disinterested, non-partisan arbitrator. We have never had such an appeal. There has never been a suggestion from an employee representative that he had been discriminated against. And yet I think it is all important that we should have such a guarantee, because, after all, we have found that our problem is not so much with the employee representatives or the council or the management representatives.

I think the advantage that has come to the management representatives through their direct intercourse with the representatives of the employees has been of far greater value to the company than it has been to the employees; but, if the plan is to be wholly successful, it is necessary not only to carry the works council into agreement but also for the employee representatives to carry their constituencies with them. That point has received a great deal of thought and care. We have made the position of works council-man dignified and important, and have enabled him to meet his constituents and consult with them so that the decisions arrived at in council may carry the shop.

I do not think any official of the Harvester Company would say that our plan is an unqualified success or a panacea or the ultimate solution; but we feel that it is a means to a desirable end and that we are on the right track.

For the first year and a half employment was continuous, wages were steadily increasing, and any matters which came up were easy of adjustment. Recently a change has come. The manufacturing programme has had to be decreased. We are now talking of shortened hours and decreased production, and with the general decline in the cost of living we will soon be face to face with the proposition of talking decreased wages as well. These things have been frankly discussed in council, and thus far there has been no indication of a discontinuance of the happy relations which have existed in the past. Nevertheless, I think before we would care to state that the works council plan was an unqualified success, we would want to complete the cycle on the downward as well as the upward trend. There is no cloud on the horizon, no fly in the ointment; it seems an assured fact that we can go through the cycle, because, after all, changes are necessary, and if the full facts can be shown to the employee representatives, and through them to the employees, there will be such an understanding of the matter as will lead to acceptance.

I note your allusion, Sir, to the situation in Russia, which is a matter of intimate concern to all of us. My own thought is this: while the Russian people three or four years ago may possibly have been as well cared for under the Czarist regime as they are to-day, yet they did not have the knowledge. They had things done for them and with them, but they had not themselves participated in the determination of their condition, and were not satisfied. It is a principle of basic psychology that we are only mildly interested in what others are doing

for us, or with us; but we are most interested in what we are doing for ourselves and by ourselves. If the Russian people could have arrived by actual participation at the condition in which they were under the Czarist regime, we would not have had the break which occurred. I believe that application of the works council idea is going to be a great factor in protecting our country from any revolution, any class conflict.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR: I wish that every employer and wage-earner in Canada could have heard what we have listened to in the last twenty minutes. I am sure it would have been a profit to them and to Canada. We are indebted to Mr. Young for his kindness.

There are a number of gentlemen here representing different industries, and I want them to feel free to say anything they wish in connection with their own experience.

Address of Mr. Wm. M. Gray, Vice-president and Asst. General Manager, Gray-Dort Motors, Limited, Chatham.

Mr. Chairman: The attention of the management of Gray-Dort Motors Ltd., was first attracted to the action of Industrial Councils, Works Councils, Industrial Relationship Committees, etc., through reading various reports, from time to time, of the apparent success of some of the various industries who had adopted this plan in the States; and at a later date, a practical demonstration was given in our own town by one of the branch American industries which was located locally, adopting the plan in their plant, with the result that after a very careful and thorough investigation, we decided to adopt the plan of incorporating the best suggestions from those that had been brought to our attention. We were successful in this respect in getting a good set of by-laws, which appeared interesting; and therefore published in a special Christmas announcement to our employees our intention to at once adopt this plan.

Contrary to the usual procedure, we did not ask our employees to vote whether or not they should adopt same, but simply stated that we intended putting it into effect. A set of by-laws was immediately published, in concise book form, passed out to those in the organization, and the plan became operative.

The first nominations were called for Friday, January 9th, 1920.

At that time, the original plan called for the election of one representative on the employees' side, from each of the four divisions or plants, one executive to appear on the board for each of the employees elected, a secretary and a chairman; the secretary and chairman having no voting power in the meeting.

Following the nomination, the election was held on January 13th. There was not a great deal of enthusiasm displayed, and in lots of cases, the plan was not welcomed any too much but was looked upon by the majority with a good deal of indifference.

The first meeting was held on Friday, February 6, 1920, at 8 p.m. The chairman explained in detail, the reason for the Works Council and its future actions, stating that its procedure would be parliamentary, and that those making application to it for any redress or grievance, at any time, would be granted its full protection and immunity, from any ill-will or spite which might arise from petty executives, through having complaints lodged direct with the Council.

At this meeting, also, the ballot was cast to determine who should be the expiring members for the future term, as this was necessary according to the by-laws.

A special meeting was called for February 26, 1920, at which a number of changes were inaugurated, one being that the by-laws were changed to include American citizens in our franchise rights, so they could become eligible to be members of the Council. This action was taken, through their being just as loyal and efficient in our service, though previously debarred by the word "foreigner" in our by-laws.

Also, our main plant was given permission to increase its employees' members by two, as they were not adequately represented, according to the number employed in that plant.

In April, a very serious fight for supremacy developed between the union forces who were organized in the district, and the Works Council. Numerous interesting discussions were held from time to time, and members of the union forces were invited to attend the Works Council meetings; and the Works Council had to put up a real fight, battling for its very existence. But, omitting further details, we were fairly successful in passing a resolution endorsing the Works Council, which resolution was as follows:

That the employees of the Gray-Dort Motors Ltd. back their Works Council with their unqualified support for the purpose of giving it an opportunity to demonstrate its ability to cope with all industrial situations, such try-out to be at least for a period of one year from its inception, January 1st, 1920, to the absolute exclusion of all other organizations. This resolution carried by ten for and one against.

In August, a special meeting was called, at which an explanation was given by the management, of the forthcoming industrial crisis; and after a great deal of interesting data had been presented, the Works Council unanimously passed a resolution which is as follows, and which is self-explanatory:

That the Company reduce their building schedule to 15 cars per day. That a general reduction of 5 per cent on all existing piece work and day work rates be made with the exception that all day rates of 50c. or under remain as at present, also the Superintendents at their discretion to adjust the higher piece work prices. This is to be effective September 1, 1920.

At the September meeting, it was found that a great deal of the time of our Works Council members was taken up by complaints which were sometimes presented to them during working hours by the other employees; therefore, the management decided that, in order that no personal sacrifices be made, in carrying out the routine duties, each member receive the sum of \$5 per month as an indemnity against such lost time, which they received monthly thereafter.

The question was brought up as to the best time of the day to hold the meetings. The meetings were originally held in the evenings; they were changed to the afternoon, following dinner, and then back again to the evening; and at the present time they are being held between five and six-thirty in the afternoon. Up to the present, this is found to be the most practical time and suits the men best as they do not have to come back after supper, and they are still quite able to accomplish their work, as the factory closes at five o'clock. In cases of any special quantity of work to be taken up, it is necessary, of course, to revert to the evening meeting.

There are of course a great many details that come in the activities of the Works Council, which are very petty in lots of ways, and sometimes try sorely the patience of those in charge. But if these are met fairly and squarely, reasoned out and explained, there is yet to come, in our experience, a condition that we cannot face, because the most surprising thing of all is that most of the things brought up at these meetings were just as much, if not more, to the benefit of the management than to the men.

The following are a few of the things which have been handled by the Council: Numerous times improved tools and labor saving devices have been suggested by the Works Council. The pay days were changed from bi-monthly to every alternate Friday. Preference was given to employees laid off at one plant, and seeking work at another plant, under the same management. Girls were protected from working overtime, by the installation of additional machines. Considerable saving made in scrap material, which was formerly wasted. Safety-First Committee did valuable work in the improvement of dangerous machinery. The Housing question was investigated. A Sick Benefit Association was formed. A Welfare Division was inaugurated. A wage reduction resolution was passed by the Council. Minimum rates were set by the Council. Ventilation in bad parts of the factory was improved. These, briefly, are some of the bigger activities that the Council have undertaken in the past.

I have explained the history and operation of the Gray-Dort Works Council up to the present time, and the majority of the employees now stand back of it with their utmost support. It is not a panacea for all ills, it is not a miracle worker; but it is an excellent plan to bind an organization together, as nothing else will, and help to reach that goal which labourers, manufacturers and employers would like to arrive at some day, namely, an ideal working condition. And, it attempts to reach this condition, not so much by battling with the condition, as by trying to remove the cause that made the condition.

In addition to our own, there are two or three other industries in Chatham that have works councils. Our Chamber of Commerce have had the foresight to see the benefit of works councils, and have formed an Industrial Relations Committee. This committee is the final court of appeal. If we cannot agree in our works council, we can take the matter in dispute to the Industrial Relations Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, which is composed of four of the directors of the Chamber of Commerce, and four of the plural (workers) members, who are given their membership by vote of the workmen in the different industries in the city. This committee is doing a valuable work. They canvassed our city a short time ago with a view of starting every manufacturer along this line. They were successful, I believe, in getting almost sixty per cent of the large industries signed up, and some have already adopted the scheme. This committee is doing a very valuable work from the Chamber of Commerce standpoint towards bettering conditions in our city.

I mention that because I feel that it is somewhat of an innovation and improvement. It provides the arbitrator, which so many of us would like to have, in case we come to the point of needing one.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR: Are your employees organized? Are they members of the various trade unions?

MR. GRAY: I should judge that probably 35 per cent of them are organized in what they call the Aircraft and Automobile Union.

Address of Mr. George Valentine, Assistant General Manager, Massey-Harris Co., Ltd., Toronto

The Company which I represent has had an experience with Industrial Councils of a slightly shorter duration than that of the International Harvester Company and which has just been reported by Mr. Young. We have four councils, one representing each of four factories. They have been in operation since May of 1919. It might be considered that they came into being at a rather

trying time—just on the eve of the May-Day strike of that year. For some months previous to the formation of our Councils, our Directors and heads of departments had been working on the problem of the formation of a Constitution for councils. We had before us the Whitley and Colorado plans also the plans that had been adopted by a number of industries.

I believe we paid the plan of the International Harvester Company the greatest compliment in that we adopted more features from it than from any of the other plans. We, however, first wrote to the International Harvester Co. telling them what we proposed to do and they very graciously replied advising that we were entirely welcome. Our plan or constitution of our Council, therefore, very closely approximates theirs and is along the lines of the Colorado plan.

When our scheme was ready for adoption we had printed copies of the proposed constitution placed in the hands of each employee, and the employees were asked to elect their delegates to the councils. They did so. The constitution as originally drawn up was adopted, though since then a few minor changes have been made. For instance, at the first meeting of the Toronto council the elected members advised that they felt it would be a good thing to have a provision for notice of motions so that each councillor would be advised as to the matters that would come up for consideration at each meeting and would be prepared to discuss these matters intelligently. This change to Constitution was adopted. It has worked equally well either from the employees' or the Company's point of view.

The Constitution of our councils as originally adopted provided that only Canadian and British citizens were eligible for elections as councillors. We worked on that basis for a year and a half, but last autumn we received a notice from the elected men of our Toronto council to the effect that they desired to have that restriction removed. At the same time the elected men of the Toronto council also served notice of motion to the effect that they desired to have the constitution amended so that any two years of service in the Company would qualify an employee for election on the council. Both of these questions were thoroughly discussed, and while there was some sentimental desire to have the restrictions as to Canadian and British citizenship remain, it was finally decided that it would be entirely safe to leave to the judgment of the employees the matter of suitability of candidates elected, and so both motions carried.

Both of these amendments and in fact also the amendment previously referred to, that re notice of motions, were adopted by the other three councils as well.

When our councils were formed, I had the honour to be elected chairman of the Toronto council. I do not think it would be too much to say that the elected men came to the first meeting in a spirit of watchful waiting. This probably to some extent was because of the unsettled times. We were then in the midst of the May-Day strike above referred to. It did not take long, however, for that spirit to pass away and within a few months the chairman of the elected section made a statement in the meeting that he and his colleagues who had had an opportunity of hearing the policy of the Company enunciated by the chairman and of listening to the views of the appointed members expressed in debates, were quite convinced of the fairness of the intention of the Company and its representatives. Their difficulty was to get that feeling across to their constituents who had not such opportunities as they.

With a view to helping that condition a little, we have a stenographer on hand at each meeting who takes the discussions as nearly verbatim as possible. The formal motions and reports etc. are recorded on the Minute Book but in addition we have the more amplified, if not verbatim, report published for the use of our employees.

At first our councillors advised that they had difficulties with their constituents when they returned to the shop after a meeting unless they had gained some concession for said constituents. That difficulty has gradually disappeared and the elected men, as well as the appointed men now more fully appreciate their dual responsibilities and there has been a lot of co-operative work done on both sides of the council. Of course industrial conditions at the moment are very different from those which prevailed when our council was first organized and our men now, I think, recognize that if they can hold their own and not lose any concession previously granted, they are doing pretty well.

Our experience has been that the elected men, the employee representatives, have been more than fair in their attitude. As an instance I might mention that we on one occasion had to change the foremanship of a department. The previous foreman had been promoted. Some of the men in that department came to the superintendent to advise that if a certain man whose name had been suggested were to be appointed they would go on strike. The Superintendent advised that the appointment of this man had already been made. He asked what was the matter with the man and the answer was that they were told he was a slave driver. The Superintendent replied "who says so or what do you know about him from actual knowledge?" They could only repeat that he was said to be a slave driver. They were apparently not in a reasonable mood that morning and so went on strike. The employee representatives of their council when they heard what had happened, were quite annoyed with the men of that department for having gone on strike without consulting their representatives on the council. These councillors took it upon themselves to round the men up and to reason with them. They spent the better part of half a day on this, the Company not being at all represented.

After a good deal of discussion they asked the Superintendent to join them. It was shown that the new foreman was a very fair man and one that had gone out of his way to assist cases of workmen in distress. In support of the claim that he was not a harsh or unfair man it was pointed out that the employees in the department of which he had previously been foreman, were ready to come over and to help him out on the new job if there was to be any trouble. To make a long story short, the men who had gone on strike receded from their position, and since that time everything has been extremely harmonious in the department.

Like the International Harvester Company, we have the panel system, though, as a matter of fact we have only used it once. On that occasion the employees' section were not able to carry their own panel. The men who had moved and seconded the motion were unwilling to drop it and it was taken to vote with the above result. Apart from that one occasion every vote has been in the form of committee of the whole.

Like Mr. Young, I do not think we have reached the ultimate. There is one thing, however, that I have felt from watching our council operate, and that is that it carries with it a very decided indirect benefit to the employees, a greater benefit in fact than most of the direct ones, but one which is not always recognized. I mean by this that every Company is, so to speak, at the mercy of

its foreman or its agents or those who administer its policy, and is held accountable for the acts of these foremen etc. To the employee the foreman is the Company. Every one of our foremen and superintendents now recognizes that if his act will not stand investigation it may and probably will come before the Council and so almost unconsciously they are more careful than they otherwise would be not to act arbitrarily. This is a great advantage not only to the men but to the Company. Our Councils have provided a means of communication between the Company and the men which it would be difficult to have otherwise provided, and I have no hesitation in saying that our Councils have earned their place. I do not think they are a panacea or that they are a cure for all ills, but from our experience I have not any hesitation in saying that they are a step forward, and I have had personal knowledge from the watching of our Councils in action.

Our Company is somewhat smaller than the I. H. Company—most companies are—and so in our constitutions we consequently have a smaller number of men composing the elective divisions. We have some women employees. We formed them into a separate voting division so that they would always be sure of having a representative.

It has been suggested on one or two occasions that possibly our Councils were not worth while; that they were not so appreciated by many of our workmen. We felt that the elections which took place last December would provide a pretty good indication of how the men felt on the matter of the worth of the Council. These elections I am glad to say were very closely contested. In one Department we had a triple tie, but none of the three men would on any account consider standing back in favour of the others. We had to have another election to break the tie.

Address of Mr. Wills MacLachlan, Consulting Engineer, Toronto.

I do not know that there is much that I can add to what has been said before. I have had the pleasure of designing some of these plans, but hardly of operating with them, except primarily in accident prevention committees and work of that kind. Possibly an account of the launching of what is now a nation-wide movement in the building industries might be of interest to you. I well remember, almost two years ago now, being asked to see what I could do in the building trades in Toronto, with the idea of bringing the representatives of the employees and the representatives of the employers together.

Upon investigating the question I found that there were four groups of employers—the general contractors, the electrical workers, the plumbers, and the painters—the general contractors, of course, being the largest group. I found also on the employees' side that there were 19 different unions having a builders' league with an executive of five men. Both of these sides had been dealing with each other as organizations; in other words, the unions were recognized by the employers' associations. I worked on the idea of calling together two representatives of the general contractors, one from each of the other groups on the employers' side, and six executives of the Toronto Building Trades League. They met on the 17th of March in that year, and at that time I do not think they were very hopeful of much good coming out of the conference. Within two weeks they had a council. They suggested that I should be the chairman of it, and I suggested that they should get an outsider who would have more interest in the building trades than I, and that he should be obtained from the Association of Architects. I understand that they offered to the Toronto Chapter of the Association of Architects the pleasure of nominating the chairman.

Since the 1st of April of that year I have not sat in with that council. I understand, however, that it is working very satisfactorily, has solved two or three difficult situations, and that everything is going along in good shape at the present time.

The council was formed rather more quickly than anyone in touch with it thought it would be formed, and I think it has served a useful function in the matter of the building trades in the city of Toronto.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR: May I say that Mr. MacLachlan was good enough to give a great deal of his time during the war period to aiding the Department of Labour and the Labour Sub-Committee of the Cabinet in bringing about better relations in Canada between employers and labour. One of the things he undertook was the work which he has just outlined.

Address of Mr. John H. Frye, in charge of Industrial Relations, Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company, Limited, Montreal.

In the summer of 1919, the Executive Officers of our Company at Montreal were of the opinion that by the formation of Works Councils the employees and management in our plants, would get a closer co-operation, a better understanding of each other's point of view and responsibilities, and a healthier, happier work day for all concerned.

The factory managers were called together to discuss the proposition and were in favour of establishing such a policy, definite work being started in October, 1919.

The proposed plan of Factory Council was of the committee type, composed of employees and management representatives, working together as a body and in committees for the discussion and decision on any questions of interest in the operation of the plant.

The proposed plan of organization, after being discussed and sold to the Factory Manager, was taken up next with the staff representatives, then with a body of the employees, the points in the by-laws being discussed from all angles and changes made at the different plants to fit local conditions such as length of service of Employee Representatives, number of representatives chosen and the number of committees to be formed.

After the Factory Manager, Staff Representatives and Committee of Employees had gone over the subject very thoroughly, the proposition was put to the employees either through instructive bulletins or through direct talks with different groups of employees. At the time of the employees holding their nominations and elections they were asked to signify their approval or not of operating under the proposed Factory Council by-laws.

We have in our organization eighteen factories; some of these factories being so located that at three points two of them are under one management and at one point five are under one management.

Through the monthly meeting of our Factory Managers the Factory Council idea has been developed with great interest. One after the other of our Factory Managers have signified their intention of putting up the proposition of Works Councils to their staff and employees, until at the present time we are operating a Factory Council, or the same is in process of organization, in practically all of our factories.

I would suggest to anybody who is thinking of operating a factory on a Factory Council Plan that the same be developed with great care, especially after

the proposed plan is formulated, that the people most interested in it understand all of the advantages and points to be gained by the introduction of such a plan, namely that the Factory Manager, the staff, and the employees understand from start to finish just what it is that they are going to do.

As to the operation of the Factory Council, we believe absolutely that every question that comes up for settlement is in the first place a question between the employee and his foreman or immediate inspector. We point out clearly to our employees that the foreman is in charge of that branch of the work and held responsible for same and must be treated with respect. On the other hand we expect our foremen to see that their employees are getting a square deal at all times and we expect them to handle their employees with courtesy and fairness.

A point which is not settled between an employee and his foreman may be advanced by either one of them, first by taking into conference the Employee Representative in the group and the Management Representative who is in charge of Industrial Relations at the Plant, then to one of the Council Divisions who are most interested in the question which is under discussion.

The foreman has absolutely nothing to fear from the Factory Council organization if he is dealing with his employees on a fair and square basis. If an employee forces a question over his head to one of the Council Division meetings, it will then be settled over the table by conference and the foreman's decision upheld. On the other hand the employees have nothing to fear from the Factory Council as they are allowed the same channel as the foreman in bringing the question before the Council Division meeting and the Management guarantees to employee representatives that they shall be free to discharge their duties in an independent manner without fear that his individual relations with the company may be affected in the least degree by any action taken by him in good faith, acting in a representative capacity.

If the Council Division which first discusses this question is unable to reach a decision they may finally agree to pass the matter on to the Executive Board which is composed of the Employee Chairmen of the different committees, and an equal number of Management Representatives. If this committee cannot reach an agreement we believe that the employees should be allowed to choose anyone whomsoever they like and the management will choose whomsoever they like, to form an Arbitration Board. If these two cannot agree they shall appoint a third person and the decision of this Board of Arbitration is final.

Many people have asked us why we set it down in black and white in the by-laws, that the company is willing to open the doors and go clear through with any subject which may come up. We believe in the first place, that nobody is better able to settle any dispute than those directly concerned in it, and if our employees and management cannot come together somewhere along the line, one of them is radically wrong somewhere. We believe that our arbitration clause acts as a safety valve. Although the management and the employees know that any question which they cannot settle among themselves will finally come to arbitration they will be much more careful in trying to reach an agreement among themselves somewhere along the line. Take for instance if there are several questions on the budget to be discussed, the first one may be quite a bone of contention. It is easy enough to set this question to one side for the time being and get busy on other matters. By the time this committee has worked together on three or four questions, they are co-operating and working

together and it is much easier to turn to the contentious matter and nine times out of ten, reach an agreement.

We believe that our nominations and elections should be run separately, nominating two employees for each representative to be finally chosen. In this way the final choice will represent over 50 per cent of the employees interested.

We believe that our Employee Representatives should be paid. The decision on this in talking it over with our employees is that during working hours Employee Representatives receive from the company payment at the rate per hour of their individual average earnings. If, however, the meeting is held after working hours, members of the Employee Representatives receive payment at the rate of their collective earnings.

We have a clause in all our by-laws guaranteeing the independence of Employee Representatives. We also make no discrimination against any employee because of race, sex, political or religious affiliations, or membership or non-membership in any labour or other organization.

The minutes of all meetings are posted throughout the plant on bulletin boards.

Any part of our Factory Council plan may be amended at any time. The amendment must receive the approval of both the Management and the Employees.

Statement by Minister of Labour regarding Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1.

I am sure we have listened with very great interest to Mr. Frye and others who have spoken. Before adjourning, I would like to make brief mention of an industrial council that has been established in Canada, but which is not represented by any gentleman here to-day. I refer to our railways. This council has been an undoubted success. In July, 1918, great difficulties were looming up on our Canadian railways with respect to wage matters, because from 1914 to 1918 our railway boys had carried on very loyally without an increase in wages commensurate with the increase in the cost of living. A meeting was held, with which I happened to have something to do, and 79 representatives of the railway employees, and 24 representatives of the railway companies, met together and reached a decision that there should be no interruption of transportation during the war, no matter what difficulties might have to be met with. In order to provide machinery, with this in view, a board consisting of six men representing the employees and six representing the railway companies was established, and since that time, notwithstanding the fact that the war has been over for two and a half years, any questions arising which were not possible of solution between the individual railways and their employees, were referred to this board and thereby satisfactorily and unanimously disposed of, and there has never been occasion to resort to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act on our railways since that time, with one exception. The arrangement has been an unqualified success; and while the agreement was entered into only for the duration of the war, it is still in effect. I am convinced that this general principle is absolutely sound, and I am delighted that so many of our larger employers are giving attention to it.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Brown): We have with us Mr. C. Ching, Supervisor of the Industrial Relations of the United States Rubber Co., who, I am pleased to learn, is a Canadian by birth, and who has come all the way from New York to take part in this Conference.

Address of Mr. C. S. Ching, Supervisor of Industrial Relations of the United States Rubber Company, New York.

Mr. Chairman, I will attempt to outline in a general way some of my ideas in regard to works councils, and some of our experiences on the other side of the line. The experience there has been practically the same as that of the Consolidated Rubber Companies' factories, as outlined by Mr. Frye. Previous to my connection with the United States Rubber Company, I was with a company dealing with representatives of organized labour. We had 18 different unions, and it was my job to negotiate with the representatives of those unions. From that experience it was my belief that in order to establish some sort of contact between the employer and the employee within a factory, where the group of employees was so large that it was not possible for the management to know them personally, it was necessary to have some kind of organization. My experience with the various unions there demonstrated that it was necessary to have contact of some kind with the employees who were vitally interested in the particular plants. I made an investigation of works councils in several of the large corporations in the United States, and the more I saw of them the more I was convinced that there was some way to bring about a relationship within the plant that would produce results.

Factory councils, works councils, industrial councils, or whatever you please to call them, are merely based upon the fact that 98 per cent of the people in the world are fair if they know the facts. That is about all there is to it. Take any group of people—take you gentlemen here with any propositions that may come before you—if you know all the facts I am willing to gamble that you would reach a pretty fair decision. The development in the United States has been along this line. Take it in our New England industries where we had small plants, where one man owned a plant and had two or three other fellows working with him. Those men knew each other, they were associated with each other, and their problems were common and they co-operated to work out their problems.

But as plants grew, various problems of management entered into the question; the managers had their time taken up with matters of manufacturing and selling and machinery, with the result that the employees and the management grew away from each other. There was not the opportunity to know each other's problems and I want to say that when we know each other's problems within our plants, we will have taken a long step towards settling most of our industrial difficulties.

We have in the United States Rubber Company at the present time fourteen what we call factory councils operating. I hope no one here will be misled in regard to factory councils; I hope no one will get the idea that you can take any kind of plan and put it into your plant and have it work. We have in the United States organizations for building and selling industrial council plans, and have them on a very high production basis, and you can go to them and buy these things and they are guaranteed to work. All that, Sir, is very ridiculous and absurd when you stop to think that all you are endeavouring to do is to have some means whereby it is possible for all the people in the plant to give their view-point to the other fellow and to get his.

The best plan of industrial council that can be devised in any plant is the one that will best suit that particular plant, and the best way to determine what plan will suit that particular plant is to get together with all the people in the plant so that you may know all the view-points and work out the plan with them. However, there are certain things which are absolutely necessary. Mr.

Frye spoke of arbitration. As a result of my experience in negotiating labour grievances, I believe it is necessary to have some sort of plan of arbitration in every industrial council plan—not that you will ever use it, not for the purpose of arbitrating, but because an arbitration clause in any labour agreement or plan of this kind is one of the best instruments of negotiation that you can possibly have. There is no need of anyone going out and slamming the door if you have an arbitration clause; but if you have not got it and anyone goes out and slams the door you have no way of getting him back in again. I believe there should be an arbitration provision so that you may have all the negotiation that is possible and if you go at it in a fair-minded way, any negotiations with your employees can be carried to a successful conclusion if you have confidence in them and they have confidence in you. One of the fundamentals is that you must have confidence in the employees or they will not have confidence in you. Confidence must be mutual.

Another thing of which I am convinced—and I think everyone thinking of factory councils would be—is that there should be no discrimination. First you must guarantee the independence of the representatives so that they may be free to express themselves when acting in a representative capacity when matters are being taken up. A man must not be discriminated against because he says so-and-so or that the foreman is to blame, no matter whether he is borne out by the facts or not, so long as he honestly believes in what he says. You must not permit a foreman to discriminate against a man because he has taken a matter up in a certain form. Another thing which I think is necessary is that there should be no discriminating against a man because of membership or non-membership in a labour organization. A plan that discriminates against a man because he belongs to a labour organization is not open and above board and on the level.

If industrial representation is good, we want everybody in our plants to know it. Industrial representation does not mean that you have a little organization in your plants functioning in an independent way. You have representation for one purpose and one purpose only,—that of getting together with your employees on a proper basis, and giving everybody an opportunity to express himself freely—and unless you do that on an honest, open and frank basis you won't get very far.

More employee representative plans have succeeded in the United States than I thought possible, when you take into consideration some of the conditions under which factory councils have been installed. Some of them are going ahead to-day and working out very well, not because of, but in spite of the way in which they were installed.

It is natural for employees in some industries to be distrustful of their employers; it is natural for the employer to be distrustful of the action of the employees. In some instances they have both been at each other's throats; they have not attempted to get together to work things out. In most instances where trouble has occurred there has been an attempt on the part of someone to dominate, to put something over on the other fellow—and "if the other fellow puts it over on me, I will put it over on him if I get a chance." You cannot have that spirit, and any employer who puts in an industrial council with the idea of putting something over on the employees will find that his industrial council will not work unless he has a change of heart. I have known of cases in which I sincerely believe the employers put in industrial councils for the purpose of putting something over when they got the plan working; but when they found the employees in their plant willing to co-operate with them on a fair and honest basis they had a change of heart.

We have had some rather remarkable experiences—that is, they were remarkable to some people, possibly to some of our foremen and some of our superintendents, because they did not believe that the employees would co-operate through the factory councils in the way they did. We had an instance in one of our factories where the employees, through the council, asked for a 25 per cent wage increase. That was a matter that would come up through the representatives and would go through the various committees, and, if it could not be settled in committee, would eventually go to arbitration. When the matter was brought up the manager asked the employee representatives on what basis the increase was asked for. The claim was made on the basis of the increased cost of living. The employees said that they believed the cost of living in that particular community had advanced to a greater extent than it had in other parts of the country. We placed what facilities we had at the disposal of the employees so that they might secure a proper survey of the cost of living in that community, and after they had considered this, they came back with the report that whereas wages had increased 118 per cent, and the cost of living only 90 per cent, a further wage increase was not justified at that time. This information was posted throughout the factory, and the decision arrived at was entirely satisfactory to the employees. In other words, it was just a case of getting at the facts in an open-minded, fair way.

We have had throughout all industries everywhere the problem of the foreman and the little "boss". A lot of managers of industry to-day, if they have any suspicion of what the little "boss" is doing, will get busy and go down and get to know that little "boss". What I say in this regard is just as true in one factory as in another. To the man at the bench the little "boss", the foreman, is the company; and if industrial councils are not useful for any other purpose than to make bigger men out of your foremen, they will have done much in that way alone.

In a certain plant the foremen all meet together every week. When the industrial council plan went in there the foremen said: "We are sold on it, we are willing to give it a whirl,"—but there may have been some mental reservations. They were not very sure how it was going to work out. However, in this particular plant after a few months' experience with the industrial council, a request was sent to the employee representatives, through the management, asking to have representatives of the council sit in at every foremen's meeting. This worked out very splendidly indeed. The foremen in making a decision know the viewpoint of the representatives, and when a matter is brought out to the factory, the representatives know just why a decision is made and are in a position to explain it.

There is something that we all ought to realize, and you will realize it more fully when you have councils in operation; the majority of your employees are more loyal to your company and to your industry than you give them credit for being. There are a great many employees in industry to-day who have just as much and possibly more pride and loyalty to those industries than we suppose. We want to have those employees appreciate that they have something worth being loyal to; in other words, we want to give them our confidence and I don't know of any other way of giving it to them than by some plan of getting together.

It does not make much difference what you call it—an industrial council or a town meeting—but gentlemen, don't get confused when you are thinking of factory councils. Factory councils establish an organized relationship between all the people in the plant, giving them opportunity to get acquainted and to pull on the same rope in the same way instead of pulling against each other.

I do not know how it is in Canada, but I do know that in the United States during the past four or five years there seems to have been a very well organized

publicity campaign carried on from Congress, from the Executive Mansion, right down through the churches, colleges, newspapers and magazines,—to build up class consciousness. In the name of common sense, if we have in our industries to-day managers who are sincere and workers who are sincere, isn't it absolutely necessary that the management should know what ideas the workers may have in regard to certain things? Isn't it doubly essential that the people at the bench should know the viewpoints and thoughts of the management? In that way we shall develop a sense of responsibility on the part of both the management and the workers which cannot be established in any other way. They must be got together and that can never be done on the basis of class consciousness. Whatever plan you devise, be sure that it is a plan which everybody knows is the best that can be worked out for a particular plant.

In one plant of 4,600 employees, 90 per cent, were non-English speaking. They were not born in the country, they were aliens, and were not citizens. I do not know how many languages were spoken in that plant. When the proposition for a works council was brought forward, the manager of that plant feared that it would not work. But he was one of those fellows who says: "Well, if anyone can make it work I can," and he went ahead. I think the plant has done more to bring all those people of various nationalities together and to enable them to meet on common ground than any other one thing we could have done. One of the matters the council brought up was the question of putting in schools and co-operating with the community in the teaching of English. The problem was worked out, and the result is that the schools are very well attended. The employees, meeting together in council, discovered the necessity for having some common language, and they went ahead and encouraged the schools. The problem over there is a little complicated, of course, on account of there being so many nationalities; but it always comes back to the principle that 98 per cent of the people when they know the facts, no matter where they may have been born, can be depended on to be fair.

We have had other cases in which the I. W. W. have gone into a plant. In one case in New Jersey the men of a neighbouring concern were out on strike as a result of the I. W. W. and they were around town distributing radical circulars and so on. The manager of our plant became quite concerned and called the council together and said, "Gentlemen, I want to talk to you about this business; it is looking pretty serious." The chairman of the council got up and said, "Mr. Manager, this is not your problem; it is our problem. We will take care of any I. W. W. situation that may develop in this plant. We believe in this council plan, and you need not worry a bit about the I. W. W."

A little resumé of our experiences in regard to elections might be of interest to you. One of the things that has been said quite frequently is: "Well, all right, if you put an industrial council into my plant all the radicals in the plant will be elected, and then what are you going to do?" Another thing that I have heard is: "The plan may work all right in your plant, but it won't work in my plant." In our first elections 314 representatives were elected in 14 factories. The average age of the representatives elected was 37.9 years, hence they did not put in the young fellow who might not be stable. The average length of service was 12.5 years—the employees elected men who had been long in the service of the company.

The fourteen councils which we have handled 2,309 cases in six months from January 1st to July 1st, 1920. These cases covered a variety of subjects, and in no case did any question in dispute go to arbitration, in other words, the councils negotiated them and settled them satisfactorily to all concerned. I say they were "settled satisfactorily", because under the industrial council plan you

have got to settle matters satisfactorily. That is the beauty of getting together and understanding one another. The matter has to be thrashed out, and before that is done everybody is going to understand everybody else. When you get a group of people together and they understand each other and are sincere, they can settle anything.

We do not have industrial councils in all plants. In one group it became necessary to consider a readjustment of wages. Within a comparatively recent period—the last two or three months—other concerns were cutting wages and posting notices, and laying off men. We recognized the necessity for getting the price of our product on a competitive basis. We did not want, however, to make any wage adjustment which would be considered unfair. The matter was taken up with our industrial councils and discussed thoroughly; the question of the price of the goods was gone into, as well as the cost of living, and other expenses. It was our experience that the factory councils functioned just as well when wages were going down as when going up.

The rubber industry, as you know, is not a unionized industry in the United States. In two or three cases, however, there are organizations. I would like to mention one instance in Connecticut. I may say that was one of the federal unions as distinct from a craft union. The president of the union was elected chairman of the employees' committee, and while I do not know, I presume that he consulted the local organizer, and as the thing went along in the factory, the interest in the labour organization at that particular point seemed to die out. I do not think there is any union there at this time. That, as you understand, was one of those unions which grew up overnight. In another case the chairman of the factory council was at one time a delegate to the central labour union,—in fact had been for about ten years. He was a very able, level-headed fellow, and in one instance, in discussing a matter of a wage adjustment, around the table, he said: "I want to speak about a matter that is entirely apart from this council. I have some very good friends in the Shoe-Workers' Union, and I used to sit in council with them. I would like to take this matter up with them." The man came back later on and said: "It is just as I thought; they decided in favour of you and me." But keep in mind the fact in relation to the rubber industry that it is not a unionized industry in the United States. In a few isolated cases federal unions have gone in; but I do not believe there is a rubber factory that has an agreement with an organized labour union.

MR. VALENTINE: May I be permitted just a word? At one of the early meetings of our council the subject of a wage increase was up. One of the company representatives, one of the appointed representatives, spoke of the dangers of setting a wage rate that might later be found to be unfair to the company, and therefore, in the final analysis, not in the interests of the employee. The chairman of the elected section said, if the time should come when that would be shown to be the case, he had not the slightest hesitation in saying that the employees' section would recognize it cheerfully and consent to a reduction. From my personal experience I have no hesitation in saying that they will look upon it just as fairly on the downward scale as they have on the upward scale.

MR. GRAY: In our council there have been only two wage reductions; one a straight reduction covering the entire salary on the percentage basis, and the other removing our minimum wage rate.

MR. QUIRK: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Ching has spoken with a very profound knowledge of the work of the industrial council; he has spoken of a case in which other languages than the English language are spoken. Mr. Frye went very carefully to work on his plant. We are well aware that Mr. Frye's plant is one of the largest and one of the best distributed geographically in this

country. He has, as we know, factories established in the province of Quebec, which is distinctly a French-speaking section. It has occurred to me to ask Mr. Frye if he has experienced any difficulty, or any opposition, or any different attitude, so far as the French-speaking section of our Canadians are concerned, in establishing the councils in the province of Quebec. We are well aware that the question of language in this country is one that has to be considered, and I would like to ask Mr. Frye in establishing the councils at St. Jerome and Granby, and at Montreal, which is very largely French, how the matter was taken by the French-speaking people. Was there any modification of the plan?

MR. FRYE: The question came up in the Canadian plant in Montreal; "What is going to happen; suppose you get half of these people here who speak nothing but French, the other half would speak English and would not understand French?" The employees' committee in working out their by-laws, when it came to the question of representation, worked their council organization out on a 4,000 basis which would necessitate 19 working representatives on the council, and their officers agreed among themselves that it was very much better for the employees, and that it would be very much better for the managers, if it were possible to have the representatives on these committees speak both French and English. For that reason we finally agreed on a representation of 54 employee representatives, covering every department in the factory and every group of workers, and from the 54 they were able to select 19 who were able to speak both French and English. That is one of the reasons why we had such a large representation in that plant. That is a plant employing 2,200.

At Granby there are about 700 employees in the plant. In making up the list of those eligible for employee representatives, a note was made in regard to the speaking of English and French. They tried as far as possible to get representatives who understood both languages. I should say about 25 per cent of our employee representatives at Granby could not speak English; the rest speak both French and English. We found that to work out very nicely, because if we had a committee, say on working conditions, and there were two employee representatives on that committee who did not understand English very well or did not speak it very well, the other representatives were very much more attentive to every single point in the discussion. Our foremen, too, are also very much more attentive to every point, because the employee representatives, as soon as a thing is said in English, repeat it in French. Half the meetings commence in English and end in French. A person may go on for five or ten minutes in English, and then turn around to French, or one fellow will speak English and another will answer in French.

At St. Jerome our plant is, I should say, 100 per cent French speaking. Although it is 100 per cent French speaking, all the employee representatives speak both French and English fluently. At our Columbus factory in Montreal I should say that 96 or 97 per cent are French Canadians. They carry on all their discussions in French. The foremen speak both French and English, and most of the employee representatives speak English, but they find it more convenient to carry on in French. Our industrial council agent at that point is French, and although the managers cannot speak French, they get along extremely well.

At the Canadian plant our manager is able to speak French quite fluently, and gets along very nicely. This question was one that caused a good deal of discussion. Nearly every one of our Quebec managers said: "I don't speak

French, what are we going to do?" But we found that the problem worked itself out without any trouble.

Along the line of what Mr. Ching has said with regard to representatives of the labour union on our industrial councils, I may say that at Granby we have all the representatives of the International Union, and I think we have all the representatives of the National Catholic Union.

MR. BROWN: What do you mean by all the representatives?

MR. FRYE: All the officers of the two unions. In Montreal, between our Canadian plant and our Columbus plant, I believe we have all the officers of the National union and of the International union. At St. Jerome we have two of the officers of the International union. They have no National union. In Kitchener we have a member of the Trades Council and also the president of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. The only place where there was any question was at Kitchener, at the time this council was being formed. This man, the member of the trades committee of the council, became very much interested in the council and was very much surprised when the manager of the plant asked him if he would not talk it over with some of his friends. The thing went on from time to time, and I think the Trades and Labour Council at Kitchener proposed a resolution that none of the members of the union should be employee representatives in this works committee. That resolution, however, was very much overruled, and there has been no further question on that point. It was explained to me that the question was taken up with the workpeople, and they said: "Here, this is absolutely a works council; we are only 15 per cent organized; there is no reason why we should not be in this with the other 85 per cent;" so they practically took their own head for it.

Address of Mr. P. F. Sinclair, in charge of Industrial Relations, Imperial Oil, Limited,
Toronto.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I wish to express my appreciation to the Minister of Labour for the invitation that he has extended to myself in this connection, and also to congratulate the Department of Labour in calling together us men who are, of course, interested in this matter. I think this is a very fitting time for us to get together because we all feel that the year 1921 is bound to be a testing time in all industries. I feel that the Senator has put his finger on the fundamental principle of all our work when he says that if industry is to be carried on with advantage to all parties concerned it must be carried on with the willing co-operation of the men who are called the employers and the men who are called the employees.

The Imperial Oil Company has been a pioneer in this matter. We have had our plan, a very well thought out plan in force now for two years, or a little over, and while it requires almost five years to determine the real results with confidence, still it is our sincere and reasoned judgment that the plan has met the situation in such a remarkable way that every single case has been settled satisfactorily. We have had no strikes. We have plants from St. John's, Newfoundland, to British Columbia; at points in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia and now we are putting one into operation in the far north at Fort Norman. We have 14 councils, four of which were put into operation last fall. With my very able assistant, Mr. Thompson, I had the pleasure of organizing those four councils, one of which, in the province of Quebec, is composed practically entirely of French people.

I found that the establishment of that council in Quebec was received with unrivalled enthusiasm. Happily the French language had no difficulties for us, and we found the men willing and anxious to co-operate with us.

We have felt that all questions that have come before the councils have been satisfactorily settled. I have here just a brief statement which appeared in the February issue of the "Imperial Oil Review," which indicates that there were 36 questions of wages settled; 47 questions of working conditions; 5 questions of promotion and discharge; 23 questions of hours of work; 41 industrial representation plans; 58 questions of sanitation, housing, and social matters; and 25 miscellaneous. Each of these cases was settled to the complete satisfaction of the employees and the company. In all 235 questions were adjusted satisfactorily, covering a wide range of subjects.

Another point I think was raised by Mr. Young, and touched upon by Mr. Ching, viz., that the real testing time is to come when wages are to be lowered. My introduction to this industrial council work was a very pleasing one. I had to go to the different councils and inform them that the men had been placed on an eight-hour basis, and that their wages generally were increased about 10 per cent. That was a very easy thing to do. But the real test comes when you have to go to these councils and ask them to agree to a reduction in wages. The Standard Oil Company, with which we are very closely associated, was confronted with the question of the reduction of wages in the Bayway refinery, where my brother is the medical director. I have received a copy of their plant paper, in which the leader is "The victory of industrial representation." On February 1st, the industrial council agreed to reduce their bonus one-half. It was an act of honesty and courage. That is an instance of men who, realizing the whole situation, were willing to play the game according to the rules of operation. I think it is a remarkable thing; it is a remarkable tribute to the men themselves, and it is a remarkable tribute to the plan of the Standard Oil Company. These men did this thing of their own free will, because they realized that the company had undertaken to carry forward its plans of operation on the principle of a square deal. "A square deal" has two sides to it—it means that there must be a square deal with the employee and a square deal with the employer as well. That is where some men fall down. They seem to think that they are the only ones entitled to a square deal. The man who works with his hands has a right to say when investing his energy that he is entitled to a fair price for it, because the real thought underlying the action of the workingman is that enunciated by Robert Burns. Roseberry said that the finest thing Burns had ever written was this:

"To mak' a happy fireside clime
To weans and wife,
That's the true pathos and sublime
Of human life."

We realize that this is the ideal of the workingman. He wants to put a roof above his head and put clothes on the backs of his children and give them an opportunity to make their way in the world. He is human; he has the same impulses we have; and ambition is coursing through the veins of his children as in the veins of the children of other men. Because of this he has the right to ask for a square deal, a little time to rest, a little time to work, a little time to meet the obligations of citizenship.

If we recognize this ambition of the workingman and put our stamp of approval upon it, we will say to him: "You have the right to ask for a square deal; to ask for an honest return for honest labour." But there is another side to it. That workingman, if he is an honest man, will give a square deal to his employer.

I may say from my intimate acquaintance with this work that I have been impressed with the fairness of the workingman. I think Mr. Ching put his finger upon the salient point when he said that 98 per cent of the workingmen, if they know the facts, will deal in a reasonable and fair way. That is one reason why we must be absolutely frank and sincere. We must face the facts and not be afraid to place them before the men and ask their judgment and co-operation upon them.

In order that you may get the viewpoint of the men in connection with industrial conferences, I will read a few extracts from statements issued at different points. The statement from Ottawa is as follows:

"The employees here appreciate the interest the executive management are taking in their welfare, and the company need not have any hesitation in relying upon the loyalty of the staff."

The word comes from Montreal:

"This council appreciates the many manifestations shown by the company for the welfare of its employees, and particularly through their insurance, sickness, pension and co-operative trust schemes."

The statement from St. John says:

"The unanimous feeling of the council and among the men is that something very substantial has been accomplished."

Here is the word from Ioco, and I think it is most significant:

"There could not be found better or closer relations between employers and employee than now exists between the Imperial Oil Limited and Imperial Oil employees. The Imperial Oil Company is entitled to know and to feel that they fully deserve our unqualified loyalty at all times, and that we gladly acknowledge it tangibly by our actions and conduct."

Then there is the statement from Sarnia:

"We feel that before adjourning this last meeting, we should express the appreciation of the elected delegates as to the manner in which they have conducted these meetings. You have been straightforward, fair and square in your attitude. This fact, we assure you, is fully realized in a marked degree, especially by the second-term delegates on this committee. We also wish to express our appreciation of the fair-mindedness and reasonable attitude taken by the selected delegates throughout the year. We therefore extend to you a sincere and hearty vote of thanks; and although we may not have the privilege of serving on this committee with you again, we want you to know that while in pursuance of our work with the company we are still members of this welfare committee."

There is another message from Edmonton, which indicates the same spirit.

Our councils are elected on a fifty-fifty basis, so many elected delegates and so many selected delegates, the superintendent or manager being the chairman. In Montreal we had a little adjustment to make, but it was easily made when the men were brought in and the matter discussed around the same table. While we admit that this is no panacea, we believe that psychologically we are on the right road. We are all feeling our way. I do not think that any one particular plan should be adopted, but that each director ought to form the plan according to the requirements of his work."

When I was down in the Bayway refinery I saw the manager there. In order that the men should not be called together during the hours of work—say 60 men every month—he has an executive council representing the whole council who go over matters and adjust them, and finally, when things are in shape, they are brought before the whole council. The same thing is done in Parliament, where a great deal of the work is performed by committees before being brought into the House. In this way a great deal of time is saved.

Another thing he brought to my attention was the way in which they have secured the co-operation of the women. They have a committee made up by the wives of the delegates, headed by the wife of the superintendent, and these women look after the home conditions of everyone engaged in the plant.

Another matter that was brought up was the effect that this plan was having upon the management. I think it has a very profound influence. In one of the plants of the Standard Oil Company there is a man with whom I was greatly impressed. He is the superintendent of a certain plant and has great native force and wonderful judgment in the handling of men. He has marked intellectual strength. When this plan was put into operation he was not particularly enthusiastic about it, but after two years of operation it has developed this man in a way that one can hardly realize—made him a stronger man.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Brown): So far as I know, there is no provision for arbitration in your particular plan. May I direct attention to that or are you prepared to speak on that matter?

MR. SINCLAIR: I was greatly interested in the remarks on that phase of the question. The agreement which we have is printed and is put in the hands of each of the councils when they are organized. It is a rather lengthy document and I will not inflict it upon the conference, but among other things contained in the agreement is this statement:

"There is to be no discrimination on account of membership or non membership in any church, society, fraternity, or union."
Then, as to the right of appeal:

"Any employee who feels that he has been unjustly treated or subjected to unfair conditions, has the right of appeal to the general superintendent and the higher officials of the company, provided he shall first seek to have the matter adjusted by conference, in person or through his regularly elected representative, with the foreman or superintendent of his department. Before such appeal shall be taken to any official not located at the plant, it shall be first considered in a joint conference composed of the employees' representatives in the division affected and an equal number of representatives of the company. In case such conference fails to agree unanimously as to a fair adjustment, an appeal may be made to the executive council at the works; or, in case such a council has not been organized, to a conference composed of all the employees' representatives at the works, together with an equal number of the company's representatives."

MR. WINTER: You have councils distributed pretty well all over the country in very much the same way as the Bell Telephone Company has them. Is there any way in which the different councils communicate with each other? Do you have any annual meeting of the representatives of the different councils or anything of that kind, in order that they may become acquainted?

MR. SINCLAIR: We have no general meeting except, of course, of the officials. The heads of the councils come together more or less, and we have an annual meeting of the chief clerks.

MR. MACLACHLAN: I took it from one of your remarks that there was a tendency to cut down the number of meetings in one of your factories; that is, to cut away from your council meetings and to have an executive meeting instead. Have you found generally that your superintendents feel that monthly meetings are giving too much attention to this subject, and that meetings three or four times a year would meet the situation?

MR. SINCLAIR: No. In marketing divisions the councils meet once every three months. For instance, in the Hamilton plant, things were running so smoothly that last year there was not a ripple, and it did not seem advisable to call the men together every month.

Remarks of Mr. F. A. Acland, Deputy Minister of Labour.

You have already heard the Departmental point of view outlined, I think, by the Minister and the Chairman. You all represent individually, or perhaps even collectively, very important and varied industries. We in the Department come into touch with individual industries and difficulties, and sometimes with industry as a whole. The Minister and the Department have tried to look at the matter Dominion-wide, as it were, and now that the International Labour Office has been established, we have to consider even the international point of view. We do not look, as Mr. Sinclair has said, for anything in the nature of a panacea. I do not think there will be any final conclusion to any of these matters; but that is no reason why we should not look for the best means of getting along. We are at a time when changes, I think, are more rapid than perhaps ever before, both industrial and otherwise. A slight change in Europe determines the fate of countries, and affects countries in all parts of the world. The invasion of Belgium changed the nature of the industries of this country and the United States, and we all know the result. We are not yet through with that result; it is having its effect on industries to-day; but the more rapid these changes are the more necessary it is for us to endeavour to keep abreast of the times.

We may not have a panacea, but at least we can have something that effects amelioration and tends to betterment and improvement. I do not know that I can put the situation in that respect more clearly than it has been put—I am quoting it, not for the first time, because I think the sentiments are so fine that they cannot be repeated too frequently and perhaps some of the Americans present will not object to me quoting the American philosopher, Emerson, who said: "The destiny of organized nature is amelioration. It is for man to tame the chaos. On every side while he lives to scatter the seeds of science and of song, so that climate, corn, animals, men, may be milder, and the germs of love and benefit may be fruitful and multiply." That is the sum and substance of the philosophy to which he gave vent, and I think you could not have anything finer than that embodied in all the efforts that are made to better and improve relations between employers and workmen.

**Address of Mr. H. H. Stedman, Superintendent, Swift Canadian Co.,
Toronto, Ontario.**

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen: We started the Industrial Relations Committee in our plant about 18 months ago. Before starting it, we looked into several different plans and I think as far as the work of the committee is concerned our plan pretty well follows along lines described by others around the table.

We found early in the life of the committee that it was necessary to get the full co-operation of the foremen as they were afraid that some of their authority

was being taken away from them. In order to educate our foremen, we had an educational course for them, which has to a great extent overcome their opposition.

As far as the workmen are concerned, I think their spirit is much better since the committee has been formed. I believe they feel that the Company wants to be fair with them and that the ultimate results will be satisfactory.

Think the important thing is to get the facts before the workmen.

Address of Mr. J. H. Coffey, Jr., Factory Manager, Gutta Percha and Rubber, Limited, Toronto.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, there are certain features of our council plan which may interest you.

I have heard several speakers describe their council plan, but I have not heard anyone refer to the inception of it and how the idea was fostered. It might be as well for me to briefly review our situation, which must be unusual, because no one here seems to have had a similar experience.

It was a little more than two and a half years ago when we first heard the expression of a desire on the part of employees for closer relationship with the management in the discussion of mutual problems. Our plant, by the way, is a privately-owned company employing about 1,300 workers, and there has always been considerable sentiment and personal feeling between the owners of the industry and the staff. There was a very strong feeling on the part of the employees that they would like to take a greater interest in the affairs of the company, and some of the old employees spoke of the early days of the industry when the management knew every fellow-worker personally. But as time passed and the plant grew, the old relationship changed, as might be expected. It was an effort on the part of the workmen to revive that spirit. I was glad to see that spirit abroad, but at the same time it was under rather peculiar circumstances that were not exactly auspicious, because our employees suggested that some form of profit-sharing might be established, and all of us who remember the sentiments so freely expressed during the latter days of the war period, about the possibilities of the era of industrial peace, will appreciate the circumstance. A committee was appointed to talk over the situation, and finally concluded that profit-sharing was not an unmixed blessing, because it ought logically to involve loss-sharing, and the suggestion was abandoned.

Out of the contact that was thus established grew the idea of continuing conferences to discuss any grievances that might arise. In other words, to begin with our committee was merely a grievance committee, and during the first few months did not meet at definite periods but only as occasions arose. As time went on and we met regularly and got to know each other better, it was suggested that the scheme could be put on a reasonably definite basis, and long before we considered the question of a constitution, we outlined the work of the committee and suggested the election of representatives. The employees elected their men and formed a committee which met with the management representatives, and we discussed problems from time to time.

I remember very well that at our final meeting in 1919 it was suggested that the plan of meeting was a good one, but that the contact established, like all such contacts, was capable of some improvement. We decided to improve the contact, and to that end a committee was appointed, consisting of two members of the employees and one from the management. I happened to be the management representative. This committee was commissioned to study all forms of employee representation and to bring in a report and submit a constitution. After a study of all the information they could get on the subject, which took consider-

able time, the committee drafted a report, and in April, 1920, we started on our real factory council plan in accordance with a definite constitution.

We tackled the thing in probably a little different way from a good many concerns; we took the stand that the employees in the plant had a right to decide for themselves just how they should be represented on the council, and their own method of procedure. First of all, we drafted a constitution of a general factory committee. We have a general factory committee, having one representative for each 100 employees. In any sections where there are less than 100 employees they elect a representative. In that way we got representation from all parts of the plant. We have in certain cases one representative for 20 employees, but in the case of large departments, like our footwear department, we have one for each 100.

The representatives so elected meet each month, and the object of the general factory committee is: "To promote and foster the social and economic welfare of the factory employees of the company, and to encourage the closest co-operation of the employees with the management on all matters of mutual interest." Frankly, what we now have is a Company union. The factory committee is operated entirely by the employees. They have their own chairman, their own secretary and their officers, and out of that general factory committee are selected five representatives to meet five representatives of the management, thus constituting the council which meets each month.

We have worked under this constitution for almost one year, and while I am quite optimistic, at the same time I fully realize that the testing time for councils is about here. We are on the downward grade; it is the reverse side of the cycle; and just what is going to happen eventually, I do not know. I have reasonable confidence, but I do not feel that one can prophesy.

The best feature of the factory council idea is that it establishes contact, and where there is contact there is the possibility of understanding and mutual confidence, which is the basis of right human relationship.

The council consider all matters pertaining to the workmen—social, economic, and welfare—and to me the finest thing about the plan is that the employees have an opportunity of getting in touch with the management and definitely voicing their sentiments on any matters. The most cheering thing of all is the number of questions settled without reference to council. After all, is not that what we are after? The idea that in each sub-section of the plant the man in charge will be so imbued with the idea of the personal touch that he, acting as the direct representative of the management, adjusts the differences in his department. In other words, what we are trying to do is to get back to the old idea of one man being in close enough contact with a group of men that he can give them his point of view and in turn gain theirs.

In case there is a misunderstanding, or grievance, or some matter to be discussed, the rule of procedure is that the matter must first be referred to the man's immediate superior. This can be done by the man himself or by the representative in that department. If the superior does not make a satisfactory adjustment, the matter is referred to the secretaries of the Council. We have two secretaries; one, the general secretary of the factory committee, who acts for the employees, and the other for the management side of the council. These two receive the notice of the complaint. The management's secretary refers the question to the superintendent of the department where the man is employed, and it is up to him to make an adjustment. If the foreman cannot settle the question, and the superintendent cannot settle it, then it is referred to council—and there are not very many matters that have to be settled by council. We proceed upon the principle that the management must be responsible for the differences

in their section or sub-section, and it is up to them to make whatever adjustments are necessary to satisfactorily settle the problem on the spot.

On the other hand, the council have taken action in many matters and they have done good work. I am thoroughly optimistic about the future. I agree with what Mr. Ching has said about the men, if they know the facts. I could cite instances in which the employees' side have considered matters just as carefully and intelligently as the management would, if they were considering them. That is a pretty good evidence of the level-headedness of the average man, and I hope and trust that when we have to consider the reverse side of the industrial cycle the same balanced judgment will prevail.

I might mention that our Company have always taken the stand—perhaps that is the reason why they held the confidence of the men to a very great extent—that there is to be no discrimination whether a man is a member of a Union, a Mason, or no matter what order or lodge he may belong to. We care not what party affiliations they have, and we feel that in the last analysis the Company and the employees have got to get together. One reason why we studiously left out the question of arbitration was because we did not want to even hint that we could not compose our own differences without outside help. That may be a weak point or a strong one; it is a question of point of view or of feelings, not facts. We favour the idea of settling our own differences in our own organization and not referring them to anyone outside.

Address of Mr. W. H. Winter, General Superintendent of Plant, Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Montreal.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I appreciate the opportunity to speak in favour of joint industrial or plant councils.

The question of employees' councils has been a very live one with us, and I would like to endorse many of the things that have been said by other gentlemen in conference here today. As a matter of fact, we got the idea of organizing councils from the American Telegraph and Telephone Company in the latter part of 1918. In the early part of 1919 we concluded we would try to put across the proposition with our supervising staff. We had the experience that many others have had—that, owing to the old school being dominant many supervisors did not take to it kindly. Some of our officials absolutely talked it down with the result that we had to let it go by at that time, believing that unless we had the co-operation of the supervising officials we could not do very much with employees' councils.

Later on, during the summer of 1919, we put the proposition before our employees at meetings held in the various centres where we operate. The employees took to it much more readily than the supervising officials had done; in fact, it was practically unanimous in every case that councils should get organized in the plant department.

We did not go very deeply into the question of a constitution. A draft agreement was submitted to three of our largest bodies of employees, with the request that they make additions and changes to suit themselves. The result was the agreement we have with approximately 45 different plant councils.

The objects of the plant councils are "To provide a means whereby employees may crystalize and present their views collectively to the management with respect to wages and working conditions, through channels supplementary to the existing organization;" and "To provide the management a means

whereby it may better know the preferences and appreciate the points of view of the employees working under supervision."

We have found that plant councils do a great deal more than is set out. They have undertaken to go considerably further than simply wages and working conditions, and the management has been able to obtain a great many good points from the employees. The membership qualification is three months' employment with the company, and for employees' representatives on the committee the qualification is one year's employment. There are no membership fees to the plant council and the company pays any expenses incidental to operating it. The plant council is made up of the plant employees in an area who are regularly proposed and elected. An area sometimes covers considerable territory, and at other times only a city. Regular meetings are held once a month; but the plant council may decide by resolution to call off a couple of meetings in the summer months, and we have no objection to that. The rule is that a week after the regular council meeting of the employees—which is held on their own time, usually in the evening—the representatives and management committee meet and bring up any matters they wish for discussion.

In the early days we had experiences similar to those mentioned by some of the other gentlemen. The representatives were more or less of a grievance committee. This company had been in operation for almost forty years without any organization, and without any troubles to speak of, but there were a few grievances that had to be straightened out. As a rule they were trifling matters, some rule not understood or necessary or that some supervisor had inaugurated, which were a cause of irritation. The result is now that the joint meetings have become a constructive function for the benefit of the service, and when there is nothing to bring up by either representatives, we have so arranged it that one of the members of the management committee would give a talk on some subject so that the committee will not lose interest in the meetings.

We think that the meetings should take place regularly, that they should never be missed and that it is the duty of the company to see that there is something of interest brought up. That system has worked out very satisfactorily. In addition, at the regular council meetings during the winter months, after the council have finished their meeting with closed doors, the officials of the company, both of the plant and other departments have been invited and arranged to give talks on various subjects pertaining to the business. This has been of great benefit to the *esprit de corps* of the employees.

One of the main things we have found about plant councils is that we have got to give reasons and not excuses when we cannot meet the wishes of the employees; and that even if we have to give a negative decision we must be honest and tell the truth about the matter.

We have councils for the plant department and exchange committees for the operators and we also have committees for the larger accounting and commercial offices. They are all worked out on pretty much the same plan as the plant councils, except that the latter are purely committees and do not have the same organization as the councils. We have got to the stage now where the councils are carrying on constructive work. During the last eight or nine months the Company decided, as they were going to go to the public to ask for increased telephone rates, that it would be a good idea to get our 13,000 employees busy to help boost the business along. The plant councils have been a great factor in moulding public opinion in regard to the Telephone Company. In some places, of course, the people think yet that the Telephone Company is a

sort of monster; but nevertheless we find that throughout the country the work of bettering public relations which we put into the hands of our employees has undoubtedly done a great deal of good. There is just one instance that I may mention. Our plant councils in Montreal and Toronto volunteered their services as guides in order that subscribers could visit the exchanges; and in those two cities over ten thousand people visited the exchanges in one week. The members of the plant councils gave their time free and conducted the people around the exchanges. That is one of the particularly good jobs done by our plant councils.

In addition, many of our officials have on invitation of the plant councils given them talks. This was something never known of in the company before, because we were one of the conservative companies that ran along as a happy family. But times have changed, and we find today that it is very necessary for the supervising officers to get in closer touch with the employees. Years ago a superintendent of course knew everybody in his department. Today that is impossible, but nevertheless there is a great chance for doing good by keeping in touch with the employees through the council meeting talks.

One of our great difficulties of course has been to get our lower-supervising officers properly educated in this matter of employees' representation. This is a difficulty which is hard to overcome, but we are getting there gradually, and we believe it will eventually work out satisfactorily.

The time is coming now when the Telephone Company, like every manufacturing company, has got to produce for less than the present cost of production. Naturally, like all the rest of the employers of labour, we do not like to consider a reduction of wages if it is possible to carry on in any other way. But the plant councils and their committees have been fair when wages were going up, and we believe that they will be fair when if necessary the wages have to be lowered.

We are finding out that the employees want to know more about the company; they want to know about the balance sheets and the costs in their different areas. A few years ago nobody seemed to care what things cost; but today, even in the isolated areas, the employees are anxious to know what things cost.

Of course the average length of service of our employees is very high, and our labour turn-over in the past has been comparatively low. Under those circumstances we expect that we will be able to talk to our people, and that they will look at the conclusions which may have to be come to in the near future in a spirit at least of fairness to the company and to the public.

In the city of Toronto, in the spring of 1919, our staff was very largely organized, but regardless of that, at a meeting of about 400 employees, they voted in favour of plant councils. The President of the Council made the statement that it did not in any way affect their status in unions.

I have nothing else to say except that I think this is one of the things that will save the situation at the present time, and I am heart and soul with this movement. As Mr. Coffey has said, the closer you can get to your people the better you will come out in the end, and while this is not going to clear up all our difficulties, still we have gone a long way towards that end.

MR. MACLACHLAN: Mr. Winter, I was not quite clear whether the representatives were paid or whether they met on their own time. Perhaps you could clear that up. There is another thing: no doubt you have to bring men some distance to these meetings. Are their expenses paid or not? Another

point—although I am not a representative of a public utility, I am in touch with many of them, and I would like to know how this scheme works out, as to linemen.

MR. WINTER: The plant council meeting is held on the men's own time; the employees' representatives and the management committee meet on the Company's time. The Company permit men located from area headquarters to attend the plant council meetings at the Company's expense. In so far as linemen are concerned, we have not provided in our organization for special councils for special classes of employees. Each class of employees in the area elect by ballot their representatives to the committee of employees' representatives. It is a combination committee made up of representatives of the different classes. The number ordinarily is restricted to 7; but in Toronto and Montreal, where there are a larger number of classes of employees, by resolution they changed the number to 10.

Remarks of Mr. F. J. Gernandt, General Superintendent, International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd., Hamilton.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have at the Hamilton works of the International Harvester Co., a council which was inaugurated by a large majority, and almost everybody feels satisfied with it. We have our committees, one-half employee representatives and one-half management representatives that look after matters under their jurisdiction around the plant. Lately we have had to relieve some men and we have always made adjustments through the plan. In some cases the men feel that they are not told enough about these matters, and I don't know but what they are right. Whenever a difficult situation arises the Secretary tells us about them and we straighten them out as soon as possible. Some of our men are not hardened politicians, and do not like the criticisms which may be directed at them and do not like the remarks of their constituents, and this makes it pretty difficult for the Secretary, who has to keep encouraging and pointing out the proper procedure.

Our foremen and assistant foremen, like those mentioned by Mr. Winters, need enlightening. We are trying to do as much as we can in this way, and we believe that if we could get the message across to everybody that would be almost the end of our job.

Last Thursday at the council meeting I had occasion to ask the meeting to consider lowering our common labour rate minimum from 45 cents to 40 cents. I explained the reason for it, that the condition of the business really meant that the local management would be criticized if we were paying more for common labour than our competitors. After going over the ground it was reluctantly concluded it was the only thing to do. Like other members of the conference, I feel that if there is a thorough understanding of the facts by both sides there will be no difficulty in arriving at a solution of most of the problems we have to face.

Address of Mr. F. T. Day, Secretary of the Hamilton Harvester Industrial Council, International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The employees of Hamilton Harvester Works number about 2,000, and for election purposes the plant is divided into eight voting divisions. From each division an employee representative is elected, by secret ballot, and to illustrate the interest taken in the Council plan at our works, I can say that at the last election, held in December, there were more candidates and a larger vote was polled than when the plan was inaugurated in March, 1919.

The management representatives are appointed by the Superintendent and usually consist of department heads and foremen.

At present our employee representatives are composed, I think, of six Union and two unorganized workers. These meet at least once a month separately before the regular monthly council meeting to discuss matters and all look forward to that event with much interest.

It is our practise to furnish all Council Members with "an order of business" sheet at least three days before the council meets, that they may know just what business will be brought up and any matter not on the regular order of business must be, and frequently is, discussed informally.

When any suggestion or complaint is presented, it is my business to see that it has first been put through the proper channels; that is, presented to the foremen or superintendent for adjustment before it can be brought up in council, and it is seldom that any such matter is not adjusted by foremen or superintendent. I have found the men fair and have never had any real difficulty with them. In any fair proportion that has been made we have had their co-operation and there has not been any approach to a strike since the council was inaugurated at Hamilton Works. It is true that many complaints have been made, for which there was no cause, but when explanation was made the employee representatives were satisfied and adjusted the matter with their constituents.

When asked their opinion of the council plan, as we have it, both employee representatives and many workmen have stated that the plan is capable of great possibilities. Our men are familiar with other plans and when asked if they knew of anything that would improve the plan as it is, replied in the negative.

Hundreds of suggestions have been made to better safety, sanitary and working conditions, which have been accepted and adopted, and also, a number that have meant a real saving in many cases. I particularly recall one case, of an employee representative, who is a chipper in our Grey Iron Mill; he had a great deal of difficulty owing to some fault in moulding, in getting out enough castings to make a day's pay and went direct to the foreman and workmen and pointed out where the trouble lay and suggested a remedy and the difficulty ended right there. Others have pointed out where sizes of stock more suitable for the work in hand could be used and a saving made that way.

Individual adjustments of day and piece work rates downwards were recently made and there was dissatisfaction on the part of the employee representatives for the reason that they felt they should have been consulted fully before such action was taken, but it was not hard to show them that as they were not consulted when individual advances were made they should not object to a revision downwards when conditions warranted.

Our council men are paid for time spent on council business, but they have met a number of times and adjusted complaints among themselves without cost to the Company. They also spend a great deal of time after working hours for which they receive nothing, visiting the sick of their divisions, a list of whom is furnished twice each week. They have also been active in inducing workmen to join our Employees' Benefit Association and have been instrumental in bringing up the membership to about 85 per cent of the total roll. Ways and means for increasing production are frequently discussed at council meetings. Several good suggestions for eliminating waste have been put forward, and many ideas brought out that have effected real savings to the Company. Each of our employee representatives has the privilege of appointing a deputy to assist in his work, as he often functions in half a dozen departments. The deputy assistants are little cost to the company.

Our council does not meet as opposing bodies, that is, management representatives on one side and employee representatives on the other side of the table, but sit alternately side by side and are very friendly.

The workmen's representatives suggested inviting foremen and other employees to council meetings and this is a great deal to spread the council idea in our works. I will cite an incident. Last Thursday we asked in a man who openly ridiculed the council, stating that it was a joke and that the workmen's representatives really had nothing to say. When I asked him the following day what he thought of the meeting, he said: "I had no idea that it worked out the way it does and after the frank and free discussion which I heard, and seeing the open manner in which business is conducted, and especially after witnessing the efforts of the employee representatives to protect the men in the matter of reduction of common labour rate from 45 to 40 cents per hour, I am sold to the council idea and hereafter will do all I can to help the good work."

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR: How often do your elections take place?

MR. DAY: Every six months.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR: Are the representatives eligible for re-election?

MR. DAY: Oh, yes.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR: How many have been re-elected?

MR. DAY: Six out of eight were re-elected, some of them by acclamation.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Brown): Mr. Reilly, you have been listening throughout the discussion. You are interested in this subject from the point of view of building and construction, a somewhat different interest from the factory point of view which has been presented in the discussion and we would be glad to hear from you as to your experience with joint councils as established in Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, and London.

Address of Mr. J. Clarke Reilly, Secretary, Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries, Ottawa.

Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen, The building branch of the construction industry is in quite a different position to the industries that you have been speaking about. It is different, in the first place, because ours is largely a seasonal occupation. Most of our work is done in the summer months, though a certain amount of construction work goes on through the winter. We are not in the same position as you gentlemen in another respect. In most of the plants referred to by the previous speakers, the employers were the ones who were organized. You have referred to some extent to Unions among your employees, but they seem to be almost a negligible quantity. With us, it is the other way about, the employers are very poorly organized, and the employees, especially in the skilled trades, are very highly organized, and represent a great proportion of the men who work for us.

Our work in connection with Joint Industrial Councils is of a recent nature. You heard this morning from Mr. MacLachlan of the inception of the council in Toronto. That Industrial Council has furnished the basis for the others which have been instituted since.

Ottawa is unique in that it has had a closed shop agreement between the local Association and the local Building Trades Council, so that the questions which were referred to the Industrial Board have been of jurisdiction between one trade and another, questions of difficulty between a foreman and workman, questions raised by employer against workmen, and in some cases, the decisions given have been against the employer.

In Hamilton, an Industrial Board was formed in the building industry last year, which has had only one important question to deal with, but in that case the result was quite satisfactory.

In London, there is a Joint Industrial Board which has been doing good work.

There is one feature which I would like to speak about. As a result of our Annual Conference a year ago, we appointed a Standing Committee on Labour. This Committee had a meeting at Hamilton in May last with representatives of the International Unions in the Building Trades, and as a result we decided to inaugurate a National Joint Conference Board, which would have equal representation from our Association and the International Unions. Meetings are held once every three months, and while the Board has not endeavoured to be a court of appeal from the local Boards, still it has taken up questions of national importance, and has acted in an advisory capacity. The Chairman, Mr. Quirk, is appointed by the Department of Labour.

This National Joint Conference Board has discussed questions ranging from housing to conditions of employment in various centres. It is endeavouring to standardize the practices and organization for the local boards. It is now trying to get a standard agreement for apprentices in our industry, which we feel is a very important work. I think this National Board has been a successful experiment, and as it goes on, there will be found many new lines on which it will be able to work.

The idea of conference between employer and the employees has been gaining ground, and it is significant that men will travel two or three hundred miles at their own expense, and spend a day or day and a half of their time in order to attend these meetings and discuss questions with the representatives of the employees. The benefits that you gentlemen have found in the Joint Industrial Boards in your organizations, we hope to see duplicated in our industry along lines suited to our peculiarities of organization and working conditions.

Address of Mr. J. D. Jones, General Manager, Algoma Steel Corporation, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, we have not an organized industrial council at our plant, but we do function somewhat along the lines prescribed and laid down by you gentlemen in the previous discussion. We function through several departments or committees, one of which, called the Allied Relief Committee, is about as old as the plant, or 20 years old, and which up to the time the plant started to grow took care of pretty nearly everything.

In 1918 we organized what is called our Welfare Board. This Board looks after the question of safety from the employees' standpoint; it operates a club, handles a plant paper, runs our plant restaurant, and has jurisdiction over the recreation and education committees. It is a responsible institution, and it is up to it to operate things and not to run into the hole and then come to us for help.

In addition to this we have a Plant Committee, which has no other jurisdiction than to discuss wages, hours and working conditions. Then we have divisional or departmental committees which, in a sense, are grievance committees, and look after the matters that may arise in their departments.

It may be interesting to note that our Plant Committee has met the management twice in the last ten months—once last April when we called them in to discuss an increase in wages, and once in January of this year when they were called in to discuss a decrease in wages. Some of the gentlemen around the table here have expressed a fear that perhaps their plant councils will not function when it come to the question of a decrease in wages. I may assure them that we worked that question out all right, and we did it along the lines mentioned by Mr. Ching, Mr. Sinclair, and others. We were very frank with the committee and told them exactly what the situation was with respect to the market and the

going price of steel, and we worked out very carefully for them the relation of wages to the producing cost of steel in connection with other factories, and put it up to them in a straightforward businesslike manner just as we would to the board of directors, and they were very agreeable to it. We were almost two weeks before we put into effect the reduction, which was seventeen and six-tenths per cent, and over 90 per cent of our employees were satisfied.

Another question that was raised while we were organizing the plant committees or industrial councils was whether agitators would not start trouble, and whether we would not actually become a closed shop. We do not care whether there are agitators on the committee or not. We let them come in with the rest of the boys and we present to them cold hard facts, and they have to stretch things pretty far before their co-workers will be carried away.

In analyzing conditions—and we are working with the idea of co-ordinating these committees and establishing a plant council—we have found the big stumbling block to be our foremen. It does not make much difference what I or the manager may desire to have done or what our general superintendent or department heads may want to have done. We may discuss something in council and agree on it, but after all it gets into the hands of the foreman in the shape of an order, and he is the fellow who has got to do it. We have spent a year or more in weeding out incompetent foremen and in checking up others who were indifferent, and educating other men for the position of foremen. We are just now commencing to get the results, and we hope that within the next few months we will be able to put into execution this organized plant council; but we do not want to proceed before we are sure that everybody from the manager to the water-boy is thoroughly educated to the nature of it.

Tuesday, February 22nd, 1921.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Brown): Yesterday afternoon the speakers followed around the table one by one, and I think this morning we will all be interested in hearing what Mr. Olzendam has to say as to what the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Co., is doing in this regard.

Address of Mr. R. M. Olzendam, Secretary, Department of Industrial Relations, Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Limited, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I wish to express to Senator Robertson my great appreciation of the invitation to be here today. It was the pleasure of the Spanish River Co., on the 8th of January this year to have Senator Robertson present at the annual President's Banquet, and anything the Company can do to assist him in his work will be only too gladly done, because the talk he gave our men at the banquet set everybody in the mills and offices thinking along new lines.

I was very glad to be here yesterday and to hear of the various experiences of the gentlemen present. I fear that I have not a great deal to add to what has already been said—all I can do is to tell you of our experiences to date. We feel that we are at the present time merely on the fringe of the question. We have instituted a number of plans among our employees, but we have not yet arrived at the point which has been reached by many of you gentlemen—that is we have not industrial councils operating in our plants.

We have approximately 7,000 employees in the mills and in the woods. It is a very difficult thing, as you probably can imagine, to start what we might call industrial relationship plans in the woods department. We wanted to make sure that whatever moves we made were well grounded, and therefore we have gone with a great deal more caution than perhaps some other companies have.

We have gone slowly in an effort to bring all the facts as we saw them before the majority of our employees. To begin with—which probably is different from any companies represented here today—all our employees organized under two unions; the International Brotherhood of Pulp and Sulphide Workers and the International Brotherhood of Paper-makers. The company recognizes both these unions and has working agreements with them lasting a year and covering wages and working conditions. Therefore, I believe, our problem is different from that of any of you gentlemen.

Of course, one plan might work in Spanish River which would certainly create chaos in the United States Rubber or some other company, and our experience is purely within the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Co.—and if we can solve our own problems and promote harmony and good fellowship in our organization that is all we can hope to do. And if every gentleman here would do the same within his company we would not have any labour troubles or strikes or anything else of that kind. That is the theory upon which we are working.

Mr. Mead, the President of the company, made a statement at our banquet this year which seems to embody the thought we are all after, and with your permission I will read what he said: "The management of the company feels that the more closely we can become associated with the men upon whom we depend for our daily operations, the more fully we can inform these men of what we are attempting, and the more intimately they know the thoughts of the Executive and the Directors and the Managers of our various departments, the better we can all in co-operation accomplish that which is desired by the people who have entrusted to us the money invested in our several plants." That is the basis on which we work, and we believe that is sound.

To start with, our theory is that the management must be the beginning of all things. The men who compose the management must be imbued with the desire to create within the organization that certain indefinable something that we call company spirit. Unless a majority of the management instinctively have the desire to do that all plans are bound not to succeed.

We publish every week a plant paper known as the Spanish River News. We started this about two and a half years ago, and had great difficulty in getting the men to even contribute enough material to make it an 8-page edition. Today we have a great deal of difficulty in crowding all the material which the men send us into 24 to 40 pages per week. Recently, for economical reasons, we have cut down the paper to every other week, which makes it next to impossible to publish all the material sent in. That comes from all classes of men within our plant, and the material which they send in is increasingly constructive and useful. We find that there is no better medium to express to our employees the desires of the management, and for the employees to express their desires to the management than through the columns of our paper.

Two years ago we started a series of editorials, and decided to base these upon a statement of the President. When he said: "The operating policy of this company is to organize through spirit and enthusiasm to the point of maximum efficiency," we took that sentence and tried to develop it in a series of editorials which appeared upon the second page of the paper. We gradually got the men to realize that if they would open their plant paper and turn to the second page they would find something there that was really for them. Now we know that when a man gets his paper the first thing he does is to turn to the second page, because we make a point of putting something that he is after on that page. We developed this idea and went on to show that it was just common, ordinary, every-day stable thinking, as someone said yesterday—horse sense—and we stated these principles as simply as we could.

This went on for about a year. Then we embodied these editorials in a small booklet called, "What Spanish River Stands For." The Manager of Manufacturing wrote a letter to all the employees of the mills and the Manager of the Woods Department wrote a similar letter to the woods employees. These booklets were given out to the employees with the pay cheques. We wanted to make sure that the men understood the policy of the company first; then we decided to follow that up with a small book on plant councils.

The Department of Industrial Relations of our Company made an investigation in the United States and Canada and Great Britain of various plant councils, in order to get at the meat of the subject, and the result of their investigations was also published with a letter from the manager, and given out to each of the employees. We were looking, of course, all the time to the establishment of industrial councils, which we believe will bring together in one group all the matters which concern the relations of the men to the company.

We did not want to put this plan into operation until we were absolutely convinced that the majority of our employees, both in the office and in the mills, really wanted an industrial council. We realized that some companies had put councils into effect because they felt that certain difficulties were impending, and that if a council was in operation it might ward off some of those difficulties. We had no difficulties to ward off; therefore, we could proceed with education, and slowly. The manager of the company might have said to the superintendents: "We are going to put into operation an industrial council and we want you to back it up." And they would probably have said: "All right we will do it." But that is, you might say, a bit autocratic. He could say: "We are going to do it now. Come on." Or he could say: "We desire to do it, but don't want to do it until you are all convinced that it is a good thing." That is our whole theory. We have not councils today.

As I said in the beginning, we feel that we are merely on the fringe of the problem. If our employees change from week to week and month to month and our labour turn-over is very high, we cannot expect to put into operation certain plans which must have the backing of the older employees—that is those men who really think—so we must first of all build up a group of men who understand the policies of the company; and that cannot be done over night.

Some people think that kind of thing can be done in a very brief time; but to take a group of reactionary men—not that they are all reactionary, but there are a number of men today who have been brought up in the old school and who do not desire to see any change—and to expect to change them over night is too much. It can only be done by the process of education. The ideas of the President must filter through to the very lowest sub-foreman, because, to the men, he is the company.

You, of course, have all heard organized labour leaders say that if you give the men an opportunity to express themselves and show what really is in their heads, they will do it. Going on that theory we decided that if we were to have plant councils—which is the ultimate as far as our present plan is concerned—then the men should certainly be able to handle simple things such as a voluntary relief association or safety or first aid. So we started them on the ABC of this. We have a first aid equipment and corps—and in one mill it is going better than in another—and I am very much in hopes that in the course of the next year we will be able to put the thing on a very firm and lasting basis.

Of course, a Christmas present is a good thing, we believe; therefore we give the employees a Christmas present of a day's pay for Christmas day plus \$2.00 for every year they have been with the company—and that is appreciated.

Each year we have the President's annual banquet, which I believe, is the greatest event for the men in the Spanish River calendar. We asked the employees in each plant to elect from their own number a certain number of men—in one mill 21, in another 16, and in a third mill 14—based upon the number of men in the plant. These men, when they are elected by a vote, elect from their number a speaker. That speaker is assigned a subject which works in with the general plan of the banquet. These men come to the banquet at the expense of the company. As I said, this year we had the honour of having Senator Robertson as our chief speaker. Mr. Mead presided at the banquet. These speakers from the three mills are expected to represent the views of the men in their respective mills. This year the speeches made by these men were first read to a mass meeting of the men, and approved by them, before they were delivered at the banquet. In that way we know exactly how the employees feel. It is a great feed, and they have lots of songs. The fellows write parodies, and we have an orchestra and a song leader, and they enter into the spirit of the occasion with a great deal of enthusiasm. We believe the banquet is very much worth while in binding together all departments from the management down—the sales end the woods department, and the operation.

We believe that simplicity in these plans is really essential, and that the more simple they are the more workable they will be. Our outline for industrial councils has been worked out to fit entirely with the men. They have made their suggestions. We do not propose to put this into operation until it is exactly as they all want it to be. It must be approved by the manager and then by the men, and we want them to have just as much voice in it as we have. I believe it is going to work out.

As I said in the beginning, we have labour agreements covering wages and grievances, hence the questions of wages and grievances will probably never come up in the industrial council. They would be worked out with the regular committees of the unions and the International officers. The matters, therefore, that would come up before the industrial council would be more constructive matters. I know that if I thought the council were merely for the purpose of settling such matters, and that we were to scrap over little points that do not mean anything, I would not be as enthusiastic as I am. I believe that if we handle these matters of wages and hours and working conditions as we always have handled them, and turn our councils into constructive bodies, we will really get more of what is in the minds of the workers.

I will just give you an idea of some of the subjects that might be dealt with—this, of course, is in anticipation; this is all theory—we put first the desire to improve production; then there are working conditions, employees' safety, education, health and recreation. We believe that through these councils we are going to get ideas from the men as to the improvement of production; and our councils, we hope, will be taken up with the discussion of these things which have to do with the operation of the business. We have planned for each council meeting in each mill. For instance, next week at the Sturgeon Falls mill the hydraulic engineer will give a talk on hydraulic engineering in as simple language as possible, showing the men the plans of the company as regards water-power. The next week at Espanola the cost engineer will give a talk on costs. At our Soo mill the following week the assistant to the manager commercially will give a talk on the simple details of running the manager's office. We start very simply, with something they can understand. This would provide for each monthly meeting of the council. That is the plan upon which we will work when the employees have decided that they want to go ahead with the council idea.

I am convinced that the majority of our men are ready to proceed at any time we are ready. There is, however, one of our mills in which the employees

have told us that they are not ready to proceed; therefore we must go ahead and give these men further information.

I believe I have covered the general idea of the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills with regard to our preliminary work in relation to industrial councils.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Brown): Is there any question that any one would like to ask arising out of Mr. Olzendam's address?

MR. STEVENSON: I should like to find out if the Spanish River Co. have had any expression of opinion from the unions with whom they do business as to the formation of these councils. Has there been any opposition, or do you anticipate any difficulty in that line?

MR. OLZENDAM: We went into that matter very carefully because we wanted to make sure there would be no obstacles in the way of the councils. Therefore we have seen personally the Presidents of the two International Unions. We discussed with them our various plans, outlining in detail everything we proposed to do, and asked what they thought, and we secured from them letters to their various orders saying that they heartily approved the Spanish River idea of councils, and desired that their men should do everything possible to advance the councils.

Discussion on the Subject of Plant Magazines etc.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Brown): Mr. Olzendam has spoken at some length on the preparation of the field through the publication of material. Is there anyone who would like to speak particularly to that point? It is an important one.

MR. YOUNG: Speaking to the point of publicity, I may say that during the past year we have had a very interesting development directly attributable to the works council. At 17 of our plants we have works magazines. In each case the name of the magazine has been chosen under the direction of a committee of the works council, and a small money prize for the best name for the publication has resulted in selling the idea to the employees generally. Some of the names have a great deal of merit. At one of our wagon factories the name chosen was, "The Spoke and Tongue." At Auburn, a twine mill and tillage plant, the names "Tillage and Twine," the letters T. N. T. being emphasized. At the tractor works they have "The Tractor Interester," the last word being accentuated and coming from the name of the company. St. Paul chose the name "50-50." We originally had two magazines at Hamilton; the Hamilton Plowman and the Harvester Bulletin. About 30 per cent of the contents, never more, may be classified as propaganda. We restrict ourselves to that, and seldom exceed 20 per cent of the total. We try to make each magazine carry as much of a local punch as possible, and publish all the plant gossip we can get through the associate editors. There is in the Chicago office an editor-in-chief of all publications, and at each plant there is a local editor. Each council has a publicity committee which functions regularly in the preparation of minutes. The duty of the secretary is to get verbatim minutes and from them to prepare a brief summary. This is not verbatim, and it is not issued until it has been approved by the works committee; but in all our plants the fifty-fifty balance is preserved. Originally we distributed the works council minutes as a bulletin. We mimeographed a number of copies giving each employee representative one, or two, or three, or five copies and put them on the plant bulletin board. That method was not conducive to the widest publicity. Men would not stop long enough to go through the several pages, or at noon they

would congregate round the bulletin boards in such numbers that it was not possible for all of them to read the minutes. So, as we were anxious to get them into the hands of every employee, the plant magazines came as the natural fruit of the plan. They have been somewhat expensive. Last month our average cost of publication was 8 cents per copy, which is the cheapest month we have had, some of the individual publications for small plants having run as high as 15 or 16 cents. In the year 1920 we spent \$41,000 for the publication of our plant magazines, which is an expenditure of about one dollar per year per employee. It is not probable that the cost will go higher than that this year, although last year we did not publish plant magazines throughout the whole year at each of the plants. We feel that this expenditure is thoroughly justified, because it is a strong factor in making that point of contact between the men and the management which is lost through the introduction of big business.

We have many requests for the magazines. Some thought at first that we would find many magazines scattered about the plant or thrown away. I have repeatedly asked to have a check made of that, and we have yet to find a single copy that has been thrown away. We scale the number of our magazines very carefully with the number of employees in the plant, and we are always under-sold because many employees wish copies to send to friends or to fellows who have left the service. Our mailing list is growing, and it is getting to be quite a problem. I believe, however, that we will have authority to increase the number published, and can carry on our mailing lists men who have been laid off, and will probably come back when business becomes normal again.

I think our development has been more sound than it would have been if we had simply adopted a general company policy and started the publications without reference to the men, and particularly without provision for local and sub-departmental editors.

MR. SINCLAIR: The Imperial Oil Company are fully conscious of the importance of this matter of publicity, and are of the opinion that it affords a very successful and effective means of coming into contact with each of the employees. We have found that we are able to establish very cordial relations between the heads of departments and our employees by means of papers and publicity. In each of the councils we have two copies made of the full minutes, one remaining for the employees in the plant. This is put up in a prominent place and is read very carefully. The other copy goes to the office at Toronto, where it is gone over very carefully and is answered by a letter speaking more or less intimately and directly to the men through the superintendent. In that connection there was a request from Ioco to publish a copy of the minutes of the plant in our "Review." We felt, however, that this might not be wise, as those minutes relate to a particular council and to a certain extent are private. I have here a copy of the plant paper, the "Ioco Times" in which word is sent from the President, the vice-President, and the manager and some of the directors as well as myself, which in a very intimate way brings us into cordial relations with the men.

There is no hesitation on the part of the men in conducting this paper. They feel that it is a real bond of union between them.

Then we have what is called the "Sales Motor," which of course refers more particularly to the marketing division.

In addition to these we have what we call the "Imperial Oil Review," which I think is a very fine means of communication with our men. We have 7,400 of these printed 12 times a year. We expend about 16 cents a copy on it,

which would bring the cost up to something between \$2 and \$2.50 per year. We send this out to all our employees, and in addition we have a mailing list containing the names of the leading men of Canada to whom we send it as well.

I am finding that the "Review" is a splendid means of bringing about co-operation and of bringing to the attention of the men such matters as annuities, insurance, sickness and accident disability. I can corroborate what Mr. Young has said, that these publications are eagerly looked forward to. They are snatched up by the men, who take them home and read them, and even keep them, in that way showing their interest.

When this matter was brought to the attention of the French people in Quebec, for whom our company always has a very high respect, because we realize we are all Canadians and that if this country of ours is to arrive at that stage of development which we desire it must be through the cordial co-operation of all of us, French and English, Catholic and Protestant, labour and capital—it was decided to publish a copy in French. This plan was adopted so that they would understand that there was no nigger in the fence, and it was thought by this means we could speak to them in a very effective way. This publication brought before them intimately the outline of our plan of annuities and insurance and sickness and accident disabilities. We found that this was worth while. It was an expensive procedure and cost us a great deal of money and a good deal of work. We have a man at the head of this work who gives a great deal of his time to the carrying on of this publication; and although, as I have said, it costs a good deal of money, we feel that it is worth while, and I believe that as days go by we will realize how effective a means it is of bringing ourselves into intimate touch with the men.

MR. WINTER: Do I understand that it is the practice of the Imperial Oil Company to issue a French copy of their magazine at the same time the other one is issued?

MR. SINCLAIR: We had this one copy in which the details of the plan were fully outlined in order that the French people might understand the details of it. We thought it was worth while to print a separate copy, and if the Department would like to have it I have one here that I would like to present to them.

MR. WINTER: That is one of the very difficult questions asked by companies who have a large number of French-speaking people in their employ. The Bell Telephone Company has been considering for some time the publication of a magazine, and that is one of the points that we have thought would be very difficult to deal with, as there is not a sufficient number of French employees to warrant the publication being printed in the two languages.

MR. CHING: Mr. Chairman, speaking of printing magazines in various languages, we have a plant where there are employees of possibly 46 different nationalities. We printed some parts of plant papers in French, Italian, Portuguese and other languages. There is one place where we printed a part of our paper in Polish, one side in English and the other in Polish.

MR. JOHN R. FRYE: Would you like to know what we are doing along the lines of publicity?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes; I think we would all be interested in a statement of your company's attitude toward publicity, Mr. Frye.

MR. FRYE: We have in our company one publication, which is known as "The Dominion." This paper is more along the lines of a house organ, and goes to the heads of departments, foremen, salesmen, etc., but does not go direct to the employees themselves. I believe that in the past history of the Con-

solidated Rubber they have had several other publications which were issued at the plants, but each one of those in turn seems to have died out. I believe in the publication of these papers, but I have had it in the back of my mind since we have gone into this industrial council work and had this planned out, that the management should not announce or go ahead with the proposition of putting out plant papers until such time as the employees or the factory council in any one plant feel the need of the factory paper. We are waiting for the time to come when the factory councils feel that they will want to get behind their own plant paper. I think that when that time comes there will be no trouble in the company coming across and helping out at the financial end.

Along the lines of publicity in the plant, notes of all of our factory council meetings are taken practically verbatim, and these are transcribed the morning after the meeting. The industrial relations man at the plant summarizes the minutes. The reports are examined by the secretary of the employees on the factory council; they are approved by the secretaries of the committee—which-ever committee happens to be reporting—one for the employees and one for the management. With regard to all of our factory council minutes I have found that at the start our management people were inclined to report the meetings more or less along the lines of a parliamentary form, but in the different plants, one after the other, we have gradually changed the line-up of the factory council minutes in such a way that they are more interesting and readable to the people in the plant. That is, we take up the proceedings by subjects, and instead of reporting on each item in a stilted manner, the record is a sort of narrative, which may be three or four lines or a dozen lines, giving the gist of what was done on that particular subject. These minutes of course are approved, as I said before, by the employees' secretary and the management secretary.

With respect to the factory council minutes and the question of a plant paper, in the line of publicity, we have found that in our factory council minutes there are a great many things which the management wish to place before the employees and which naturally would get before them in the line-up of the factory paper. These different subjects have been taken up at our different factory council meetings and reported and published through our factory council minutes. These minutes are transcribed the next day and they are run through some sort of duplicating machine. Every one of the employee representatives in the plant and every one of our foremen gets a copy of the report of every single meeting in connection with factory council work. So that all of our management people and all of our employee representatives, whether they are on the committee or not, are informed of just what went on at the meeting. We also post a large number on bulletin boards throughout the factory. That is about all we do along the lines of interior publicity.

In regard to exterior publicity, such as write-ups in the newspapers or magazines, we have been very much against any publicity material going out to the magazines or the newspapers in connection with the work of the council; not because we are ashamed of it in any way, but because we want to be absolutely sure of ourselves and work this thing out first.

In connection with personnel work, I believe that when you start a factory council in a plant you absolutely require in the plant, besides the manager or the superintendent, a broad-minded man to give this his undivided attention. The duties and interests of the manager or the superintendent are of course intensive in some plants, and varied. It is not enough to have a good set of by-laws for the factory council, to have done a great deal of educational work

with your people and to have your management people lined up in pretty good order; it is necessary also to have somebody who is right on the job to see that the thing is carried through in a proper manner. We have in all of our plants somebody who is responsible for the details, such as preparing for the meetings. There are any number of little subjects coming up which there is no use in having come before a factory council meeting. Such matters are taken up in the same way as Mr. Day takes them up—with the foreman. He is a sort of balance wheel to the foreman. He tells him to soft pedal some particular action; that he is going a little too far in a certain direction. And he acts in a similar way towards the employees. He has to be very close to the employees and help them to line up and get the proper result out of their factory council. In some of our plants we have a man who gives full time to this, and in smaller plants a man who gives just part time.

MR. MACLACHLAN: There is one point I would like to bring out. Yesterday the speakers referred to the fact that we were completing a cycle.

The plant councils which have been described have been in effect for six months or over, very few having been put in effect since the period of depression commenced. I think it would be well for us, and for the companies that may be interesting themselves in plant councils to show something of the advisability of instituting plant councils at the present time, when most of the points to be discussed, wages and hours, will likely be in regard to lowering wages rather than raising them, and shortening hours rather than increasing them, which were the questions discussed some six months ago.

MR. CHING: Mr. MacLachlan has injected a very vital question into the discussion, and if I may be permitted to answer I will say just what I said yesterday. When you get a group of people together and place facts before them, you need not fear the results. Let us not get any mystery attached to this thing. Let us realize that it is merely a question of placing our views before our employees and giving them an opportunity of placing their views before us. If it comes to a reduction of wages or a lay-off, it is much better to do it through these means than to post a cold notice on the walls that wages are reduced to so-and-so, or that so many people are to be laid off. It is merely a case of getting together and explaining the circumstances, and when the facts are placed before the men I have not any fear of the results. Of course, it is not all plain and easy sailing. You are going to have your arguments across the board. You are going to have some good hot ones. Don't think that because you go into these councils everything is going to be smoothed out. You are taking on an additional burden, but you will always know where you stand and the other fellow will know also.

There is just one other point. It is very easy for us here, who are representing large companies, to discuss various plans of group insurance, annuities, profit-sharing, and all the other things that have been put into effect by large companies. But consider the situation in the United States. There, 95 per cent of the employers employ less than 250 persons. I believe only about three per cent employ more than 1,000 people. That is one side of the picture. Now, consider the other side. About 33 per cent of the employed are in plants having over 1,000 employees. I have always thought that there is a tendency in a conference such as this to look at the thing from the viewpoint of the large employer or the large corporation, whereas, in many cases, the difficulty starts in the small plants where you have, I may say, the autocratic boss,—the fellow who knows the business and is going to have his own way. Let us also consider that in Canada there are also many small employers, and that

we must not attempt to outline an industrial relations policy solely from the viewpoint of the large employer. If I were called upon to define an industrial relations policy my definition would be this: an industrial relations policy is that policy which will work where it is applied.

MR. COFFEY: I think Mr. Ching has raised a very good point indeed. Yesterday when I spoke with regard to the industrial council that we had in operation at our plant, I was speaking of what I think we may call a small plant. It is very interesting to hear of the wonderful schemes that some of the large organizations have; but I agree with Mr. Ching that the size and nature of the organization have a very definite bearing on the policy with regard to welfare activities. I know that so far as our organization is concerned we cannot very seriously consider some of the schemes adopted by the larger corporations.

I think the point raised by Mr. MacLachlan, and afterwards to some extent by Mr. Ching, is a very important one to consider. It really boils down to the question of confidence and contact, and if you have the right kind of contact I think you can solve anything. There is one thing of which I am absolutely sure, and that is that a small organization considering industrial councils ought to have very clear ideas as to where they should go and how far. I would certainly deprecate any idea of recommending that the small organizations should get into the field which has been entered upon by some of the larger organizations. That is a matter which is really open to debate. One feels sometimes that these problems ought to be tackled, but the difficulty is to know what to do and how to solve them. I think the questions of insurance and pensions for instance are very debatable ones, as to whether it is the function of industry to take care of such matters or as to whether it is the duty of the state or community.

One thing, of which I am absolutely sure, is that we have to get back again to the idea of imbuing every representative of the management side of the plan with the spirit of representing the company to his fellow workers. If that spirit prevails, we will solve our problems.

Proposal for Annual Conference on Industrial Relations.

MR. OLZENDAM: The thought occurred to me that it might be possible and it might be a good idea to form all the gentlemen present at this time—this is merely a suggestion—into a Canadian Industrial Relations Council, to gather information together from time to time and perhaps to put on a firm basis these yearly gatherings.

MR. MACLACHLAN: May I suggest that a number of us here are members of such a council in the city of Toronto. It was organized, I think, some two years ago, and we have had the pleasure of sitting in at various association meetings in the United States. I think the meetings in Toronto have been very beneficial. I think that possibly in other centres such a meeting together would be very beneficial. I think the meeting together on a national basis to simply discuss the matter between the large companies and the small companies, not forgetting that a number of these problems cannot be tackled by the smaller companies, would be of great benefit and that the suggestion put forward is worthy of serious consideration.

The association in Toronto is composed primarily of those interested in personnel work, particularly on the employers' side. It is divided into two distinct classes of members. Class "A" members have to be connected with a manufacturing or other type of plant; Class "B" members may be engineers, such as I am, or college professors, departmental officials, or others interested in personnel matters. The officers of the association must be class "A" members.

They hold meetings in Toronto once a month, I think, from October to May, and discuss such subjects as I have already mentioned; accident prevention, medical service, cost accounting, employment records, methods of employment and industrial councils. The attendance at these meetings would average, I think, about forty. I believe most of the employers of Toronto who are engaged in personnel work are members of the association, some of them being here to-day; there, of course, being many others.

The chief benefit of the association has been the discussion of problems that worked intimately into the daily routine of the men engaged. We have been discussing the broad principles, but they discuss the means of working out policies that have been laid down. Certain phases have been taken up; for instance, during the flu epidemic of last year I gave them a paper on the method of handling a flu epidemic in a city among their employees, and other different subjects have been taken up. They have gone outside their own association at times for speakers. Mr. Tom Moore spoke on the question of organized labour in industry. Other outside speakers have come in from time to time.

It is purely an association for the discussion of problems intimately connected with the routine of the various members, and, I think, has served a very useful function in carrying on that work. It was originally The Employment Managers' Association, but it was felt that that name should be changed to the Industrial Relations Association, and the change of name was put into effect. I think that in any large centre where there are a number of organizations interested in personnel work, it serves a very useful meeting place for the men connected with that work, so that they may discuss their problems as they come up.

The secretary of the Association is G. W. Allan, Care of the Consumers' Gas Company, 19 Toronto Street.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Brown): I desire to state on behalf of the Minister of Labour, that we welcome the study and investigation of this whole subject, feeling that it cannot be otherwise than helpful, and we would welcome the extension of these study groups from one centre to another, and would be glad to assist in any way possible in furthering the work.

MR. CHING: I wish I could adequately express my appreciation to Senator Robertson and to the Department of Labour for the opportunity of being here, and I want you, Sir, to understand that I personally appreciate it more than I can tell, and the people that I represent also appreciate it. It has given me an entirely new view of the Department of Labour. I have seen the broad-mindedness and the wonderful spirit of co-operation exhibited by the Minister of Labour and the members of his department, and it makes me very proud of my home land.

In connection with the matter that has been brought up, I think you have here in Canada your organization; I think it sits at the head of the table. I think you have your opportunity for accumulating and distributing information and I have full confidence in the ability of the Department of Labour to carry on the constructive and co-operative work that has been started here.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR: I am sure the Department, particularly so long as I have anything to do with it, will be delighted to be the convener of a gathering such as this, at least annually, if you feel that we would not be imposing upon your principals. I think such a gathering would serve a very useful purpose, and that by means of it we could from year to year gauge the measure of progress flowing from the efforts we are all endeavouring to make; and that, when we realize what has been done by probably 12 or 15 large concerns in Canada during the past 18 months or so—some of them having more recently commenced

—we could come back here a year hence and see a picture that would be very encouraging to us all. I think it is very important, that strenuous efforts along this line should be made during a period such as that through which we are now passing—even more necessary than in a prosperous time when everything is on the ascending scale. If there is no objection, we can just assume that a year hence, another conference of this sort, perhaps on a larger scale, may meet just as we have met now. And before you leave to-day, may I suggest that if in your minds it would be useful for the guidance of both employers and workmen throughout Canada that this delegation of employees engaged specially in this work—the desire of every one of you being to promote the best interests of both employers and workmen—should by resolution place your views in concrete form, it would be of aid to others in reaching a decision as to their future conduct respecting this question.

MR. COFFEY: Mr. Chairman, I should like to take this opportunity of endorsing Mr. Ching's remarks. At the same time, I should like to say a word in support of what has been said by Mr. MacLachlan. Mr. MacLachlan did very valuable work in the organizing committee of the Industrial Relations Association of Toronto. It was the feeling of most of us, and our desire, that we should some day in the not too dim and distant future see organizations scattered throughout Canada, so that ultimately there would be nation-wide organizations of men who were interested in personnel work of every kind. The work done in Toronto in the last two years has been wonderfully inspiring, and it is my hope, and I know it is Mr. MacLachlan's, that that work may supplement any work that an annual gathering like this might do. I think it was with that spirit and with that ideal that Toronto in supporting work of that kind added something to the accomplishment of industrial relations in Canada. I know the officials of that organization would gladly help in any way possible any group or section or any individual manufacturer. I know full records are available for any interested parties, whether on the side of labour or on the side of capital, and that we will gladly supply any information to anyone who desires it.

DR. SINCLAIR: Mr. Chairman, I also bear willing testimony to the fine piece of work carried on by this Industrial Organization in Toronto.

I think we are particularly indebted to the Hon. Senator for the very careful, comprehensive and wise statement made by him. I feel too that the suggestion that we should carry on from year to year is a wise one. It does appear to me that this piece of work, if it is to be nation-wide—and it should be nation-wide—should very properly come under the guidance of the Department of Labour. We are particularly fortunate in having at the head of this department a man who is appreciative of both sides of the question. In reference to the question that Senator Robertson raised as to the spirit that exists between the industrial councils and organized labour, he used the very careful word "antidote." As I understand it, organized labour has in mind the betterment of the conditions of the workingman. That is the ultimate end of all their operations. That is the main idea also of the industrial councils. We are both headed towards the same goal, and we are both sincere, I think. We want to be frank; and if that is the case there ought to be no antagonism, no opposition on the part of either of these organizations to the other. I believe, after an experience of two years and over of the workings of these industrial councils in our own plants, that a very important contribution has been made to the solution of the labour question. I am aware of the fact that in certain circles in organized labour there has been some suspicion, and perhaps a lack of enthusiasm in regard to industrial councils. That is because of lack of education, but I believe that when education along these lines has become general, when the facts are known, we will all realize that there should be no antagonism to these organizations that are working

to the betterment of the economic conditions of the country. My own feeling is that there is a fear that industrial councils give a certain amount of control to the management. In our own plant we have not any arbitration clause, but we have found, gentlemen, that we have had two years of success. There has been harmony, and there has been a growing and continued growth of confidence. If the time should come when the matter of arbitration ought to be considered, we will cross the bridge when we come to the stream. We have found that the longer a man is in the employ of the company the greater is his loyalty and efficiency. There are bound to be a certain number of men who, because of lack of experience or because of a certain development or temperament, do not take kindly to it, but these men are becoming educated to it. I feel that the statement of the Senator has gone to the crux of the situation. I feel, as Mr. Ching has said, that it would be a good thing if this work were carried on under the conduct of the Minister of Labour, and I associate myself with that idea most heartily.

MR. MACLACHLAN: I have been trying to be brief, and I think perhaps my error is in being too brief in the proposition that I put forward. The smaller companies possibly cannot afford to send representatives to attend meetings here, even annually. In Toronto, the meetings are held weekly to discuss intimate problems, such as visiting nurses, physicians, accident prevention, and so on, with which time should not be taken up here. Those questions could be taken up with a great deal of benefit to all concerned. No doubt annual meetings of this kind, convened by the Minister of Labour, are a great benefit to Canadian industry as a whole. Having worked with the Department for some two or three years, I know very well what has been done by the present Minister of Labour in developing Canadian industry.

In speaking of another point that I raised, I had no doubt in my own mind as to the advantage of councils, even during a period of depression, but I thought it would be well to bring out the ideas expressed by Mr. Ching and others, for the benefit of some industrial leaders who were not sold on the idea of industrial councils during the period when the wages were going up, that now, when the shoe is on the other foot, possibly might be no time to put them into effect. Personally, I feel that this is a far more opportune time to put them into effect than previously.

MR. YOUNG: Mr. Chairman, I ask for your further indulgence in order to say a few words. I am here as your invited guest from across the line, and because of that, and because I am a citizen of the United States and can claim no Canadian connections, perhaps I can speak just a little freely on the subject we have had under discussion as to a possible conflict between the Industrial Relations Association of America and the continuation of conferences such as we have had here.

It has only been since I have been with the International Harvester Company that I have got across the line at all. I remember in my school days the United States was printed in pink in the geography, and Canada was printed in pale yellow. When I came across the line I looked for the dividing line, but I have yet to see any difference either in the country or in the character of the people. We are all of a common race, and, I am sure, will want to continue as such. The Industrial Relations Association of America, as I see it, is more concerned with the intimate tactics of carrying on the personal relationship than with developing a strategy so far as local meetings are concerned, and I want to say to you gentlemen of Canada that you are missing one big, fine opportunity if you allow to go unheeded the invitation of your Minister of Labour to continue such conferences as we have had here or fail to lend him not only your assistance but your active and hearty support in the programme which he has laid out.

The Industrial Relations Association of America has been in existence for some time, and yet it has not been called upon by the government to function along such lines as have been suggested here. I would like to suggest, Sir, that after all the two proposals made are not competitive but rather supplementary, the one to the other. I think the Industrial Relations Association will extend its work in Canada. I believe there will be in other communities, just as there is in Toronto, a grouping together of the men interested in personnel work for the exchanging of views and counsel as the development and furtherance of high ideals.

At the present time the only large clearing house seems to be the National Industrial Relations Association of America. I hope it will be international. It would well serve the Department of Labour in carrying out the programme which you have in mind, and I am sure you will always meet with an instant response from it. In the meantime you have an opportunity of taking advantage of this contact that has been established, and I would urge that if you have the certain broad strategy that you wish to develop you should feel free to call upon the people here and others with whom you come in contact.

I wish I could express as eloquently as Mr. Ching has done the pleasure that I feel, as a stranger from across the line, in being invited to attend this conference. It is only attempting to paint the lily to tell you how much bigger labour can be made by such contacts as this. I shall go back to Chicago with the feeling that I have greatly profited, and shall have in the future, even more than in the past, an earnest and sincere desire to co-operate with you to the fullest extent of my ability.

Statement of Mr. Quirk regarding the Operation of Joint Councils.

MR. QUIRK: Mr. Chairman, in the discussion before the conference to-day you have referred to communications from various employers and it has occurred to me that it might be of interest to tell what the other side thinks of industrial councils. There have been brief quotations of the opinions as expressed by the employees, but I rise to add from my own personal knowledge some opinions expressed by the employees in reference to works councils. The Minister himself assigned me to the duty of investigating this question, and, to be perfectly frank, I was not so much interested in what was said by the employers, because they can take care of themselves, and have an opportunity of expressing their opinions. Being anxious to determine the truth as to this work, I asked some of the gentlemen if they would allow me to come in personal contact with their employees, and I would like to express my appreciation of the courtesy and frankness of the way in which these gentlemen said: "Go and have all the talk you like with them." I had an opportunity of meeting the employees in many companies—probably not as many as I would have liked—and the opinion which I arrived at as to what the employees think is probably expressed as well as it could be expressed in the words: "Works councils remove all grounds for dissatisfaction, suspicion and discontent." Those to whom I spoke were men with long records,—one having a record of eighteen years, one ten years, and one four years. They expressed their opinions freely, and the essence of what they said was: "We have removed suspicion." This impressed me more than anything else, and I mention it for the purpose of corroborating what has been said as to the success on industrial councils.

General Discussion on Value of Personnel Work, Etc.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr Brown): I think we would perhaps be interested in hearing from Mr. Young and Mr. Ching as to the value of the personnel work or

any other feature of the work which is being done in corporations in the United States, as well as from any among our own people here who would like to bring out this particular phase of the question. We have been discussing the question of publicity,—the written word. The Minister, I am sure, would be glad to have on record an expression of views as to the value of personnel work, for instance. Would you, Mr. Young, be good enough to give us your views and the benefit of of your experience on the foregoing subjects?

MR. A. H. YOUNG: Mr. Chairman, I outlined in some detail this morning the steps we are taking at our local plants, with regard to publicity, and the thought has been running through my mind as we sat here, "I wonder how you plan to distribute, if at all, the minutes of this meeting." I notice with a great deal of interest the supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE giving a résumé of the status of joint councils in industry, national and international, and I believe it is an extremely valuable document. I have already asked you for a number of copies, which I intend to distribute to friends of mine in other companies as well as to a number of our own personnel men. It is an admirable brief on the subject. I would like to have at hand the expression of Senator Robertson in opening the meeting, and the various talks that he has given us. I have heard a great deal from Mr. Frye, and Mr. Coffey and Mr. Sinclair and the other gentlemen around the table, as I sat here, and have profited greatly by their description of the works in which they are engaged. I wonder if the Department of Labour has in mind the preparation of further supplements of this nature. If the officials of the Department are considering it, I would strongly urge that, if it is at all possible, we be furnished with copies of such publication as you may make of the minutes of this meeting.

Possibly the Department might care to interest itself in the further development of certain parts of the technique of employment operation, group insurance, co-partnership plans, profit-sharing and all the thousand and one of the various factors that go to make up the complete cycle of industrial relations. I am sure it would be of inestimable value. I would presume to say to you, Mr. Chairman, that undoubtedly the Department would find it of great value in its own work.

A question may arise from an employer as to what is the real value of spending a good deal of time, let us say, on the introduction of a new employee into the shop. You know, it is only a short time ago that employment managers were bragging that they hired two or three men a minute. Now the consensus is changed entirely and we are beginning to boast that it takes two or three hours, two or three days, or two or three weeks at times, properly to install a new man in his job. The more thought we give it, the more commonsense we see and the more dollars and cents of return in this proposition of adequately explaining the company and the organization to an applicant for a position, so that he begins to feel that he is a real human being with a soul and with creative instincts and is recognized as such, rather than a mere cog in a machine.

On the subject of labour turnover, I do not suppose any single question is more debated than the question of how it ought to be figured. Some people think now that we have had the wrong slant on that; that we are too much concerned with labour turnover and not enough with labour stability. After all, what do we care how many men we have to sift through to get a steady, desirable applicant? A high labour turnover may be a true indication of effective recruiting rather than proof of poor employment practice, as some people not conversant with the subject have come to believe.

So on this subject of publicity I would respectfully suggest, Mr. Chairman, that there might be a means provided—I would say, at first thought, by occasional supplements to your very valuable LABOUR GAZETTE—whereby there would be available for a rather broad general distribution the minutes of such meetings as this and the analyses and findings of the various investigations of the Department on the technique of personnel work.

Now, as to the value of that work specifically, I think it is idle to discuss it. It is a condition and not a theory that confronts us. We have had portrayed to us the change that has come about in industry, and in the larger establishments it is absolutely necessary that we provide an organized means of restoring that human relationship which has been lost in industry. Without it, I am quite certain, industry could not have been as well mobilized as it was during the war. We have had our lesson there. We had the crystallization of the national thought on just that subject. Now with the war ended—technically ended on this side of the line at least—we have come to a realization that as constructive peace measures, not only for international peace, but for industrial peace as well, these things which we began must be continued, must be carried to a greater refinement if we are eventually going to meet the present need of industry for harmony. We now realize that the interests of the employer and the employee are identical; that if the employees are to be certain of the maximum return for their labour, good working conditions, happiness and prosperity, it must all come from the prosperity of the business itself; and the prosperity of the business cannot be assured to the owner unless he has contented employees who are working with a real feeling that they are serving humanity well in their particular occupations and are happy and satisfied; and he can produce the best line of merchandise or the best quality of manufactured product only if he has the best working conditions and the best working force obtainable, working in a happy frame of mind.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Young. Mr. Ching, would you state your views?

MR. CHING: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, Mr. Young, I think, has covered the ground quite thoroughly. It is very well recognized that in practically all of our large industries in the United States personnel work is necessary. The old haphazard way of having the foreman hire and discharge men was, to say the least, inefficient and in many instances inhuman. A foreman is in most instances not fitted by his training to select and hire men of the proper type from the broad viewpoint of the company.

Furthermore; without some organized personnel work in a plant of any size, you have men coming into a department and going out of that department as unfit, when as a matter of fact they would be eminently well fitted for some other department in the plant.

Another important thing in connection with personnel work, that Mr. Young has touched on, is getting the man to feel at home on his job. The employment or industrial relations manager should function in such a way as to make the man feel at home on his job. Assuming that you have the proper man selected for the job, it is necessary to properly introduce him to the job. This may be carried out in various ways; one of which is by having a training school for various operations within a plant. This is, in my opinion, very important in many plants.

Therefore personnel work, or employment management, or industrial relations management—by whatever name it is called—is becoming so much a part of the industrial organization of our large companies that we are no longer

discussing it as theory. Especially in council work, such as Mr. Frye has discussed, it is necessary to have a proper organization. And—if I may say here something which always makes me see red—we have had so many theorists getting into so-called personnel work, we have had so many persons using the idea of personnel work as a profession, that people have been getting away from the commonsense view of it. Personnel work is not a profession at all. To my mind it is a definite part of management. It is necessary to have a good commonsense man in charge of employment and allied matters in a plant. We have found it so from our experience, and I think that more and more of the large employers across the line are adopting the idea.

As to what the functions of such a man are, that of course depends a great deal on the type of plant. In some plants it may be that the manager or the superintendent may function in that capacity, but there must be someone who feels the responsibility of handling the human element, someone who has that job definitely placed on his shoulders.

THE CHAIRMAN: Answering the point raised by Mr. Young as to publication of our proceedings here—it is our definite thought that we should bring out in bulletin form, as a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, a report of this conference; not necessarily a verbatim report, but one which would not overlook any important thought which has been contributed to our discussion.

In addition to the pamphlet of information on Joint Councils in Industry with which we have started, and of which Mr. Young has spoken so kindly, our thought was that we would follow up with a bulletin of a brief kind indicating the different types of councils in existence in Canada. We have, in fact, the material for it on the table here at present. Apart from that, we are at present giving attention to other closely allied subjects, and trust that our publications on these lines will be of assistance. There is a special body in Canada, a very representative body, working under the direction of the Research Council, which is going into the subject of industrial fatigue at the present time. The information which is contained in its reports will be made available to the widest possible extent. The subject of apprenticeship and industrial training is one on which I might speak, if I opened up on it, at some length, but I am not going to do so.

The subject of training for industry is one on which we think we could, perhaps with advantage, bring out a general bulletin. The subject of unemployment insurance is another one in which the Department of Labour is interesting itself from the study point of view. The question was mentioned in the Speech from the Throne. I am not going to dwell on it, but we are at the present time investigating the subject and there probably will be a conference on that special subject in the early future for purposes of information and exchange of views in a preliminary way before any policy is formulated.

MR. COFFEY: With regard to personnel work in a small plant, I have accompanying me at this conference Mr. Riggs, who is supervisor of our industrial relations department. Perhaps it would interest you to get an outline of the methods by which we handle our personnel.

THE CHAIRMAN: Certainly, we would be very glad to hear from Mr. Riggs.

MR. F. L. RIGGS: Mr. Chairman, some months ago our president was good enough to write for our book of information for employees an article on the history and aspirations of our plant, and I would just like to read a brief extract from his article:

“The company has always striven to conduct its affairs on sound, conserva-

tive business principles. It aims to produce goods which in quality and workmanship are unexcelled and which in service will be the best of their kind."

And again: "It strives to furnish steady employment to all members of its organization whether in factory, office or selling department, and it desires to advance always those in its service if their qualifications seem to warrant such advance."

And again: "It also earnestly requests the co-operation of each and every employee to preserve and enhance the good name and reputation of the company, thus promoting the interests of the company and the employees."

It was realized some time ago that the need and the value of a relations department was a fact and not a theory, and in establishing the department certain functions were set down. They come under the head of employment, factory training, adjustments, working conditions, health and safety, group relations, co-operative activities and general education. This is a rather ambitious programme, which was adopted about five months ago, and which we realize it will take a great deal of time to work out.

We feel that one of the chief values of the department is in the research work which it may do, because many of the schemes which have been attempted by larger companies are not applicable to the smaller company, and it is a very serious responsibility to discern between all of these schemes and to see that the schemes which we adopt conform to the ability of the company to finance them and to the needs of the workers, with particular reference to their sex, nationality, and the conditions of work.

In touching upon the employment of workers, we have adopted schemes which we think will add to the harmony of our relations. We engage the worker; we endeavour to classify him and by means of job analysis to place him in the work for which he is best fitted. On the other hand we supervise the discharge of employees and endeavour in preparing our turnover figures to have some comprehensive idea of what is in the mind of the man when he feels that he must leave us.

With respect to group relations, I have the honour to be the secretary on the management side of the factory council, and, as Mr. Coffey has pointed out, the management endeavours merely to encourage plant activities. The Sick Benefit Society, the Athletic Association and various other employee activities are handled by the employees without any interference from the management, we merely giving them such assistance as our facilities afford.

Under the head of co-operative activities we have included cafeteria, rest-room, legal aid, summer camps, transportation in the event of the city transportation facilities being tied up on account of strike, noon-hour concerts, etc.

The programme is an ambitious one, and we do not hope to put it all into effect for some time to come. We may find that conditions will make necessary certain changes in our plan, but we try to bear in mind always that any attempt which we make to increase the good relations between the company and the men must have something definite to which to tie. The productivity of the plant is the basis of all our activity, for we feel that unless our work does assist the production managers, it will of necessity fail in its purpose.

Recall of Employee's Representative.

The Chairman: In connection with the operation of joint councils, has any general attention been given to the question of the recall or changing of

employees' representatives on the joint councils? It is a matter which was brought to our attention at one stage, the question of individual workmen being perhaps no longer representative in their views or acceptable to the employees. Is it a question which any member of the conference would like to speak to?

MR. FRYE: We have that in our plan.

MR. YOUNG: We have it also.

MR. FRYE: We have provision in our plan that two-thirds of any group of voters that wish the recall of their employee representative may make a petition and forward that petition to the executive board of the employee representatives, which is their general chairman and the chairman of their committee. If the executive board of the employee representatives pass favourably on that, the recall goes into effect. This gives a little balance to any recall which may be started without the proper foundation or the proper information. In case the employees of any group send through a petition for recall, very often the chairman of the executive board can go into that and explain a number of things which the employees of that group did not understand when they started their recall proceedings.

DR. SINCLAIR: Mr Chairman, I rise just to make a suggestion. In the very admirable speech of the Minister this morning he suggested that probably it might be thought advisable as a result of our conference to put in some sort of resolution an expression of our views. I feel that there have been some things said by most of the gentlemen around the table that probably might be wisely put into some sort of statement as an expression of our views, and I would suggest that the following gentlemen retire to formulate some sort of statement that might be submitted to the conference. Then we could discuss it and adopt it, if it is found satisfactory, or amend it. I make the suggestion coupling with it the names of Mr. Coffey, Mr. Frye, Mr. Winter, Mr. Olzendam and Mr. Day.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is it your pleasure, then, to accept this suggestion?

The suggestion was adopted.

Effect of Joint Councils on Output.

MR. DAY: I would like to ask, Mr. Chairman, an expression from some of the gentlemen here as to whether or not any contribution has been made to production from the working of the councils.

THE CHAIRMAN: As to the question of production, we have a brief reference to the subject in the case of certain Canadian companies in the departmental bulletin on joint councils in industry. It is very brief. It contains no figures. Does anyone desire to speak to that subject?

MR. WINTER: Mr. Chairman, although it would be a difficult matter in our business in any way to put in figures the additional production that we have obtained through the working out of the plant councils, still we are of the opinion that there has been some improvement in the production of our work owing to the fact that the plant councils have co-operated with the company in the way of agreeing to have less men on certain classes of work, and that those men have actually produced approximately the same as was produced by a greater number of men. Of course it is an economy that is pretty hard to define in dollars and cents or in actual production, in a company operating the

way the telephone company does, but we all believe that there has been some considerable saving owing to the operation of the plant councils.

MR. VALENTINE: Like Mr. Winter, I feel it is a difficult matter to estimate just what, if any, benefit you get in production through the working of industrial councils. It is true that in our factory we are now getting better results than we obtained a year or two ago, but of course it is not all due to industrial councils. However, I think that as far as our company is concerned, the industrial council has proven a means of contact with the management, and vice versa, and that it has resulted in a better understanding and a better feeling and undoubtedly has had a beneficial effect. As to just what percentage of improvement there has been, I would not like even to hazard a guess.

DR. SINCLAIR: I would like to add just one brief word. I may say generally that we have found that the industrial councils have added to the efficiency and to production; and in saying that, I agree with Mr. Valentine, who has added that we must not place it all to the credit of the industrial councils.

Resolutions Adopted by the Conference.

MR. COFFEY: Mr Chairman, I take pleasure in submitting the resolution that has been approved by the Resolution Committee. I will read it out.

RESOLVED, That the members of the group assembled in conference at the call of Hon. Gideon D. Robertson, Minister of Labour, do hereby express our sincere appreciation of the opportunity presented to get together for a frank discussion of human relationship in industry. The members of the conference believe that the broad-minded attitude of the Minister and members of the Department cannot fail to bring about a higher degree of confidence in the Department on the part of those who are engaged in industry, whether they be employer or employee, and will eventually bring about a better understanding of the problems of industry on the part of all.

It is the consensus of opinion expressed by the members of the conference that the work thus far conducted in the field of industrial councils justifies a continuation of the confidence of both employee and employer.

We would welcome further conferences along similar lines, to be called at the discretion of the Minister of Labour.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, the subject is before you in the terms that you have heard read.

MR. WINTERS: I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to unanimously.

MR. SINCLAIR: We have already expressed our appreciation individually. I would like to move, so that it may be on the minutes: That we gentlemen assembled express our very sincere appreciation to the Minister and the Department of Labour, notably Mr. Brown, for their invitation and for the courtesies extended to us while in conference and also offer our congratulations in regard to the success of this conference.

MR. FRYE: I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

MR. MACLACHLAN: I do not want to make a formal resolution, but might I suggest that the plans of the various plants here represented be made appendices to the minutes of this meeting? We have been talking in regard to the benefits of these plans. Some of us know most of the plans, but I do not think any of us know them all in detail. In using these minutes as information I think it would be of great assistance to all of us and certainly to those outside, if the minutes are sent out in digest form, to have the detail plans as a guide to look at. It is merely a suggestion.

THE CHAIRMAN: In reply to your suggestion I might state that we have in course of preparation a bulletin dealing with the individual plans and the information will shortly be available, in the form of a separate publication.

Concluding Remarks of the Minister of Labour.

It was because of my having had the opportunity and pleasure of attending the function to which Mr. Olzendam referred that I conceived the idea of calling a meeting of this sort. I have never seen a more clear-cut demonstration of the usefulness of co-operation than was exemplified at the function referred to. There were 275 employees and officials of the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Company gathered together at their convention, which lasted, I think, two days. On the evening of the 7th the employees gave a ball, and I have no doubt the Company helped them. The President of the Company led the grand march with the wife of one of the employees.

I was not present on that occasion, but I was present at the banquet on the following evening, and the spirit of confidence and co-operation that was exemplified there was to me truly wonderful. It was while sitting at that table and incidentally learning that the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company had a special man who had given his whole time and attention to this phase of their work, that the thought occurred to me that there are other companies in Canada who are doing the same thing, companies of which I know and there may be many of which I do not know. Before leaving the Soo, I talked with the management of the Spanish River Company and also of the Algoma Steel Corporation respecting the advisability of having a meeting at which the gentlemen engaged in industrial relations work for their respective employers might come together. I thought it would be interesting and profitable for them to be brought together and to get detailed information as to the policy and lines of action they have followed, knowing full well that such information would be invaluable to the Department, particularly to the officers of the department who are undertaking to develop and promote the industrial councils idea and to improve relations between capital and labour in Canada.

There are two points that I would like to dwell upon just briefly. One, mentioned by Mr. Stevenson, is this: whether or not it is desirable to work through or with organized labour where such exists. The British idea and the general policy adopted by the Whitley council plan it that both employers and workmen should be organized, because without that organization the employees do not speak with the authority with which they would naturally be vested if they were speaking on behalf of the members of a society. I do not think any employer in this country questions a man's right to be a member of any fraternal society or church, and I think there are very few who even ask an employee whether he is a member of a trades union or not; but I think there is a tendency on the part of some employers to refrain from dealing with their workmen through their unions. I have had some experience in connection with that work

during the past 25 years—it has been largely confined to railroad service—and it has shown that the officials of our large railways in Canada, and I think the same applies very largely to the United States, if they are asked, will say, as they have said to me on several occasions, that they would not have their employees unorganized if they could, that because of their employees being so widely distributed it is a physical impossibility for the executive or the management to be in anything like intimate touch or relationship with them and it is therefore necessary that some organized means be available whereby the grievances of the individual employees may be brought to the attention of the executive officials in a proper, systematic, and organized manner. That may not apply to so great an extent in an industry where the employees are congregated together in a small area; nevertheless, I fancy it is true that in an organization that employs more than 1,000 men it is not possible for the executive heads to be in close touch with the details as they affect each individual.

I believe that the fear of many employers—who perhaps, have not had extensive experience in operating with their labour in an organized way—is that there will be coercion on the part of the employees if they are solidly organized. I think the industrial councils plan of placing responsibility—perhaps small at first but gradually increasing—upon the workmen themselves, is a very good antidote to any tendency on the part of the workmen who are strongly organized to carry their organized power to unreasonable lengths. I think it is true that any man as responsibility comes to him is more prone to look at both sides of the sheet before deciding what he shall write upon it. If the industrial council plan had not been brought into existence I am very sure that to-day our industrial difficulties would be much greater than they are, and that because of it, thousands of men in this country and hundreds of thousands of men in other countries have had their viewpoints altered and have seen and realized the difficulties with which their employers have to contend, and that it has been a wholesome antidote.

But that is not all. The most important thing in any country is public opinion. As industry grew and as large aggregations of capital came into control of industry and thousands of workmen came under one management, more and more, by reason of the education that came to our people through the press, the view became prevalent that the manufacturer and employer were pirates exploiting labour. You know, and I know, that that is not so; nevertheless that view has grown in the public mind, and it is necessary and important to industry and to the future prosperity and welfare of the State itself that the fact and not the illusion should be the impression and conviction resting in the public mind. It is necessary, therefore, that through the instrumentality of the industrial council movement the employees should become convinced that the employers are playing the game fairly with the cards face up on the table; and they should be convinced that they are welcome to an understanding of all the details that it is essential for them to know, and should realize the problems facing industry and the employer. Then they will realize that their success is bound up with the success of the industry in which they are employed. Those thousands of employees will simply act as levellers in the larger load which moulds public opinion, and public opinion will be guided and moulded very largely by the expressions of view and the statements of employees themselves. The evidence that is given and the expressions of opinion that are uttered by the employees generally in industries, have a great influence upon the public opinion of the whole community, and an industry must have the commendation and the approval of the public generally, or it will find itself in difficulties.

I think it may be found a wise policy on the part of Canadian employers to deal with and through their employees who have decided to organize themselves in a systematic way; and where organizations among the workmen do not exist that fact should be no bar to the establishment of an industrial council. I believe that as a result of the very commendable work of the firms with which you have been associated, and through the efforts and such assistance as the Department of Labour has been able to give in extending and promoting the thought in the minds of the other employers in Canada, a campaign of education has been launched that will inspire confidence in the minds of thousands and hundreds of thousands of workmen and other citizens of the country that will redound to the ultimate benefit and profit not only of the industries and the workmen employed therein, but to the happiness and prosperity of the whole community. It is perhaps unbecoming of me to suggest to you, gentlemen, anything, concerning education along this line, but it seems to me reasonably consistent to ask if you could not circulate amongst your fellow employers throughout Canada, who have not yet given close study to this question, the plans that you have adopted and the results of your experience so far as they have proved beneficial. It would be rendering a public service to industry and to Canada.

Please be assured that it is not only the duty of the Department of Labour but our pleasure to do anything we can to aid in the furtherance of this important work, and that nothing that any employer in Canada, or that any worker or organization of workers may ask of us in the way of information, will be refused. The Department of Labour is the servant of the people of Canada, regardless of whether they be employers or workmen.

We have on many occasions received valuable assistance and information from other countries. We keep in particularly close touch with the Departments of Labour at Washington and London, and we will be glad to contribute from time to time such information as may seem to us to be useful to you and to labour in Canada.

I hope that as a result of our gathering together here on this occasion there may be a substantial extension in this good work throughout the country. And again, may I say that I feel doubly indebted to Mr. Ching and Mr. Young, and to their employers, for their kindness and for the valuable information which they have been good enough to give us. Mr. Quirk and Mr. Stevenson will be for some time to come engaged in giving special attention to this work—to visiting employers or employees who may express a desire concerning industrial councils; they will lend any assistance that they can in the promotion of this most commendable spirit of co-operation and usefulness. Mr. Brown will be at headquarters here assisted by Mr. Hereford who is an experienced industrial engineer; Mr. Brown has been an official of the department for many years and will give special attention to the work at this end. Your continued co-operation is respectfully solicited and earnestly desired, and our services at all times are at your disposal.

May I ask you gentlemen to be good enough to convey the appreciation of the Department of Labour and of the Government to the executives who preside over and govern the destinies of the various institutions and industries with which you are connected and assure them of our thanks for their action in sending you here, and for your coming, and for the co-operation which they, through you, have given and are giving to us.

May I also say this, because it is true? Coming from the ranks of labour, and having been for a number of years an international officer of one of our big international organizations, I felt very reluctant in assuming the administration of the affairs of the Department of Labour, thinking that the employers generally, who did not know me might feel that their interests were prejudiced by reason of a labour man undertaking to administer that Department. My experience has been entirely to the contrary. Whatever little success and progress the Department may have enjoyed during the past couple of years, since I have been connected with it, has been very largely due to the fact that I have had apparently the undivided confidence and support and co-operation of employers generally in Canada. The membership, individually and collectively, of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and organizations of employers subsidiary to that, have one and all shown a keen desire to play the game fairly and to co-operate with the Department in its efforts to deal honestly by all men. Words can scarcely express the appreciation and the gratitude that I feel because this is the fact, and, while one comes in contact with very many experiences that are depressing and discouraging, that thought or that feeling has been a source of encouragement to me continually. So long as it happens to be our fate to work together in the future, as we have done in the past, I trust that the same cordial relations and the spirit of confidence that has pervaded our associations up to now may continue and grow and that we may have in reality an industrial council in which employers and workmen and the Department of Labour may feel that this is to be a family compact bent upon the same aim and for the same purpose.

THE CHAIRMAN: Any further remarks now that anyone wishes to make? If not, I am going to declare the conference adjourned until our next meeting.

The conference adjourned.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

Prepared and edited in the Department of Labour, Ottawa

MINISTER—THE HONOURABLE GIDEON D. ROBERTSON.
DEPUTY MINISTER—F. A. ACLAND.

Volume 21

APRIL, 1921

Number 4

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

The month in brief

This issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE contains a summary of the proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, during 1920, and an account of the matters leading up to the general strike of coal miners in Great Britain.

At the beginning of March unemployment among trade unions was 16.12 per cent of the total membership as compared with 13.07 at the beginning of February, and 4.33 at the beginning of March, 1920. According to returns received from about 5,000 firms there was a continuance in the decline of unemployment, the decline being more marked than in the previous month.

The cost of the weekly family budget of staple foods continued to decline, averaging \$13.23 at the beginning of March as compared with \$14.08 in February, \$15.98 in March, 1920, \$15.77 in March, 1919, and \$7.68 in March, 1914.

The time loss due to industrial disputes was greater during March than during February, and also greater than during March, 1920. There were in existence during the month 26 strikes involving about 3,252 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 52,928 working days. At the end of the month there were on record 16 strikes involving about 1,735 workpeople.

Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During March the Department received a report from one Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Temiskaming Mine Managers' Association and their employees at Cobalt, being miners, millmen, etc. Eight applications were received for the establishment of Boards, and Boards were established in connection with two of these applications.

Provincial action on Recommend- ations of Washington Conference

At a recent session of the Provincial Legislature of British Columbia a number of laws were passed giving effect to the draft conventions and recommendations of the First International Labour Conference (League of Nations). These laws included the Night Employment of Women Act, the Hours of Work Act, the Employment of Children Act, the Night Employment of Young Persons Act, and the Maternity Protection Act. An amendment was also passed to the Employment Agencies Act, Repeal Act, with a view to the more effective suppression of private employment agencies. This legislation covers all the draft conventions and recommendations of the Washington Conference within the juris-

diction of the province, with the exception of the recommendation concerning the protection of women and children from lead poisoning, a risk not incurred by women and children engaged in industry in British Columbia. The above laws are to come into operation on a date to be fixed by the lieutenant-governor by proclamation concurrently with, or after, the coming into operation of similar laws in the other provinces of the Dominion. No laws have yet been passed this year in the other provinces relating to these matters, but it is understood that the Ontario Government will propose the holding of a conference of representatives of the various provincial governments with a view to obtaining concurrent action. It may be pointed out that some of the draft conventions and recommendations of the Washington Conference are already covered by existing provincial laws.

**International
Ship Owners
and Seamen's
Conference**

Representatives of the International Shipping Federation and the International Seafarers' Federation met in conference at Brussels on January 24-26

under the chairmanship of M. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office, to consider the question of hours of labour on board ship. Two commissions were appointed by the conference each consisting of four members of each side and the secretaries of the two federations. One commission will deal with the hours of the deck and engine room staffs and the other with the general service staffs. It was arranged that these bodies should meet within thirty days and prepare reports for submission to a new conference which will be convened by the Director of the International Labour Office.

**Agenda of
National
Industrial
Conference of
Building
Industries**

At the request of the National Joint Conference Board of the Building and Construction Industry in Canada, a National Industrial Conference of the Building and Construction Industry has been called by the Minister of Labour to meet at Ottawa on May 3, next. The following subjects which have been agreed upon by a joint committee of employers and workers, will be discussed at the Conference: (1) Existing conditions in the industry; (a) shortage of dwelling, commercial and public buildings, (b) seasonal nature of the industry and possible methods of regulation. (2) apprenticeship and craftsmanship: (a) consideration of National Joint Conference Board proposals, (b) development of technical training. (3) costs and production: (a) factors in building costs, (b) efficiency and its relation to production, (c) hours of labour, (d) wages and their relation to cost of living. (4) Conditions of employment: (a) distribution of labour, (b) unemployment insurance, (c) industrial safety. (5) Development of Joint Industrial Councils.

**Value of
shop committee
demonstrated**

A demonstration of the value of shop committees and of their association with the management, was recently given in the plant of the Robb Engineering Works of Amherst, N.S. Before tendering for certain work in which keen competition was anticipated the company explained the situation fully to a shop committee of their machinists and suggested that they agree to a ten per cent wage reduction for this job only, the company also agreeing to pay a bonus representing one-

half of the difference between the estimated shop costs and the actual costs in the event of any saving being made. This reduction was accepted by the men. A similar proposal, with the omission of the bonus, was made to the moulders' and coremakers' committee and agreed to by them. On all other work the existing agreement remains in force.

Annuities and insurance benefits of Imperial Oil Company

The February issue of *The Imperial Oil Review* contains an outline of the work accomplished under the Annuities and Benefits department of the Imperial Oil Com-

pany for the year ended December 31, 1920, the second year of its operation. Under this department, every employee who has been with the company for twelve months' continuous service is insured at the company's expense, the amount of insurance being from \$500 to \$2,000 according to the length of service and earnings. On December 31, 1920, there were 4,312 employees insured for a total amount of \$3,472,130, an average of \$805 per employee. In 1920, there were 23 deaths of employees who were insured for a total amount of \$26,184, an average of \$1,138 for each member. Forty-eight per cent of employees had no insurance other than provided under this plan. Twenty-five employees were placed on the annuity list during the year. The average age of the annuitants was 67 years, the average service 23 years, and the average annuity, \$708. Approximately \$41,000 were distributed to 760 employees during the year on account of sickness disability, and \$66,000 for accident benefits. The time loss due to sickness was 12,000 days,

and to accidents 4,014 days. Insurance to the amount of \$487,892 was cancelled owing to insured employees leaving the company's service.

Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children's Act of Great Britain.

In order to give effect to certain conventions of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations the British Parliament

has passed an Act (Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act) providing that no child under the age of 14 years shall be employed in any industrial undertaking or in any ship, other than vessels upon which only members of the same family are employed, or school or training ships. Every ship-master is required to keep a register of all persons under the age of 16 years employed on board his vessel or a list of them in the articles of agreement, and of the dates of their births. Industrial undertakings include mines, quarries and other works for the extraction of minerals from the earth.

On the joint application of the employer and the majority of the work-people in a factory or workshop, the Home Secretary may make orders authorizing the employment of women and young persons of 16 or 17 years at any time between 6 a.m. and 10 p.m. on week days and between 6 a.m. and 2 p.m. on Saturdays in shifts averaging not more than 8 hours per day. This provision is to remain in force for a period of five years.

By an order of the Secretary of State the provisions of this Act relating to the employment of children at sea shall take effect on July 1, 1921.

British Labour and unemployment

The Joint Delegate Conference on unemployment convened by the National Executive of the British Labour Party and the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress, which met on January 27, re-assembled on February 23 in order to consider the reply of the government to the recommendations made in the report of the Special Joint Committee at the previous meeting. These recommendations were set forth in the March issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, on page 295.

The Conference unanimously agreed that Labour should continue to press for the adoption of the measures outlined in the report by every legitimate means within its power. A resolution in part as follows was carried with a few dissentients:

"That this conference, representative of the whole Labour movement, is of opinion that the Government's policy of merely extending the Unemployment Insurance Act is lamentably inadequate to meet the present situation and bears little relation to the existing human suffering; and emphatically reiterates its demand that comprehensive steps be taken to restore international trade, and to organize without delay national schemes of work, and that those for whom no employment is provided should be found adequate maintenance.

"The conference concurs with the proposal of the Parliamentary Labour Party that every possible step should be taken to press this question on the attention of the House of Commons, and to insist that the Government should take immediate action for the benefit of the unemployed."

Unemployment Insurance Act, 1921, Great Britain

The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1921, amending the previous acts of 1920, came into force in Great Britain on March 3 last. The new act increases the weekly rate of benefit to 20s. for men and 16s. for women and to half

these amounts for boys and girls between sixteen and eighteen years of age. On July 4 next contributions will also be increased, the employer paying for men, women, boys and girls 6d., 5d., 3d., and 2½d. respectively, the employees of these different classes paying respectively 5d., 4d., 2½d. and 2d. These increases, both benefits and contributions, will cease to have effect on July 1, 1923. Up to July, 1922, a maximum of 16 weeks' benefit may be drawn in each of two special periods from March 3 to November 2, 1921, and from November 3 to July 2, 1922. After that date the maximum will be 26 weeks in any insurance year. The chief qualification for the receipt of benefit during the two special periods will be the furnishing of proof of employment in work insurable under the Act of 1920, in at least 20 weeks since December 31, 1921, and proof that the applicant is normally in insurable employment, is genuinely seeking whole time employment, and is unable to obtain it. In the case of ex-Service men and women and merchant seamen the number of weeks in which employment must be proven since December 31, 1919, is reduced to 10, and in certain cases this proof may be waived altogether. The rule limiting the amount of benefit payable to one week's benefit for every six contributions is suspended until July 2, 1922.

Unemployment benefits of Rowntree Cocoa Works, England

Among the proposals for dealing with unemployment which have been suggested in England, the principle that each industry should take care of its own unemployed has received support in some quarters. The Rowntree Cocoa Company has adopted this plan at its works at York along the lines recommended by a committee composed equally of representatives of the company and of the employees. The scheme applies to all employees between the age of 20 and the age at which they become entitled to pensions from the company. Workers who are thrown out of work are

granted full benefit based on average earnings, while those put on short time receive partial benefit. Full benefit secures to an unmarried worker 50 per cent of his average earnings, while the married man receives in addition 10 per cent for a dependent wife and a further 5 per cent for each dependent child under 16 years of age, but the total benefit must not exceed 75 per cent of his average earnings. The maximum benefit is £5 per week and the minimum £1 5s. The benefit is payable for fifteen weeks to all thrown out of work who have been with the firm for two and a half years. For those who have been employed for less than this period the term of benefit is proportionately less, and an extra week's benefit is granted for each complete year of service over two and a half years. Short time day workers who are employed less than 90 per cent of the normal full time, and piece workers employed less than 85 per cent of full time, receive partial benefits. The cost of the scheme will be borne by the company. The scheme is to be administered by an unemployment committee appointed by the central works council and composed of nine members, all of whom must be actively engaged in the company's business and two of whom must be women. The scheme was put into operation at the beginning of this year. The company reserves the right to terminate the scheme by three months' notice in case of necessity.

Annual Conference of South African Industrial Federation

The first annual Conference of the South African Industrial Federation, was held at Johannesburg, in January, with about 150 delegates of federated unions present, representing 60,000 members. This Federation is organized in five departments; building and construction, manufacturing and general production; public utilities; transport, communication and civil service; and mining. The question of unemployment was referred to a committee which brought in a report

containing the following recommendations: (1) That unemployment be a charge upon those sections responsible for its solution, viz.: (a) the employers; (b) the workers; (c) the state; (2) That an employment fund be created by: (a) a contribution from wages; (b) a progressive tax on profits; (c) a contribution from the state; (3) That adequate provision be made for the support of the aged and infirm. These recommendations were remitted for further consideration. A resolution was adopted by the conference requesting the government to provide for the creation of a permanent industrial board to co-operate and sit in conjunction with parliament and provincial councils and to advise on all matters concerning the industries, and the development of the resources of the country.

Housing by employers in the United States

The results of a study of "Housing by Employers in the United States" are contained in Bulletin No. 263 of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics (283 pages). The investigation covered two distinct types of communities, namely, manufacturing and mining towns, 213 companies being chosen as representative of all employers providing housing accommodation for their workers. These selected companies, which operated 423 distinct establishments, employed 462,991 men, of whom 160,645, or 34.4 per cent were housed by their employers. The 423 plants investigated were made up as follows: bituminous coal mining, 163; anthracite coal mining, 104; iron mining, 36; copper and gold mining, 11; iron, steel and allied industries, 33; explosives, 5; textiles, 54; miscellaneous industries, 17.

Company housing dates from the time when industry passed from the home to the factory. In the early part of the nineteenth century, it is stated, "many colonial iron masters ruled with almost feudal sway over a neighboring settlement of their labourers and country

people, and such enterprises often became the nucleus of a permanent village." The primary reason for a housing policy lay in the impossibility of supplying homes for the workers in a new district by ordinary methods of commercial buildings. This condition is still common in mining communities and is becoming increasingly prevalent in industrial undertakings, owing to the present movement of industry away from overcrowded centres. But apart from the motive of necessity, employers also find that the creation of a company town ensures the character and loyalty of their workers. "Tenants for company houses," says the report, "are selected not because they are skilled, but on the basis of their indispensability and of their faithful and loyal-service with the company." The advantages of company housing as noted by employers in the course of the present inquiry and summarized in the report, are that a better class of workmen is secured and retained with less labour turn-over; that better living conditions increase the loyalty of the workers, and render them more contented and efficient; that "a better control of the labour situation is secured;" and that it is profitable to the company, facilitating "part time" work, and keeping the company favourably before the public. The real "company town," however, is declared to be the product of industrial isolation as shown by its greater prevalence in mining. Rents of company houses are stated to be moderate and are well within the means of the low-paid wage earner, 68.6 per cent being said to have rented in 1916 for less than \$8 a month. The cost of housing to the employer, however, is given at the very low figure of \$383 per employee houses, this calculation being based upon the cost of the houses alone, not including land or improvements. On this housing investment the employer on the average gets a gross return of 8.3 per cent, a percentage based on the original cost as reported by 60 companies. The Pennsylvania coal companies, however, are said to obtain a

gross annual revenue of 11 per cent on the total inventory value of the houses erected by them for their workers. Few employers use a formal written lease in letting company houses to the employees, occupation being by "tenancy-at-will", terminable at the pleasure of either party without notice. Where leases exist they contain provisions which are stated to have a "potent influence in times of strikes."

Minimum wage laws in United States

The *Monthly Labour Review* of the United States Department of Labour contains in its issue for March a review

of a report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics on minimum wage legislation in the United States. In 1913, the first state law of this kind was passed in Massachusetts, and there are now minimum wage laws in 13 states as well as in the District of Columbia and Costa Rica. Mr. Lindley D. Clark, the writer of the review, sums up the results of these laws as follows:

"The conclusion is inevitable that the allegations of injury to the workers as a result of minimum wage laws are without foundation, and that employers find it at least feasible to operate under the law, while many of them are its ardent supporters. General legislation to equalize interstate competition, for which a number of employers expressed a wish, would appear to be desirable if practicable; though it was repeatedly pointed out in the Pacific Coast States that their very considerable industrial development of recent years had taken place under this type of legislation. Not only have these laws secured to women increased pay in large aggregate amounts, but they have at the same time standardized competitive conditions in the locality, and largely done away with the secrecy that many employers have practised as to individual rates, by which unwarranted discriminations have been made possible inside their establishments—results of great value from moral and economic standpoints."

Jottings

The Third International Labour Conference of the League of Nations, which is to be held next October, will meet at Geneva, the seat of the League. In a communication to the press, Mr. Ernest Greenwood, American correspondent of the International Labour Office, states that there is no basis for published reports that the conference will be held in Japan. He points out that to hold it elsewhere than at the seat of the League of Nations would require a vote of the full conference.

A branch has been formed in the Social Insurance Section of the International Labour Office for the study of all questions connected with disabled men, and more especially with those who were disabled in the Great War.

One of the recommendations of the First International Labour Conference (League of Nations) was to the effect that arrangements be made for the disinfection of wool infected with anthrax spores, either in the country exporting such wool or at the port of entry. In conformity with this recommendation, an order-in-council was passed by the Dominion Government on August 12, 1920, approving regulations made under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, requiring the furnishing of sanitary certificates by foreign exporters as to the cleanliness and freedom from infection of wool and hair destined for Canada. The forms of these certificates were further amended by an Order-in-Council of February 21, in order to render them more explicit.

Mr. W. L. Griffiths, secretary of the High Commissioner for Canada in London, England, has been appointed as substitute for the Honourable G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labour, at a meeting of the Governing Body of the International Labour Organization to be held at Geneva, Switzerland, on April 12.

Under General Order No. 330, dated February 16, 1921, of the Board of

Railway Commissioners for Canada, all railway companies within the jurisdiction of the Board are required to adopt and put into force not later than June 1, 1921, certain regulations regarding the inspection, general design, construction, and care of railway steam boilers, other than boilers of locomotives and boilers used solely for heating purposes. The chief mechanical officer of each railway company is held responsible for the enforcement of these regulations, and the mechanical engineer must determine the working pressure of the boiler.

An order-in-council P. C. 959, passed by the Dominion Government on March 19, 1921, extends indefinitely the provisions of order-in-council P. C. 2930 passed on November 30, 1920, which expired on March 31, last, (see LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1921, p. 2) whereby immigrants of the mechanic, artisan or labourer classes, whether skilled or unskilled, are required to be in possession of \$250 on landing in Canada, in addition to a ticket to destination.

The Manitoba government is reported to be considering the appointment of a woman immigration agent for the purpose of personally selecting women in Great Britain for domestic service in that province. Half the salary of the agent will be paid by the provincial government and half by the federal government. A similar plan was adopted some months ago by the government of Saskatchewan.

A pension scheme for teachers in the city of Westmount, Quebec, has been amended with the approval of the provincial government, to provide an increase of 20 per cent in the pension scale for teachers and employees of the school board. Provision is also made for the pensioning of the widows of teachers and employees.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, which was held at Montreal on March 2-4, a special committee strongly recom-

mended the standardization of oxygen-breathing apparatus for use in coal mines, and of training in its use, and suggested that the Dominion government be requested to co-operate with provincial governments to this end.

The annual convention of the American Federation of Labour will be held at Denver, Colorado, commencing June 13, 1921. This will be preceded by a convention of the National Women's Trade Union League at Waukegan, Illinois, on June 6.

In response to a request of President Harding made to Mr. B. M. Jewell, president of the railway employees' department of the American Federation of Labour, representatives of five unions of railway employees have suggested that the President call a conference of

representatives of the railway companies and their employees to draw up new rules governing working conditions to take the place of the national agreements now in dispute before the Railroad Labour Board, and that pending the holding of the conference all wage disputes be held in abeyance.

The Italian Federation of Sea Workers has organized a society, the Cooperativa Garibaldi, for the purpose of owning and operating ships. Only members of the Federation may hold stock, up to a limit of 5,000 lire for each stockholder. The society now owns seven ships. It is proposed to use the profits eventually to purchase outstanding stock. When all the stock has been purchased the ships will become the property of the Federation and all earnings will revert to the general treasury.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS DURING MARCH, 1921

I.—General Review

A downward tendency in the average volume of employment was still evident during March, the decline being fairly general throughout Canada. In the Metals, Machinery and Conveyances group decreases were shown in the crude, rolled and forged divisions of iron and steel, and in railway shops and shipbuilding yards; the carshops in Ontario, however, showed some gains about the middle of the month. Industries in the Food producing group continued fairly steady, though some were affected by the Lenten and Easter seasons. The Textile and Clothing groups showed further gains, especially in the knitting and garment industries in Ontario and Quebec, and in the cordage, carpet, boot and shoe trades. The Pulp and Paper industry continued to record a decline, due large-

ly to reductions in the mills in Quebec and Ontario. Some gains were noted in the furniture and musical instrument factories in the same provinces; the planing mills and sash and door factories everywhere showed some increase in activity in anticipation of the coming building season; building operations, however, except as regards highway construction, were still mostly in abeyance, while Railway Construction showed an average decline during the month. Railway Transportation continued to decrease, but seasonal recovery was beginning in Water Transportation. Coal Mining was generally less active, but some improvement was noted in Alberta in the last week. The logging season practically closed in the woods during the month, except in the Pacific Coast district, and river driving had not yet begun. Saw and shingle mills were

The Labour Market

entering upon their period of greatest activity.

The loss of time on account of industrial disputes during March was greater than during February, 1921, and also greater than during March, 1920. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 26 strikes involving about 3,252 employees and resulting in an estimated time loss of 52,928 working days; as compared with 22 strikes, 2,624 workpeople and 23,547 working days in February, 1921; and 22 strikes, 3,789 workpeople and 43,169 working days in March, 1920. On March 1, there were on record 18 strikes affecting 2,289 workpeople. Eight strikes were reported as having commenced during March, as compared with fifteen during February, 1921. Seven of the strikes commencing prior to March and three of the strikes commencing during March were reported terminated, leaving 16 strikes involving 1,735 workpeople on record at the end of month.

In prices the movement continued downward, the chief decreases appearing in eggs and butter, in textiles, hides, and leathers, metals, building materials, and in chemicals. In the other groups, grains were slightly high-

er, except oats, but fodders were down. Cattle and beef were slightly up but hog products were lower. Butter and eggs were down but cheese was firmer. Fish were steady. Potatoes, onions, and canned vegetables were slightly higher. Bread, flour, and tapioca were lower but sugar advanced slightly. In fuel, bituminous coal was down but coke was higher. In the miscellaneous group muskrat skins, malt, and rubber were firmer but newsprint paper, binder twine, and laundry starch were lower. The index number of wholesale prices was down to 263.1 for March as compared with 270.1 for February, 349.0 for March, 1920, 277.6 for March, 1919, 269.2 for March, 1918, and 137.1 for March, 1914. In retail prices of foods the chief decreases were in eggs, and in rice, but there were slight decreases in nearly all the items included except cheese. In fuel, coal and wood showed slight decreases. The average cost of a list of twenty-nine staple foods in sixty cities at the beginning of March was \$13.23 as compared with \$14.08 in February, \$15.98 in March, 1920, \$15.77 in March, 1919, and \$7.68 in March, 1914.

II.—Industries and Trades.

Continued depression was reported during March in the iron and steel industry of Nova Scotia. SYDNEY reported the production of the local plants as follows: pig iron, 9,500 tons; ingots, 12,500 tons; blooms, 10,000 tons; rods, 1,000 tons; wire and fencing, 900 tons; nails, 1,100 tons; one blast furnace was in operation; the stove, furnace and metal roofing industries were quieter than in the

preceding month. At SYDNEY MINES production was still suspended owing to the continued dispute between the local company and its railway employees. HALIFAX reported conditions slightly less dull in the nut, bolt, iron bar and skate industries; engine and boiler shops were also quiet, some boiler makers and machinists being transferred to marine repair work. At AMHERST metal and machinery plants were very quiet; several foundries were closed down for

repairs, while others worked short time, with small orders on hand; the rolling mills and malleable iron plant also remained closed, and the machine and boiler shops were on short time. In NEW GLASGOW and district the steel plant continued idle; one boiler and machine shop and foundry employed about three-fourths of its normal staff, while other similar plants were quiet. Moulders at CHARLOTTETOWN were more active than in the preceding month. The rolling mills at ST. JOHN re-opened after being closed for two weeks; sheet metal workers were slightly more active. Machine shops and foundries at FREDERICTON were fairly busy. About 75 men were temporarily thrown out of work at MONCTON by the burning of a foundry machine shop; other machinists were well employed. At MONTREAL structural steel, iron and sheet metal workers were fairly well employed, but engine and boiler shops were quiet. QUEBEC reported activity among structural iron and steel workers, but the stove, furnace, portable and stationary engine trades were slack. Structural iron workers at SHERBROOKE were fairly active, while engine and boiler makers were quiet. At ST. HYACINTHE metal workers and machinists were reported busy. The iron foundries at THREE RIVERS were very slack. Metal workers at SOREL had a quiet month. At OTTAWA and HULL foundries and machine shops continued quiet throughout the month; the steel equipment plant was very busy; tinware and steel metal workers were increasingly active; the brass and bronze wire factory was busy. At TORONTO the metal and machinery trades continued quiet with many out of work; farm implement manufacturers were curtailing production owing to being overstocked and some men were laid off; the boiler and engine industries worked much below capacity. Metal and machinery workers at HAMILTON were only fairly active, but structural steel workers were well employed. At NIAGARA FALLS the metal working industries continued quiet, with little

prospect of improvement. Boilermakers and electrical workers at ST. CATHARINES continued well employed. At BROCKVILLE foundry workers were active, and sheet metal workers fairly well employed. The cutlery works at KINGSTON remained closed. A number of employees were thrown out of work temporarily at BELLEVILLE by the closing of the steel plant; foundry and portable engine and boiler workers were fairly well employed. At PETERBOROUGH moulders and coremakers were rather quiet, only one foundry working full time, while two were on short time and two were shut down; electrical workers had a busy month, the General Electric employing about 1,600 men; machine shops were generally quiet with the exception of one plant where night shifts were worked for a time. At GALT the the malleable iron works were busy, but machinists and other metal workers were still quiet. At BRANTFORD engine and machinery factories were slack; stove foundries were also quiet; farm implement plants reduced their staffs towards the end of the month. KITCHENER reported full time work throughout the month in the farm implement, portable and stationary engine and thresher factories; tinsmiths, machinists, moulders and other iron workers were well employed; the clock factory and the gasoline pump plant were fairly active. The metal trades at GUELPH had a very quiet month, all foundries running short time with reduced staffs, but at STRATFORD fair activity was reported throughout the group. The stove and furnace shops at WOODSTOCK continued dull though somewhat more active than in the previous month. At LONDON the rolling mills continued busy; the wire and iron works took on more help; the concrete machinery factory was exceptionally busy; threshing machine workers were well employed; work was resumed at the factories for force pumps and washing machines; the stove and furnace works were slack, but tin and enamelware plants were very busy. At ST. THOMAS the foundries were less than

normally active. At CHATHAM structural steel workers were employed only about half time with few orders on hand; sheet metal and electrical workers were active. At WINDSOR the bridge and trussed concrete steel plants were rather more active; moulders were slack owing to an industrial dispute; the injector plant was unusually busy; the scale and spark plug factories worked only four days a week; the adding machine plant was quiet; machine shop and electrical supply workers had a slack month. At OWEN SOUND the machine shops were on short time. The stove and farm implement factories at ORILLIA employed their normal staffs. The steel plant at SAULT STE. MARIE owing, it was said, to lack of orders, laid off 1,500 men at one time, and more later, leaving about 900 men employed. At WINNIPEG all branches of the metal group continued to be very quiet, all contract shops being on short time. Machine shops at BRANDON were fairly active. At REGINA the steel industry showed a slight improvement in the last week; farm implement and tractor plants were busy; electrical workers were fairly active, but sheet metal workers were quiet. MEDICINE HAT reported slack conditions in the metal working trades. The metal workers at Edmonton were rather quiet. At VANCOUVER the rolling mills and structural iron and steel plants were quiet; stove and furnace, electrical apparatus and fixtures, metal roofing and sheet metal workers had a dull month; the engine and boiler trade was rather quiet; the sheet metal and electrical trades were dull. Slackness was general at NEW WESTMINSTER in the metal working group. At VICTORIA the iron foundries and electrical shops were fairly active.

The railway repair shops at SYDNEY were less active during March than in the previous month. At

Vehicles (land and water) HALIFAX the shipyards were moderately active on two boats under construction and on repairs to steamships

and railway steam engines, but the number of employees continued to decline; engine and boiler shops were quiet. The carshops at AMHERST were closed down. In NEW GLASGOW and district the carshops were busy on an order for 500 freight cars for the C. N. R., about 1,000 men being employed, including a number of the men laid off at the local steel plants; about 150 men were engaged in construction work at the shipyards. The railway machine shop at CHARLOTTETOWN had a very busy month. At MONTREAL the shipbuilding industry was quiet; the C. P. R. carshops shut down for 10 days on March 24. The C. N. R. locomotive and car shops at MONCTON still ran on reduced schedule. QUEBEC reported slack conditions in the locomotive and car shops; the railway repair shops laid off a large number of employees; the shipyards were active in preparation for the opening of navigation; automobile and carriage works were busy. At THREE RIVERS a large number of shipyard workers were re-engaged to complete vessels in course of construction. Automobile mechanics at ST. JOHN'S and IBERVILLE were very busy. At OTTAWA and HULL some woodworkers were laid off at the car shops, but the paint department continued busy. The automobile industry at TORONTO showed some improvement and working forces were being gradually increased; railway repair shops were quiet, working only part time. The car shops at HAMILTON were active, except in the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway, at which about 100 machinists, boilermakers and helpers were laid off. At BROCKVILLE the motor boat and engine shops were only fairly active, one firm employing half its normal staff; railway repair shops were quiet. The shipyards at KINGSTON were busy during the month on general repair work; the staff at the locomotive shops was reduced during the month by over 100. At BELLEVILLE automobile and carriage works were busy; the Grand Trunk repair shops had a busy month. At GALT also the railway repair shops were busy.

Carriage makers at BRANTFORD were rather slack. The automobile factory at KITCHENER was active, but the bicycle factory was rather quiet. The Grand Trunk shops at STRATFORD closed for a week during the month. The wagon industry at WOODSTOCK continued rather quiet, with considerable unemployment. At LONDON the Ford motor plant worked with full staff; the Grand Trunk carshops took on some help early in the month but shut down completely in the last week. The railway shops at ST. THOMAS were closed for practically the whole month. The automobile industry at CHATHAM was increasingly active, with about 60 per cent of the usual staffs employed. The Ford plant at WINDSOR started running full time in some departments; and the automobile industry generally showed improvement. The carriage factory at ORILLIA re-opened after being closed for a month, with about 75 men, or 40 per cent of its normal staff. The car works at FORT WILLIAM closed down on March 31, throwing between 300 and 400 men out of work. The shipyard at PORT ARTHUR reduced its staff of workmen considerably during the month. At WINNIPEG the railway shops continued very quiet, all workers being on a 4-day week as the month closed; the C. P. R. shops closed down for 10 days and the G. T. P. shops for 7 days; automobile repair shops were increasingly active. The railway repair shops at BRANDON had a slack month. Automobile shops at REGINA were busy. At CALGARY the railway repair shops continued slack; the C. P. R. shops at Ogden closed down for a week at the end of the month. At VANCOUVER the locomotive and car shops and automobile plants were quiet; boat and shipbuilding yards were fairly active. Work was resumed at the shipyards at PRINCE RUPERT, about 350 men being already employed; railway repair shops still worked on short time. At VICTORIA the iron shipyards were active on repairs, but the wooden shipyards were very quiet.

Normal activity continued at SYDNEY in the food group. At HALIFAX the sugar refinery continued running with a reduced staff, abattoirs and packing houses were dull; bakers and confectioners were fairly active and soft drink workers were well employed for the season. The milk factory at TRURO re-opened with full staff and working full time after having been closed for two months. CHARLOTTETOWN reported slackness in the food group excepting the flour mills and bakeries, which were fairly busy. ST. JOHN reported that the sugar refinery continued running on short time with reduced staff; other workers in the food group were fairly active, except those in the breweries and soft drink plants. At FREDERICTON workers in the food group were well employed. MONCTON reported steady conditions in the flour mills; the biscuit industry showed recovery, staffs being increased; creameries and dairies and soft drink plants were increasingly busy. MONTREAL reported fairly active conditions in the flour and feed plants; abattoirs and packing houses were quiet owing to an industrial dispute; bakers and confectioners were busy in preparation for the Easter season; breweries also were busy, but the tobacco trade was slack. At QUEBEC abattoirs, bakeries and confectionery plants showed increased activity on the approach of Easter; creameries and dairies were still rather quiet; the aerated water, soft drink and tobacco industries were also dull, but breweries were very busy. SHERBROOKE reported fair conditions throughout the food group. At ST. HYACINTHE the flour mill worked full time, and bakeries and confectionery plants were also very active. THREE RIVERS reported activity among bakers, confectioners and brewery and soft drink workers. At OTTAWA and HULL shipments to abattoirs were very light; the public demand for milk, confectionery and other products was affected by the Lenten season, but recovered for Easter. TORONTO reported

Foods, liquors and tobacco

fair activity in the flour, feed and cereal plants; abattoirs and meat packing houses had a quiet month; bakers were steadily employed; biscuit and confectionery plants were still quiet, though rather more active than in the previous month; breweries were busy, with large export orders on hand; dairies were active and taking on more help; tobacco factories were quiet; fruit canning establishments were busier in the orange departments. HAMILTON reported activity in the breweries and fair conditions in the bakeries, flour, feed and soft drink plants, but the tobacco industry was very dull. The food and tobacco industries were generally active at NIAGARA FALLS and ST. CATHARINES. At BROCKVILLE flour, feed and dairy workers were fairly well employed, but packers were rather slack. KINGSTON and BELLEVILLE reported activity throughout the food group. At PETERBOROUGH the flour, feed and cereal mills were still below their normal activity; bakers and packing houses, creamery and dairy workers were busy, but confectioners were less active and tobacco workers were quiet. GALT reported fair activity in all departments except the creamery. At BRANTFORD normal activity was reported throughout the group, and at KITCHENER similar conditions generally prevailed, though the brewery ran on short time, and tobacco factories were quiet. Activity was reported at GUELPH and STRATFORD in all departments of the food group excepting breweries and soft drink plants. LONDON reported cereal workers very busy, but confectionery and biscuit factories were still on short time; the cigar factories and breweries were practically idle. At ST. THOMAS the flour mills and chocolate factory were quiet. At OWEN SOUND, fruit canneries, creameries and soft drink plants were quiet. The flour and feed plants at CHATHAM worked only part time; the abattoir worked full time; soft drink factories were quiet, and the cigar industry was dull though few men were unemployed. Cereal workers at WINDSOR were steadily

active; the salt factory also ran full time; packing house workers, bakeries and creameries were increasingly active. At WINNIPEG confectioners had a quiet month; vegetable canneries slightly increased their staffs; abattoirs and packing houses showed some improvement towards the end of the month; breweries and soft drink plants were quiet, with a number of workers on short time; bakers and confectioners had increased employment. At REGINA flour and feed plants, abattoirs, packing houses, bakers and confectioners showed steady improvement, but soft drink plants were quiet. At LETHBRIDGE the flour mills ran steadily but with no increase in the number employed. The flour and feed mills, breweries and soft drink plants at CALGARY were quiet; bakers and confectioners were normally active. At EDMONTON the packing houses were active, and the biscuit factory fairly busy. At FERNIE the dairies and bakeries were more active, but breweries showed a slight decline. VANCOUVER reported fair activity in the flour, feed and cereal plants, sugar refinery, bakeries and confectionery plants, creameries and breweries, but abattoirs and packing houses, soft drink and tobacco plants were rather quiet.

The rope works at HALIFAX continued running on short time. The woollen mills at AMHERST were still shut down for repairs. At TRURO the woollen mills ran only 4 days a week. The cotton mills at ST. JOHN closed near the end of the month for two weeks, owing to trade depression, about 550 workers being thrown out of employment. At MONCTON the woollen, underwear and linen mills continued running steadily with the same staffs as in the previous month. Cotton operatives at FREDERICTON were not very busy. At MONTREAL woollen and knitting factories were fairly active and the tent and sail industry was busy in view of the coming season. QUEBEC reported activity in

**Textiles,
cordage and
carpets**

the cotton mills, and tent, awning and sail makers were busy. The cotton mills at SHERBROOKE were quiet, but the woollen, bleaching, dyeing, finishing and printing textile plants were fairly active. At ST. HYACINTHE the woollen and knitting mills and underwear and hosiery factories were quiet with rather dull prospects. Cotton operatives at THREE RIVERS had a slack month. At TORONTO the textile industry continued moderately busy; the knitting mills were only fairly active in the underwear and hosiery departments; the tent, awning and sail industry was slack; the carpet and rug plants continued working on part time with reduced staff. Knitting and cotton workers at HAMILTON had increased employment and carpet workers were fairly active. At ST. CATHARINES silk workers continued well employed but the woollen mills were still quiet; the equipment of the knitting plant at Thorold was moved to the same company's plant at Paris, Ont. Tent and awning workers at BROCKVILLE were fairly active. Textile workers at KINGSTON were busy during the month. At PETERBOROUGH the textile industry was very busy in the weaving department and the yarn department showed a marked improvement; hosiery, underwear and knitted goods workers had a quiet month; carpet weavers were on short time. The cotton and woollen mills at GALT were rather less active, and silk operatives were on short time. Woollen operatives at BRANTFORD were fairly well employed, and silk workers were busy, but a number of workers were laid off at the cordage factory. At KITCHENER the felt factories were busier than in the previous month, and the twine factory was still active. GUELPH reported quiet conditions in the cotton and woollen spinning, carpet and rug mills, but the linen mills ran steadily. At STRATFORD the woollen and knitting factories were slack. The knitting industry at WOODSTOCK was dull in most departments; the textile factory took back some of its old employees. Increasing activity was noted at LONDON in the

woollen and hosiery industries, additional help being employed. The knitting mills at ST. THOMAS were fairly active. The woollen and knitting factories at CHATHAM closed down, having no orders on hand. The woollen mill at ORILLIA ran 4 days a week except in the last week when full time was worked. At WINNIPEG jute and cotton bag factories continued very quiet without much change in the number of its employees; the knitting factory was quiet, but the tent and awning industry showed some improvement. At VANCOUVER the knitting industry was slack, and the tent, awning and sail factories were rather quiet. The cordage factory at NEW WESTMINSTER continued busy.

Steam laundries at SYDNEY were less active, but those at HALIFAX continued

Clothing, boots, shoes and laundering	busy. The boot and shoe industry at AMHERST was very quiet. The hat and cap factory at TRURO ran 4 days a
--	---

week with reduced staff, but shirt makers worked full time. CHARLOTTETOWN reported slack conditions in the garment and tailoring industries, but other workers in this group were well employed. Laundries at ST. JOHN were still busy with work for the steamship liners. The hat and cap factory, and tailoring and dressmaking plants at MONCTON were all active. Clothing workers were in demand at FREDERICTON, but the shoe and larrigan industry was slack, many workers being idle. At MONTREAL fair activity was reported in the ready-made clothing, hat, cap and whitewear factories and laundries; the boot and shoe industry showed a marked improvement, though the large Italian Government order mentioned last month was withdrawn. QUEBEC reported slackness in the ready-made clothing, boot, shoe, cap, glove and fur goods industries and in laundries. At SHERBROOKE fair activity was reported in the ready-made clothing, boot and shoe factories, laundries and cleaning plants. Garment factories at ST. HYACINTHE were very busy, the

staffs at some being doubled; the boot and shoe industry was quiet. Laundries and cleaning plants at THREE RIVERS were fairly active, but the boot and shoe trade was very dull. The shirt and collar factories at ST. JOHN'S and IBERVILLE were fairly active and the straw hat plant was busy. The clothing industry at OTTAWA and HULL showed a marked improvement over the previous month, the average number of workers being employed, and full time worked at most plants; steam laundries were quiet, working on short time. At TORONTO ready-made clothing workers had a busy month, labour being in demand, with overtime work; garment makers were active on the Easter demand; hat and cap factories were active; women's whitewear workers were busy, and shirt and overall plants were fairly active; boot and shoe workers had increased employment; steam laundries, dyeing and cleaning plants were in steady operation. HAMILTON reported practically all garment makers back to work, though trade was slow; whitewear factories were busy in some departments; the boot and shoe industry showed some improvement; laundries were increasingly active. The clothing trades at NIAGARA FALLS continued busy. At BROCKVILLE the hat factory had a busy Easter season, but was otherwise quiet; the glove factory worked part time; the boot and shoe trade was quiet. Shirt makers at BELLEVILLE had a busy month, and laundry workers were also well employed. Women's and children's clothing factories at PETERBOROUGH were quiet. The ready-made clothing industry at GALT was steady and laundries and cleaning plants were active; boot and shoe makers had better employment. Garment and overall makers at BRANTFORD worked about half time; shoe workers were well employed; laundries were very busy. At KITCHENER the robe and clothing factory worked only three days a week; shirt and collar workers were busier, but button and glove plants were only fairly active; laundries and cleaning plants were busy; boot and shoe makers

worked full time; rubber shoe factories ran full time but with reduced staffs. GUELPH reported fair activity in the women's whitewear and hat factories; the rubber footwear industry was also active. At STRATFORD ready-made clothing factories and laundries were busy. The costume factory at LONDON continued slack; men's ready-to-wear clothing makers had somewhat better employment; laundries and cleaning plants were very busy; boot and shoe workers were more active, nearly full time being worked. The shoe industry at ST. THOMAS showed improvement. At WINDSOR the overall factories were fairly busy; button factories were active, and laundry workers increasingly busy. The ready-made clothing factory at ORILLIA ran full time on an order for military uniforms. The whitewear factory at OWEN SOUND continued running, but was not busy. At WINNIPEG increased activity towards the end of the month was noted in the ready-to-wear clothing industry, 42 hours a week being worked in the factories; shirt factories ran full time with about three-fourths of their normal staffs; cap and glove workers also were on full time, but without increase in staffs; furriers were very quiet; laundries were steady and cleaners slightly more active. At EDMONTON garment makers were increasingly busy. VANCOUVER reported increased activity in the ready-made clothing plants, but the overall and shirt trades were very slack; whitewear workers were fairly well employed; steam laundries and dyeing and cleaning plants were quiet; boot and shoe workers were fairly busy. At VICTORIA the shirt and overall factories, laundries and cleaning plants were moderately active.

The tarred and felt paper industry at HALIFAX was less than normally active. The pulp and paper industry in the maritime provinces showed a further decline in activity during March, staffs

**Pulp, paper
and fibre**

being further reduced in the LIVERPOOL and MURRAY plants in Nova Scotia, while in New Brunswick the plant at CHATHAM was shut down all month and that at FAIRVILLE, near St. John, was closed for part of the month, or worked with fewer employees; the BATHURST mills, however, continued running steadily, though on reduced wages. In the Province of Quebec reductions in staffs were reported in the mills at LA TUQUE, KENOGAMI and EAST ANGUS. The plant at THREE RIVERS closed for part of the month, or ran with reduced staff. Fairly steady conditions were maintained at CHICOUTIMI, CHANDLER, CAP MAGDELAINE, DONNACONA, WINDSOR MILLS and SHAWINIGAN FALLS. At HULL the news mill ran only part of the month, only one machine working, but the box board, tissue, writing, book and writing paper and card board plants ran steadily. In Ontario some reductions in staffs were reported in the mills at OTTAWA, CORNWALL, SAULT STE. MARIE, IROQUOIS FALLS, THOROLD, HAWKESBURY and SMOOTH ROCK FALLS, while fairly steady conditions continued at TORONTO, STURGEON FALLS, ESPANOLA and St. CATHARINES. VANCOUVER reported that the pulp and paper mills on the Pacific Coast were busy on large foreign orders. The rubber roofing plant at VICTORIA was active.

Continued activity was reported in the printing and allied trades at SYDNEY, but at HALIFAX many printers were laid off; binderies were quiet. Fairly steady conditions were reported throughout the group at AMHERST, TRURO, CHARLOTTETOWN, St. JOHN, and MONCTON. At MONTREAL printers, bookbinders and lithographers were reported well employed. QUEBEC reported that printers were busy and paper box and bag makers well employed. At SHERBROOKE the printing trades were fairly well employed, but binderies were quiet. The printing and allied trades were re-

ported active at St. HYACINTHE and THREE RIVERS. At OTTAWA and HULL the printing and publishing trade was mostly slack, but the Government printing bureau continued very busy; the paper box factory worked 5½ days in the week. At TORONTO printers, bookbinders and allied trades were fairly active; paper bag and box factories were rather quiet. Considerable unemployment resulted among printers at HAMILTON from the closing of two large shops; binderies were fairly active. Good conditions were reported in the printing and allied trades at St. CATHARINES, BROCKVILLE, BELLEVILLE, and PETERBOROUGH; paper box makers at the latter point had a quiet month. At GALT printers were fairly active, though job offices were rather quiet; paper box factories were steady. The box factory at BRANTFORD was rather quiet, a number of female workers being still unemployed; printers had a busy month. At KITCHENER newspaper plants were fairly busy, but job offices were dull; binders had a good month, and paper box makers worked full time. GUELPH reported activity among printers and paper box makers. The printing and allied trades had fairly good employment at STRATFORD and WOODSTOCK. At LONDON printers were increasingly busy, especially in the job departments; lithographing plants were quiet; one paper box plant was very slack, partly closing down for two weeks; the other box factory was fairly active. Printers and allied trades were reported busy at St. THOMAS, CHATHAM, OWEN SOUND and WINDSOR, paper box workers at the latter point being fairly active. At WINNIPEG a considerable number of job printers were on short time or unemployed during the month; binderies were also very quiet, with the same staffs employed; but box makers were fairly well employed. Fairly active conditions were noted among printers at BRANDON, but at REGINA there was some slackness. At CALGARY printers and bookbinders were fairly well employed, and at EDMONTON improved conditions were

noted. VANCOUVER and NEW WESTMINSTER reported some slackness in newspaper and job printing shops, and binderies. At VICTORIA the printing industry was only moderately active, and paper box workers had a quiet month.

SYDNEY reported a continued decline in activity in the sash and door factories and planing mills.

Woodworking and furniture HALIFAX this industry was quiet, help being laid off; box makers

were fairly well employed. Increased activity was noted at CHARLOTTETOWN in the sash and door factories and planing mills, but other woodworkers were quiet. At ST. JOHN the planing mills and sash, door and brush factories ran steadily; the wooden box factory ran 4 days a week and the broom factory was also on short time. The sash and door factories at MONCTON worked with reduced staffs pending the revival of building operations; the cooperage factory was normally active. Employment was good in the planing mills at FREDERICTON. At MONTREAL wooden box, furniture and piano workers had a fairly active month. QUEBEC and SHERBROOKE reported slackness in the wood-working group. Sash and door factories at ST. HYACINTHE were normally busy. At THREE RIVERS the planing mills were active, chair makers were fairly well employed, but the wooden toy and sporting goods factory was idle. The planing mills were reported active at ST. JOHN'S and IBERVILLE. At OTTAWA and HULL furniture workers were on short time for the first half of the month; the washing machine factory resumed full time work; the piano industry showed some improvement. At TORONTO the sash, door and planing mills and furniture plants were fairly active; the piano, organ and gramophone trades were still quiet, though a slight improvement was noted. Woodworkers at HAMILTON were mostly on short time, but box makers were fairly active. The woodworking industries at NIAGARA FALLS and ST. CATHARINES

continued active, but at BROCKVILLE and KINGSTON rather quiet conditions were noted throughout the group. At BELLEVILLE more activity than usual at the season was reported in the planing mills. PETERBOROUGH reported increasing activity among woodworkers, though box factories were quiet. At GALT and BRANTFORD the planing and furniture factories were running, but the busy season had not opened. KITCHENER reported fair activity in the sash, door, wooden box, broom, mattress and cooperage factories; furniture factories were busy in some departments, while others were slack; interior hardwood factories were steadily active; piano and organ workers were on short time; the wooden ware and toy industry was dull. At GUELPH the planing mills were fairly active, but piano and sewing machine factories were quiet. Woodworkers at STRATFORD had a dull month. The furniture factory at WOODSTOCK was still very slack; musical instrument plants were quiet, though an improvement was expected in spring. At LONDON the planing mills worked fairly steadily; wooden box workers were busy, but cooperage workers were slack, a number being unemployed; piano factories were increasingly active. The woodworking plants at CHATHAM ran full time. The piano factory at WINDSOR worked full time with half its normal staff employed; sash and door factories and planing mills were busy in connection with the coming building season. The woodworking factories at OWEN SOUND worked with reduced staffs and on short hours. At ORILLIA the planing mills ran steadily, though little new building was in sight; furniture makers were fairly active. At SAULT STE. MARIE the planing mills had a slack month. At WINNIPEG the planing mills and box factories ran throughout the month with reduced staffs. The sash and door factories at BRANDON were fairly active. At MEDICINE HAT and CALGARY the woodworking industries were quiet. FERNIE reported an improvement for the first time for many

months in the sash and door factories. At VANCOUVER a slight improvement was noted in the sash, door and planing mills and wooden box factories. VICTORIA reported slack conditions in the planing mills; cooperages were also quiet, but wooden box factories were fairly active.

Employment was fairly steady at HALIFAX in the leather goods, trunk and harness industry. The leather trunk and bag factory at AMHERST was fairly active. The tannery at St. JOHN had an active month. Leather workers and tanners at FREDERICTON were fairly well employed. At MONTREAL the tanneries and trunk, bag and harness plants were moderately busy, and rubber workers had a quiet month. QUEBEC reported slackness in the tanneries, harness and horse goods factories. Saddlers at St. HYACINTHE and tanners at SOREL were busy during the month. The leather industry at OTTAWA and HULL was very slack. At TORONTO the trunk and harness industry gave slightly increased employment, but the rubber plants continued quiet. Rubber factories at St. CATHARINES had a busy month. At BROCKVILLE and KINGSTON leather workers were slack. The new rubber factory at BELLEVILLE increased its staff. At KITCHENER both large tanneries and the trunk and bag factories worked full time; rubber factories in some cases reduced staffs. Rubber workers at GUELPH were fairly active. At STRATFORD the tannery and harness shops were quiet. Tannery workers at LONDON had increased employment, but leather goods and harness plants were quiet. At BRANDON tannery workers and trunk makers were fairly active.

At HALIFAX the paint and varnish industry showed considerable increase in activity during March; the oil factory took on additional help. The paint and varnish industry at MONTREAL was rather quiet, but chemical, drug

and medicine plants were fairly active. At QUEBEC the soap, cartridge and ammunition factories were quiet. SHERBROOKE reported slackness in the oil, grease, gunpowder, drug and medicine plants. The paint mills at THREE RIVERS were fairly active. At TORONTO the paint and varnish industry was active, with good prospects; soap factories were fairly busy. The electro-chemical plants at NIAGARA FALLS were quiet, the largest plant which had been running at half capacity, further reducing its staff. The paint and varnish and prepared wax factories at BRANTFORD were fairly busy, but the glue factory shut down, throwing about 125 workers out of employment. At KITCHENER the oil and grease factory had a good month, and the glue plant was fairly active. Paint and varnish workers at WINDSOR had full time employment, but at OWEN SOUND this industry was quiet. The acid plant at TRAIL continued active. VANCOUVER reported fair activity at the oil refinery, but paint, varnish, starch and soap works were rather slack. At VICTORIA paint and soap factories were busy, mostly on trade with the prairie provinces; chemical and explosive plants were active.

Stone and granite cutters at St. JOHN had a slack month; some unemployment resulted from the closing of a lime kiln owing, it was said, to slackness of trade. Glass factories at MONTREAL continued running steadily during the month. QUEBEC reported dullness among stone cutters and in the brick and lime yards. At SHERBROOKE cut stone, granite and brick workers were quiet. The artificial stone factory at THREE RIVERS was fairly active. The brick yards at TORONTO were active, but the glass industry was quiet. HAMILTON reported increased activity in the pottery and porcelain trades; brick workers were preparing for the spring season; lime and stone workers were fairly active. No stone or brick work was

**Paints, oils,
chemicals,
explosives**

**Clay, glass,
stone, cement,
etc.**

started at BROCKVILLE during the month. The brickyards at BELLEVILLE reopened, and the cement plant worked day and night shifts; the pottery plant was busy, producing sewer pipes and tiles as well as pottery ware. At KITCHENER dull conditions prevailed among brick, tile, sewer pipe, stone and cement workers. The cut stone works at LONDON were busy, employing full staffs. The glass factory at CHATHAM worked only part time; the tile and brickyards started work, with good prospects. At VICTORIA the brick yards were still quiet, but a busy season was expected to open shortly; cement works were fairly active, large shipments being made to the Orient.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway in February were

\$12,768,986 as compared

Railways, with \$13,557,103
shipping and in February, 1920. The
'longshore work gross earnings of

the Canadian National Railways in March were \$9,497,740, as compared with \$7,761,326 in March, 1920. During March the number of persons employed by the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and Canadian National Railways in railway operation, including general offices, trainmen and engine crews, station employees, sleeping, dining and parlor car employees, showed a net reduction amounting to about 800 persons. There were, however, in the middle of the month about 2,300 less employees on the payrolls of these companies than at the end of February, but some recovery occurred during the last week. The net reduction at the end of the month, in comparison with the end of February, was due to contraction in the Canadian Pacific Railway payrolls. During March navigation and 'longshore work was very quiet at SYDNEY; steam railways, transfers and garages were less active, but street railwaymen were steadily employed. HALIFAX reported the gradual closing of the most unprofitable navigation season for many years; consider-

able activity however resulted along the south shore of Nova Scotia from fishing operations. TRURO reported railway employees working on part time, but an improvement was expected. At CHARLOTTETOWN transportation continued dull, though somewhat brisker than in February. At St. JOHN the Canadian National Railways laid off some employees and reduced working hours; street railwaymen had a busy month. At MONCTON railway transportation was reported much quieter in both freight and passenger departments, the train schedule being reduced; express workers continued active. FREDERICTON reported a quiet month on the railways. At MONTREAL the railways were quiet; the Harbour Commission started work in preparation for the opening of navigation, which is expected earlier than usual. QUEBEC reported navigation already opening; steam railways laid off some local trains and dull conditions prevailed; street railways had a busy month. At SHERBROOKE railway passenger traffic was heavy, but freight rather light; transfers was fairly active. At THREE RIVERS and SOREL railwaymen had a good month. TORONTO reported steam railways active, especially about Easter, when passenger traffic was heavy necessitating the running of extra trains; street railwaymen had plenty of work; other transportation workers were well employed. At HAMILTON the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway laid off a number of shipping clerks, firemen, helpers, and extra men; the Grand Trunk Railway was fairly busy; repair gangs were busy in preparation for the opening of navigation; 'longshore work was slack, but electric railways and motor transports were active. Railway workers at St. CATHARINES were well employed. At BROCKVILLE and KINGSTON the railways were busy at the holiday season; 'longshore work was still suspended, but transfers were busy. Passenger and freight traffic was brisk on the three lines operating at BELLEVILLE; liveries and garages had a good month. Railwaymen and other trans-

portation workers at GALT had a busy month. Freight traffic at BRANTFORD was heavy, and passenger traffic was good on both steam and electric lines; transfer workers were well employed. At KITCHENER steam railways were slack in the freight department; street-car men were fairly well employed; garages were busy, but liveryes were quiet. At LONDON a number of conductors, engineers, firemen and brakemen were still unemployed on the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific, but activity was increasing; garages increased their working staffs. ST. THOMAS reported increased activity on the railways, the regular employees making good time, while spare men were not well employed. The railways at CHATHAM handled increased freight, working forces being augmented. Electric railway employees at WINDSOR continued busy, but liveryes and garages had a dull month. Passenger traffic at OWEN SOUND was fair, but freight was somewhat light. At PORT ARTHUR and FORT WILLIAM preparations were under way for the opening of navigation, which would make a large demand for workers at the local freight sheds. Transportation workers at WINNIPEG continued busy during the month with normal staffs engaged. At BRANDON the steam railways were dull, but transfers and garages were busy. Railway traffic at REGINA was said to be normal for the season; the one-man car system was approved after trial on one route and when adopted generally will reduce the present electric railway staff by 40 per cent. Transport workers at MEDICINE HAT had a quiet month. At CALGARY also railwaymen and other transport workers were very quiet. Railway employers in NELSON district were still working on short time. VANCOUVER reported steam railways rather quiet; navigation and 'longshore work was also rather slack; electric railways, transfers and garages were fairly active. Navigation and 'longshore work at PRINCE RUPERT improved as the season advanced. At VICTORIA coast traffic was light,

except in the holiday season; 'longshore work was only fair; transfers and garages were active.

In QUEBEC district stone quarrying continued dull throughout the month.

The asbestos industry at SHERBROOKE was fairly active; the gravel pits were also active, but granite quarries were quiet. At THET-

FORD MINES considerable unemployment still continued in the asbestos mines. COBALT reported that 7 cars were shipped during the month, containing 490,714 pounds of ore; this compares with 12 cars containing 900,772 pounds in the previous month; 719 bars were shipped, containing 839,102 ounces of silver bullion for the month; this compares with four shipments of bullion in February, consisting of 309 bars containing 401,110 ounces; there was no demand for additional labour during the month. Power shortage affected the activity of the mines at TIMMINS. FERNIE reported slackness at the local mines, although no camps were entirely shut down. CRANBROOK reported that some additional help was taken on at the Sullivan Mine at Kimberley. Mining activity in the NELSON district was said to be affected by the low price of lead and silver, that for lead being below the pre-war level; working forces were accordingly reduced, activity consisting largely of development work with small crews; the mines at ROSSLAND continued fairly active, the ore being sent for smelting to TRAIL; this smelter had two lead furnaces in blast, but the copper furnace, which had been running steadily, shut down for 3 weeks for repairs, the employees being placed at other employment; the lead, zinc, silver and copper refineries were active, the rate of production of lead exceeding in quantity the rate for the past 20 years. PRINCE RUPERT reported that the mines at STEWART continued active, but at ANYOX conditions were still quiet.

The coal mining industry in the Maritime Provinces continued slack during

March, the number of unemployed miners at the close of the month

being estimated by the United Mine Workers at about 1,000, with about 11,000 on half time. SYDNEY reported the production of the Dominion Collieries at about 200,000 tons, compared with 227,030 tons (revised figure) in the preceding month; 14,700 tons of coke were produced, 120 ovens being in operation. At SYDNEY MINES the Nova Scotia collieries produced 42,800 tons of coal, compared with 45,000 tons in February. At NEW GLASGOW, owing it is said, to scarcity of orders, the collieries were mostly on short time. At SPRINGHILL and JOGGINS also short hours were worked. The coal mines at MINTO had a quiet month. The mines at DRUMHELLER, ESTEVAN and others points in the Prairie coal fields continued very quiet. At LETHBRIDGE the miners were still on short time, two or three days a week being usual at the larger mines; lack of orders was given as the reason for the general slackness. FERNIE reported the operations of the local mines fairly steady, the miners averaging about three-fourths time, which was a marked improvement over the previous months. NANAIMO reported the coal mines of Vancouver Island rather quiet; towards the beginning of the month one company closed down one of its mines, throwing nearly 200 men out of work; some of these however were absorbed in work elsewhere for the same company; one company adopted the plan of alternate working shifts, spreading their work and giving all workers some time; the mines generally lost one or two shifts each week.

The value of building permits in 56 cities during February amounted to \$3,216,085 as compared with \$2,378,937 (revised figure) in January. During March the building trades continued quiet at

SYDNEY and HALIFAX. At TRURO carpenters worked about four days a week. Some remodelling was in progress at CHARLOTTETOWN, but no new work was started. ST. JOHN reported quiet conditions in the building trades; work was suspended at the Courtenay Bay dry docks. At MONCTON and FREDERICTON the building trades became more active owing to the mild weather, though considerable unemployment continued. Only a few repairs were carried on at BATHURST. At MONTREAL building was still quiet, but considerable activity was anticipated, provided an agreement was reached in regard to the proposed reduction in wages. Some work was started at QUEBEC on commercial building. At SHERBROOKE, ST. HYACINTHE and SOREL the building trades were still quiet, but at THREE RIVERS some activity was noted. At OTTAWA and HULL no new building was begun, and out of the 700 men in the local building trades only about 50 were said to be at work. TORONTO reported the building trades active though not to the extent anticipated, operations being mostly confined to the erection of dwellings; many plans for industrial and commercial buildings were still in abeyance; bricklayers, carpenters, lathers, plasterers and the other trades were generally able to obtain work, though a small proportion remained unemployed. At HAMILTON painters and plumbers were fairly well employed; but the building industry was generally very quiet pending settlement of the wage rate for the coming year and readjustment of the prices of builders' supplies. Early warm weather caused some revival of activity at NIAGARA FALLS and at ST. CATHARINES fair activity was reported. At BROCKVILLE and KINGSTON building was still practically at a standstill. BELLEVILLE reported a beginning of construction work on dwellings. At PETERBOROUGH the building trades were fairly busy on work in the surrounding country, though little work was done in the city. GALT reported that much building work was planned, though little was actually

begun. At BRANTFORD practically no building was under way except a number of small dwellings. KITCHENER reported that no new dwellings were so far begun, but some public and industrial buildings were in progress; the civic authorities relieved unemployment by considerable local improvements and public works. The building trades at GUELPH and WOODSTOCK were still very quiet. At LONDON the building trades were still idle for the most part, very little work being so far begun, except on the new children's hospital; the city council still provided employment for about 300 men on public works, and had a further large programme of work for the coming season. Carpenters and bricklayers at CHATHAM had some employment on uncompleted contracts, and in connection with the new hospital building. At WINDSOR considerable work both on dwellings and public buildings was started during the month. The building trades at OWEN SOUND, ORILLIA and SAULT STE. MARIE had a quiet month. At WINNIPEG the building industry showed a slight improvement, mechanics being employed on small jobs, but a large number were still out of work. BRANDON reported increasing activity, but at REGINA, MOOSE JAW, MEDICINE HAT, LETHBRIDGE and CALGARY conditions were very quiet. Some activity was reported at EDMONTON, though unemployment still prevailed. At FERNIE the only activity reported was in road building for the public works department. Building operations at NELSON and TRAIL began to show signs of revival. At VANCOUVER very little new building work was begun, except in the outlying district; no work was done on public buildings, and very little on industrial plants; work on the new pier was still confined to excavation. Little new work was under way at NEW WESTMINSTER. Carpenters and other building trades at PRINCE RUPERT had a quiet month.

During March there was a further contraction in the volume of employment afforded by the Canadian Pacific,

Grand Trunk and Canadian National Railways, including maintenance of way. There were about 1,800 fewer persons on the payrolls of these companies at the end of March than at the end of February, reductions amounting to about 1,200 persons in the Canadian National staffs being mainly responsible.

Work in the woods practically ceased in the Maritime Provinces during

March; stream driving and hauling began, and the sawmills were starting or preparing for the season's cut. In Prince Edward Island the early disappearance of snow interfered with hauling, but lumbermen were fairly active. ST. JOHN reported driving operations under way, the pulp mills having about 8 million feet to come down, and the other companies from 12 to 15 million; saw and shingle mills had not yet started to run. FREDERICTON and BATHURST reported the completing of the winter's cut in the woods, but the streams were not yet clear for driving. In QUEBEC district logging camps closed down earlier than usual in the month, and river driving was not yet begun. The saw and shingle mills at SHERBROOKE were still quiet, but at SOREL the saw mills were reported to be active. Wood operations in Ontario slowed down during the month, the river drives had not started and the mills were not yet running. At OTTAWA and HULL the sawmills were still quiet. Similar conditions prevailed at PETERBOROUGH, where logging operations ceased much earlier than usual, and the large cut was expected to begin arriving shortly. NORTH BAY, TIMMINS and COBALT reported gradual cessation of work in the woods. At SAULT STE. MARIE the mills awaited the opening of the streams to bring down logs. PORT ARTHUR and FORT WILLIAM reported that the weather early in the month was favourable for bush work, the roads being good, but towards the close many camps broke up and practically all demand for men ceased in this industry. Employ-

ment centres in the Prairie Provinces reported a decline of activity in the woods and an increase in the sawmills. At FERNIE a general though slight improvement took place in the lumbering industry during the month; sawing started at some mills, more demand for lumber products being reported than for some months past; makers of posts, poles and ties, and especially cedar products, were very busy. At CRANBROOK, NELSON and TRAIL the sawmills were starting on the season's operations. VANCOUVER reported a decided improvement in the lumbering industry on the Pacific Coast, a number of camps open-

ing up and relieving the congestion of unemployment in the city; saw and shingle mills showed increased activity. At NEW WESTMINSTER the lumber industry continued slack, two large mills being still shut down. VICTORIA reported some improvement in the lumber industry on Vancouver Island, two or three of the mills which had been closed down during the past few months starting to work once more; a number of logging camps also opened up. NANAIMO however, reported that few men so far were employed by the logging companies. PRINCE RUPERT reported work being resumed at the logging camps on Queen Charlotte Islands.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907

PROCEEDINGS FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1921, WITH TEXTS OF BOARD'S REPORT

DURING the month of March the Department received a report from the Board established to deal with the dispute between the Temiskaming Mine Managers' Association and certain of their employees at Cobalt, being miners, millmen, etc., also eight applications for the establishment of Boards.

Applications Received

During the month of March applications for the establishment of Boards were received as follows:

(1) From the employees of the Dryden Paper Company, Dryden, Ont., being members of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers. In this case the disputants were advised that joint consent to a Board reference would be necessary as the industry concerned was not one which fell within the direct

scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. This consent had not been received from the company at the close of the month.

(2) From the employees of the Canadian National Railways in the Stores Department, Fort Rouge, Winnipeg, Man., being members of Victoria lodge No. 1326, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. It appeared from investigation that the differences between the disputants were not such as constituted a dispute within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and in these circumstances no Board was established.

(3) From the employees of the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company, being members of Local Division No. 846, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway em-

ployees of America. A Board was established, Messrs. Geo. D. Kelly, Ottawa, and Jos. Gibbons, Toronto, being appointed members thereof on the nomination of the employer and employees respectively. At the close of the month the chairman had not been named.

(4) From the employees of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, being firemen, members of the International Association of Fire Fighters. The employer in this case being a municipality a Board could be established only upon the joint consent of the disputants. The city granted its consent and a Board was established composed as follows: Messrs. Ainslie W. Greene and Daniel McCann, Ottawa, nominees of the corporation and employees respectively. At the close of the month the chairman had not been named.

(5) From the employees of the Dominion Steel Company, Sydney, N.S., being electrical workers, machinists, etc. In this case the disputants were advised that joint consent to the establishment of a Board would be necessary as the industry concerned was not one which fell within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. In the meantime a special officer of the Department visited the locality in an endeavour to bring about a settlement without Board reference. This officer was, at the close of the month, continuing his efforts.

(6) From the employees of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, New Glasgow, N.S., members of (1) the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers; (2) the International Association of Machinists, and (3) the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The conditions respecting this connection with the application from the employees of the Dominion Steel Company, and this matter was also receiving the attention of the special officer of the Department in the locality at the close of the month.

(7) From the employees of the Corporation of the City of Saskatoon, Sask., being street railway workers, members of Division No. 615, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The employer in this case being a municipality a Board could be established only upon the joint consent of the disputants. This consent had not been received from the corporation at the close of the month.

(8) From the employees of the City of Windsor, Ont., being firemen, members of Local Union No. 169, International Association of Fire Fighters. The disputants were advised that as the employer in this case was a municipality, a Board could be established only upon their joint consent. In the meantime renewed negotiations resulted in a settlement of the dispute and the establishment of a Board was rendered unnecessary.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Temiskaming Mine Managers' Association and certain of their employees at Cobalt, being miners, millmen, &c.

A REPORT was received from the Board established to deal with the dispute between the Temiskaming Mine Managers' Association and certain of their employees at Cobalt, Ont., being miners, millmen, etc. The Board was composed as follows: Mr. J. M. Godfrey, Toronto, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members, Messrs. R. A. Bryce and Arthur W. Roebuck, Toronto, nominees of the employers and employees respectively. The report of the Board was unanimous and contained the recommendation that the present rate of wages remain in effect until April 1, 1921, after which date the reduction of seventy-five cents per day might be established. The findings of the Board were rejected by the men.

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between Operators of Mills and Mines under the jurisdiction of the Temiskaming Mine Managers' Association, employers, and their employees, being miners, millmen, etc., employees.

Toronto, March 28th, 1921.

The Honourable G. D. Robertson,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Sir,

The Board of Conciliation estab-

lished by you under date of the 4th day of March, 1921, to enquire into the dispute between the above mentioned parties beg to report as follows:

Upon the Board being completed it was ascertained that its hearings could be conveniently held at Cobalt, and Monday, March 21st, 1921, was fixed as the date to commence the proceedings. The Board proceeded on that date and the employees were represented by Messrs. Harry Emden, Albert Clark, Robert McGowan and Bernard Marker, —being a committee appointed by the Central Council of the District.

The employers were represented by the following members of the Temiskaming Mine Managers' Association: Messrs. Hugh Park, Nipissing Mine, Cecil G. Bateman, La Rose Mine, Harry Kee, Kerr Lake Mine, Fraser Reid, Coniagas Mine, John Dickinson, O'Brien Mine, William Cooper, Temiskaming Mine, M. Fairlie, Mining Corporation of Canada, H. L. Donaldson, Beaver Mines Company.

Upon opening up the matters in dispute it was found that employees of the mines then operating in the Cobalt District to the number of seven hundred (700) were directly concerned. The locality of the dispute is the town of Cobalt and the township of Coleman.

The dispute arose as a result of a notice sent by the employers on January 8th, 1921, to the employees announcing that after the 15th of February, the

wages of the employees would be reduced by seventy-five cents (75c.) a day. The reason given for the reduction was that on account of the decreasing price of silver the mines could not be operated at a profit. Various conferences took place between the employers and the employees and a proposal was finally made by the employees that the reduction in wages should be distributed over a period of three months, at the rate of twenty-five cents (25c) per month. This proposal was refused by the employers and a Board of Conciliation was then requested by the employees and granted. In the meantime the proposed reduction had not been put into effect.

After hearing the statements of both parties to the dispute, it was proposed by the Board that a private conference should be held by the Board with representatives of the employers and the employees for the purpose of considering an amicable adjustment of the dispute. This conference took place on Wednesday the 23rd of March. During the course of the discussion it was proposed as a solution of the difficulty that the employers should continue paying wages at the present rate until April 1st, 1921, after which date, in view of the low price

of silver, the reduction of seventy-five cents (75c) a day should become operative. This proposal was accepted by both parties subject to it being confirmed on behalf of the employees at a mass meeting to be held in Cobalt on Sunday, March 27th, 1921. This mass meeting of the employees was held on the 27th day of March, and was attended by about two hundred and fifty employees of the seven hundred affected. The meeting rejected the proposed settlement.

The Board regrets the rejection of the settlement which had been approved by the Committee representing the employees and which was the best which could be obtained in view of the present difficult situation.

The Board recommends that the reduction in wages of seventy-five cents (75c.) per day be deferred until the 1st of April, 1921.

(Sgd.) JOHN M. GODFREY,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) ROBT. A. BRYCE,
Representative of the employers.

(Sgd.) A. W. ROEBUCK,
Representative of the employees.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907

THE tables presented below summarize the proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907,

for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1921, and from March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1921.

I.—TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM APRIL 1, 1920 TO
MARCH 31, 1921.

Industries affected.	No. of applications for Boards received	No. of Boards established	No. of strikes not averted or ended.
I.—DISPUTES AFFECTING MINES, TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES:			
(1) Mines:			
(a) Coal.....	6	1	0
(b) Metal.....	1	1	0
Total mines.....	7	2	0
(2) Transportation and communication:			
(a) Railways.....	12	8	0
(b) Street railways.....	15	12	2
(c) Express.....	2	2	0
(d) Shipping.....	1	0	0
(e) Telephones.....	1	0	0
Total, transportation and communication.....	31	22	2
(3) Miscellaneous:			
Light and power.....	6	5	3
Total, mines, transportation and communication and public utilities.....	44	29	5
II.—DISPUTES NOT FALLING CLEARLY WITHIN THE DIRECT SCOPE OF THE ACT:			
(1) Public utilities under provincial or municipal control:			
(a) Street railways.....	1	0	0
(b) Other civic employees.....	5	2	0
Total public utilities under provincial or municipal control.....	6	2	0
(2) Miscellaneous.....	18	6	0
Total disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act.....	24	8	0
Total, all classes.....	68	37	5

The proceedings under the Act during the year include six cases in which certain proceedings had taken place during the preceding year, namely, disputes between (1) the Canadian National Railway and certain of its employees at Halifax, N.S.; (2) the Grand Trunk Railway Company and its clerks, etc.; (3) the Corporation of Ottawa and its civic employees; (4) the Canadian Fish and Cold Storage Company, Prince Rupert, B. C., and its fish packers; (5) the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited, Sydney Mines, and certain of its employees, and (6) the Inverness Coal and Railway Company, Inverness, N. S., and certain of its employees.

At the close of March, 1921, results were still pending in connection with six applications concerning disputes between (1) the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway and certain of its employees; (2) the Corporation of Ottawa and its firemen; (3) the Corporation of Saskatoon, Sask., and its street railway workers; (4) the Dryden Paper Company, Limited, Dryden, Ont., and certain of its employees; (5) the Dominion Steel Company, Limited, Sydney, N. S., and its electrical workers, machinists, etc., and (6) the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited, New Glasgow, and its tin workers, electrical workers and machinists.

II.—TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM MARCH 22, 1907, TO MARCH 31, 1921.

Industries affected.	No. of applications for Boards received	No. of strikes not averted or ended
I.—DISPUTES AFFECTING MINES, TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION, OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES AND WAR WORK:		
(1) Mines:		
(a) Coal.....	62	7
(b) Metal.....	19	5
(c) Asbestos.....	1	0
Total mines.....	82	12
(2) Transportation and communication:		
(a) Railways.....	145	7
(b) Street railways.....	86	6
(c) Express.....	11	1
(d) Shipping.....	21	0
(e) Telephones.....	7	0
(f) Telegraphs.....	11	1
Total transportation and communication.....	281	15
(3) Miscellaneous:		
(a) Light and power.....	15	3
(b) Elevators.....	1	0
Total miscellaneous.....	16	3
(4) War work.....	30	1
Total mines, transportation and communication, other public utilities and war work.....	409	31
II.—DISPUTES NOT FALLING CLEARLY WITHIN THE DIRECT SCOPE OF THE ACT:		
(1) Public utilities under provincial or municipal control.....	45	1
(2) Miscellaneous.....	54	0
Total disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act.....	99	1
Total, all classes.....	508	32

The figures contained in the above table may be thought to show discrepancies as compared with those appearing in the yearly summary. A closer examination will, however, show the statements of both classes to be in agreement. A complete statement of proceedings for a year must show all disputes dealt with during the fiscal year. The figures of the yearly statement include, therefore, disputes carried over from the previous year and which are counted in the summary of that year's proceedings. Thus the same dispute may properly figure in the annual statement for each of the two years. In the statistical recapitulation covering several years, as above, it is necessary that no dispute shall be counted more than once, and account is taken of the number of applications received during the year and thus brought within the purview of the statute.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MARCH, 1921

EIGHT strikes, involving 963 employees were reported as having commenced during March. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 26 strikes, involving about 3,252 workpeople. The total time loss on account of industrial disputes was estimated at 52,928 working days, as compared with 23,547 working days during February, 1921, and 43,169 working days during March, 1920. The time loss occasioned by the eight strikes which began in March was 18,685 working days, while a loss of 34,243 working days is charged to the eighteen strikes that commenced prior to March. Termination was reported in the case of seven

strikes that commenced prior to March. Three strikes commencing during March terminated during the month, leaving the following sixteen strikes, involving 1,735 workpeople, on record on March 31: employees of steel and coal companies, Sydney; machinists, Brantford; patternmakers, Brantford; moulders, Walkerville and Windsor; moulders, Lindsay; patternmakers, Burnaby, B.C.; garment workers, Toronto; waterproof garment workers, Montreal; coal miners, Brule, Alta.; coal miners, Cumberland County, N.S.; pulp and paper workers, Thorold; woodworkers (finishers), Toronto; abattoir butchers, Montreal; meat cutters and packers, Montreal; cigarmakers, London; musicians, Kitchener.

Disputes by Industries

The following is a review of the disputes by industries in the order in which they appear in the statistical table. A brief summary is given of the more important strikes.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION.—Twenty-five ornamental iron workers in the employ of a Montreal firm struck on March 1 because of a change in working conditions from forty-four hours in six days to forty-four hours in five days. After being out five days, the strike was declared off, work being resumed on the former basis of forty-four hours in six days. The strike of the building trades in Toronto (one firm involved) which concerned the painters, chiefly, terminated through the intervention of the Industrial Council.

METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEYANCES.—Nine strikes, involving 404 employees with a time loss of 9,492 working days, were the approximate figures for this group. At some time or other

during the month there were strikes in this group at Sydney, St. John, N.B.; Brantford, Charlottetown, Walkerville and Windsor, Lindsay and Burnaby, B. C. Those which remained unterminated were: employees of the steel and coal companies at Sydney, nail workers at St. John, patternmakers at Brantford, moulders at Walkerville and Windsor, moulders at Lindsay and patternmakers at Burnaby, B.C.

CLOTHING.—The strike of 1,000 garment workers in Hamilton, which commenced on February 22, terminated on March 10. It resulted in the employees accepting a wage reduction of \$4 per week for men and \$3 per week for women. The proposed reduction, which caused the strike was \$7 and \$6 per week. In Montreal, 150 waterproof garment workers were on strike for five days in protest against a wage reduction. Work was resumed on the basis of the 1920 agreement.

LUMBERING.—Mill workers at Chip-

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING MARCH, 1921

Industry or Occupation.	Particulars.	No. of employees affected.	Time loss in working days.
Strikes commencing prior to March, 1921			
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION:—			
Building Trades, Toronto, Ont.	Commenced, February 28. Against the employment of non-unionists. Work resumed March 3.	56	112
Painters and paperhangers, Toronto, Ont.	Commenced February 14. Against a reduction in wages. Work resumed March 14.	25	275
METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEYANCES:—			
Employees of steel and coal Companies, Sydney, N.S.	Commenced November 22. For increased wages and improved working conditions. Unterminated.	150	3,750
Machinists, Brantford, Ont.	Commenced February 23. Against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.	26	650
Metal workers, St. John, N.B.	Commenced February 4. Against a reduction in wages. Work resumed March 15.	33	396
Moulders, Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Commenced February 21. Against a reduction in wages. Work resumed March 12.	9	90
Patternmakers, Brantford, Ont.	Commenced February 21. Against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.	9	225
Moulders, Walkerville and Windsor, Ont.	Commenced February 28. Against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.	48	1,200
Moulders, Lindsay, Ont.	Commenced February 24. Against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.	7	175
CLOTHING:—			
Garment workers, Toronto, Ont.	Commenced November 25, 1920. In protest against piece work. Unterminated.	40	1,000
Tailors, pressers, cutters and operators, Montreal, Que.	Commenced January 10. In protest against piece work. Information received indicates conditions no longer affected.	.....	.....
Garment workers, Hamilton, Ont.	Commenced February 22. Against a reduction in wages. Work resumed March 10.	1,000	8,000
LUMBERING:—			
Sawmill workers, Vancouver, B.C.	Commenced February 11. Against a reduction in wages. Information received indicates conditions no longer affected.	.....	.....
MINES, SMELTERS, CLAY PRODUCTS, QUARRIES, Etc.:—			
Coal miners, Brule, Alta.	Commenced February 22. Against a new dockage system. Unterminated	500	12,500
Miners, Mayo, Y.T.	Commenced January 1. For improved camp conditions. Information received indicates conditions no longer affected.	.....	.....

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING MARCH, 1921—Continued.

Industry or Occupation.	Particulars.	No. of employees affected.	Time loss in working days.
LEATHER:—			
Leather cutters, Toronto, Ont.	Commenced January 4. Against a reduction in wages. Work resumed March 6.	9	45
PULP AND PAPER:—			
Employees at Thorold, Ont.	Commenced February 8. Against a reduction in wages for union recognition. Unterminated.	100	2,500
TRANSPORTATION:—			
Electrical workers, Vancouver, New Westminster and Victoria, B.C.	Commenced February 22. Owing to refusal of Railway Company to accept award of Board of Conciliation. Work resumed March 8.	200	1,400
WOODWORKING:—			
Finishers, Toronto, Ont.	Commenced February 19. Against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.	37	925
FOODS, LIQUORS AND TOBACCO:—			
Abattoir butchers, Montreal, Que.	Commenced February 1. In protest against closing of abattoir. Unterminated.	40	1,000
Cigarmakers, London, Ont.	Commenced January 1. In protest against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.		
Strikes commencing during March, 1921			
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION:—			
Ornamental Iron Workers, Montreal, Que.	Commenced March 1. Because of a change in the regulation of working hours. Work resumed March 7.	25	125
METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEYANCES:—			
Patternmakers, Burnaby, B.C.	Commenced March 3. Against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.	22	506.
CLOTHING:—			
Waterproof garment workers, Montreal.	Commenced March 1. Against a reduction in wages. Work resumed March 7.	150	750
LUMBERING:—			
Mill workers, Chipman, N.B.	Commenced March 14. In protest against a longer working day and a reduction in wages. Unterminated.	56	784
MINES, SMELTERS, QUARRIES, CLAY PRODUCTS, ETC.:—			
Coal miners, Cumberland County, N.S.	Commenced March 14. To enforce the Montreal Agreement regarding wages. Unterminated.	100	1,400
FOODS, LIQUORS AND TOBACCO:—			
Meat cutters, packers and butchers, Montreal.	Commenced March 1. Against a reduction in wages. Unterminated	600	15,000
MISCELLANEOUS:—			
Musicians, London, Ont.	Commenced March 7. Against a reduction of the orchestra staff. Terminated March 21.	10	120
Musicians, Kitchener, Ont.	Commenced March 15. For increased wages and a fixed staff. Unterminated.		

man, N.B., struck on March 14 in protest against a longer working day and a proposed reduction in wages. Fifty-six employees were involved. The strike was unternminated at the end of the month. It was reported that the operators in New Brunswick were planning on returning to a ten-hour day, instead of the prevailing nine-hour day. In Vancouver, mill and yard employees, who were on strike against a wage reduction of 15 cents per hour, accepted this reduction.

MINES, SMELTERS, CLAY PRODUCTS, QUARRIES, ETC.—The strike of 500 coal miners at Brule, Alta., which began on February 22, was unternminated. The employees struck against a new dockage system. Coal miners in Cumberland County, N.S., to the number of 100, struck on March 14 to enforce the Montreal agreement as regards wages. This strike also remained unternminated.

PULP AND PAPER.—The employees in this group at Thorold were still on strike. Union recognition and wage re-

duction were the causes involved in this strike which commenced on February 8.

TRANSPORTATION.—The strike of 200 electrical workers in Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, which commenced on February 22 owing to the refusal of the company to accept the award of a Board of Conciliation, terminated on March 8. Work was resumed on the same wage conditions that prevailed prior to the strike with modification of certain clauses in the agreement.

FOODS, LIQUORS AND TOBACCOS.—This group had the greatest time loss of all groups during the month, due to the strikes of butchers and meat packers in Montreal. The abattoir butchers struck on February 1 in protest against the closing of one abattoir. This strike was unternminated and was followed on March 1 by a strike of 600 employees (packers, cutters and butchers). Five firms were involved in this strike, which was in protest against a 12½ per cent wage reduction. It remained unternminated.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING FEBRUARY, 1921

THE following details with regard to strikes and lockouts in the United Kingdom during February, 1921, based on returns from employers and workpeople, are taken from the March issue of the *British Labour Gazette*.

NUMBER, MAGNITUDE AND DURATION.—The number of trade disputes, involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in February, was 63, as compared with 44 in the previous month, and 122 in February, 1920. In these new disputes over 14,000 workpeople were directly involved, and nearly 1,000 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition to the numbers involved in new

disputes, nearly 13,000* workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 49 disputes which began before February and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The total number of disputes in progress in February was thus 112, involving about 28,000 workpeople, as compared with 23,000* workpeople involved in 93 disputes in progress in January, and 110,000 workpeople involved in 169 disputes in progress in February, 1920.

CAUSES.—Of the 63 new disputes, 11, directly involving about 1,200 workpeople, arose on demands for advances in wages, 26, directly involving 8,700 workpeople, against proposed reductions

*See foot note on next page.

in wages; 7, directly involving 400 workpeople on other wages questions; 9, directly involving 2,700 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 10, directly involving 1,200 workpeople, on other questions.

RESULTS.—During February settlements were effected in the case of 26 new disputes, directly involving about 4,400 workpeople, and 20 old disputes, directly involving about 3,000 workpeople. Of these disputes, 10, directly involving 1,100 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 21, directly involving 4,500 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 15, directly involving 1,800 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 6 disputes, directly involving 500 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The following table classifies the disputes by groups of trades:

Groups of Trades	Number of Disputes			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in February.	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in February
	Started before February 1.	Started in February.	Total		
Building.....	11	13	24	3,000	48,000
Mining and Quarrying.....	7	5	12	3,000	28,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.	9	22	31	17,000*	255,000
Other Trades.....	22	23	45	5,000	47,000
Total, Feb., 1921...	49	63	112	28,000*	378,000
Total, Jan., 1921...	49	44	93	23,000*	408,000
Total, Feb., 1920...	47	122	169	110,000	450,000

Of the 378,000 working days lost in February by all disputes in progress, over 236,000 were lost by disputes which began before February and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, and nearly 142,000 by disputes which began in the month.

*Considerable numbers of other workers are reported to have been rendered idle as a result of the strike of ship joiners, but the information at present available is insufficient to enable a trustworthy estimate of the total number to be made.

THE COAL STRIKE IN GREAT BRITAIN

A GENERAL strike of coal miners in Great Britain, which commenced on April 1, arose out of the terms of a provisional settlement of a previous strike in the coal mining industry which occurred in October, 1920.

The October strike, it will be remembered, was settled on the basis of an unconditional increase of 2s. per shift for a period of two months. Thereafter, any future increase was to be dependent upon the volume of production over periods of three months. The weekly average of production for the month of September, 1920, was taken as a basis for a sliding scale of wages. A system of test periods, on which to establish the relationship of production and wages for this sliding scale, was put into effect. Finally, the mine

owners and employees were to reach an agreement by March of this year as to wage rates in general. Such, briefly, were the wage provisions of the Coal Mines (Emergency) Act, which also determined that the Government's financial control of the mines would continue until the end of August, 1921.

During the earlier weeks in which the above agreement was in effect, coal production and, consequently, wages were increased. The output during the first test period, which ended December 18, was sufficient to increase the wage advance from the original 2s. to 3s. 6d. In January, however, the effects of trade depression began to be felt by the industry, there was a decrease in the output, and as a result the advance for February was reduced to 1s. 6d.

Trade depression and unemployment increased, and the output, for the test period ending February 19, dropped below the September standard (agreed upon as a basis), with the result that the wage advance disappeared entirely.

The trade depression in the coal mining industry was attributed, chiefly, to the marked decline in exports. This decline had become acute only within recent months. The demands of the war had induced the Government to adopt a scheme of control over the coal mines, which control was subsequently continued as a means of maintaining a maximum of production. Under this scheme, the surplus earnings of the coal export trade were pooled at a rate which assured steady dividends to the owners of the more profitable mines and at the same time enabled the poorer mines to continue in operation. The scheme revealed no flaw until the export trade began to diminish. This diminution was attributed to two main causes—the delivery of German coal, under the indemnity terms, and successful foreign competition. Profits could no longer be guaranteed to the mine owners without subsidizing the industry from the national treasury. As a result of the decrease in coal exports and the attendant decrease in production, in February many collieries closed down or curtailed their operations, thereby adding to the unemployment.

Two alternatives were now before the Government; it would either continue to subsidize the industry out of public funds, or release its control over the mines much sooner than the time established (August) by the Coal Mines (Emergency) Act. It adopted the latter course, known as decontrol of the mines. This action came early in March, and complete control was announced to terminate on March 31. It was estimated by the Secretary of Mines that the Government would thus save at least \$25,000,000 each month.

It was argued by the owners and miners that this change in the Government's plans created an unexpected

situation, deprived them of time to adjust themselves to altered conditions, and precipitated their difficulties.

The result of absolute decontrol was apparent. Each colliery group became entirely dependent upon itself financially for existence. The owners of inferior mines recognized their inability to pay the wage schedule without the Government pool of profits, or the Government subsidy, upon which to draw. The owners of more profitable mines contended that unless production costs (including wages) decreased, the industry would be so crippled as to preclude its competing in foreign markets. However, the Mining Association of Great Britain (representing the mine owners) and the Miners' Federation (representing the mine workers) commenced to carry on negotiations under the new situation. The point at issue was whether a national or a district standard of wages should be adopted. The miners demanded that wages should remain on a national basis with a uniform scale throughout the country, with the continuance of the principle of pooled earnings. This claim was strongly opposed by the mine owners who insisted that each district should determine its own wage schedule, based upon local conditions and earning capacity.

The mine owners submitted a draft scheme for determining a district basis of wages. This scheme the miners' leaders would neither accept nor definitely reject without securing the opinion of the rank and file. A resolution was accordingly submitted by them to the various districts as to whether or not they were prepared to abandon temporarily the policy of a national wages board and a national pool, and empower the national executive to proceed with the negotiations with a view to establishing an agreement on a district basis for the period of the present abnormal state of trade and prices. When the result of the district decisions was announced it was seen that, while the important districts of Yorkshire and

Northumberland were willing to accept the owners' terms, they were overborne by South Wales, Scotland and Lancashire, which districts insisted on a national settlement. The coal owners then announced the termination of all existing agreements on March 31. On March

30, the Miners' Federation executive sent instructions to every district to withdraw all the colliery workers at the expiration of the agreements. Accordingly work ceased on April 1, and approximately 1,200,000 men left the pits on that date.

WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

THE Annual Report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1920, has recently been issued. The Report contains statements of proceedings under the Conciliation and Labour Act, the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907; the Fair Wages Resolution; the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act and the Technical Education Act. It also contains chapters dealing with the Report of the Director of Coal Operations in Alberta and South Eastern British Columbia, prices and wages statistics, the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations, the National Industrial Conference, and the League of Nations International Labour Conference.

In the introductory summary a comparison is made between Canada and other countries with regard to the extent of industrial unrest, and the situation in Canada in this regard is shown to have been very favourable. The number of persons affected by strikes and lockouts and the number of days lost during the first six months of 1920 in the countries for which statistics are available are shown in the following table:

Country	Persons affected	Days lost	Population
Italy	1,781,250	21,650,200	36,740,000
France. ...	1,186,670	19,358,400	39,601,509
Germany ..	1,866,358	18,201,660	63,051,979
Spain	724,700	11,630,100	20,719,598
United States	958,700	11,287,400	91,972,266
Australia ..	303,400	7,602,000	4,455,005
Great Britain	769,200	7,337,000	45,267,100
Sweden	180,070	4,779,170	5,813,850
Switzerland	73,380	2,753,160	3,937,000
Belgium ...	176,940	2,096,340	7,555,576
South Africa	41,000	809,000	5,973,394
Holland ...	63,000	795,300	6,778,699
Canada. ...	35,005	523,526	7,206,643

The chapter on conciliation work shows that apart from the operations of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, the assistance of the Department was invoked in connection with many individual disputes. A list is given containing 83 of the more important cases in connection with which mediation was performed during the year.

The chapter on the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, gives particulars relating to 77 applications for boards during the fiscal year. In connection with these 51 boards were established. There were only three cases in which strikes were not averted or ended. A table covering the fiscal years since the passing of the Act shows that up to March 31, 1920, there had been received 446 applications for boards, and there were granted boards in 333 cases, while

in 27 disputes strikes were not averted or ended.

A summary of the second annual report of the Director of Coal Operations for Alberta and south eastern British Columbia contains an account of the relations between the Western Coal Operators' Association and their employees, members of the rival organizations of the United Mine Workers of America and the One Big Union. During the period covered by the report 79 disputes were brought before the Director for settlement. Of these 15 were decided in favour of the employers, 17 in favour of the employees, in 19 compromises were reached, and 28 cases were withdrawn. In this district 58 pit-head strikes occurred affecting about 10,000 miners and causing a loss estimated at 1,502,405 working days and a loss in wages of \$2,500,000.

A brief account is given of the work of the statistical branch of the Department. Statistics on prices and the cost of living were calculated as in previous years since 1910. Certain sections of the field were further developed, the number of commodities in food and fuel for which quotations were secured having been increased from 35 in the original list to over 100. Reference is made to special inquiries into rentals of houses and retail prices of clothing. It is stated that information has been collected as to family consumption of certain commodities with a view to the establishment of a proper weighting for an index number of the cost of living. The statistical work on wages and hours of labour, etc., has been continued, and the information has been compiled with a view to the calculation of an index

number of wages. A special inquiry was made into the 8-hour day in the summer of 1919 with the object of furnishing information for the Industrial Conference which was held in September of that year. The results of the inquiry were published in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1920.

The second annual Report of the Employment Service of Canada, which is embodied in the Report, contains the text of the agreement for the fiscal years 1919-1920, which was entered into by the Minister of Labour with the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec, with reference to the operations of Employment Offices under the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act. The number of offices increased from 66 to 95, but after the end of the fiscal year the number was reduced owing to the closing of offices in the Maritime Provinces operated by the Department. During the period of demobilization the disbursements to the provinces under the Act totalled \$169,207. An account is given of the proceedings of the Employment Service Council of Canada, which held its first meeting at Ottawa in May, 1919, and the action taken under the various recommendations of the council is set forth. Statistics of the work of the Employment Service for the fiscal year show that there were 470,250 applications for employment, 449,022 vacancies reported and 328,937 permanent and 51,663 casual placements.

The clearance work of the Service was reported to be fairly well organized, local offices reporting daily to the clearing house of their province: (1) positions unfilled and impossible to fill

locally; and (2) applicants unplaced and willing to leave locality. Bulletins are issued by the provincial clearing houses and forwarded to the interprovincial clearing houses. By this means 16,116 workers were transferred from one province to another and 23,962 from one point to another in the same province. A scheme of co-operation with the British Employment Exchanges, suggested by the British authorities, was also put into effect, but it was not in operation long enough to make possible an estimate of its value.

The Report of the Director of Technical Education for Canada contains an account of the progress made in the various provinces in industrial and technical education. It is noted that this work is carried on in all the provinces with the exception of Prince Edward Island. While an impetus was given by the passing of the Technical Education Act and the appointment of a Federal Director progress has been hampered by the increased cost of building and equipment and by the difficulty in securing properly qualified teachers. During the year the sum of \$273,788 was paid out to the provinces by the Dominion Government under the Technical Education Act out of an appropriation of \$700,000. During the year ended June 30, 1920, there were 139 technical schools in operation in the Dominion having 1,810 teachers and an enrollment of 60,546 pupils.

The report also contains a summary of the report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations, which was appointed on April 4, 1919; and of the proceedings of the National Industrial Conference, which met at Ottawa in September, 1919. An account is given of the

action taken on the resolutions passed at this conference. The resolution proposing a conference with the provincial governments and with representative employers and workmen on the subject of uniformity of labour laws was accepted by the federal authorities. The Minister of Labour invited the provincial governments to appoint three members in the case of each province selected on the basis recommended by the National Industrial Conference. A Royal Commission was later appointed for the purpose of investigating the question of uniformity of labour legislation, and the Commission met shortly after the close of the fiscal year. During the interval between the holding of the National Industrial Conference and the meeting of the Royal Commission of Inquiry memoranda were prepared in the Department of Labour on the subjects of workmen's compensation, minimum wages, factories and shops acts and mining laws, and were communicated to the provincial representatives and to the employer and labour members of the Royal Commission. Following the adoption of the resolution of the conference on the subject of proportional representation inquiries into this plan were made by public authorities in various parts of the Dominion including the provincial governments of Manitoba and Ontario and the Montreal Civic Charter Commission. In the case of Manitoba legislative action was taken. In view of the resolution of the conference with regard to joint industrial councils the Department of Labour which had for some time been giving consideration to this subject continued and extended its study, and before the close of the fiscal year steps were taken looking to the adoption

of the recommendation of the conference. The recommendation of the conference in favour of the appointment of a board or boards to inquire into the subject of state insurance against unemployment, sickness, invalidity and old age, was not acted upon, but these questions were instead made the subjects of study in the Department of Labour. The subject of minimum wage laws was dealt with by the Royal Commission on Uniformity of Labour Laws, already referred to. The recommendation of the conference in favour of equal opportunities in education was referred to the Provincial Governments for attention. With reference to the conference resolutions on the subject of freedom of speech and the press, an Order in Council was

adopted on October 6, 1919, bearing on this matter. Consideration was also given to the resolutions of the conference on the subject of housing and employment by the authorities respectively concerned. The subject of hours of labour was on the agenda of the International Labour Conference, which assembled at Washington in the month of October, 1919. In connection therewith the Canadian representatives at the International Labour Conference were duly apprised of the discussions which had taken place on the question of hours of labour at the Ottawa conference. The report concludes with a brief summary of the proceedings of the League of Nations International Labour Conference which met at Washington in October, 1919.

LABOUR AND WAGES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN CANADA IN 1919

Reports by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on (a) the fruit and vegetable industry; (b) the bread, biscuit, confectionery and ice-cream industry; (c) the automobile industry; (d) the cooperage industry

RECENT reports of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on various industries in the calendar year 1919 cover fruit and vegetable evaporating, canning and preserving; the bread, biscuit, confectionery and ice-cream industry; automobile and accessory manufacture and repairs; and the cooperage industry.

Fruit and Vegetable Industry

Sections of this report deal separately with the evaporating, canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables. Of 77

evaporating plants investigated 66 were in Ontario, 8 in Nova Scotia and 3 in British Columbia, the amount of capital invested in these plants being \$1,225,485. Of 120 canning plants 89 were in Ontario, 12 in Quebec, 11 in British Columbia, 6 in New Brunswick and 2 in Nova Scotia, the total capital investment being \$10,133,682. Forty preserving plants were also investigated, including 19 in Ontario, 12 in British Columbia, 7 in Quebec, and one each in Alberta, and Manitoba, the amount of capital invested being \$4,597,528. The number

of persons employed in each section of the industry by classes of employment and sex, with amount of wages etc., was as follows:

Classes of employment	Evaporating Plants			Canning Plants			Preserving Plants		
	Male	Female	Salaries and wages	Male	Female	Salaries and wages	Male	Female	Salaries and wages
			\$			\$			\$
Officers, superintendents, etc.	34		37,525	156	10	271,269	62	6	186,336
Clerks, stenographers, etc	12	7	9,505	49	55	73,657	63	49	112,645
Employees on wages average number	216	181	227,771	1,361	1,336	1,562,073	436	469	614,799
Outside pieceworkers				84	632	61,131	88	678	27,952
Totals	262	188	\$274,801	1,650	2,033	\$ 1,968,130	649	1,202	\$941,732

Classified according to weekly wage payments within certain specified groups of weekly earnings, the number of persons employed is shown as follows:

Weekly Wage Groups	Evaporating Plants		Canning Plants		Preserving Plants	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under \$5 per week	8	9	40	111	7	43
\$ 5 to \$10 per week	29	309	181	624	19	193
\$10 to \$15 "	83	392	280	648	38	246
\$15 to \$20 "	260	5	782	114	167	21
\$20 to \$24 "	117	6	221	29	143	1
\$24 to \$28 "	29		125	4	57	11
\$28 to \$30 "	7		33	1	11	
\$30 per week and over	13		29	1	18	

Included in the figures shown in the foregoing table are 55 male and 102 female employees under 16 years of age.

The cost of fuel, miscellaneous expenses and overhead charges was \$19,463,771, while the selling value of all products at the factory was \$26,732,560.

Bread, Biscuits, Confectionery and Ice-Cream

In this group 2,015 plants were sur-

veyed, 902 being in Ontario, 611 in Quebec, 140 in British Columbia, 97 in Alberta, 91 in Manitoba, 81 in Saskatchewan, 53 in Nova Scotia, 29 in New Brunswick, 9 in Prince Edward Island and 2 in Yukon. The total amount of capital invested in these concerns was \$51,466,410. The number of persons employed in each trade, by classes and sex, with wages etc., is shown in the following table:

Industry	Officers, Superintendents and Managers			Clerks, Stenographers, Etc.			Wage Earners			Outside Workers		
	Number		Salaries	Number		Salaries	Number		Wages	Number		Wages
	Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female	
Bread and other bakery products.....	287	23	633,322	518	254	652,087	6,477	762	7,205,477	51	12	9,088
Bread, other bakery products and confectionery.....	49	6	688,792	36	71	88,032	751	469	965,518	5	10	1,345
Confectionery only.....	119	14	871,737	264	136	484,925	1,389	3,045	2,623,614	2	6	1,787
Biscuits and confectionery.....	65	2	238,685	374	112	518,960	1,424	1,762	1,857,958			
Biscuits only.....	47		165,738	117	50	214,462	740	874	1,111,342			
Ice Cream only.....	10		27,945	8	6	13,602	104	9	117,462			
Confectionery and Ice Cream.....	42	4	143,113	56	60	139,523	656	812	1,088,612	2	6	3,686
Total for Industry.....	619	49	1,669,332	1,373	689	2,111,591	11,541	7,733	14,969,983	60	34	15,905

The classification of employees by wage groups, age and sex, is as follows:

Specified groups of weekly wages	Over 16 years of age		Under 16 years		Total employees
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Under \$5 per week.....	264	166	80	34	544
\$ 5 to under \$10 per week.....	763	3,364	160	399	4,686
\$10 to under \$15 ".....	1,845	3,184	51	111	5,191
\$15 to under \$20 ".....	2,803	838	10		3,651
\$20 to under \$24 ".....	2,546	104	2		2,652
\$24 to under \$30 ".....	2,710	45			2,755
\$30 per week and over.....	1,238	9			1,247
Totals.....	12,169	7,710	303	544	20,726

The cost of fuel and materials, miscellaneous expenses and overhead charges was \$73,102,120, while the total value of products at the factories was \$104,868,699.

The Automobile Industry

This report covers the operations of 11 automobile factories all of which are in Ontario; 42 Auto accessories plants,

of which 26 are in Ontario; and 1,236 auto repair plants, of which 600 are in Ontario, 162 in Quebec and 134 in Saskatchewan, the balance being distributed over the remaining provinces. The total investment of capital in these concerns was \$56,943,018. The number of persons employed in the various sections of the industry by classes of employment and sex, with amount of wages etc., was as follows:

Classes of employment	Automobile Plants		Auto Accessories		Auto Repairs				
	No. of employees		Salaries and wages	No. of employees		Salaries and wages	No. of employees		Salaries and wages
	Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female	
Officers, superintendents and managers.....	124	1	\$ 606,067	81	1	\$ 288,521	95	2	\$ 174,426
Clerks,stenographers, etc.	585	227	954,566	193	80	197,776	100	39	162,183
Wage earners, average No.	5,580	259	8,152,155	1,187	191	1,462,144	3,372	3	3,389,794
Outside pieceworkers....				1		99	18		2,011
Totals.....	6,289	487	\$9,712,788	1,462	272	\$1,948,540	3,585	44	\$3,728,414

Classification by wage groups was as follows:

Groups of classified weekly wages	Automobile Plants		Auto Accessories		Auto Repairs	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under \$5 per week.....			4	1	39	
\$5 to under \$10 per week.....	22	51	21	14	177	1
\$10 to under \$15 ".....	99	84	66	78	557	1
\$15 to under \$20 ".....	374	53	202	47	896	1
\$20 to under \$24 ".....	1,139	100	308	11	654	
\$24 to under \$28 ".....	1,229		455	6	556	1
\$28 to under \$30 ".....	357	1	64	7	137	
\$30 per week and over.....	4,044		650		577	

Included in the above figures are 53 male and 6 female employees under 16 years of age.

The cost of fuel was \$533,471, miscellaneous expenses were \$11,667,735, and the cost value of materials delivered at the factory was \$61,280,964. The selling value at the factory of all products made during the year was \$101,196,706.

The Cooperaage Industry

The report on the cooperaage industry of Canada covers the operations of 100 concerns, of which 54 were situated in Ontario; 30 in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; 10 in Quebec and 6 in the Western Provinces. The total capital invested in these plants was \$2,020,404. The number of persons employed, by classes, with wages etc., is shown as follows:

Classes of employees	No. of employees		Salaries and wages
	Male	Female	
Officers, superintendents, etc.....	34	1	\$ 52,570
Clerks, stenographers, etc.....	14	6	12,645
Wage earners, average number.....	689	3	591,000
Outside pieceworkers.....	22		6,097
Totals.....	759	10	662,312

The classification of employees by specified wage groups is as follows:

Specified wage group	Over 16 years		Under 16 years		Total employees
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Under \$5 per week.....	5				5
\$5 to under \$10 per week.....	36	2	7		45
\$10 to under \$15 per week.....	139	3	2		144
\$15 to under \$20 per week.....	271	1			272
\$20 to under \$24 per week.....	138				138
\$24 to under \$28 per week.....	85				85
\$28 to under \$30 per week.....	52				52
\$30 per week and over.....	61				61
Totals.....	787	6	9		802

The cost of fuel, materials and miscellaneous expenses was \$1,757,621, and the value of the products at the factory was \$2,903,035.

RAILWAY STATISTICS FOR 1919

Supplementary report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

UNDER the Statistics Act and the Railway Act, 1919, the railway reporting year was changed from the 12-months period ending June 30 to the calendar year. In accordance with this rule the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued a report on railway statistics for the year ending December 31, 1919, to supplement the report previously

issued for the year ending June 30, 1919, of which a review appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1921, (page 196.) Considerable changes appear in the figures for the calendar year as compared with those for the earlier period. Some of these changes are shown in the following table:

	Year ending December 31, 1919	Year ending June 30, 1919
STEAM RAILWAYS		
Average number of employees.....	173,728	158,777
Salaries and wages.....	\$233,323,074	\$208,939,995
Ratio of wages to operating expenses	62%	61.1%
Ratio of wages to gross earnings	57.1%	54.5%
Average wage per hour.....	\$0.523	\$0.484
Employees killed.....	190	151
ELECTRIC RAILWAYS		
Average number of employees.....	16,940	17,242
Salaries and wages.....	\$20,211,576	\$17,210,851
Employees killed.....	29	37

These figures show for the steam railways an increase in the latter over the earlier period of 9.4 per cent in the average number of employees and 11.7 per cent in salaries and wages. The average wage per hour increased from

48.4 cents, to 52.3 cents or 8 per cent. With respect electric railways, the wages paid increased by over three million dollars, though the number of employees showed a decline of 302 persons.

MINIMUM WAGES FOR WOMEN IN ONTARIO

IT will be remembered that a Minimum Wage Board was appointed by the government of Ontario on November 17, last, composed of Professor J. W. Macmillan of Victoria College, Toronto, chairman, Mr. R. A. Stapells, Managing Director of the McElroy Manufacturing Company, Toronto, Miss Margaret Stephens, of the Garment Workers' Union, Toronto, Mrs. H. W. Parsons, secretary of the Women's National Council, Toronto, and Mr. H. G. Fester, secretary of the Hamilton Trades and Labour Council. The first Order of the Board containing regulations governing the wages to be paid to female employees in the laundries, dye works and dry-cleaning establishments of the city of Toronto has recently been issued. The regulations which go into effect on May 1 are as follows:—

(1) No experienced female employee of 18 years or over shall be paid wages at a less rate than \$12 per week. (2) No inexperienced female employee of 18 years or over shall be paid wages at less than the rate of \$10 per week for the first three months of her employment in the industry, and of \$11 per week for the second three months of her employment in the industry; after which period of six months she shall be considered an experienced employee. Not more than 25 per cent of the total female employees in any establishment shall be inexperienced adult employees. (3) No young girl under 18 years shall

be paid wages at a less rate than \$9 per week for the first six months, \$10 per week for the second six months, and \$11 per week for the third six months of her employment in the industry. After 18 months she shall be considered an experienced adult employee. If she has been employed in the industry for one year or more before reaching the age of 18 years she shall be considered an experienced adult employee upon reaching the age of 18 years. Not more than 25 per cent of the total female employees shall be young girls. (4) In the laundries, dye works and dry-cleaning establishments of the city of Toronto lodging shall not be charged for in excess of a rate of \$2 per week; nor board in excess of a rate of \$5 per week; nor single meals in excess of a rate of 25 cents per meal. (5) Any violation of this order is punishable by fine or imprisonment. (6) Each establishment shall keep a copy of this order posted in a conspicuous place. (7) This order is subject to annual revision by the Board.

During the last week of March the Board held sittings at Ottawa to determine the minimum wage to be paid in these industries in that city.

Similar minimum wage boards exist in five other provinces, Manitoba, British Columbia, Quebec, Saskatchewan, and Nova Scotia. Orders made by the boards of these provinces have appeared in various previous issues of the **LABOUR GAZETTE**.

REPORT ON MINING AND QUARRYING IN NOVA SCOTIA IN 1920

THE annual report on the mines of Nova Scotia, issued by the Department of Public Works and Mines, shows an increase during the fiscal year ended September 30, 1920, in the production of coal, gypsum (crude), building stone, drainpipe and tile, brick, arsenic concentrates, manganese ore, barytes, salt, benzol, toluol, solvent naphtha and tar, and a decline in the production of pig iron, steel ingots, coke, limestone and dolomite, gypsum (calcined), grindstone, fire clay, ground gold, gold-bearing ore, and ammonium sulphate.

The collieries of the province produced 5,687,970 tons as compared with 5,004,757 tons in the previous year; the sales were 5,087,744 tons as against 4,459,648 in 1919. The coal consumed within the province amounted to 2,445,195 tons in 1920, a decrease of 67,522 tons over 1919, which is accounted for largely by the fact that the British Government ceased to operate a distributing plant in Halifax about the beginning of the year. The shipments to the United States were 27,439 tons; to the St. Lawrence ports, 240,071 tons; and to Europe 527,727 tons; a decline from the shipments for 1919 to the first two points of 48,374 tons and 104,591 tons respectively, and an increase in the shipments to Europe of 436,309 tons. There was an average daily force of 14,020 workers employed in the mining industry, of which number 2,285 were working on the surface, 5,733 were working underground, 3,282 were cutting coal, and 2,744 were employed in transportation, upkeep and repairs. In 1919 there were 12,925 workers employed. The aggregate days worked at the collieries during the year were 3,375,950, an increase of 479,383 over the previous year. The average production per man, in long tons, was 503, as against 467 in 1919. Six new openings and two re-openings of mines were made during the year. Fatalities

in and around the coal mines in 1920 numbered 26, or 2.30 per 1,000 men employed, and 4.57 per 1,000,000 long tons mined.

In the gold-mining industry, one company only was reported as carrying on continuous operations. There was a decline in the output of gold of 191 ounces, the production amounting to 744 ounces from 850 short tons of ore crushed. As was the case in 1919, the continued shortage of labour and the high cost of material was responsible for the decline. The report states, however, that there are signs of a revival of the industry, and that toward the end of the year the mines operating reported many applications for employment. About 500 tons of concentrates were mined from the gold-bearing veins during the year, and this was shipped to the United States to be treated for arsenic contents.

In the clay products, a total of 18,350,354 brick and 1,164,270 lineal feet of tile and drain-pipe was produced, the brick production being the largest since 1916 and an increase over the amount produced in 1919 of 42 per cent.

The report of the quarries of the province showed a revival in the gypsum industry; the production of gypsum amounted to 191,670 tons, an increase of 142,820 tons over the production of 1919. A number of the quarries are reported to be installing a crushing equipment to facilitate the handling of ores by travelling belts and bucket elevators in the loading and unloading of vessels, this work having been done in the past by hand. The production of limestone and dolomite amounted to 249,993 tons, a decrease of 103,386 over the previous year, which is attributed to the slowing down of the iron and steel industry. There was one fatal accident reported as occurring in the quarries of the province during the year.

MINING ACCIDENTS IN ONTARIO IN 1920

THE annual report of the Ontario Department of Mines on Mining Accidents states that at the mines, metallurgical works, quarries, and clay and gravel pits, regulated by the Mining Act of Ontario, there were 26 fatal accidents causing the death of 29 men in 1920, as compared with 39 deaths in 1919. Ten fatalities occurred at the gold mines and mills, 9 at nickel mines and smelters, 3 at silver mines and mills, 2 at iron mines, 4 at limestone quarries, and 1 at a gravel pit. Of these fatalities 16 occurred underground and 6 above ground at the mines, and 3 at the metallurgical works. An analysis of the fatalities at the mines for the years 1919 and 1920 is given as follows:

	1919	1920
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Falls of ground.....	22.2	23.8
Shaft accidents.....	29.6	9.5
Explosives	7.4	23.8
Miscellaneous under-ground	18.5	14.3
Surface	22.2	28.6

Fifteen of the men killed were English-speaking and 14 were of foreign nationalities. Three deaths occurred to men between the ages of 17 and 20 years, 14 between the ages of 21 and 30 years, and 12 between the ages of 31 and 55.

There were 1,497 non-fatal accidents, 634 of which occurred underground and 372 above ground at the mines, and 491 at the metallurgical works. The causes of the non-fatal accidents are set forth in tables contained in the report. The highest number of accidents due to any one cause at the mines was attributed to being struck by rock when loading cars at chute, 138 being reported, and at the metallurgical works to being hit by falling objects, 72 being due to this cause. Of the non-fatal accidents, 794 of the injured were English-speaking and 703 of foreign nationalities.

The report also contains the following table of the fatal accidents and number of persons employed during the years 1901 to 1920:

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS IN MINES, METALLURGICAL WORKS AND QUARRIES, 1901 TO 1920

Year.	Persons killed at metallurgical works and mines	Persons employed at metallurgical works and producing mines	Persons employed at non-producing mines (estimated)	Total persons employed	Fatal accidents per 1,000 employed.
1901.....	13	4,135	550	4,685	2.77
1902.....	10	4,426	450	4,876	2.05
1903.....	7	3,499	400	3,899	1.79
1904.....	7	3,475	400	3,875	1.80
1905.....	9	4,415	500	4,915	1.83
1906.....	11	5,017	750	5,767	1.90
1907.....	22	6,305	1,140	7,445	2.93
1908.....	47	7,435	1,750	9,185	5.11
1909.....	49	8,505	2,000	10,505	4.66
1910.....	48	10,862	2,000	12,862	3.73
1911.....	40	12,543	2,000	14,543	3.37
1912.....	43	13,108	2,000	15,108	2.84
1913.....	64	14,293	2,000	16,293	3.93
1914.....	58	14,361	1,500	15,861	3.60
1915.....	22	13,114	1,500	14,614	1.51
1916.....	51	14,624	2,000	16,624	3.07
1917.....	36	16,791	1,000	17,791	2.02
1918.....	32	14,726	500	15,226	2.10
1919.....	39	11,926	1,000	12,926	3.00
1920*.....	29	10,000	1,000	11,000	2.64

*Figures for 1920 are subject to revision.

ACCIDENTS TO WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

Findings of the Bureau of Women in Industry, of New York

THE New York Bureau of Women in Industry recently undertook a study of accidents among working women, covering the period from June 1, 1917, to June 1, 1918. One thousand compensated accident cases were studied, comprising chiefly five industries—metal, textile, clothing, paper products, and printing, almost one-half of these occurring in the metal and textile industries. The investigation which is described in *Safety Engineering* for January, 1921, shows that the highest percentage of accidents fell among the very young and inexperienced workers, almost one-half of those injured being under 21 years of age, and about 63 per cent having been employed less than a year; also that more than one-half of the injured women were receiving less than \$10 a week. It was discovered that 28 per cent of accidents fell to married women, who comprised but 10 per cent of the total number employed, thus showing that proportionately more married women were injured than single women. Here, no doubt, fatigue plays an important part, where the woman becomes the breadwinner as well as the homemaker. Ten per cent of the women injured were not actually at work, but were moving to and fro in the building. The greatest number of accidents occurred in connection with machinery, attributed to the fact that during the war many women were doing machine work for the first time. The metal industries led in machine accidents, a great number of which resulted from presses; power sewing machines also were responsible for a number of accidents, needle injuries often becoming serious through neglect. In the paper industry the machine that caused most accidents was the corner stayer; while in the textile industry the loom, the knitting machine, and draw frame reaped the heaviest toll.

The stumbling and falling accidents ranked next in number to machine accidents, and represented about 17 per cent of the whole,—poor lighting, bad construction, obstacles, high heels, or slippery floors being the direct causes of these accidents. Less than 1 per cent of the accidents resulted from lifting heavy burdens—this source of injury being difficult to trace and often slow to develop. In three cases the hair of the women caught, and in two instances the hands were drawn in because of the gloves worn. Only 2 per cent of the accidents were attributable to clothing. Of the parts of the body injured the thumbs and fingers seem to be far in the lead, the majority resulting from machines. Of the arm and hand injuries one-half came from machines; of the leg and foot injuries one-half came from stumbling or falling; of the trunk injuries practically two-thirds came from stumbling or falling; of the head and neck injuries almost one-third were from machines. The rest were scattered in origin. As to the type of injury, slightly less than half were cuts, punctures, or lacerations, and most of the disabilities sustained by the injured women were merely temporary; about half being of less than six weeks' duration. From one hundred personal interviews, the investigators found that one-half the girls pronounced themselves unable to return to work when their compensation period was over; while changes to different kinds of work were made by some whose accidents had made them fearful of their old jobs. The report of the investigators recommends that safety work should play a greater part in industries where women are employed, that safety devices on all machines should be made "fool-proof," and that presses and sewing machine needles should be guarded. While the above are given as some of

the direct causes of accidents, the indirect cause is frequently thought to be fatigue. "Fatigue," it is stated, "undoubtedly plays a more important part in causing work accidents among women than among men." It is therefore further recommended that a campaign should be carried on to prevent fatigue

by the provision of periodic rest periods, reduction of hours of work, changes of processes during the day, and similar devices. With these preventive measures, perfect machine guards, and proper training in industry, the report concludes, "work accidents among women will take care of themselves."

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW BRUNSWICK WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

THE Workmen's Compensation Board of New Brunswick has recently issued its report for 1920, covering the second year of its operation. The report contains revised figures of the adjusted financial statement for 1919 as at December 31, 1920, which show an increase in the receipts from \$437,783 to \$484,974, and in the expenditures from \$292,443 to \$408,828; the increase in expenditures being attributed to legislation increasing the benefits under the Workmen's Compensation Act and the unexpected increase in fatalities and accidents in Class 2, "Lumbering, Woodworking, and Pulp Mills." In 1920, the Act was amended so as to increase the benefits in case of death, making the pension payable to a widow \$30 a month instead of \$20, and the payment to children \$7.50 instead of \$5 a month, and the limit of \$3,500 was repealed. The total amount payable as permanent total disability indemnity was increased from \$1,500 to \$2,500. In addition the Board was made liable for medical aid and hospital maintenance, and allowances for funeral expenses were increased from \$75 to \$100. The increase in pensions to widows was made retroactive, from the inception of the Act, and resulted in reducing the provisional balance for 1919 from \$145,339 to \$76,145, and in creating a deficit in Class 2 of \$12,600, and in Class 6 "Railway Construction and Bridge Work" of \$4,418. The latter deficit, however, was

wiped out during 1920, and at the end of the year there was a small provisional balance for that class.

During 1920, the net amount of assessment received was \$374,380. (As the provisional rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on logging and stream driving during 1919 had proved to be too low, the actual rate for these industries for 1920 was raised to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) The total receipts, including balances from 1919, were \$556,424, and the total disbursements \$520,815.

During 1920, the pension awards amounted to \$316,730 and the amount of pensions paid was \$61,839, the balance to the credit of the pension fund at the close of the year being \$340,678.

Up to December 31, 1920, there were reported to the Board 5,012 accidents for the year which included 49 deaths, 255 cases of permanent partial disability, 3,419 cases of temporary disability, 841 minor accidents; 239 claims were partially disposed of and 209 claims in assembly. There were 3,723 claims finally disposed of which included 523 accidents to Dominion government employees and 15 to employees of the Provincial government. The completed claims, other than claims for government employees, showed a time loss due to accidents as follows: Due to permanent partial disability, 16,452 days, or an average per worker injured of 67.98 days; due to temporary disability, 72,759 days, or an average per worker in-

jured of 25.05 days. The average age of the workers injured was 33.36 years. The average weekly wage was \$23.74. The greatest number of accidents in any one class occurred in the lumbering, woodworking and pulp mills industries, (Class 2) in which there were 24 fatal accidents. The compensation awarded and estimated to be awarded for accidents up to December 31, 1920, is as follows:

Compensation paid, other than pensions	\$ 170,592
Medical aid	19,912
Hospital maintenance	9,704
Transferred to pension account	219,649
Compensation estimated for unreported claims and claims in assembly	45,028
Compensation estimated for reported claims not completed	18,488
Total compensation	\$ 483,373

The cost of administration was \$37,442. The amount deducted as the proportionate share of the Dominion government was \$5,280, and of the Province of New Brunswick, \$351. The net cost of the administration of this Act to employers was .0777 per cent of the total assessment. By legislation passed in 1920, the administration of the Factory Act was placed in the hands of the Board, and Mr. John Kenny was appointed inspector and commenced duties on August 1, 1920. The Board also was given charge of the granting of certificates to stationary, hoisting and pumping engineers. All outstanding certificates were cancelled as of December 31, 1920. An examination was held and several new licenses granted.

For the purpose of spreading instruction in "safety first" rules and "First Aid," Mr. W. J. Redfern has been engaged to visit the various camps, mines, mills and factories and give lectures to the workers.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN CANADA

British Columbia

VOCATIONAL education is being rapidly developed in the province of British Columbia. The following brief summary of the extent of the work in this province shows an increase in every department over the work reported for the year ending March 31, 1920. Since then technical schools have been opened in Victoria, New Westminster and in Vancouver. The new schools have a total attendance of over 500 pupils; over 400 boys taking a four year technical or industrial course, and nearly 100 girls commencing a three year course in home economics or home making.

The commercial courses carried on in Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Nelson, Revelstoke and Kamloops, have a total attendance of 900 pupils. These courses cover a period of three years,

and are carried on in connection with the technical schools and high schools.

Evening classes with a total attendance of over 3,000 pupils are now conducted in Victoria, Vancouver, North and South Vancouver, Anyox, Bevan, Chilliwack, Duncan, Fernie, Nanaimo, Revelstoke and Saanich. The number of courses provided in these night schools varies from one to twenty-five and embraces the following subjects: Business English, and Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, Accounting, Commercial Law, Typewriting, Shorthand, Salesmanship, Economics, Stationary Engineering, Ignition, Draughting, Mathematics, Electrical Engineering, Automobile Engineering, Navigation, Carpentry, and Joinery, Ship Building, Cabinet Making, Plumbing, Dressmaking, Millinery, Cookery, Drawing and Design, Show Card Writing and Pharmacy.

Correspondence courses in mining has shown an increase in attendance of from 83 in March 1920 to 115 in December. The work in this branch is divided into 6 courses and is conducted in co-operation with the evening classes.

The courses of study are as follows:—

No. 1. Preparatory mining course for boys over fourteen years of age who have left school.

No. 2. Course in arithmetic and mathematics.

No. 3. Course of fireboss, shiftboss or shop lighter's papers—Third class.

No. 4. Course of overman's papers—Second class.

No. 5. Course of mine manager's papers—First class.

No. 6. Course in mine survey work.

It is expected that the current year will witness a still greater development and that with the increased accommodation something can now be done for those pupils who at present proceed to work without entering high school or being prepared in any practical way for their future vocations.

Alberta

Dr. F. W. Merchant, Director of Technical Education for Ontario, addressed the annual convention of the Alberta Educational Association held in Edmonton, March 29-30-31. Dr. Merchant stated that technical schools should be established as a part of the educational system just as were the public and high schools. He thought it only just that boys desiring instruction in the various trades should be given equal rights with those intending to enter the professions.

The Alberta Teachers' Alliance has decided to request the provincial executive through the medium of the Federation of Teachers to urge the Federal Government to appoint a minister of education for the Dominion, with a view to forming a national educational policy.

Manitoba

The annual convention of the Manitoba Education Association held in Winnipeg on March 28, 29 and 30, was addressed by Professor L. W. Gill, Director of Technical Education for Canada, and Mr. R. L. Cooley, Director of Continuation Schools, Milwaukee, Wis. Professor Gill emphasized the necessity of training teachers for vocational education and recommended the co-operation of the different provinces in establishing a central training school for Canada. The Director also pointed out the necessity of establishing technical schools and stated that 70 per cent of the public school pupils left school before completing the seventh grade. Professor Gill emphasized the importance of physical development and training for citizenship in connection with any system of vocational education. The boy's interest in school can be maintained only when he realizes that the training received will help him to earn his living, and to become better fitted to take his place among men.

Mr. Cooley stated that technical education is a necessity in any country, as opportunities for advancement without thorough and efficient training are dying out. He stated that the object of technical education is to teach children to do better work and to give them the desire to spend their money for the best products rather than to train the children to be mere productive machines.

Ontario

During the latter part of March, three important educational conferences were held in Toronto by the Ontario Educational Association, the Ontario Federation of Home and School Associations and the Ontario Library Association. One of the outstanding features of the conference of the Ontario Educational Association was the increased interest in educational affairs manifested by the school trustees. 1,600 delegates were registered from this de-

partment of the Association, and a keen interest was shown in the new duties being thrust upon trustees by the development of consolidated schools, and by the Adolescent School Attendance Act. The Ontario Federation of Home and School Associations discussed the advisability of establishing a scheme of local education whereby fathers and mothers might study with their children. It was pointed out that this would be particularly valuable for the foreign population. The Ontario Library Association emphasized the importance of teaching children how to use books and libraries.

In connection with vocational education, a committee of the Ontario legislature on industrial rehabilitation has recommended the passing at the next session of an Industrial Rehabilitation Act which would provide for the vocational re-training of crippled workmen in addition such medical treatment as the Workmen's Compensation Board might deem necessary, and assistance in securing suitable employment. These benefits would be paid by the Board out of the accident fund and the necessary amount would be included in assessment levied upon the employers. The committee recommended that its report be printed.

The University of Toronto intends to provide special classes for those who are unable to attend regular day classes. These classes are to be open to students belonging to any organization in any locality in the province, under the following conditions:

1. The class must consist of not fewer than 20 members.

2. The fees paid by each student must be the same as those paid by students in the Teachers' Course.

3. The organization making application for such a class must collect the fees from every student and forward those fees to the University within the time limit stipulated in the case of Students in the Teachers' Course.

4. The University will select and pay the members of its staff who give the tuition.

5. Such class or classes may be held in classrooms supplied by the organization concerned,

provided the equipment and library facilities are suitable in the judgment of the University, for the work of such class or classes.

6. The tuition given to such class or classes shall be of the same character as that given to the students in the Teachers' Course.

7. The number of such classes shall be determined by the ability of the University to provide this instruction.

8. Unless otherwise expressly stated in this section such classes shall be governed by the regulations at the time governing classes in the Teachers' Course.

The London Board of Education has decided to erect one central collegiate institute and provide for the addition of junior high schools to feed this institution as the need arises. These junior schools will provide for pupils in the fourth book and in the first and second years of the regular collegiate work. The central senior institution will provide for the senior grades only. This plan is similar to the method adopted by many cities in the United States, but is a new departure in Ontario.

Evidence of the increasing interest on the part of the public in vocational education was clearly shown by the greatly increased attendance at the recent closing exercises of the evening classes carried on in connection with the various technical schools throughout the province. In Ottawa between nine and ten thousand people attended the splendid exhibit of the work done by the various evening classes. The principal Mr. W. W. Nichol reports an enrollment of 3,600 students in 131 different classes. This is an increase of 30 classes and 700 students over last years enrollment. Reports from Fredericton, Montreal and Brantford indicate similar increased enrollments and appreciation of the work of these classes on the part of the public.

Arrangements have been made for the second Imperial Conference of Teachers Associations to be held in Toronto on August 10-13, of this year. It is expected that a large number of educationists from Great Britain and other parts of the empire will attend.

Quebec

Mr. A. Macheras, Director of Technical Education for the province of Quebec, has been recalled to France and appointed Inspector of Technical Surveys to the Ministry of Pensions, Paris.

Mr. Macheras came to Canada in 1907 on loan from the French Government to the province of Quebec. He was the first principal of the Montreal Technical School, and has done excellent work in developing technical education throughout the province.

RECENT EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

Continuation Schools

IN 1919 the State of New York adopted a programme of continuation schooling that was a significant step forward in education. The Lockwood law, establishing compulsory part-time schools for employed boys and girls who had not finished their education, was the culmination of a long series of experiments in which the continuation had proved its right to a place in the American educational system. The law went into effect last September, and the five continuation schools operating under it in New York City have, despite the most serious handicaps, already done a remarkable work.

The Fearon Bill recently introduced in the New York legislature, aims to eliminate these schools on the ground of economy, but the New York State Federation of Labour has taken up the fight to retain them, claiming that they have been of great value to both industry and labour.

Workers' College

On March 31, labour leaders and educationists met in Ketonah, N. J., to discuss plans for establishing the first resident workers' college in America. The plans discussed were based on the following principles:

"First—That a new social order is needed and is coming—in fact, that it is already on the way.

Second—That education will not only hasten its coming, but will reduce to a

minimum and perhaps do away entirely with a resort to violent methods.

Third—That the workers are the ones that will usher in this new order.

Fourth—That there is immediate need for a workers' college with a broad curriculum, located amid healthy country surroundings where the students can completely apply themselves to the task in hand."

Junior High Schools

Progress of the junior high school movement in the United States is one of the miracles of recent educational development. Advocated in principle more than thirty years ago by President Eliot of Harvard as part of his programme of educational reform, and urged by many educators after him, the idea was at first slow in taking hold in actual practice.

It was not until 1910 that city school systems in any number actually began to reconstruct their educational organization on the basis of what Commissioner Claxton and others called the "six-six" plan—six years of elementary school and six years of high school—or, as it was also called, in indication of its most usual form, the "six-three-three" plan, the secondary period involving a junior and senior high school, each of three years.

In 1914, Prof. Thomas H. Briggs of Teachers' College, Columbia University, found 167 cities that claimed to have junior high schools, but he accepted only 57 as qualifying under his definition,

that a junior high school was "an organization of grades 7 and 8 or 7 to 9, to provide by various means for individual differences, especially by an introduction of prevocational work and of subjects usually taught in the high school." In 1917 Prof. Briggs reported 377 junior high schools, and recent estimates put the number at over a thousand, with enrollments totalling several hundred thousand.

Many are the arguments that have led school men generally to approve of the abandonment of the eight-four organization in favour of the junior high school plan. One of the earliest arguments was based on economy of time. It was shown that the United States was the only nation in the world with an eight-year elementary school, and that as a consequence American youths who were going on into the professions were at least two years older than the youths of other countries in entering upon their life work. Later more fundamental arguments were developed based on careful study of the illogical distribution of grades and the relation of education to the needs of all the people. The amazing pupil mortality revealed by the investigations of Thorndike, Ayres, and others came to be regarded as an indictment of the eight-four system and the rigid programme of studies that seemed to go with it. Numerous inquiries into the problem of school leaving and employment between 1910 and 1916 showed that much of the loss of pupils at the sixth grade was due not to economic pressure, as is usually assumed, but to dissatisfaction with the offerings of the traditional eight-grade school. It was felt that the eight-four system actually encouraged early school leaving.

Not only was the break between the elementary school and the high school unnecessarily abrupt, but it came at the wrong time. The junior high school, by taking boys and girls two years earlier, would, it was believed, largely do away with this break; it would make it possible to provide different types of courses to suit the varying needs of

adolescent youth; it would tend to tide boys and girls over the fourteen-year compulsory age, and increase the chances of carrying them forward into more advanced high school work. Thus Berkeley, Cal., where one of the first junior high school organizations was affected, was able to show that after the new type of school was established, 94.73 per cent of the pupils completing the eighth grade went on to the ninth and 95.29 per cent of those completing the ninth grade continued on into the tenth, whereas under the old organization the city had eighth-grade classes in which as few as 41 per cent entered high school.

There can be no question that American educational opinion has decided definitely against the eight-four organization and in favor of six years of elementary schooling and six years of high school. The new plan has been made part of the official programme of the United States Bureau of Education and of most of the State departments. There is, indeed, some danger that the movement may be too rapid; that the mere form of the junior high school may be adopted without the fundamental modification of methods and subject matter that alone can make the new organization permanently worth while.

Industrial College at Antioch, Ohio

A new kind of industrial college is being constructed at Antioch, Yellow Springs, Ohio. The aim of this college is to make generalists rather than specialists in industry, and the aim of the courses is to develop the capacity for initiative, self reliance, sound judgment, and the ability to carry ultimate responsibility. The courses will cover all phases of administration including organization, personnel, management, accounting and cost keeping, salesmanship, management, etc., such as required by any industrial manager, or administrator. The programme provides that the professional or technical student may spend half his time at school and

half at practical work as near as possible along the line of his calling. Students will alternate between a month at school and a month at work. Courses will extend over a period of six years and it is hoped that before long provisions will be made so that all students will be self-supporting during the college course. Cooperation has been arranged with nearby industries for the employment of students on a half time basis and arrangements are being made to construct a factory building on the college campus, in which will be located small

industries where the students will be engaged in the various phases of industry. The school will be supported mainly by tuition fees which will range from \$200 to \$300 per year. To quote from a recent article in the *New York Post*, "Antioch is blazing a new path in American education. Students, teachers and trustees will be pioneers together in working out its destiny. The entire country is being searched for a faculty of men and women who have the courage, vigor, originality and vision to bring these hopes to fruition."

THE MINIMUM OR BASIC WAGE IN AUSTRALIA

Report of the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage

A ROYAL Commission was appointed by the Government of Australia on December 8, 1919, to report on the minimum or basic wage, to ascertain what was a fair basic wage, how much the sovereign had depreciated in value during the war, and how the basic wage should be adjusted to the current cost of living and in future be adjusted according to changes in the cost of living from time to time. The appointment of the Commission had been announced by the Prime Minister, the Right Hon. W. M. Hughes, on October 30, 1919, in the following statement:

If we are to have industrial peace we must be prepared to pay the price, and that price is justice to the worker. Nothing less will serve. We have long ago adopted in Australia the principles of compulsory arbitration for the settlement of industrial disputes and of the minimum wage. The cause of much of the industrial unrest, which is like fuel to the fires of Bolshevism and direct action, arises with the real wage of the worker—that is to say, the things he can buy with the money he receives. This real wage decreases with an increase in the cost of living. Now, once it is admitted that it is in the interests of the community that such a wage should be paid as will enable a man to marry and bring up children in decent, wholesome conditions—and that point has been settled long ago—it seems

obvious that we must devise better machinery for insuring the payment of such a wage than at present exists. Means must be found which will insure that the minimum wage shall be adjusted automatically, or almost automatically, with the cost of living, so that within the limits of the minimum wage at least the sovereign shall always purchase the same amount of the necessities of life. The Government is, therefore, appointing a Royal Commission to inquire into the cost of living in relation to the minimum or basic wage.

The Commission consisted of three representatives chosen by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Australia, the Associated Chambers of Manufacturers, and the Central Council of Employers, three representatives chosen by the Conference of Federated Unions of Australia, and the Chairman, Mr. A. B. Piddington, Chief Commissioner of the Inter-State Commission on Trade, Industry, etc., who was agreed upon by these six representatives.

The Origin and Method of Adjustment of the Basic Wage

In 1906, the President of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court, the late Mr. Justice O'Connor, pointed out that

wages must have reference to existing standards of social conditions:

.....there must also be added something for the increased cost of living in Australia, not only by reason of the higher cost of some of life's necessities but also by reason of the increased comfort of living and the higher standard of social conditions which the general sense of the community in Australia allows to those who live by labour.

In the following year Mr. Justice Higgins in what became known as "the Harvester case" laid down as a living wage the sum of 7s. per day as "appropriate for the normal needs of the average employee regarded as a human being living in a civilized community in a condition of frugal comfort estimated by current human standards." This sum of 7s. became known as the "basic wage," having been thus adopted by the Arbitration Court as the minimum for a labouring man in Melbourne, wages in other localities and for other trades being adjusted by reference to this as the basis, and according to the changes in prices from time to time. After 1912 the index numbers computed by the Commonwealth Statistician were used to determine the amount of the adjustments made necessary by the changes in prices.

From time to time it was pointed out by the judges of the Arbitration Court that the basic rate of 7s. per day in 1907 had not been scientifically determined but adopted chiefly because it was the minimum rate of pay for employees of several municipal councils in the State of Victoria and had been set as the proper figure by a Wages Board that year, and because it was borne out as approximately correct by evidence submitted, as to the cost of food and groceries for several families and as to the prevailing rent in the suburb of Melbourne under consideration. It was also pointed out by the judges that the Commonwealth Statistician's index number did not include clothing and other important items in the list used and that he (the Commonwealth Statistician) had recommended in 1916 that

in normal times an extensive inquiry should be made, to ascertain what a minimum wage should be. The judges therefore expressed the hope that some party to an arbitration would challenge the correctness of the basic rate so that it might be accurately determined.

Proceedings of the Commission

The Commission appointed in 1919, therefore, regarded the field as entirely clear in its inquiry to ascertain what should be the basis for a minimum wage. The Commission had been instructed to report upon:

1. The actual cost of living at the present time, according to reasonable standards of comfort, including all matters comprised in the ordinary expenditure of a household, for a man with a wife, and three children under fourteen years of age, and the several items and amount which make up that cost.
2. The actual corresponding cost of living during each of the last five years.
3. How the basic wage may be automatically adjusted to the rise and fall from time to time of the purchasing power of the sovereign.

It was therefore decided to ascertain not the standard for any particular type or class but "to determine reasonable standards of comfort not by reference to any one type or group of employees but by reference to the needs which are common to all employees, following the accepted principle that there is a standard of living below which no employee should be asked to live."

In order to get as much light as possible on the current habits and standards of the people, the Commission invited the public to fill up household budget forms during a period of four weeks. Though over 9,000 of these forms were issued, only about 400 were returned to the Commission, a result due, no doubt, to the exacting labour necessary to fill in a multitude of details, every one of which is essential if safe inferences are to be drawn.

An examination of the returns leaves no doubt that this method, though frequently adopted, is not effective even to discover what is the general level of expenditure.

The Commission took evidence in the six capital cities of the States, Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, Brisbane,

Perth and Hobart. It was considered that the adjustment of the basic wage to country centres could be accomplished by the machinery recommended for making other adjustments. The Federated Unions placed before the Commissions schedules showing the amounts and cost of the various items considered necessary for the maintenance of a family in each of the capital cities, the quantities being practically the same in each case, the total costs for each city varying according to the prices prevailing in each. The employers put in a "counter claim" covering clothing only.

In all the States the amount claimed by the Federated Unions and the details of which it was composed have been found to be open to the comments already made upon extravagance in evidence. It is, indeed, more than likely that those witnesses who did put forward inflated estimates of their requirements had taken their cue from the claims they knew were being made. If this were all, no great harm would have been done other than waste of time and effort, but it is possible that the knowledge circulated throughout Union circles of the amount of the claim made in their name may have disinclined capable witnesses of a moderate bent of mind, and imbued with a sense of responsibility, to come forward with their evidence, when to do so would be to incur the odium of undermining contentions made in their behalf. In point of fact a great number of witnesses were called for the Unions, and most of them had the courage to ignore the claim as put forward, and to give independent evidence as to their experience, which showed the claim, as presented, to be extravagant.

Rent

Although many workmen owned their houses, the Commission decided that it was necessary to include rent as an item, and adopted as a standard house for the average family one with five rooms having bath, copper, tub, etc., and situated in decent surroundings, and not actually cramped as to space. In order to ascertain the prevailing rents for such houses, lists of houses rented were submitted by house agents, those conforming to the standard were selected and the house agents were also asked to give their opinions as to the average

prevailing rent for such houses. Municipal records were also examined but were found to afford little information as to the condition of the houses. Some employees and their wives also gave evidence as to rates for rent. The members of the Commission visited the localities investigated and inspected the houses. On the increases in rentals which came to its attention the Commission commented, approving recommendations by other authorities as to building programmes and regulation of rentals by courts.

The Housing Problem and the Standardization of Rent

The evidence brought into prominence the continuous increase of house rents in the capital cities of Australia, resulting from the shortage of houses during the last few years. Personal contact with tenants during the course of the inquiry has led the Commission to the consideration that inadequate accommodation in houses may be a potent cause in industrial unrest. The family oppressed by unpleasant surroundings is apt to feel that such grievances as it may have against the existing social order are fomented by the chronic discomforts of the space and atmosphere in which it lives. Discontent on this score is increased by the idea widely held that the tenant of a home to-day gets less service and little improvement from the landlord for more rent.

For years past Commissions and reformers have denounced these unsatisfactory social conditions, but since little has been done to remedy them, the consequence has only been to draw pointed attention to the unequal situation of tenants when their bargain has been struck, and to the poor prospect of a remedy from that competition which, in regard to commodities freely produced, is the best safeguard against unfair exactions. Fortunately for the community, landlords do not, in general, press to the full the economic advantage they possess under present circumstances. The evidence showed in all the capital cities that it is the practice of landlords not to raise, or at any rate not to raise to the full market rental, the rents that are paid by tenants who have been in long continued possession. Still, of late years there has been a gradual and general increase in rents, even for tenants of this kind, and when a house does become vacant, it is almost invariably the case that the new tenant is called upon to pay a higher rent. The increases in rent here spoken of are those that take place without any additional service or improvement being

rendered to the tenant; and indeed the complaint more generally is that houses are not even kept up to a proper state of repair and comfort, even though the rents are raised.

The only effective cure under present circumstances for this state of things is a steady building programme under some form of governmental or municipal action similar to that being taken under the War Service Homes Act, whether that takes the form of assistance to co-operative schemes or is more direct. The Inter-State Commission's Report on Rents in April, 1919, dealt very fully with this matter, and described various schemes in the Commonwealth and elsewhere, including the Imperial Government's programme of building 300,000 homes for England and Wales, under a system of financial assistance to Local Government Authorities. The Inter-State Commission recommended—

1. That the Federal Government, preferably in conjunction with State and Local Authorities, and with approved co-operatively managed institutions, undertake at once constructional work to meet the existing shortage of houses. It is estimated that this shortage amounts to 25,000 homes in the three eastern States.

10. That action be taken, in co-operation with State Governments and Local Authorities, for the re-designing and reconstruction of city and suburban areas where the conditions are admittedly below reasonable standards of comfort.

Other ancillary recommendations as to supply of material, etc., need not be reproduced.

In every city visited your Commissioners were deeply impressed with the urgency of the case. In the older parts of the cities the contrast is striking between the fine streets and buildings on the outside of many blocks and the hovels and slums concealed in the centre. Every year of neglect makes the congestion worse, but already, as a consequence of earlier want of foresight, Australia has become a country of wide spaces and narrow habitations.

While, however, the overtaking of supply is the only permanent remedy, another important question which was not raised by either the Federated Unions or the Employers in the course of the enquiry came under observation while the Commission was considering its report. Under the system contemplated by the Letters Patent of adjusting the basic wage according to the purchasing power of the pound sterling, it would appear that if rents were increased irrespective of any additional service rendered by a landlord to a tenant, the basic wage would be adjusted to meet that increase, and the burden would fall on the employer, because he would be paying in increased wages an increased amount for rent.

This opens up the question of the stabilization of rents which was one objective of the (Imperial) Increase of Rent, etc. (War Restrictions) Act 1915, the New South Wales Act No. 66 of 1915, and the Queensland Act No. 31, 1920. These acts differ widely in their method for determining the "standard rent" (as it is called in England) but they have these features in common—

1. They are limited to houses below a defined value—broadly, such as workingmen's homes.

2. They stabilize rents as they were on a date named in the Act. Such rents can only be raised after equitable reasons, such as expenditure on improvements, are shown to a Court.

3. Rents are determined on the application of landlord or tenant by a Court.

The question thus opened up of the stabilization of rents is not directly within the scope of the Commission, and it is sufficient therefore to indicate the position, which may need to be considered by the Governments of the several States, in view of the fact that the producers and manufacturers of a State which takes no action may be adversely affected in Inter-State competition.

The Commission desires to make it clear that the matter dealt with, not as a matter of policy in the general case, but only because under the basic wage adjustment if employers are controlled in their contract with employees in such a way that theirs is the purse from which increases of rent must be paid, the case needs special consideration. It may be said that somewhat similar conditions apply to other Sections of the basic wage such as Food, etc., but in no other case is competition at present so entirely absent, or legislative action so simple.

Clothing

The Commission based its findings on the requirements of a man, wife, and for the three children selected a boy of 10½ years, a girl about 7 years, and a boy of 3½ years, as representative. A great deal of evidence was taken as to the cost of clothing for the various members of such a family, having regard to the quantity, material, quality, price, etc. of each article, the annual cost of replacement being the basis on which the calculation was made. Traders, householders, and others gave information. From the lists presented by the Federated Unions and the Employers, the Commission drew up a

tentative list and secured evidence as to the reasonableness of this list and as to the prices of the items in the various cities. From this a final list was adopted. From the cost of this list 8 per cent was deducted to allow for possible economies in buying at special sales and by making over clothes.

Food

In determining the requirements for food the Commission adopted the following as the prime conditions in the provision of a family's food:

First—that it shall be sufficient in food values, expressed in calories, to provide warmth and energy, to renew tissue so as to maintain the weight of the body, and to satisfy the requirements of growing and developing children.

Second—that it shall contain a proper proportion of the three main constituents of food, viz., proteins, which produce new growth or replace tissue lost, fats and carbohydrates to supply energy. Such a proportion is deemed necessary in order to obtain a proper physiological balance in the total equipment of Food so as to maintain the various functions of the body.

Third—the supply must permit of a sufficient variety of food for the preparation of palatable and digestible meals.

Fourth—the varieties of food must conform generally to the habits of the community.

After reviewing the findings of various authorities throughout the world and considering a claim for an Australian standard somewhat higher in caloric value than that usually accepted in other parts of the world, put forward by the Federated Unions, the Commission based its calculation on the usually accepted standard of 3,500 calories per day for a man at moderate muscular work. Taking into consideration the ascertained habits of Australians in food consumption an average weekly food list was drawn up. A quantity of meat smaller than was commonly used before the war was included owing to the indications that the change was beneficial to health, it being recognized that before the war Australia showed a high per capita consumption of meat.

Other Items

Among miscellaneous items the Commission decided not to include life insurance, unemployment insurance, old age annuity, church and charity, alcoholic and soft beverages or tuition in music and art, but included fuel and lighting, groceries other than food, renewal of household dishes, linen, etc., union and lodge dues, medicine and dentist, recreation, amusement and library, street car fare, and school requisites. The quantity and cost of fuel in Australia being comparatively trifling owing to mild climate conditions, this item was therefore included among miscellaneous items. Evidence as to the amount and cost of fuel required by families was secured from dealers. The annual cost of coal and wood so ascertained, it was stated, would also cover the cost of gas if used. Similarly the cost of gas and electricity for lighting was ascertained, and this amount, it was stated, would cover the cost of kerosene if used.

The Corresponding Cost in 1914

By securing statistics as to prices in 1914 it was possible to ascertain the cost of the standard adopted in terms of prices in 1914. In rents, food and groceries, the figures of the Commonwealth Statistician were used, and the clothing dealers furnished lists of prices in Melbourne for goods in 1914 of the same grades as for 1920. It was assumed that the general change in prices in the other cities would be similar, approximately the same. Similar methods were adopted to ascertain the cost in 1914 of other items.

Proposed Method of Adjustment of the Basic Wage

The Commission was required to inquire "how the basic wage may be automatically adjusted to the rise and fall from time to time of the purchasing power of the sovereign" so that the "wage earned would always purchase

the same number, quantity, and quality of the articles which go to make up reasonable standards of comfort without having an investigation before a Wages Board Arbitration Court or other industrial tribunal." The Commission therefore recommended that a Bureau be created for determining and reporting from time to time the changes in the cost of the various items and that the staff of the Bureau should be secured by transferring the officials and work from the various departments where they were then performing such work. The Commission recommended quarterly adjustments, the basic wage at each date being the average of the amounts shown in the four preceding quarters, in order to eliminate seasonal changes.

Difficult questions arise in determining how long the interval should be between each declaration as to the cost of living. The following matters have to be borne in mind. First, during the interval between declarations the worker who obtains a basic wage as fixed at the beginning of the interval will be worse off or better off according as the cost of living goes up or comes down. Second, employers naturally desire as great a measure of stability as can be obtained and therefore desire that the interval should be as prolonged as possible. Third, the Arbitration Court has ordinarily taken about a year as the shortest interval for reviewing the basic wage in the light of cost of living fluctuation.

Dealing first with the first of these positions, it has been the case during the last six years that the cost of living has always been rising. As a result a basic wage which at the beginning of any one year was, or was deemed to be, sufficient to meet the cost of living was bound to be insufficient during some part at least of the time before the next fixation of the basic wage. If, on the other hand, a period of falling prices were to set in, the wage-earners would, during any interval, be receiving more than the amount necessary to meet the cost of living until the ensuing fixation of the basic wage ascertained to what figure that ought to be reduced.

Next, with regard to the desire of the employers for as great a measure as possible of stability in the wage, the risk they run as the result of wages increasing as the cost of living increases is that they may enter into contracts, either for construction work or for the supply of goods or services for export, at prices based on the wage at the time of contracting, which prices may prove unprofitable if wages rise before the termination of the

contract. In the case of contracts which permit of it, this difficulty can be got over by a clause such as is now common, providing that prices to be paid shall increase corresponding to any increase in the declared basic wage. But a great deal of business is carried on under arrangements which do not permit of such a saving clause.

The accompanying tables show for the City of Melbourne the weekly cost of the items adopted for the standard, and the cost in each of the other capital towns in 1914 and 1920.

COST OF LIVING IN CAPITAL TOWNS IN 1914 AND 1920.

	1914			1920			Increase per cent
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Melbourne.....	3	7	9	5	16	6	71.95
Sydney.....	3	12	6	5	17	0	61.38
Brisbane.....	3	4	11	5	6	2	63.54
Adelaide.....	3	11	4	5	16	1	62.54
Perth.....	3	13	11	5	13	11	54.11
Hobart.....	3	6	1	5	16	11	76.92

WEEKLY COST OF LIVING IN MELBOURNE, 1914-1920.

Items	1914			1920		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rent.....	0	16	3	1	0	6
Food.....	1	2	9	2	6	1½
Clothing.....	0	15	11	1	9	0
Fuel and Light.....	0	2	9	0	4	9
Groceries (not food)....	0	0	9	0	1	6
Renewals of household utensils, drapery and crochery.....	0	0	10	0	2	7½
Union and lodge dues...	0	1	6	0	1	9
Medicine, dentist, etc...	0	0	9	0	0	9
Newspaper, stationery and stamps.....	0	0	7½	0	1	0
Recreation, library, etc..	0	1	0	0	2	0
Smoking.....	0	1	4	0	2	0
Domestic assistance....	0	1	0	0	1	6
Barber.....	0	0	2	0	0	3
Fares.....	0	2	0	0	2	6
School requisites.....	0	0	1½	0	0	3
	3	7	9	5	16	6

The Commission pointed out that the cost of living so ascertained for 1914 was higher than the basic wage or the minimum wage rates for that year ordinarily awarded by various arbitration tribunals because the various courts adopted certain working assumptions and the investigation of the commission indicated to what extent these assumptions were borne out by the facts as to actual living conditions.

Minority Report

The report was signed by all the Commissioners, but two of the employers' representatives signed it subject to dissent and made a minority report, expressing their doubts as to the applicability of the results as the basis for a minimum wage to be adjusted according to changes in the cost of living, and also dissenting from the statement as to the inadequacy of the basic wage rates fixed in previous years.

As the adoption of these amounts as minimum wages for 1920 would involve considerable increases, the average weekly wage for the Commonwealth

being reported at only £3 14s. by the Commonwealth Statistician, the Prime Minister on receipt of the report requested the Chairman to furnish a statement as to the effect the adoption of these rates would have upon the industry of Australia and as to how they might be applied. The Chairman therefore presented a memorandum showing the number of men without wives, without children, without children of varying ages, etc., and the cost of basing all wages upon the report of the Commission. The Chairman included in his memorandum an outline of a scheme whereby the basic wage would be £4 per week, a bachelor or a married man without children being paid this amount, while the father of children would also be paid £4 per week by his employer but in addition would receive from the Government 12s. per week for each dependent child, paid out of a fund provided by a tax on all employers. When tabled in Parliament the report aroused considerable opposition. Statements by members of the government indicated that no legislation would be introduced to give effect to the report of the Commission.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF WESTERN REPRESENTATIVES OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA

THE second annual conference of Western representatives of the Employment Service of Canada was held at Regina, Sask., on March 8 and 9. The first day was occupied with a discussion of technical and administrative problems. On the second day of the conference the subject of farm labour problems was discussed. At the invitation of the general superintendent of the three western provinces representatives of the farmers' provincial organizations attended the conference and took part in the discussion. The subject was introduced by Mr. J. W. Mitchell, General Superintendent of Employment Agencies for Alberta, who pointed out the seasonal

nature of farm labour and the influence of climatic conditions on the demand. The difficulties faced by the Employment Service in supplying harvest labour were described. Owing to the extremely rapid vegetation in the three prairie provinces it is almost impossible to forecast when harvesting will commence in the various sections of the country. Harvest labour must be imported; but as to when and in what quantity no advance information is available; consequently either too many or too few labourers are imported, or they are brought in either too early or later than they should be. The demand for labour in other quarters during the

harvesting season accounts for the shortage in farm labour. At that period of the year, the speaker said, there was a great demand for men among the mining companies, lumbering firms, railway construction contractors, and on government and municipal works.

Mr. R. M. Johnson, representative of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, submitted the following recommendations which had been agreed upon by the representatives of the various farmers' organizations who were present.

- (1) Abolition of private labour bureaus.
- (2) As nearly as possible standardization of wages in different provinces.
- (3) One standard of wages for five months commencing April 1. One standard of wages adjusted for three months commencing September 1. One standard of wages for eight months commencing April 1.
- (4) Periodical survey to estimate labour requirements for any period (farmers associations should be used for this purpose where possible). Labour bureaus should make every effort to adjust labour supply to meet requirements of seasonal employment within the province, by making convenient the transfer of labour from agriculture to winter industries and vice versa.
- (5) In adopting standard of wages due consideration should be given to the experience of the applicant. We would suggest that \$40 to \$50, would be fair for first five months; \$50 to \$60 for eight months season. Rate of harvesting season to be adjusted at such time.

Mr. T. M. Molloy, Commissioner of Labour for Saskatchewan, referred to the uncontrollable causes of fluctuation in the demand for men due to weather conditions, rust, grasshoppers, hail, drought and rain. The desire of farmers to complete harvest operations as

soon as possible tends to create a great demand for a few weeks. Harvest labourers frequently wait in the cities for the larger wages paid during the peak load, and then rush back east for inside jobs before the winter. The distribution of harvest labour is poor because a large percentage of labourers seem to go by rumours, causing congestion in some centres and shortage in others. Calls for help featured by newspapers with a view to assisting their neighbourhood, the speaker said, almost invariably have an unfortunate effect. An over-supply of men in any district is always followed by wage cutting; men rapidly quit the district and shortage of help follows and wages soar. This condition is also brought about by interviews given to the press by secretaries of boards of trade and of grain growers' locals, prominent merchants, bankers and others.

Mr. Molloy made the following suggestions towards the solution of the farm labour problem: That a more general use of the Employment Service be made by the farmers, and that there be less indiscriminate hiring of men from other sources; that the idea be impressed upon farmers that the hiring of men a few days before they are actually needed is cheap insurance against loss due to labour shortage later on; that newspaper interviews by individuals "boosting" the crop conditions in the locality, and the possible shortage of men, be discouraged, and that such interviews should be offset by a system of centralized reliable official advertising of actual conditions by the Employment Service.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD OF JANUARY 31 TO FEBRUARY 26, 1921

REPORTS from Employment Offices to the Dominion Headquarters of the Employment Service of Canada, Department of Labour, for the four weeks period of January 31st to February 26, 1921, show a decrease in the number of placements when compared with the preceding period. The offices

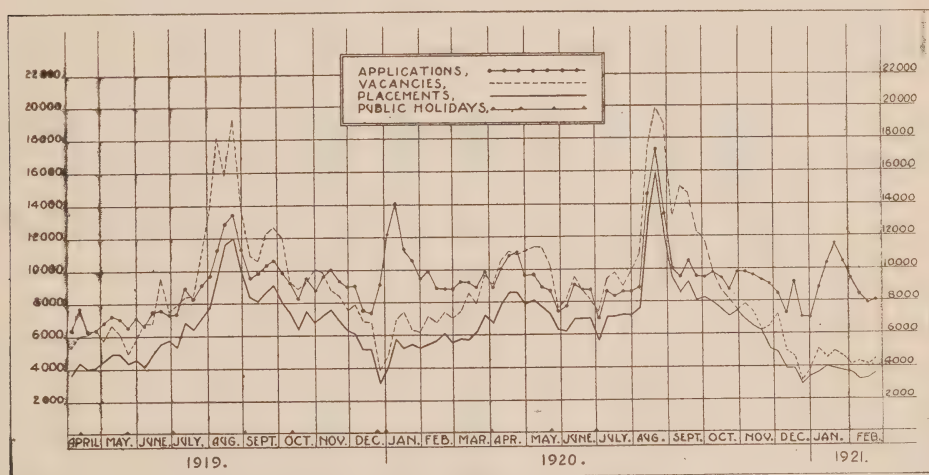
reported that 13,875 placements were effected during the period as compared with 15,321 reported during the preceding period, a decrease of 1,446.

During the period under review regular placements by weeks were reported as follows: Week ended February 5—3,626; week ended February 12,—

3,289; week ended February 19—3,352; week ended February 26—3,608. In addition 5,165 casual jobs were supplied during the period and were reported by weeks as follows: Week ended February 5—1,236; week ended February 12—1,412; week ended February 19—1,337; week ended February 26—1,180. Placements in casual work during the preceding period totalled 5,093, representing an increase during the present four weeks of 72 placements.

The accompanying chart presents in graphic form a history of the movement

of labour through the Employment Offices, from October, 1919. It will be noted that the curve for applications indicates a sharp decline in the number of applicants registered at the offices during February of this year. The chart indicates also that the curves for vacancies and placements retain the same relative position at the end of February as at the end of January, 1921. The fluctuations of these curves during the intervening weeks may be attributed in some measure to the effect of changeable weather conditions throughout Canada.



The accompanying table presents in some detail the work of the offices for the four week period ended February 26. During the period 34,188 applicants were registered at the offices, while during the same period 17,089 vacancies were notified by employers, an excess of applicants over vacancies of 17,099. Corresponding figures for the preceding four weeks were 41,599 applications and 19,144 vacancies, an excess of applications over vacancies of 22,455. This would indicate a closer approximation of demand (vacancies) and supply (applications) than during the preceding period, the excess of the latter being due, in part, to the operation of the emergency relief funds.

It will be noted that at the beginning of the period, January 31, there were 34,208 applicants unplaced, in comparison with 37,068 unplaced applicants on February 26, after allowance had been made for cancellation and placements. The number of vacancies remaining unfilled on January 31 was 8,001, while the unfilled vacancies on February 26 totalled 7,765. On comparing the above with the figures of the corresponding period of last year it may be of interest to note that the total number of unplaced applicants on February 28, 1920, totalled 26,242, while the number of vacancies unfilled on this date was 9,577.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR FOUR-WEEK PERIOD ENDED FEBRUARY 26, 1921.

Office	Applicants unplaced at beginning of period		Applicants registered during period		Vacancies unfilled at beginning of period		Vacancies notified during period		Applicants referred to positions during period		Placements made during period	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Moncton.....	355	44	322	65	172	10	183	60	152	51	150	50
New Brunswick ..	389		387		182		243		283		200	
Amherst.....	118	4	184	8	70	0	38	8	68	1	41	1
Halifax.....	1,169	60	363	12	60	34	74	17	68	8	66	7
New Glasgow..	222	31	178	7	88	9	101	8	119	0	85	0
Sydney.....	248	7	171	22	2	10	64	16	87	28	42	7
	1,757	102	896	49	220	53	277	49	342	37	234	15
Nova Scotia	1,959		945		273		326		379		249	
Hull.....	132	0	238	4	100	0	128	4	37	4	37	4
Montreal.....	2,137	140	1,378	274	53	162	145	286	163	192	122	155
Quebec.....	238	20	269	23	92	5	54	11	115	9	104	7
Sherbrooke....	114	28	123	44	15	2	109	32	111	28	108	28
Three Rivers..	39	11	38	29	0	0	0	17	0	33	0	14
	2,660	199	2,046	374	260	169	436	350	426	266	371	208
Quebec.....	2,859		2,420		425		786		652		579	
Belleville....	45	14	52	7	6	6	59	10	56	4	56	4
Brantford....	134	9	147	15	1	4	74	18	66	15	61	15
Chatham.....	1	0	173	0	27	2	164	7	173	0	173	0
Cobalt.....	5	1	176	3	96	1	180	3	95	3	140	3
Fort William..	327	11	309	2	196	1	239	3	259	0	226	0
Guelph.....	123	39	145	10	100	71	50	30	42	3	53	3
Hamilton.....	2,455	14	1,551	242	20	120	79	135	102	50	102	48
Kingston.....	0	4	324	8	140	4	208	3	203	5	194	5
Kitchener....	78	8	114	5	110	5	53	3	12	1	13	1
London.....	329	27	211	110	52	113	149	112	101	37	104	47
Niagara Falls..	35	1	78	4	366	4	281	1	9	3	11	2
North Bay....	40	1	172	4	32	7	61	3	91	1	89	0
Oshawa.....	118	20	245	2	23	17	193	2	114	1	125	1
Ottawa (Dalhousie St.)	73	0	57	0	47	0	15	0	55	0	28	0
Ottawa (Queen St.)	169	61	354	110	36	25	133	160	219	64	189	58
Pembroke....	5	0	37	0	357	0	108	1	31	0	41	0
Peterborough..	198	11	183	13	80	15	106	13	94	3	93	3
Port Arthur... St. Catharines	11 168	1 22	468 356	5 18	310 55	8	447 288	2 42	434 328	2 12	449 328	2 12
St. Thomas....	259	0	165	7	21	10	78	6	50	4	50	4
Sarnia.....	6	0	66	9	17	0	63	5	54	5	55	4
Sault Ste. Marie	21	2	319	3	317	4	193	1	156	0	156	0
Sudbury.....	38	0	381	0	804	15	595	0	382	0	379	0
Timmins.....	2	0	233	1	431	2	266	3	174	1	170	1
Toronto—												
Men's Indus. Sect...	9,643		4,613		575		704		670		663	
Men's Farm Sect..	192		321		26		447		284		283	
Women's Domestic		130		330		319		739		212		179
Women's Industrial		36		275		296		123		103		66
Women's Clerical..		31		360		77		91		103		69
Women's Farm....		23		25		85		48		22		7
Men's Unskilled..	145		239		3		3		225		222	
Windsor.....	287	10	303	6	0	5	264	0	212	0	227	0
	14,907	476	11,792	1,574	4,248	1,217	5,501	1,564	4,691	654	4,678	534
Ontario.....	15,383		13,366		5,465		7,065		5,345		5,212	

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR FOUR-WEEK PERIOD ENDED FEBRUARY 26, 1921—Con

Office	Applicants unplaced at beginning of period		Applicants registered during period		Vacancies unfilled at beginning of period		Vacancies notified during period		Applicants referred to positions during period		Placements made during period	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Brandon.....	100	20	156	27	8	39	141	45	147	29	134	22
Dauphin.....	6	0	73	5	1	0	37	7	.....	0	35	5
Portage La Prairie.....	31	2	120	31	4	10	136	28	142	40	133	26
Winnipeg—												
220 Bannatyne Ave.	2,263	.....	2,070	.....	303	.....	519	.....	519	.....	464	.....
179 Henry Ave.	0	.....	495	.....	396	.....	549	.....	495	.....	495	.....
439 Main St.	14	14	296	43	16	7	312	41	283	27	283	27
1 Imperial Bk. Bldg	.....	194	.....	121	.....	156	.....	109	.....	115	.....	77
216 Bannatyne Ave.	.....	78	.....	526	.....	92	.....	621	.....	467	.....	439
2 Imperial Bk. Bldg. (Juvenile Section)	259	110	199	261	18	4	55	103	64	81	64	80
	2,673	418	3,409	1,014	755	308	1,749	954	1,650	759	1,608	676
Manitoba	3,091		4,423		1,063		2,703		2,409		2,284	
Estevan.....	30	0	45	11	1	1	32	15	35	11	28	9
Moose Jaw.....	502	8	289	41	12	17	73	73	68	44	54	24
N. Battleford.....	10	0	40	1	11	6	29	5	26	2	14	1
Prince Albert.....	20	3	134	10	43	4	79	5	123	5	85	3
Regina.....	378	56	378	181	26	47	160	151	177	112	171	110
Saskatoon.....	205	4	280	111	15	14	261	162	287	112	360	95
Swift Current.....	57	0	114	11	3	10	77	22	82	13	69	5
Weyburn.....	18	1	46	5	2	1	7	4	7	7	6	4
Yorkton.....	8	3	63	4	8	0	58	5	50	3	33	2
	1,228	75	1,389	375	121	100	776	442	855	309	720	253
Saskatchewan...	1,303		1,764		221		1,218		1,164		973	
Calgary.....	942	78	1,356	229	11	82	634	271	678	258	603	140
Calgary Juvenile.....	2	0	4	0	1	0	6	0	3	0	2	0
Drumheller.....	27	3	197	13	0	1	59	9	70	10	54	7
Edmonton.....	615	32	1,528	415	86	50	937	376	964	410	893	341
Lethbridge.....	60	7	112	26	0	0	74	19	74	19	72	19
Medicine Hat.....	98	0	85	17	0	2	82	20	82	15	82	15
	1,744	120	3,282	700	98	135	1,792	695	1,871	712	1,706	522
Alberta	1,864		3,982		233		2,487		2,583		2,228	
Cranbrook.....	16	0	226	3	39	2	22	1	220	1	202	1
Fernie.....	22	0	65	0	0	0	71	0	71	0	60	0
Grand Forks.....	17	0	59	0	3	0	26	0	30	0	27	0
Kamloops.....	62	5	250	10	11	0	150	12	163	13	110	12
Kelowna.....	45	0	12	0	0	0	21	0	21	0	21	0
Nanaimo.....	61	0	67	0	1	0	22	0	23	0	21	0
Nelson.....	20	9	151	1	0	0	125	2	126	2	122	2
New Westminster.....	161	0	208	3	0	0	129	4	126	4	115	3
Prince George.....	0	0	68	0	0	0	63	0	38	0	43	0
Prince Rupert.....	160	0	191	0	0	0	72	0	55	0	62	0
Revelstoke.....	0	0	71	0	0	0	65	0	48	0	53	0
Vancouver—												
Richard St.....	2,075	71	2,029	232	3	23	209	182	266	201	217	151
Powell St.....	3,611	0	2,199	0	26	0	524	0	646	0	626	0
Vernon.....	228	5	99	2	1	1	88	1	82	1	59	1
Victoria.....	823	59	840	115	0	25	178	94	214	118	181	61
	7,301	149	6,535	366	84	51	1,965	296	2,129	340	1,919	231
British Columbia	7,450		6,901		135		2,261		2,469		2,150	
	32,625	1,583	29,671	4,517	5,958	2,043	12,679	4,410	12,116	3,128	11,396	2,489
Total for Canada.	34,208		34,128		8,001		17,089		15,244		13,875	

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA FROM FEBRUARY 20 TO MARCH 19, 1921, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

WEKKLY reports from employers to the Dominion Headquarters of the Employment Service of Canada, Department of Labour, during the four weeks from February 20 to March 19, inclusive, show steady declines in the volume of employment afforded by these employers, the accumulated losses being 14,964 persons.

The change reported for each week as compared with the preceding week is as follows:

Week ending February 26, a decrease of 3,742 persons or .60 per cent.

Week ending March 5, a decrease of 4,237 persons or .68 per cent.

Week ending March 12, a decrease of 4,167 persons or .67 per cent.

Week ending March 19, a decrease of 2,818 persons or .47 per cent.

During the four weeks under review, employment conditions in the different parts of Canada were substantially the same, contractions in payroll on the whole, being registered during each week. There were, however, slight fluctuations in conditions in the different districts. In the Maritime Provinces, New Brunswick showed a nominal increase during the week of February 26 and for the following week Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia registered increased activity. During the week of March 12 New Brunswick showed a substantial gain, while in Prince Edward Island there was a slight increase for the week of March 19. The

most pronounced losses, of course, were reported by firms in Quebec and Ontario, where the combined contractions in payroll amounted to 10,194 persons, of whom 5,274 were released in Ontario. In the Prairie District the declines were steady, though not as pronounced as elsewhere, the only increase in employment reported during the four weeks under review being registered in Alberta on March 19. The gain however, was insignificant. Firms in British Columbia showed increased activity during the week of March 5, with large shrinkages for the other three weeks.

A summary of the returns by industrial groups indicates that employers in Lumber and its Products, Edible Plant Products, Leather Goods, Telephone Operation and Retail Trade reported additions to staff during all four weeks. In Building Construction, Textiles, Wood Distillates, Hotels and Restaurants and Local Transportation there were net gains with declines during one or more weeks of the period. On the other hand, firms in Edible Animal Products, Clay, Glass and Stone, Fur Goods and Mineral Products, n.e.s., Non-Ferrous Metal Products, Pulp and Paper, Rubber, Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries (largely Chemicals, Musical Instruments and Tobacco), Coal Mining and Water Transportation reported contractions in payroll on the whole with increases during one or more weeks. In Logging, Railway Construction, Iron and Steel, Metallic Ores, Non-Metallic Minerals other than Coal and Railway

under review was largely the result of a shut-down in Ontario. The losses in Coal Mining were almost entirely in Alberta and Nova Scotia and were partly caused by the mild weather but more particularly by the general depression. In addition there was considerable inactivity in Nickel and Asbestos Mining. The declines in Wholesale Trade were comparatively slight, but are in contrast with the more pronounced increases reported in the Retail Group.

Employment during the four weeks under review was considerably lower than for the same period in 1920, when the index number stood at about 101.2 in comparison with about 87.4 during the period February 20 to March 19. While all the provinces participated in this depression, the contractions in Ontario and Quebec were the most noteworthy. The Manufacturing Group, of course, showed the largest losses in this

comparison, but the decreases in Mining, Building and Trade also were important. Within the Manufacturing Group the largest losses occurred in Iron and Steel Products, Textiles and Lumber and its Products.

The accompanying chart shows the weekly percentage of change in the number of persons on payrolls since the base week (January 17, 1920,) as reported by those employers making returns, the number averaging over 5,100 firms a week. The curve during the four weeks under review, while showing no marked fluctuations, evidences a steadily downward tendency, the percentage of loss declining from 12 below the base on February 26 to 13.56 below on March 19. These figures are in marked contrast with those registered by the firms reporting for the corresponding period of last year, when the increase over base was slightly over 1 per cent.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS AT THE CLOSE OF FEBRUARY, 1921, AS REPORTED BY UNIONS MAKING RETURNS

THE present article on unemployment among the members of local trade unions deals with unemployment as at the end of February, 1921, and is based on returns received from 1,513 labour organizations with a combined membership of 198,276 persons. For all occupations reporting, 16.12 per cent of the members were unemployed as compared with percentages of 13.07, 4.33, and 5.61 at the end of January, 1921, February, 1920, and February, 1919, respectively. Unemployment as used here has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons

occupied in work other than their own trades or who are idle because of sickness or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of employment is based, it should be understood that the percentages of unemployment figures have reference only to those unions reporting.

The increase in unemployment for the month under review as compared with the preceding month may be attri-

buted partly to increased slackness in the transportation group, but more especially to greater inactivity in lumbering and logging and also in the miscellaneous group of occupations. The increase in unemployment over February of preceding years was of a general nature, that in the manufacturing and mechanical industries and transportation being especially marked.

Table I on this page summarizes the returns by provinces. New Brunswick and Quebec showed slight declines in the percentage of unemployment in comparison with the returns for the preceding month, while in the remaining provinces decreased activity was evidenced, particularly in British Columbia. Every province showed

more unemployment than in the corresponding month in 1920 and 1919.

The percentages reported unemployed in the different groups of industries are indicated in table II on page 614.

Unemployment in the manufacturing and mechanical industries as reflected by 349 unions with a combined membership of 49,647 persons showed a slight decrease as compared with the returns for January, 1920, but the percentage of unemployment was considerably larger than in February of preceding years, 11.13 per cent of the members having been idle as compared with percentages of 14.67, 2.49 and 4.29 in January, 1921, February, 1920 and February, 1919, respectively. This improvement as compared with the previous month was reported very largely by garment workers (mainly in Montreal) and also by workers in the pulp, paper and fibre, wood-working and furniture, leather, boot, shoe and rubber, food, tobacco and liquor, and textile, carpet and cordage divisions. There was, however, less activity in the metal, machinery and conveyances, printing, publishing and paper goods, glass bottle blowing, jewelry and oil refining groups. In the first named the increase in unemployment occurred chiefly among moulders, boiler-makers and iron shipbuilders and machinists, mainly in shipbuilding and railway car plants. In comparison with the reports for February of previous years there was more unemployment in every group of occupations with the exception of textile, cordage and carpets in which the percentage of unemployment in February, 1919 exceeded that reported for the month under review.

In addition to the total unemployment, considerable short time was re-

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES.

Month	Nova Scotia & Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Dec. 1915...	.20	.7	9.54	8.1	3.2	7.0	4.3	14.79	7.93
June 1916...	.49	.38	1.83	1.87	1.2	2.6	3.03	5.80	2.13
Dec. 1916...	.29	.23	3.70	1.56	1.01	1.63	1.70	2.43	1.96
June 1917...	.25	.22	2.80	.94	.58	.25	.84	1.80	1.20
Dec. 1917...	2.64	4.14	3.19	2.45	1.07	2.41	1.55	3.13	2.50
June 1918...	1.17	.27	.45	.37	.20	.18	.39	.92	.41
Dec. 1918...	2.02	.42	2.17	2.92	1.31	2.15	2.07	4.02	2.51
Jan. 1919...	1.25	.84	3.93	4.55	3.62	5.73	1.97	5.05	3.87
Feb. 1919...	5.68	2.73	4.92	5.50	2.82	4.47	4.16	7.79	5.25
Mar. 1919...	2.18	2.97	3.90	6.67	1.20	6.31	3.56	8.22	5.80
Apr. 1919...	2.41	2.46	4.39	4.27	1.65	3.95	2.26	10.07	4.44
May 1919...	4.13	1.48	5.26	2.61	1.47	2.86	1.43	4.92	3.63
June 1919...	2.69	2.43	4.00	1.81	1.19	2.51	1.68	3.37	2.58
July 1919...	4.13	1.48	2.54	1.52	.92	2.77	1.90	5.82	2.43
Aug. 1919...	5.44	1.53	2.72	1.26	.81	1.95	1.09	4.06	2.19
Sept. 1919...	1.53	1.09	2.28	1.42	.73	1.20	.94	3.98	1.79
Oct. 1919...	3.19	1.37	2.50	.81	1.28	.59	.93	5.02	2.82
Nov. 1919...	1.21	1.57	2.88	2.04	2.07	1.20	.52	17.06	3.59
Dec. 1919...	1.47	2.02	3.20	1.90	4.97	6.01	2.79	18.62	4.20
Jan. 1920...	2.73	3.97	3.41	2.66	4.50	4.92	4.01	11.78	4.29
Feb. 1920...	5.08	2.37	3.21	2.91	4.62	5.24	5.12	10.21	3.96
Mar. 1920...	1.88	3.06	3.25	2.34	3.18	4.03	2.06	7.60	3.13
Apr. 1920...	.61	1.03	2.56	2.27	2.71	3.19	1.71	6.01	2.52
May 1920...	.38	.53	3.96	1.70	2.63	1.32	1.49	5.57	2.40
June 1920...	.56	.40	3.05	1.60	1.41	2.15	1.15	5.81	2.14
July 1920...	.10	.20	2.85	1.51	1.35	.89	1.43	9.25	2.35
Aug. 1920...	.26	1.02	4.50	1.73	.31	.53	.67	4.66	2.37
Sept. 1920...	.25	.10	7.59	1.89	.49	1.4	.55	5.09	3.26
Oct. 1920...	.34	.42	9.54	3.01	3.34	.34	.33	15.65	6.09
Nov. 1920...	2.21	.45	14.73	6.39	4.32	4.13	3.62	24.70	10.24
Dec. 1920...	6.80	11.00	19.57	12.29	7.76	10.13	9.24	11.59	13.05
Jan. 1921...	5.39	8.11	13.27	14.16	8.81	10.09	9.72	21.56	13.07
Feb. 1921...	14.35	7.3	10.72	14.76	9.85	12.07	10.34	42.08	16.12

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES.

Month	Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries.	Metals, Machinery and Conveyances.	Food, Tobacco and Liquors.	Textile, Carpets and Cordage.	Clothing.	Pulp, Paper and Fibre.	Printing, Publishing and Paper Goods.	Woodworking and Furniture.	Leather, Boots, Shoes, and Rubber.	Glass Bottle Blowing.	Jewelry Working.	Oil Refining.	Transportation.	Steam Railways.	Street and Electric Railways.	Navigation.	Teaming and Driving.	Mining, Quarrying and Refining of Ores.	Building and Construction.	Public Employment.	Fishing.	Lumbering and Logging.	Miscellaneous.	All Occupations.
December 1915.....	3.1	0	8	0	3.3	0	4.3	7.8	0	0	0	0	2.45	2.4	2.3	16.59	0	5.9	28.3	0	23.3	0	8.4	7.93
June 1916.....	1.1	0	4.9	0	0.6	0	0.8	5.9	4.33	0	0	0	0	0.50	0.3	1.40	0	0	1.2	8.6	0	0	3.1	2.13
December 1916.....	2.3	0	1.2	0	6.48	0	0.34	6	4.33	0	0	0	0	1.06	0.32	20.48	0	0.65	5.24	11	0	3.1	1.96	
June 1917.....	1.79	11	1.50	0	4.95	0	0.79	6.2	6.28	3.56	0	0	0	0.32	0.18	0	0	0.32	3.21	0.64	0	0	99	1.20
December 1917.....	2.77	7.6	3.29	0	11.21	3.4	0.77	3.00	2.92	4.48	0	0	0	0.72	0.17	8.7	0	0	2.99	9.58	17	0	1.58	2.50
June 1918.....	4.2	14	1.78	0.5	18	0	0.72	2.20	0	0	0	0	0	0.20	0	0.41	0.05	0.18	9.57	0.2	0	0	4.9	4.1
December 1918.....	2.89	8.53	8.63	1.41	3.42	4.3	0.86	0	1.33	3.2	0	0	0	0.71	0.35	0.06	4.23	2.57	1.24	8.68	47	0	2.29	3.87
January 1919.....	3.32	3.21	8.24	11.50	3.22	2.23	0.91	10.57	1.19	0	0.27	5.88	1.80	1.78	3.3	3.76	2.98	1.42	16.29	33	50.50	0	2.84	3.87
February 1919.....	4.29	6.54	9.90	12.29	2.66	0.96	0.74	8.78	4.00	0.44	0.74	4.61	3.52	2.74	3.42	18.61	2.69	1.42	16.29	48	17.54	0	4.07	5.23
March 1919.....	4.18	5.51	6.79	3.99	2.27	3.29	0.59	2.21	4.22	10.03	0.48	0	0	3.04	2.87	38.12	0.63	1.87	16.45	0.7	0	0	4.74	5.00
April 1919.....	3.17	4.26	4.06	2.04	0	0.76	0.59	1.07	8.63	7.93	0	0	0	3.52	2.40	20.21	15.21	2.69	12.05	0.1	0	0	4.30	4.44
May 1919.....	4.05	7.27	3.82	3.2	7.3	1.17	0.46	0	1.3	5.96	0	0	0	1.53	1.62	15	8.05	2.82	8.68	0	0	0	7.26	3.63
June 1919.....	3.16	4.69	1.90	1.54	3.2	1.61	1.64	4.08	1.19	9.89	0	0	0	1.81	1.98	53	3.68	2.28	5.8	4.71	0	0	3.99	2.58
July 1919.....	2.95	4.84	1.83	6.0	0	0.34	1.86	0	0.06	0	0	0	0	2.07	1.83	14	7.96	2.25	4.7	3.88	0	0	2.79	2.43
August 1919.....	3.33	5.38	5.42	8.7	5.5	1.07	1.45	5.9	37	64.33	0	0	0	0.95	0.99	13	2.44	3.6	1.11	2.91	0	0	1.58	2.19
September 1919.....	2.57	4.60	8.0	1.08	0.8	0.8	1.71	13	15	1.18	0	0	0	1.10	0.76	2.19	2.60	1.36	0.91	5.42	0.6	0	2.95	2.03
October 1919.....	2.27	4.60	1.29	0.05	0.85	0.21	1.13	14	20	1.61	0	0	0	3.90	1.17	24	32.37	3.43	1.14	5.82	47	20.75	3.24	3.59
November 1919.....	3.16	5.73	1.58	0.05	0.44	2.23	1.05	50	4.7	2.71	0	0	0	3.27	1.59	62	29.94	2.89	1.40	5.82	91	72.16	4.23	4.29
December 1919.....	2.79	3.72	11.32	3.6	1.2	0.62	1.08	1.15	4.4	6.22	4.4	2.29	1.92	1.90	1.18	9.86	1.75	3.41	11.77	68	24.21	5.45	4.02	
January 1920.....	2.96	4.11	7.90	1.8	1.34	0.54	1.31	4.1	3.9	8.92	0	0	0	2.22	1.60	7.80	3.87	1.75	4.18	12.14	63	3.67	4.84	3.96
February 1920.....	2.49	5.38	10.20	0	0.15	0.05	1.91	2.6	7.7	1.93	0	0	0	1.79	1.80	10	4.10	3.29	0.65	9.88	1.66	3.45	3.66	3.13
March 1920.....	1.93	2.99	6.04	0.3	1.5	0	1.28	3.8	1.38	14.42	0	0	0	1.83	1.95	0.9	2.67	2.43	1.18	5.92	0.43	0	2.49	2.52
April 1920.....	2.28	3.54	4.70	0.05	0.40	0.02	1.24	23	3.25	1.92	11	2.92	1.34	1.51	0.9	2.03	0	1.16	4.32	0.4	0	0	1.57	2.40
May 1920.....	3.40	4.46	4.47	0.02	0.56	0	1.12	17	5.87	1.53	4.2	2.92	1.34	1.51	0.9	2.03	0	1.16	4.32	0.4	0	0	1.57	2.40
June 1920.....	2.17	2.00	7.00	0.2	1.84	0	1.14	1.10	3.98	27.16	0	0	0	1.60	0.79	0.05	3.05	2.3	0.88	4.28	0	0	2.48	2.14
July 1920.....	2.86	2.09	4.33	0	1.57	0	1.53	1.56	11.88	1.87	8.18	5.38	1.73	0.72	0.09	22.42	0.61	0.94	3.99	0.3	0	0	1.84	2.35
August 1920.....	7.74	1.74	1.49	0.82	0.40	0.04	1.37	35.43	56	17.36	3.0	6.52	0.61	0.53	0.03	3.34	0.78	0.66	2.04	0.12	0	0	1.49	2.37
September 1920.....	8.80	5.30	2.02	0.02	0.38	1.20	1.68	2.16	27	15.57	6.02	6.52	0.93	0.53	0.77	2.0	2.45	0.66	2.04	0.02	0	0	1.86	3.26
October 1920.....	11	9.0	4.67	0.64	0.55	2.17	2.73	7.92	20	63	4.8	5.82	0	0.93	0.53	1.32	2.68	0.66	1.11	3.70	0.1	0	4.4	6.09
November 1920.....	15	56	13	6.6	2.07	59	2.3	7.6	61	47	14.18	0	2.59	2.92	1.32	2.68	1.17	5.8	12.44	3.07	6.50	42.60	3.09	10.24
December 1920.....	21	39	17	98	25	32	2.92	13.99	16.99	26	12	25.97	0	6.09	4.00	1.91	37	11	11	1.25	26.47	1.26	11	10
January 1921.....	14.67	27.84	21.12	6.69	21.03	7.32	3.86	14.42	14.14	7.73	27.78	0	7.98	6.02	2.03	65.70	4.32	1.58	30.77	5.02	70.52	9.79	4.73	13.07
February, 1921.....	11.13	23.28	17.55	5.15	2.73	4.57	7.72	6.26	20.39	32.89	6.03	9.52	8.02	3.00	56.57	3.83	9.01	31.38	3.58	69.05	65.64	9.05	16.12	

ported by unions of moulders, blacksmiths, boilermakers, metal polishers, pattern makers, machinists, iron, steel and tin workers, meat cutters and butcher workmen, bakers, cigar makers, textile workers and carpet makers, tailors, garment workers, pulp and paper makers, compositors, pressmen, bookbinders, lithographers, boot, shoe and musical instrument workers.

Reports from 631 organizations of transportation workers with an aggregate membership of 79,305 persons showed that 9.52 per cent of the members were out of work as compared with 7.98 per cent in January, 1921, 2.77 in February, 1920 and 4.56 per cent in February, 1919. This increase in unemployment occurred mainly among steam railway employees but also among street and electric railway and navigation workers. Steam railway employees, whose returns constitute about 80 per cent of the entire group membership reporting, indicated an unemployment percentage of 8.02 as compared with percentages of 6.02, 1.78 and 2.74 in January, 1921, February, 1920, and February, 1919, respectively. Within this group, carmen, trainmen, maintenance of way employees and railway shop labourers were especially affected, showing in each case, more than 11 per cent of unemployment, as compared with considerably smaller percentages in preceding months. In the navigation subgroup much unemployment was reported by unions of sailors, cooks and firemen, but it may be noted that these unions are largely affected by seasonal conditions. In addition, reports were received from 8 locals of longshoremen showing 668 of the 2,856 members unemployed, a percentage of 23.39, as com-

pared with percentages of 49.23, 11.04 and 23.14 in January, 1921, February, 1920 and February, 1919 respectively. These returns, on account of the casual nature of longshore work are not included in the accompanying tabulations. A large number of the unions classified under the transportation group showed considerable short time.

In the mining, quarrying and refining of ores group, returns were tabulated from 35 unions with a combined membership of 10,105 persons, showing 9.01 per cent of the members unemployed as compared with percentages of 1.52, 4.78 and 3.79 in January, 1921, February, 1920, and February, 1919 respectively. Miners showed considerably less activity than in any of these months, while mill and smeltermen, as indicated by one union, also showed an increase in unemployment. In addition to the total idleness a great many miners were reported as being partially employed.

The percentage out of work among workers in the building and construction group was 31.38 as compared with percentages of 30.77, 12.14, and 16.44 in January, 1921, February, 1920 and February, 1919. Electrical workers, plumbers and steamfitters, tile-layers, lathers and roofers, bridge and structural iron workers and hod carriers and building labourers registered more unemployment than in the former months used for comparison. The percentages out of work among bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, painters, decorators and paper hangers were slightly smaller than those reported for the preceding month, but they exceeded those recorded for February of preceding years. More activity was reported by granite and stone

TABLE III.—UNEMPLOYMENT ON FEBRUARY, 1921.

OCCUPATIONS	Nova Scotia & Prince Ed. Island				New Brunswick				Quebec				Ontario			
	No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- ployed	
	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent
1-Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries	12	1043	303	29.05	17	2472	152	6.15	60	19822	1408	7.10	179	20049	2719	13.56
2-(a) METALS, MACHINERY & CONVEYANCES.	9	895	291	32.51	11	1281	147	11.48	20	3418	326	24.17	89	7251	1658	22.87
3- Moulders.	3	169	86		2	89	87		2	909	20		16	1180	422	
4- Blacksmiths.					2	152	1		2	237	17		8	443	79	
5- Boilmakers and Iron Shipbuilders.	1	44	7		2	282	0		4	570	387		14	1221	456	
6- Patternmakers.									1	214	70		8	334	83	
7- Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers.													8	174	43	
8- Machinists.	3	312	92		1	575	0		9	1246	100		27	2978	502	
9- Sheet Metal Workers and Tinsmiths.	2	370	106		4	183	59		2	242	52		8	921	73	
10-(b) FOOD, TOBACCO AND LIQUORS.					1	13	1	7.69	4	562	85	15.12	14	1106	212	19.17
11- Flour, Cereal Mill Employees.													1	34	0	
12- Meat Cutters and Butchers.									2	197	20		7	510	9	
13- Bakers and Confectioners.									2	365	65		3	262	185	
14- Cigar and Tobacco Makers.					1	13	6						3	300	18	
15- Brewery Workers.													5	1197	120	10.03
16-(c) TEXTILES, CORDAGE & CARPETS.	1	21	12	57.14	1	446	0	0	1	2452	80	3.28	5	1197	120	10.03
17-(d) CLOTHING AND LAUNDERING.									4	6800	50	74	16	888	148	14.98
18- Tailors.													8	266	16	
19- Garment Workers.									4	6800	50		6	282	59	
20- Hat, Glove and Fur Workers.													2	440	73	
21-(e) PULP, PAPER AND FIBRE.					2	614	0	0	9	1318	124	9.41	12	3082	27	88
22-(f) PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND PAPER GOODS.	2	127	0	0	2	118	4	3.39	9	2082	94	4.56	29	5110	220	4.31
23- Compositors.	2	127	0	0	1	88	4		4	1047	32		12	2172	90	
24- Pressmen and Assistants.					1	30	0		1	440	40		5	1043	67	
25- Bookbinders.									2	406	22		3	1175	32	
26- Stereotypers and Electrotypers.													3	118	1	
27- Engravers and Lithographers.									2	169	0		6	602	30	
28- Others.																
29-(g) WOODWORKING AND FURNITURE.									2	312	3	96	3	121	0	0
30-(h) LEATHER, BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS.									8	2498	109	4.36	9	999	84	12.02
31-(i) GLASS BOTTLE BLOWING.									2	140	37	26.43	1	100	0	0
32-(j) JEWELRY WORKERS.									1	250	0	0	1	415	250	60.24
33-(k) OIL REFINING.																
34-Transportation	50	3574	413	11.56	31	3507	67	1.91	90	17727	2144	21.09	250	31586	3174	10.05
35-(a) STEAM RAILWAYS.	47	3403	399	11.72	28	2886	65	2.25	77	12778	1127	8.82	225	25103	2033	8.10
36- Conductors.	1	47	0		2	113	0		5	297	1		27	1418	3	
37- Locomotive Engineers.	7	245	4		4	317	1		10	602	6		30	2280	0	
38- Locomotive Firemen.	7	439	12		2	248	0		10	952	51		28	3014	238	
39- Carmen.	5	366	200		2	626	0		11	4691	604		28	3047	347	
40- Trainmen.	5	686	80		6	764	46		7	1394	108		24	4472	425	
41- Telegraphers (System Divisions).	3	191	6		3	89	4		5	1481	26		5	2803	43	
42- Telegraphers (Local Unions).	3	152	0						2	119	0		2	217	100	
43- Road Maintenance Men.	8	877	81		7	549	10		13	1640	270		43	5342	785	
44- Shop Employees.																
45- Railway Employees.	8	400	16		2	180	4		14	1602	61		38	2510	92	
46-(b) STREET & ELECTRIC R.Y. EMPLOYEES.					1	246	0	0	4	3449	266	7.71	11	4516	4	0.9
47-(c) NAVIGATION.	2	123	14	11.38	1	125	0	0	6	881	731	82.97	7	1631	131	69.34
48- Marine Engineers.	2	123	14		4	196	86		4	196	86		6	208	131	
49- Others.					1	125	0		2	685	645		1	1423	1000	
50-(d) TEAMSTERS AND CHAUFFEURS.	1	48	0	0	1	250	2	8	3	619	20	3.23	7	336	6	1.79
51-Mining, Quarrying and Refining of Ores	13	5452	595	10.91	1	272	132	48.53	2	362	0	0	1	60	15	25.00
52- Miners.	12	5084	595		1	272	132		1	320	0		1	60	15	
53- Quarry Workers.	1	368	0						1	42	0					
54- Mill and Smeltersmen.																
55-Building and Construction	7	549	225	40.98	9	663	180	27.15	37	4944	1221	24.70	169	17622	5173	29.36
56- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers.	2	192	107		1	13	12		4	1470	50		30	3000	1836	
57- Carpenters and Joiners.	2	170	70		4	541	155		19	2207	355		53	7721	1767	
58- Electrical Workers.									2	96	20		17	2045	172	
59- Granite and Stonecutters.	1	35	0						2	159	15		10	408	78	
60- Painters, Decorators and Paper-hangers.					2	57	12		1	13	0		15	1316	153	
61- Plumbers and Steamfitters.	2	152	48		2	52	1		2	349	39		16	1111	186	
62- Tile-layers, Lathers and Roo'ers.									1	35	35		6	225	107	
63- Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.									5	587	292		6	451	149	
64- Steam Shovel and Dredgemen.													2	484	65	
65- Hod Carriers and Building Labourers.									1	28	25		4	861	660	
66-Public Employment	3	80	0	0	5	166	0	0	9	717	21	2.93	31	3239	180	5.56
67- Civic Employees.					3	114	0		5	271	21		9	2618	180	
68- Letter Carriers and Postal Employees.	3	80	0		2	52	0		4	446	0		22	621	0	
69-Fishing													2	289	23	7.96
70-Lumber Working and Logging													1	1018	200	19.65
71-Miscellaneous	1	40	5	12.5	1	120	0	0	14	2013	95	4.71	75	5013	159	3.17
72- Retail Clerks.									2	330	0		1	136	2	
73- Hotel and Restaurant Employees.									1	31	0		3	464	39	
74- Barbers.									2	227	9		19	706	15	
75- Musicians and Theatre Employees.									2	68	0		25	2343	42	
76- Stationary Engineers and Firemen.	1	40	5		1	120	0		2	201	0		16	795	20	
77- Others.									5	1162	86		11	569	41	
All occupations	86	10738	1541	14.35	64	7200	531	7.3	212	45591	4889	10.72	698	78876	11643	14.76

AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS

Manitoba				Saskatchewan				Alberta				British Columbia				Canada							
No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed					
Unions	Members	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent				
																			Jan., 1921	Feb., 1921	Feb., 1920	Feb., 1919	
12	1772	126	7.11	15	582	102	17.53	22	1474	109	7.39	32	2433	608	24.99	349	49647	5527	14.67	11.13	2.49	4.29	
3	257	3	1.17	6	253	41	16.21	7	703	65	9.25	11	12.25	527	43.02	156	15283	3558	21.84	23.28	3.38	5.54	
1	35	3										1	100	45		25	2482	843	29.19	33.96	1.97	7.47	
1	28	0										1	6	0		14	866	97	6.47	11.20	1.40	3.74	
1	194	0		2	96	12		1	72	6		3	552	335		28	3031	1203	38.79	39.69	6.40	4.14	
																10	558	153	25.92	27.42	1.42	4.30	
																8	174	43	42.55	24.71	.81	16.00	
				3	150	29		3	562	26		4	432	119		50	6255	868	10.45	13.88	1.95	5.84	
				1	7	0		2	59	33		2	135	28		21	1917	351	27.31	18.31	2.72	4.74	
				1	54	45	83.33	4	176	18	10.23	5	191	8	4.19	29	2102	369	21.12	17.55	10.20	8.90	
				1	54	45						1	26	3		3	114	48	.59	42.11	32.72	11.55	
								2	88	3						11	795	32	4.58	4.03	2.71	5.99	
								1	12	12		2	90	5		9	742	268	76.49	36.12	.85	10.58	
								1	76	3		2	75	0		6	451	21	5.11	4.66	.71	5.98	
1	360	0	0					1	175	0	0	2	180	34	18.89	24	8503	232	21.03	2.73	.15	26.17	
1	360	0						1	175	0		1	150	4		19	416	20	8.21	4.81	.62	0	
												1	30	30		13	7647	139	22.25	1.82	0	31.19	
																2	440	73	11.49	16.59	0	.20	
5	761	63	8.28	8	275	16	5.82	8	395	11	2.78	1	89	0	0	24	5083	151	7.32	2.97	.05	.96	
1	496	50		5	203	12		4	284	8		9	414	15	3.62	72	9262	423	3.86	4.87	1.31	70.22	
2	192	13		2	59	4		1	68	3		4	169	3		33	4586	129	2.69	4.34	1.93	.50	
								1	30	0		2	144	19		14	1976	137	5.92	6.93	.68	88.24	
1	24	0		1	13	0		2	13	0		1	16	0		8	1696	56	3.30	3.30	.61	1.00	
1	49	0														8	184	1	0	.54	0	.52	
																9	820	30	6.90	3.66	.46	1.19	
2	374	60	1.60									1	35	2	5.71	8	842	65	14.42	7.72	.26	2.78	
								1	10	0	0	1	118	15	12.71	19	3325	208	14.14	6.26	.77	4.00	
1	20	0	0					1	15	15	100					4	255	52	7.73	20.39	1.93	9.44	
												1	65	0	0	4	760	250	27.78	32.89	0	.74	
												1	116	7	6.03	1	116	7	0	6.03	2.22	4.61	
52	8582	593	6.91	52	4052	302	7.45	47	4526	363	8.02	59	5751	492	8.55	631	79305	7548	7.98	9.52	2.77	4.56	
48	7368	588	7.98	48	3794	300	7.91	45	4204	355	8.44	49	3832	217	5.66	567	63868	5084	6.02	8.02	1.78	2.74	
4	203	1		4	231	0		3	252	0		5	308	0		51	2869	5	1.00	.17	.08	.52	
6	434	0		9	447	25		5	261	0		7	337	3		78	4923	39	.63	.79	.27	.68	
5	498	60		9	661	50		6	573	45		5	271	45		72	6656	501	5.45	7.53	1.62	3.68	
2	52	0		6	153	5		7	461	3		7	458	4		68	9854	1163	6.40	11.80	.72	2.95	
4	804	135		5	773	47		5	708	200		6	539	86		62	10140	1127	9.12	11.11	1.14	6.19	
3	593	19		3	271	9		3	466	15		4	874	16		29	6768	138	.17	2.04	.08	.41	
1	86	0														8	574	100	0	17.42	0	0.42	
14	1888	221		6	870	100		9	1120	54		12	943	51		112	13229	1572	10.55	11.88	4.20	2.71	
1	2100	0														1	2100	0	0	0	0	.44	
8	710	152		6	388	64		7	363	38		3	102	12		86	6255	439	5.44	7.02	1.62	7.97	
2	967	0	0	2	187	0	0	1	230	4	1.74	2	552	30	5.43	23	10147	304	2.03	3.00	.20	3.42	
												3	315	203	22.19	19	3675	2079	55.70	56.57	9.74	18.47	
												1	358	69		13	885	300	22.89	33.90	7.48	.48	
												2	557	134		6	2790	1779	60.59	63.76	0	15.00	
2	247	5	2.02	2	71	2	2.82	1	92	4	4.35	5	452	42	9.29	22	2115	81	4.34	3.83	.12	3.69	
								14	3625	98	2.70	4	334	70	20.96	35	10105	910	1.52	9.01	4.78	3.79	
								14	3625	98		3	224	0		32	9585	840	1.15	8.76	4.67	3.79	
																2	410	0	0	0	0	.53	
																1	110	70	14.18	63.64	8.01	.54	
12	1508	550	36.47	16	555	292	52.81	17	1548	724	46.77	17	1876	817	43.55	274	29255	9182	30.77	31.38	12.14	16.46	
3	563	402		4	176	130		5	245	185		3	199	90		52	5588	3212	55.37	54.53	22.86	30.88	
2	223	100		5	178	126		3	667	385		6	1373	661		34	13080	3619	29.33	27.67	12.10	15.26	
1	263	0		2	114	8		3	272	13		2	175	20		27	2965	233	7.33	7.86	2.15	6.15	
1	84	6		1	9	5		1	3	3		1	29	10		17	727	117	22.38	16.09	28.59	21.59	
				1	14	2		1	36	28		1	7	3		21	1443	198	26.61	13.72	6.24	8.93	
2	114	7		3	64	21		3	160	41		2	72	22		32	2074	365	12.22	17.60	6.82	11.92	
1	19	13														10	300	156	39.05	52.00	10.07	31.71	
1	67	0										2	21	11		12	1105	441	24.09	39.91	20.57	33.08	
																3	649	134	27.06	20.65	7.26	28.02	
1	175	22						1	165	69						6	1064	707	29.36	66.45	8.08	16.31	
3	180	10	5.56	9	347	3	.85	10	787	16	2.03	8	901	0	0	78	6417	230	5.02	3.58	1.83	.48	
1	56	10		4	146	0		6	617	16		5	602	0		33	4424	227	6.62	6.13	2.34	.04	
2	124	0		5	201	3		4	170	0		3	299	0		45	1993	3	0	.15	1.0	1.72	
												1	1456	1182	81.13	3	1745	1205	70.52	69.05	3.57	17.54	
												2	8496	6045	71.15	3	9514	6245	9.79	65.05	.70	.70	
8	978	4	.41	11	396	17	4.29	16	1209	52	4.30	14	2503	779	31.12	140	12278	1111	4.73	9.05	4.34	4.07	
												1	15	0		4	481	2	.13	.42	0	1.80	
1	98	0						2	311	27		3	715	97		10	169	163					

cutters than in January, 1921, February, 1920 and 1919. The same is true also for steam shovel and dredge-men with the exception of February, 1920, when the percentage out of work was considerably smaller. Many of these unions showed a large proportion of their working membership on short time.

The percentage out of work in the public employment group was 3.58 as compared with percentages of 5.02, 1.63 and .48 in January, 1921, February, 1920, and February, 1919. Employment for civic employees was slightly more active while the percentage out of work among letter carriers and postal employees showed a nominal increase over January, 1921, and February of last year.

Logging and lumber workers as indicated by 3 organizations with a combined membership of 9,514 members, were considerably less fully employed than during the preceding month, while returns for February of previous years are not available. In the former comparison, however, it may be noted that the returns for January were incomplete, the union which showed the most unemployment during February not having reported for the former month. Fishermen as represented by 3 unions with 1,745 members showed a nominal decrease in the percentage of idleness

as compared with January, but it was substantially larger than that reported for February of previous years.

Unemployment in the group of miscellaneous trades as recorded by 140 unions with a total membership of 12,278 persons was more pronounced than in any month used in this article for comparison, 9.05 of the members being out of work as compared with percentages of 4.73, 4.84 and 4.07 in January, 1921, February, 1920 and February, 1919, respectively. Retail clerks, as indicated by 4 unions, showed a nominal increase in unemployment over the preceding month and also over the corresponding month of last year, but the percentage was smaller than in February, 1919. Hotel and restaurant employees and barbers were somewhat more fully employed than in January, but the percentages of idleness exceeded those reported for February of previous years. Musicians and theatre employees and stationary engineers and firemen reflected greater activity than in the three months used here for comparison. On the other hand, the reverse is true for unclassified workers, who showed more unemployment than in January, 1921, February, 1920 and February, 1919. A large number of these unions registered considerable short time.

The tabular statement on pages 616-617 presents the returns in some detail.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE BUILDING TRADES DURING FEBRUARY, 1921, AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS

EMPLOYMENT in the building trades, as indicated by the value of building permits issued in 56 cities, showed an increase during February as compared with the preceding month, the total

value rising from \$2,378,937 in January to \$3,216,085 in February, an increase of \$837,148 or over 35 per cent. Nova Scotia, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia registered in-

creases in the value of the permits issued, while in New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba there were declines. Of the increases, that of \$676,615 or nearly 164 per cent in Quebec was the largest.

As compared with the figures for the corresponding month in 1920 there was a decrease of \$2,606,182 or almost 45 per cent, the value for February 1920 having been \$5,822,267. In this comparison there were decreases in every province, that of \$1,202,605 or practically 49 per cent in Ontario being the most pronounced.

Of the larger cities, Montreal registered increases in the value of the permits issued as compared with both January, 1921 and February, 1920. At Toronto, Edmonton and Vancouver there were gains in comparison with the preceding month and declines as compared with the corresponding month of last year. Winnipeg showed decreases in both cases.

Of the smaller centres, Three Rivers, Westmount, Kitchener, London, Sarnia, Moose Jaw, Point Grey and South Vancouver reported increases as compared with January and also with February, 1920.

The returns from 35 cities formerly used in this report (which are distinguished by asterisks and which are also tabulated separately for statistical purposes) showed that the total value of the building permits issued by these cities was \$2,831,156 as compared with \$2,128,742 in January. There was, therefore, an increase of \$702,414 or 33 per cent in comparison with the returns for the preceding month. As compared with the corresponding month of last year however, there was a decline of \$2,616,443 or 48 per cent, the value for February, 1920, having been \$5,447,599.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS

City	January, 1921	February, 1921	February, 1920
	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island			
Charlottetown.....	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Nova Scotia	41,725	112,230	192,670
*Halifax.....	14,175	101,780	182,160
New Glasgow.....	50	Nil.	300
*Sydney.....	27,590	10,450	10,210
New Brunswick	5,525	4,650	23,458
Fredericton.....	Nil.	Nil.	6,258
*Moncton.....	5,525	1,650	9,200
*St. John.....	Nil.	3,000	8,000
Quebec	412,640	1,039,255	1,784,720
*Montreal-Maisonneuve.....	353,225	623,605	386,335
*Quebec.....	13,315	160,345	160,910
Shawinigan Falls.....	Nil.	Nil.	10,000
*Sherbrooke.....	8,900	39,400	1,155,375
*Three Rivers.....	35,700	52,780	45,100
*Westmount.....	2,400	213,125	26,000
Ontario	1,268,477	1,264,788	2,467,392
Bellefleur.....	19,300	Nil.	300
*Brantford.....	13,900	6,265	16,150
Chatham.....	6,425	700	7,500
*Fort William.....	13,000	4,650	7,400
Galt.....	2,000	1,500	Nil.
*Guelph.....	4,875	4,690	640
*Hamilton.....	347,650	117,500	218,775
*Kingston.....	1,305	2,870	1,200
*Kitchener.....	13,970	26,200	14,850
*London.....	40,100	65,460	43,525
Niagara Falls.....	19,840	18,250	15,900
*Oshawa.....	2,200	7,750	27,300
*Ottawa.....	11,100	78,800	57,500
Owen Sound.....	5,000	1,000	Nil.
*Peterborough.....	5,787	425	21,900
*Port Arthur.....	1,250	2,050	5,740
*Stratford.....	5,055	3,235	4,040
*St. Catharines.....	18,335	13,821	7,445
*St. Thomas.....	3,050	5,920	1,410
Sarnia.....	30,510	37,110	21,470
Sault Ste. Marie.....	20,000	5,490	3,650
*Toronto.....	584,620	737,777	1,462,768
Welland.....	4,525	25,070	8,900
*Windsor.....	94,400	97,700	482,900
Woodstock.....	280	645	26,130
Manitoba	181,150	57,395	148,950
*Brandon.....	1,200	3,075	8,000
St. Boniface.....	5,150	9,470	21,000
*Winnipeg.....	174,800	44,850	119,950
Saskatchewan	41,035	58,000	245,250
*Moose Jaw.....	3,285	10,000	4,950
*Regina.....	28,150	40,000	237,250
*Saskatoon.....	9,600	8,000	3,050
Alberta	48,800	85,165	265,500
*Calgary.....	33,000	65,490	105,800
*Edmonton.....	13,490	13,685	149,100
Lethbridge.....	490	2,280	7,200
Medicine Hat.....	2,000	3,800	3,400
British Columbia	379,585	544,602	694,326
Nanaimo.....	1,860	850	1,400
*New Westminster.....	10,050	11,500	95,215
Point Grey.....	92,875	197,519	141,925
Prince Rupert.....	1,000	10,114	36,010
South Vancouver.....	36,789	63,480	36,025
*Vancouver.....	189,210	239,443	298,799
*Victoria.....	47,810	21,705	84,952
Total—56 Cities.....	\$2,378,937	\$3,216,085	\$5,822,267
Total—35 Cities.....	\$2,128,742	\$2,831,156	\$5,447,599

EMPLOYMENT FOR CIVIC EMPLOYEES IN FIFTEEN CITIES, FEBRUARY, 1921

REPORTS from fifteen cities showing the number of civic employees temporarily employed and the wages paid these persons during the month of February showed a decrease of about 13 per cent in the number of employees and of slightly over 8 per cent in the wages paid, as compared with the preceding month. In February, 1921, 11,373 persons were temporarily engaged and the wages amounted to \$818,649.78 as compared with 13,129 employees and an aggregate payroll of \$893,591.97 in January.

In comparison with the returns for the same period in 1920 there were increases of nearly 8 per cent in the number of employees and of about 1 per cent in the wages paid, there having been

10,577 employees with a total payroll of \$809,788.34 in February of last year.

London, Winnipeg, Vancouver and Victoria registered increases in the number of persons temporarily engaged as compared with both January, 1921, and February, 1920. At St. John, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton there were gains in the former, with declines in the latter comparison. Regina reported the same payroll as in the preceding month with a decline in comparison with February, 1920. In Ottawa, Hamilton, and Brandon the number of persons temporarily employed was smaller than in January, but there were increases over February of last year. Montreal and Toronto registered losses in both cases.

EMPLOYMENT (BOTH CONTRACT AND MUNICIPAL WORK) AFFORDED WORKPEOPLE TEMPORARILY EMPLOYED BY FIFTEEN CITY CORPORATIONS FEBRUARY, 1921, COMPARED WITH JANUARY, 1921 AND WITH FEBRUARY, 1920.

City	Number of employees temporarily employed during the month of:			Amount of wages paid employees temporarily employed during the month of:		
	January, 1921	February, 1921	February, 1920	January, 1921	February, 1921	February, 1920
				\$	\$	\$
St. John.....	229	341	429	18,030.04	19,958.16	30,531.80
Montreal.....	5,267	3,891	4,818	271,551.33	234,679.21	340,484.83
Ottawa.....	851	817	706	61,155.25	55,896.58	47,160.89
Toronto.....	1,413	1,203	1,549	133,489.52	120,754.48	128,808.48
Hamilton.....	1,775	1,060	367	76,100.15	66,836.72	32,027.33
London.....	489	499	304	50,710.21	44,836.59	22,622.42
Winnipeg.....	780	1,140	611	80,896.21	88,564.62	56,655.01
Brandon.....	78	70	35	5,067.88	5,062.56	2,602.92
Regina.....	112	112	124	11,767.08	11,698.05	10,152.10
Moose Jaw.....	93	100	104	11,174.55	8,582.85	11,329.70
Saskatoon.....	89	91	141	9,622.44	9,539.15	14,103.94
Calgary.....	352	371	412	30,700.14	32,210.98	35,821.55
Edmonton.....	20	31	157	1,438.86	1,424.21	7,397.53
Vancouver.....	1,340	1,369	600	109,568.09	91,813.44	50,677.24
Victoria.....	241	278	220	22,319.32	26,792.18	19,412.60
Total.....	13,129	11,373	10,577	\$893,591.97	\$818,649.78	\$809,788.34

As to wages, Winnipeg and Victoria reported increases as compared with the returns both for January and for February, 1920. St. John, Calgary showed gains as compared with the preceding month and a slight decline as compared with the corresponding month of last

year. On the contrary, in Hamilton, Ottawa, London, Brandon, Regina and Vancouver there were decreases in the former and increases in the latter comparison. Montreal, Toronto, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Edmonton registered losses in both cases.

FAIR WAGE CONTRACTS, MARCH, 1921

DURING March the Department of Labour received for insertion in the LABOUR GAZETTE the following information relative to three fair wage contracts, of which two were awarded by the Department of Public Works, and one by the Department of Railways and Canals. All the contracts contained the usual fair wage clause which provides for the prompt payment of such wages as are current in the district in which the work is to be performed, and for observance on the various works under contract of the prevailing hours of labour, and which otherwise prevents abuses and secures the legitimate rights of the labour employed.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair wages, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Supply and installation of Post office fittings in public building, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba. Name of contractor, Snyder Brothers, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba. Date of contract, March 12, 1921. Amount of contract, \$5,088.

Construction of wharf, South Gabriola Island, B. C. Name of contractor,

Daniel O. Shook, Vancouver, B. C. Date of contract, March 16, 1921. Amount of contract, unit prices.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Erection of highway steel swing bridge over Chambly Canal, at crossing No. 6. Name of contractor, The Phoenix Bridge & Iron Works, Limited, Montreal, Quebec. Date of contract, March 2, 1921. Amount of contract, \$5,490.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The following is a statement of payments made in March for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair wages, and the performance of work under sanitary conditions.

Nature of orders	Amount of orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type and other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$2,727.28
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.....	207.81
Supplying stamping material, pads, and ink.....	656.00
Supplying mail bag fittings.....	509.00
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.	959.21
Repairing letter boxes, etc.....	455.53
Making and supplying letter box locks and keys.....	1,615.00

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS

THE following agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions have recently been received in the Department. In the case of each agreement the rates of wages in the principal occupations are given, together with the significant points as to working conditions and a summary of other information of general interest.

Printing and Publishing

OTTAWA, ONT.—EMPLOYING PRINTERS WITH PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION No. 5. Agreement in effect from July 1, 1919 to May 31, 1921.

Agreement summarized in the January, 1920, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 66.

A bonus of \$3 per week was granted to pressmen by employers, in force from August 1, 1920.

TORONTO, ONT.—MASTER PRINTERS' AND BOOKBINDERS' ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO WITH TORONTO PRINTING PRESSMEN'S UNION No. 10. Agreement in effect from June 2, 1919 to June 2, 1921.

Agreement summarized in July, 1919 issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 837.

The bonus agreement, in effect from May 1, 1920 to May 31, 1921, provides that on account of the high cost of living a bonus of 10 per cent on current wages shall be paid to Journeymen Pressmen; bonus to be paid weekly on basis of regular 48-hour week or fraction thereof, bonus not to affect overtime rates, which shall be governed by existing agreement.

Building and Construction

MONTREAL, P. Q.—VARIOUS LOCAL FIRMS WITH INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BRIDGE, STRUCTURAL AND ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKERS, DISTRICT COUNCIL OF MONTREAL AND VICINITY. Agree-

ment in effect from March 1, 1921 to February 28, 1922.

Hours of labour, eight per day; four hours on Saturday.

Overtime, time and one-half; Sundays and holidays, double time.

No discrimination against Union members.

No strike or lockout to take place until dispute has been found impossible to adjust.

Complaints and grievances to be reported to foreman; failing adjustment, matter to be taken up with manager or general superintendent by the men's shop committee. In the event of inability to reach settlement, matter to be referred to three arbitrators, one representing the men, one the company, and in the event of these two not agreeing, a third who shall be named by a Judge of the Superior Court in Montreal.

In event of shortage of labour, Union to endeavour to supply men as far as possible from other districts.

Weekly pay to be adopted.

Wages: Per hour—first class mechanics, 75 cents; second class mechanics, 67½ cents; third class helpers, 57½ cents; apprentices, 25 cents. Scale to remain in force for 3 months, at which time an adjustment will be made based on relative cost of living, with index number for February 1921 as base.

Above rates to apply to outside men.

Employees not bound to work on jobs where there are labour troubles.

Public Utilities

VANCOUVER, B. C.—BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, VANCOUVER POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, THE VANCOUVER ISLAND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, AND THE WESTERN POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, WITH THE

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS. Agreement in effect from March 8th, 1921 until after 30 days' notice in writing it be amended, cancelled, or substituted.

Only good standing members to be employed except in certain cases in rural districts.

Employees covered by this agreement to be entitled on becoming consumers to gas concessions as heretofore, and to purchase of electric light at 4 cents per kilowatt hour; company to install metres free and charge no rent for same. Employees to have free transportation and a certain number of passes on street cars.

In case of lay-off of men through slackness of work seniority and efficiency to govern. Men laid off for a period not exceeding six months to be given credit for all past services in question of seniority.

Men having previous service to be given preference when men are engaged, provided services were satisfactory at time of lay-off.

Apprenticeship: An employee with less than three years' experience to be classed as apprentice; apprentices to serve three years; no more than one apprentice to seven journeymen in each department. Groundmen to be given preference when apprentices are taken on, and one-third of their time as groundmen to count as apprenticeship, time allowed not to exceed one year.

Hours of labour, eight per day. Holidays and certain overtime, time and one-half. Provisions made for expenses of board and lodging when away from home.

Employees to be paid by cheque four times per month.

Work on poles, etc., at elevation of 85 feet or over, double time.

Station operating staff: Monthly days off not to be taken while on night shift. Shifts to be worked by revolving watch: 7K-15K; 15K-23K; 23K-7K. Two

weeks to be maximum period for same shift. In case of sickness, a reasonable amount of time to be allowed with pay at discretion of chief operating engineer. In event of working overtime, double amount of time worked to be allowed off. Four days' monthly vacation and fourteen days' annual vacation with pay. In event of man having worked less than one year, one day's holiday allowed each month of service up to the month in which the holiday is taken.

Metermen: hours of labour, eight per day; in case of sickness, a reasonable amount of time to be allowed off with pay at discretion of superintendent, also pay to be allowed for public holidays.

Arc trimmers: same provision for sickness as metermen; one day off per week to be allowed with pay. For overtime, double the time worked to be allowed off.

Wages: Per day—Line department and wiremen: lead covered cable foreman, \$8.75; journeyman cable splicer, \$8.00; foreman lineman, \$8.50; sub-foreman lineman, \$7.75; journeyman lineman, \$7.00; foreman wireman, \$8.50; journeyman wireman, armature winder, transformer winder, \$7.00; auto driver, \$5.50; troubleman, repairman, track bonder, \$7.00; groundman \$5.50. Apprentice lineman and wireman; beginners, \$5.65; after 6 months, \$5.90; after 12 months, \$6.20; after 18 months \$6.45; after 24 months, \$6.70; after 36 months, \$7.00. Apprentice cable splicer: beginners, \$7.00; after 12 months, \$7.20; after 24 months, \$7.50; after 36 months, \$8.00. Station operating staff: Per month—operators, \$175, \$180, \$185. Apprentice operator: Per month—\$140, \$145, \$155; Engineer-in-charge, \$185, \$195, \$210; floormen and helpers, \$140; load dispatchers, \$215; chief load dispatcher, \$220. Meter department: metermen, \$160; apprentice metermen, \$130, \$140, \$150; Meter foreman, \$195. Arc trimmers: trimmers, arc tester and repairmen \$155.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, MARCH, 1921

THE movement in prices continued downward and was also marked by unusually steep seasonal decreases in eggs, while butter, milk and potatoes tended downward. The chief decreases for the month appeared in textiles, hides and leather, metals, building materials and in chemicals.

In retail prices, the average cost of a list of staple foods in some sixty cities was \$13.23 at the beginning of March as compared with \$14.08 in February, \$5.98 in March, 1920, \$15.77 in March, 1919, and \$7.68 in March, 1914. The chief decreases for the month were in eggs, but there were also substantial decreases in rice, meats, lard, potatoes, with slight decreases in nearly all the other commodities. Coal and wood averaged slightly lower.

In wholesale prices, the Departmental index number was down to 263.1 for March as compared with 270.1 for February, 349.0 for March, 1920, 277.6 for March, 1919, 269.2 for March, 1918, and 137.1 for March, 1914. The chief decreases for the month were in textiles, hides and leather, metals, building materials, and chemicals. In the other groups decreases in some lines were partly offset by advances in others. Except oats, grains were slightly up but fodders were down. Cattle and beef were up slightly but hog products were down. Butter and milk were down but cheese advanced slightly. Bread, flour and tapioca were lower but sugar advanced slightly. In fuel, bituminous coal was down but coke was higher. In the miscellaneous group, muskrat skins, malt, and rubber were firmer but newsprint paper, binder twine, and laundry starch were down.

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of January of over one hundred staple foodstuff, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent for 6-roomed houses in

some sixty cities throughout Canada having a population of 10,000 or over. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these have been published each month since the beginning of 1910, the figures being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers who did a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts exclusively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts, with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences or with incomplete conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, those being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. As market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various foods therefore tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the difference in quality. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income. While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel

supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were designated to afford a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc.; so that the comparative expenditure would be little changed.

The index number of wholesale prices is based on the quotations for 271 commodities, and is the simple average of the percentages of current prices of the several commodities in relation to the average prices for the base period, 1890-1899, these being therefore made equal to 100. The quotations for most farm products are obtained weekly and averaged for the month, the quotations for other commodities are taken for the middle of the month. The table of index numbers shows the changes by groups and sub-groups for the previous month and for the corresponding months back to 1913.

Retail Prices

In meats all lines averaged lower, there being a general decrease in beef and in pork. Lard was 2c. per pound lower. In general lines of fish there were declines in some localities. Eggs declined steeply in almost all of the cities, the price averaging 55c. for fresh eggs and 50c. for cooking eggs as compared with 79c. for fresh eggs and 73c. for cooking eggs in February. In several cities the price was below 45c. per dozen. Milk averaged slightly lower, there being decreases at Sydney, Halifax, Sherbrooke, Brockville, Kingston, Port Arthur, Fort William, and Victoria. Butter was slightly lower, there being slight declines in some of the cities, but slight increases in others. Cheese averaged slightly higher, there being decreases in some cities, but increases in others. Bread was slightly higher at Amherst, St. Hyacinthe, Port Arthur,

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOOD, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	BEEF					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Lamb, leg roast, per lb.	PORK			BACON	
	Strloin steak, per lb.	Round Steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, pr. lb.	Stewing, per lb.				Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Fresh chops, loin, per lb.	Salt meat, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.
Dominion Average	cents 34.6	cents 28.5	cents 27.6	cents 21.8	cents 17.4	cents 26.1	cents 31.9	cents 36.1	cents 34.9	cents 37.8	cents 34.1	cents 54.5	cents 59.5
Nova Scotia (Average)	35.9	33.0	27.6	24.8	20.9	20.9	27.7	33.2	34.3	34.9	32.9	54.7	58.6
1-Sydney	36	29.4	29	25.2	21.6	20	29.6	35	37.6	37.4	34.2	55.1	57
2-New-Glasgow	33.3	33.3	25.6	22.3	18	17.6	27.6	31	30	31.6	32.6	56.6	61.6
3-Amherst	30	29.7	21.2	19.5	16.5	20	27.5	27.5	29	29	30.1	50	53.7
4-Halifax	41	35.5	33.3	27.6	23	22.8	26.2	37.6	37.5	38	32.8	54.1	58
5-Truro	39.3	37.3	29	29.3	21	24.3	27.5	35	37.3	38.3	35	57.5	62.5
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown	29.5	28	27.5	20	17	.....	24	26.5	28.5	28.5	28	48.7	.....
New Brunswick (Average)	35.5	31.2	28.0	22.0	17.8	20.9	30.0	33.4	33.7	33.6	31.9	52.4	58.6
7-Moncton	35.5	30	27.5	24	18.5	.....	.....	37	34	33.3	33.2	49.5	55.8
8-St. John	42.5	37.5	34	24.2	18.7	.....	37.5	38.2	37.5	37	30.6	50	.....
9-Fredricton	34	27.3	26.6	19.3	16	20.6	30	33.3	33.3	32.3	34.6	52.5	57.5
10-Bathurst	30	30	24	20.6	18	18.5	22.5	25	30	31.6	29.3	57.6	62.5
Quebec (Average)	31.4	30.3	30.0	21.5	16.2	24.7	27.4	31.5	30.0	30.2	29.9	53.2	57.0
11-Quebec	28.4	29.8	26.5	19.1	13.9	24.8	27.4	30.8	29.4	29.9	31.4	40	45
12-Three Rivers	34.8	32.7	32.9	23.5	17.9	28.6	30.5	32.9	30.4	31.7	30.3	63.7	66.6
13-Sherbrooke	34.6	32.5	34.6	24.4	16.6	18.5	23.5	32.5	29	31.5	29.1	52.3	55
14-Sorel	30	29	30	22.5	17.5	24	25	32.5	29	27.5	29	65	.....
15-St. Hyacinthe	23.2	25	23	17	16.3	26	25.6	29	27	26.6	27.2	46	.....
16-St. John's	31	28.3	29.3	21	17.6	26.6	26.6	30	28.3	27.3	30.7	65	65
17-Thetford Mines	35	35	35	25	15-20	30	25	30	33	33	30	45	.....
18-Montreal	33.5	29.7	31.7	19.1	14	21.6	35.7	31.1	31.8	33.2	30.3	54	60
19-Hull	32	30.5	26.6	21.8	14.1	22.4	27.7	34.6	31.7	31.3	30.8	48.2	50.3
Ontario (Average)	35.2	30.6	27.8	22.5	17.6	28.5	32.6	37.7	34.8	38.8	34.9	62.3	56.9
20-Ottawa	35.1	31.7	29.8	23.5	17.2	25.8	33.2	36.3	35.3	36.7	35.6	55.2	59.2
21-Brockville	35	31.6	29	25	19.3	23.3	30.8	35	35	35	34.8	52.5	57
22-Kingston	31.3	26.8	25.6	23	14.8	19.2	29.6	31.2	31	34.3	29	52.1	55.1
23-Bellefonte	30	26.4	25.9	20.6	15.8	27.3	33.9	37.1	30.4	30.5	26.5	52.1	55.8
24-Peterborough	37.6	34.2	27.7	24	18.1	29.9	32.8	38.5	36.8	38.2	32.5	55.1	59.5
25-Orillia	30.8	28	26.3	19.7	14.9	29.7	27	32.6	31.5	32	31.6	53	60
26-Toronto	34.8	28.8	28.9	20.7	18	28	29.8	38	35.2	43.2	38	53.1	59.1
27-Niagara Falls	43	38	29.4	24.5	17.5	34	40	43	39	43.3	35	52.6	55.6
28-St. Catharines	33.1	29.8	26	21.3	16.5	27.3	34.6	37.8	34.5	42.8	35	51.6	55.6
29-Hamilton	34.4	29.8	28.3	21.7	18.1	29.4	30	38.3	32.3	41.4	41.6	49.9	54
30-Brantford	34.7	29.9	28.3	21.5	17.1	27.5	33.3	39.5	37.2	44.9	31	51.2	57
31-Galt	37	31	29.8	22.2	17.2	31.6	31.6	38.6	35.6	42.6	40	50.7	54.1
32-Guelph	36	30.8	29.9	24	20.6	30.5	32.6	38.2	33.1	39.2	34	47.3	50.6
33-Kitchener	34.4	31.1	26.6	23.8	19.8	31.4	31.2	37.5	34.4	38	40	46.2	49.3
34-Woodstock	36.7	31.3	29.1	22.6	19.8	29.1	26.5	37.8	33.3	39.8	40	49.3	54.5
35-Stratford	33	28.6	26.2	23.4	17.3	25.4	31	35	31.4	35.1	30	58	63
36-London	37.4	33.7	28.7	23.7	18.4	28.3	32.9	40.1	36.9	42.8	37.2	54.3	58.4
37-St. Thomas	32.8	29.1	25	19.5	16.8	29.3	30	38.6	34.8	40.8	33.2	49.7	53
38-Chatham	35.1	30.9	28.1	21.9	16.9	29.9	30	35.3	33.6	37.7	32.9	50.7	54
39-Windsor	34.1	30.3	27.9	20.7	17.2	33.2	32.6	37.3	33.8	38.7	32.8	54.2	56.8
40-Owen Sound	30.2	27.2	25.5	22.8	18.5	28.8	30	33.5	32.2	32.7	32.5	52.3	56.2
41-Cobalt	37.1	33.8	29.7	23.2	18.5	29.6	35	37.5	35	35.6	34.4	53.1	58.3
42-Sault Ste. Marie	39.2	34.2	28.5	23.1	16.1	31.8	36.4	41.1	38	37.5	34.7	55.3	61.2
43-Port Arthur	38.8	31.1	29.6	24	19.8	25.9	40	43	40.2	45.8	41.6	54.3	65.3
44-Fort William	37.5	30	28.3	21.4	16.9	25.8	39.1	41.3	40.1	44.3	40	53	60.8
Manitoba (Average)	35.3	26.3	24.5	17.8	14.2	23.5	32.5	34.9	32.4	37.2	32.3	54.4	60.3
45-Winnipeg	33	24.6	24.8	16	14.2	23	32.1	35.7	32.7	39.4	34.6	55.2	61.2
46-Brandon	37.6	28	24.2	19.6	14.2	24	32.8	34	32	35	30	53.5	59.4
Saskatchewan (Average)	31.3	24.7	22.2	18.8	15.8	23.0	31.7	36.3	34.6	35.3	33.6	58.8	64.8
47-Regina	32.5	25	22.2	18.5	13.5	24.5	35	36	29.5	39.2	32.5	56	63.3
48-Prince Albert	32.5	23.7	20	14.5	12.5	17	30	32.5	31	33.7	37	56.7	63.3
49-Saskatoon	30	25	21.7	17.3	12.2	20.3	31.7	36.7	34	38.3	35	57.5	62.5
50-Moose Jaw	30	25	25	25	25	30	30	40	40	40	30	65	70
Alberta (Average)	32.1	25.2	23.4	17.6	13.8	23.2	34.0	36.7	37.3	45.3	35.3	61.3	69.0
51-Medicine Hat	35	26.5	25	21	13.7	25	37.5	40	42.5	50	39	65	77.5
52-Edmonton	28.6	24.2	22.8	15.4	13.7	23	35	37	39	45.4	35	58.6	66.2
53-Calgary	31.6	24.4	22	14.8	11.9	20.6	31.1	34	32.8	44.4	32	59.7	64.7
54-Lethbridge	33	25.7	23.7	19.2	15.7	24.2	32.2	35.7	35	41.2	35	61.7	67.5
British Columbia (Average)	38.5	32.6	29.3	22.9	20.0	29.4	38.4	42.4	42.3	45.7	38.8	59.1	63.1
55-Fernie	38.4	32.6	29	24	16.4	26.6	39	41	50	52	37	60.6	65
56-Nelson	40	34.3	28.3	20	16.7	26	39.3	45	40	41.7	35	61.7	65
57-Trail	35	30	24	18.3	17.7	24.3	35	.....	39.3	42.3	35	57.3	63.3
58-New Westminster	39	32.5	30	26	20	30	37.5	37.5	40	42.5	40.5	49.7	59.5
59-Vancouver	40	33.6	31.9	21.5	21.2	31.4	38.3	43.2	40	48.2	40.2	57.6	61.8
60-Victoria	36.5	32.5	26.2	20.7	20.5	34.2	36.7	45	37.5	43.8	34.6	55	58.6
61-Nanaimo	39	35	33.7	28	25	35.3	41.7	45	46.7	45	45	63	68.2
62-Prince Rupert	40	30	31	25	22.5	27.5	40	45	50	50	42.7	68	.....

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1921

Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.	FISH														Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.
	Cod steak, fresh, and frozen, per lb.	Haddock, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Herrings, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Other fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, sockeye, lb. tin.	Canned salmon, med. lb. tin.	Canned salmon pink, lb. tin.		
cents 72.3	cents 18.1	cents 16.5	cents 29.3	cents 13.3	cents 20.2	cents 25.4	cents 14.5	cents 64.7	cents 23.6	cents 20.2	cents 52.6	cents 37.7	cents 27.2	cents 29.7	
72.8 78.3 72.2 75 73.7 65	13.8 10 12-14 15 17	11.3 10 10 9 15	32.2 30-40 22-25 38 35			25.0 20-30		56.1 60.7 57.5 54 53.2 55	21.4 22 22 21.1 19.8 22.1	16.5 17.8 16 15 16 17.5	45.0 35 36.8 35 40 50	35.0 35 36.8 35 33.3 35	27.6 30.3 27.2 30 25.7 25	30.6 33.6 30.8 28 30.4 30	1 2 3 4 5
60	12	13	35			15-35		63	17	18.5		35	32.5	30	6
72.5 72.5 73.3 71.6	13.8 12 15 18 10	13.0 12 15 15 10	33.8 35 40 30 30	12.0 12 12 12		41.3 40-45 40	10	62.5 70 64.4 60 55.5	22.8 23.6 20.5 23 24	16.4 15.8 15.7 17.2 17	53.2 52.5 54.5 52.5	38.8 40 35 40	29.4 35 27.6 30 25	27.6 24.8 33 35	7 8 9 10
72.8 70.3 73.7 76.6 75 75 72.5	16.0 10 15 20 15 20 20	13.5 10 13 18 13 20 12	29.3 30 30 35 35 25 25	11.0 15 12 10 30 12	23.9 15 25 30 25	21.3 20 25 30	11.0 12 10	63.3 60 67.5 80 60	21.7 20 17.2 24.5 22.5 20 20	19.7 21.5 24 19.2 21.6 12 19	49.6 47.5 50 53 50 45 53.3	35.9 36 33.5 35 35 36.6 40	27.3 26.5 25.6 29.5 27.5 27.5 38.3	29.7 30.5 30.7 30 33 29.7 26.2	11 12 13 14 15 16
72.6 67.0	18 18	11 10-12.5	25 30	25 10	25 18	12.5-30		73.9 22.4	27.2 18.8	21.2	42.9 52.1	33.3 35.7	21.9 29.4	28.4 29	17 19
69.8 70.7 70.8 65.5 70 67.6 67.7 70.1 70.6 69.4 68.2 68.7 67 64.1 65.7 64.1 70 70.6 67.6 67.2 71.6 73.3 70 71.8 84.3 78.7	19.9 18 18 10-15 25 15 20 22 20 20-25 18 20 20 25 20 25 20 25 20-25 15 25 35 25 20-25 16-18 20	17.9 10-12.5 10-12.5 20 15 12-14 15 33-35 15 30-35 20-25 15 33 35 20 30 30 30 15 35 35 30 25 17 25-30 15	29.9 30 30 25-30 26 25-30 25-30 13-15 30 33-35 30-35 25-35 33 35 15 30 30 30 15 30 35 35 30 35 25-30 25-30	14.3 10 10 10 12 20 18 18 20 15-18 20 15 33 35 15											

a Price per single quart higher.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOOD, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	EGGS		Milk per quart	BUTTER			Oleomargarine, best, per lb.	CHEESE		Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits (bulk), per lb.
	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1 and storage, per doz.		Dairy, solids per lb.	Dairy, prints, per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.		Old, per lb.	New, per lb.		
Dominion Average	cents 56.0	cents 50.6	cents 15.1	cents 53.1	cents 55.3	cents 63.0	cents 40.0	cents 39.0	cents 37.7	cents 8.5	cents 20.9
Nova Scotia (Average)	66.6	63.6	15.3	56.3	58.8	65.5	41.7	37.1	37.1	9.2	19.8
1-Sydney.....	74.7	72.3	16	60	65	69.6	43.1	38.6	38.2	9.3	20.5
2-New Glasgow.....	61.5	50	50	58.3	56.6	62.5	38	36.5			19.7
3-Amherst.....	62.5		15	60	59.2	65	41	35	36	9.3	19.6
4-Halifax.....	63.4	55	16		54.6	63.2	39.6	33.7	35	8.7	19.2
5-Truro.....	70.7		14	55	57	64.1	42.5	40	40	9.3	20
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown	45.2	45	12-13	52.3	54.8	59.7	.....	35.2	34	9.3	19.4
New Brunswick (Average)	63.0	52.5	15.3	56.7	57.5	62.4	42.1	38.4	38.4	9.8	20.9
7-Moncton.....	65	55	15-16	58.6	58.6	62.8	45	40	41.5	9.3	21
8-St. John.....	58.2		15-16	55	56.5	63	39.0	33.5	34.8	10	21.7
9-Fredericton.....	66.4	50	15	60	60	61.6	38.7	40	39	9.3	21
10-Bathurst.....	62.5		15	55	55	62.3	45	40		10.7	20
Quebec (Average)	57.5	52.3	14.5	52.9	56.2	60.4	39.1	38.0	38.1	7.7	21.7
11-Quebec.....	55.9	51.1	16	49.5	55.4	58.8	38.1	39.3	37	8.5	20
12-Three Rivers.....	62.5	57	16	48-51		59.8	39.1	39.3	36	8	21.9
13-Sherbrooke.....	59	50	12-15			60.1	43	37	35	9.3	22.6
14-Sorel.....	63.7	57.5	14			58.5	38.3	36.2	36	6	23.5
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	49.4		14	52		59.8	38.7	35	40	6.7	21.2
16-St. John's.....	53.5	48.5	14	58		60	39.2	42.6	35	7.3	20.7
17-Thetford Mines.....	63.7		15	55		65	40	36.5	35	7.3	23.5
18-Montreal.....	55.4	50.3	16	56	60		37.7	40.3	37.4	6.7-9	21.9
19-Hull.....	54.6	51	13	50	53.3	61.1	38.1	35.6	34.6	8	19.8
Ontario (Average)	50.5	47.6	14.7	56.5	58.5	63.4	38.3	39.6	37.8	8.1	20.7
20-Ottawa.....	56.1	53.3	13	57.5	60	64.7	38.1	39.5	38.4	8	21
21-Brockville.....	47.1		13		60	64	37	38.5	38.3	7.7	20.5
22-Kingston.....	46	43.3	13	55	56.8	62.1	36.7	34.8	32.3	6.7	20
23-Bellefleur.....	43.1	40	11	63.3	63.6	67.4	39.2	39.5	35	6.7	20.3
24-Peterborough.....	47		12-15	60	60	62.2	38.3	38.5	39.3	8	21.8
25-Orillia.....	43.1		14-15	54.6	57	62.7	37	41	37.6	8	22.8
26-Toronto.....	55.5	50	15	49	55.3	64.8	37.2	40	37.7	8	20.9
27-Niagara Falls.....	55.5		16	58	60	66.5	38.8	38.5	37.8	8	18.5
28-St. Catharines.....	50		15	56.5	59	61.9	37.1	41.7	35.4	8.7	19.3
29-Hamilton.....	52	40	15	54.5	59	63.5	36.4	39.7	38	7.3	20.6
30-Brantford.....	43.6		14-15	60	60.1	62.4	35.9	39.6	39.2	8	20
31-Galt.....	44.1	41.5	12-15	57.5	58	60.9	39.2	38.8	36.1	8	20.2
32-Guelph.....	45		14	55	56.5	62	39.6	43.7	37.1	8	20.7
33-Kitchener.....	44		14		55.2	58.8	37.4	40.1	40	8	22.5
34-Woodstock.....	44.5		13-15	53.3	60.7	63.8	39.2	39.5	35.5	8	20.4
35-Stratford.....	49.1	47.5	14	58.2	59.2	63.8	38.2	42.7	40	8	20.6
36-London.....	48.1	47.5	13-15	61.6	61.7	65.1	39	40	39.6	8.7	20.8
37-St. Thomas.....	43.9	40	16		59.1	63.4	37.6	40.4	39.1	8.7	22.2
38-Chatham.....	52.1	46	16-20	61.5	61.7	66.4	38.8	40	38.7	8.7	20.8
39-Windsor.....	47.6	45	15		54.6	59.6	38.2	38.2	35.8	7.3	20
40-Owen Sound.....	65.5	62.5	20			68.3	38.5	39.7	39	10	22
41-Cobalt.....	52.7	55.6	16	60	60	65	39.7	39.4	37.6	6.7	19
42-Sault Ste. Marie.....	67.5		16.7	50	50	68.3	40.5	39	40	9.3	
43-Port Arthur.....	70.3	55	16.7			67.9	41.6	39	38.7	9.3	20.7
Manitoba (Average)	56.8	50.0	15.0		48.8	62.5	40.7	39.8	39.5	8.4	22.7
45-Winnipeg.....	60.6	55	15	45.7	48.4	65.2	41.3	40	40	8	23
46-Brandon.....	53	45	15		49.1	59.7	40	39.6	39	8.8	22.4
Saskatchewan (Average)	54.0	55.0	16.3	42.5	45.3	59.2	41.8	39.4	39.4	8.3	24.5
47-Regina.....	51.5	45	16		42.5	58.4	43	37.5	38.2	8	20.2
48-Prince Albert.....	65	65	14-15	40	47.5	60	43.3	40	40	7.3	23
49-Saskatoon.....	54.4		17		46	61.2	40.8	40	40	10	20.7
50-Moose Jaw.....	45		18	45		57	40	40		8	30
Alberta (Average)	56.7	49.1	15.5		48.5	63.0	42.6	40.2	37.7	8.2	20.8
51-Medicine Hat.....	50		17		50	66.7	45	45	35	8	20
52-Edmonton.....	62.2	49.7	13-15	39	47	59.7	40.6	38.4	36.1	8	20
53-Calgary.....	56.5	45	15	46	48.7	63	41.1	37.5	39.7	8.8	20.5
54-Lethbridge.....	57.8	52.5	16-17	42.5	48.3	62.6	43.7	40	40	8	22.5
British Columbia (Average)	55.2	51.5	15.5	50.5	51.8	65.4	42.0	39.5	39.1	10.2	20.7
55-Fernie.....	73	57.5	20		45	64	43.3	40	40	10	20
56-Nelson.....	61.2	55	19	50	57.5	67.5	45	40	40	12.5	22
57-Trail.....	61.9		15	40	42.5	61.7	40	35		9.3	18
58-New Westminster.....	43.6	40	14.3		57.5	64.4	40	40.6		8.9	19.2
59-Vancouver.....	50.3	50	11-11	55	58.7	64	40.1	39.6	38.3	8.9	19.3
60-Victoria.....	45.7		14-15	45	51.5	69	40.3	40.7	38.2	9.8	25
61-Nanaimo.....	42		18	62.5		67.2	42.5	40.7	37.5	9.8	18
62-Prince Rupert.....	63.8	55	20		50	65	45	40	40	12.5	20

e Price per single quart higher.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1921—(Continued)

FLOUR		Rolled oats, per lb.	Cornmeal, per lb.	Barley, pearl, per lb.	RICE				Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	CANNED VEGETABLES		
Spring wheat, in 24-lb. bag, per lb.	Ordinary family, in 24-lb. bag, per lb.				Rangoon "B", per lb.	Patna, per lb.	Japan, per lb.	Siam, per lb.		Tomatoes, 2½%, per can.	Peas, standard, 2½%, per can.	Corn, 2½%, per can.
cents 6.9	cents 6.8	cents 6.8	cents 7.6	cents 10.7	cents 12.0	cents 14.5	cents	cents 11.4	cents 14.3	cents 19.3	cents 19.7	cents 18.8
7.4	7.0	7.2	7.0	9.9	14.0	15.3	.....	11.0	17.7	21.5	20.7	20.4
7.9	7.5	7.6	6.1	10.8	15	14.2	.....	10	17.2	21.3	21.8	21.7
7.4	6.9	7.3	6.6	10	12	14.6	12	10	16.1	22.5	21	21
7.1	7	6.6	8	8.5	15	15	.....	.....	19	20	20.5	18.8
7.2	6.6	7.8	6.6	10.1	13	15.5	.....	12	19.6	20.3	19.3	19.4
7.4	7.2	6.7	7.6	10	15	17	.....	12	16.7	23.5	20.8	21.1
6.9	6.7	7.2	7.3	10	12	17	11.5	.....	16	20.5	19.8	18.1
7.1	6.6	7.3	9.0	10.4	15.0	19.5	16.6	14.5	19.3	19.8	19.1	18.4
7.1	.....	7.8	8.5	9.5	.....	.....	13.5	12	21	20.5	19.8	10.8
7.0	6.6	6.7	9.6	12.5	15	20	20	10	20	19.8	18.6	18.3
7.0	6.6	7.6	8	11.6	15	25	18	18	18	19	19	17.3
7.3	6.5	7	10	8	15	18	15	18	18	20	19	18
7.2	6.8	7.7	8.4	10.8	13.0	14.3	13.4	10.6	15.9	16.5	19.1	17.2
7.3	6.7	7.7	7.7	9.5	11.1	13.2	13	11.1	16	16.2	17.5	16.4
7.1	.....	7.6	11.2	10.4	13.1	15.2	13.6	11.5	16.8	18.3	20.3	19.9
7.1	7.0	7.9	7.8	11.2	13.5	15.3	15.1	10.8	15.8	16.1	18.8	17
7.0	6.5	9	.....	11	15	16.5	13.5	10	17.5	15.7	20.7	16.2
7.5	6.9	7	6.7	12	11.6	14.2	10	10	16.8	16.4	23	16.6
7.3	6.7	9	8	12.5	15	17.5	20	.....	16.7	17	17.5	17
7.3	7.3	7	10	11	13	12	.....	12.5	15	17.5	20.7	19.7
6.9	6.9	6.9	8.5	10.3	11.5	14.3	12.3	11.3	14.3	15.8	17.7	15.7
6.9	6.5	7	7.5	9.5	.....	10.8	10	7.9	14.4	15.4	15.9	15.9
6.7	6.4	6.2	7.0	9.9	11.8	14.0	14.2	12.6	13.6	17.9	17.9	17.3
7.1	6.9	7.2	7.2	10.1	16.3	13.2	11.6	10.7	12.2	16.3	16.5	16.4
6.6	6.1	6.3	6	10	11.5	13.7	15	.....	13.1	16.8	16.8	21
6.7	6.7	5.5	6.5	11.5	10.8	12.5	13	12.5	14.2	15	15.8	14.9
6.8	.....	6.1	6.3	10.5	11.2	13.7	10	20	14	16.7	17	16.6
7.1	6.7	6.9	6.6	10	15	12	15.7	12.5	12.8	16.8	17.2	17.1
6.6	6	6	5.2	12.8	13	15	15.8	13.7	13.6	19	19.5	18.2
6.9	6.5	5.5	6.5	10.6	10.3	13.4	12.9	10.9	11.8	17.2	17	16.2
7.8	6.2	5.7	7	11	10	.....	13.3	12.2	12.5	19	18.7	18.1
6.8	6.3	6.8	7.3	11.6	14	12.8	16	11.6	14.1	19.1	18.7	16.8
6.6	6.3	5.3	7.3	9.7	12.5	16.2	15.1	11.1	13	18.1	18.3	16.9
7.2	6	5.9	7.6	11.5	11.8	14.6	14.5	12.5	13.3	17.4	17	16.1
6.3	5.8	6.1	6.0	10.5	9.3	10	14.5	11.5	13.3	18.1	18.3	17.4
6.6	6	5.6	7.2	10.1	10.3	15	11.2	12.5	12.6	16.7	15.7	15.7
5.8	5.8	5.5	5.6	10.6	12	12.5	13.7	12.5	13.1	18.2	18.3	17.7
6.3	6.5	5.6	8.6	10.7	14	18	15.8	13	15	14.3	14.4	14.4
6.7	6.8	6.4	6.6	10.9	12.5	12.5	14.1	10.7	13.2	18.6	18.4	18.5
6.6	6.5	7	8.3	11.8	11.2	15	13.2	.....	13	18.1	17.9	17.5
6.3	6.3	6.6	6.6	11.8	10.8	13	14.4	12	14.7	19.6	19.7	17.8
6.5	6.5	6.5	10	11.2	10	20	16.1	16.5	15.3	19.9	18.8	18.4
6.4	5.9	5.5	5.3	8.1	12.5	16.5	14.5	15.1	12.3	17.7	18.2	16.2
7.1	.....	7.5	7	11.8	15	15	13.5	15	15.8	19.5	20	20
7	6.9	6.8	8.6	11.6	11.6	13.5	18.3	12.5	14.6	18.3	18.7	18.1
6.7	6.7	4.9	7	11.5	9	11.6	15	10	16.6	19.7	19.6	20.2
6.9	6.9	5.4	6.8	11.7	12	12.5	12.7	11.6	13.7	19.2	19.1	19.5
6.9	6.8	6.5	7.6	10.0	10.9	12.0	12.8	9.7	14.9	20.9	20.4	20.5
6.9	6.9	7	7.2	10.3	8.8	12.5	13.1	9.5	13.6	21	20.2	20
6.8	6.7	5.9	8	9.6	13	11.5	12.5	9.8	16.1	20.7	20.5	21
6.8	6.5	6.4	8.7	11.4	11.7	17.3	12.1	10.2	13.4	23.4	22.9	22.7
6.5	6.3	4.7	7.3	11.2	10	17.5	13.7	9.2	13.5	21	21	21
6.3	6.3	7.2	10	10.8	.....	22	12.5	9.1	13.7	24.7	23.5	22.2
6.8	.....	6.3	7.6	11.2	15	12.5	.....	12.5	16.5	24	23.5	24
7.7	6.9	7.5	10	12.5	10	.....	10	10	10	23.7	23.7	23.7
6.9	6.8	5.4	6.7	10.1	10.0	10.5	10.6	8.3	12.1	22.1	22.4	21.5
7.3	6.9	5.5	7	11.6	.....	10	11.2	8	13.7	21.2	21.2	21.2
6.6	6.5	4.9	5.5	8.7	10	10	10.1	8	10.4	21.4	22	21.1
6.6	.....	5.2	6.7	9	10	10	10.9	9	11.8	23.1	23.5	22.4
6.9	6.9	6	7.5	11.2	.....	12	10	8	12.5	22.7	22.7	21.2
6.9	6.7	7.0	7.9	11.1	8.8	.....	9.8	7.9	11.1	21.0	21.6	21.0
6.7	6.7	7	9	15	.....	12.5	.....	.....	15	20	22.5	20
7.5	.....	6	9	12.2	.....	.....	12.9	.....	15	25	25	55
6.7	.....	5.5	7	11.2	.....	.....	10	.....	10	20	20	57
7	.....	6.5	8.2	.....	.....	.....	8.8	8	8.8	23	23.1	21.1
6.8	6.7	6.5	5	10.3	8.5	.....	9	7.7	10.2	20.7	22.1	20.8
6.8	6.7	7.8	8.1	10.7	10	.....	8.4	8	8.8	20.5	20.8	19.5
6.3	.....	8.1	8.2	10.6	8	.....	.....	.....	10.6	21.4	21	21.4
6.9	.....	8.5	9	10	.....	.....	10	.....	10	20	20	62

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOOD, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc per lb.	POTATOES		APPLES			Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per packet (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.
			Per bag, 1½ bu. (90 lb.)	Per pack, (15 lbs.)	Fresh, best or eating, per gal.	Fresh cooking, per gallon.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.			
Dominion Average.....	cents 9.4	cents 4.7	cents 1.722	cents 34.0	cents 45.0	cents 31.6	cents 22.9	cents 21.4	cents 32.3	cents 27.8
Nova Scotia (Average).....	9.5	5.0	1.866	36.5	43.1	34.7	22.3	21.0	31.0	29.0
1-Sydney.....	10.3	5.2	2.47	44.5	40	34	24.5	21.8	33	31.6
2-New Glasgow.....	9.5	4.9	1.78	36.6	.....	.....	20.8	23.6	31.5	.....
3-Amherst.....	9.1	4.3	1.45	30	45	.....	21	20	30	28
4-Halifax.....	9.9	5.1	1.93	38.5	57.5	40	20	16.2	29	26.5
5-Truro.....	8.7	5.6	1.70	33	30	30	25	23.6	31.7	30
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	9.4	5.2	1.27	22	51.6	31.2	20	22.8	28.4	25
New Brunswick (Average).....	10.7	5.4	1.428	33.9	60.0	40.0	22.9	19.1	30.3	30.1
7-Moncton.....	11.1	5.1	1.66	35.4	45	.....	25	23	32.5	30
8-St. John.....	10.6	5.1	1.55	35	85	50	19	19.3	27.6	30
9-Fredericton.....	12.4	4.7	1.25	27.5	50	30	23.5	19	31	32.5
10-Bathurst.....	8.6	6.5	1.25	37.5	.....	.....	24	15	30	28
Quebec (Average).....	9.3	6.5	1.569	31.0	50.4	38.3	22.8	22.7	30.3	29.1
11-Quebec.....	9.4	6.1	1.42	35.3	50	40	22.6	27.3	32	27.5
12-Three Rivers.....	10.7	8.3	1.88	35	52	39	26.2	26.4	32.8	32.5
13-Sherbrooke.....	8.5	6.2	1.62	30.5	48	37.7	19.5	22	29.5	27.5
14-Borel.....	9	7.6	1.55	32.5	53.3	.....	23.7	22.5	30	30
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	9.1	8.6	1.29	27.5	50	27.6	.....	21.5	25	30
16-St. John's.....	9	4.5	1.45	27.5	50	.....	23.7	22.5	31.6	28.3
17-Theftord Mines.....	9	5.5	1.84	25	60	55	25	23.3	28.2	30
18-Montreal.....	9.4	5.9	1.50	29.2	45.7	36.3	20.4	21.7	31.2	28.9
19-Hull.....	9.5	5.6	1.57	36.6	44.6	31.9	21	17.3	32	27
Ontario (Average).....	9.2	47.0	1.535	32.0	33.8	26.5	22.4	21.4	33.0	25.5
20-Ottawa.....	9.5	5.6	1.66	35.3	50.2	38	21.8	21.8	32.8	26.6
21-Brockville.....	8.6	7	1.48	28.3	44.3	38.5	22.3	19.7	34.7	26.2
22-Kingston.....	9	4.8	1.42	30	36.8	27.5	.....	19	31.8	24
23-Bellefleur.....	9.1	5.6	1.25	28.7	29.1	26.6	19	20	34.4	23.3
24-Peterborough.....	9.1	5.1	1.26	26.3	47.5	30	19.8	20.2	31.5	22.6
25-Orillia.....	8.6	4.8	1.15	27.2	40	31.6	18.3	21.4	32	25
26-Toronto.....	9.5	3.9	1.30	26.2	32.5	29.3	21.6	21.1	32.6	23.7
27-Niagara Falls.....	11	5.2	1.85	34	30	20	.....	30	33	26.6
28-St. Catharines.....	10	4.3	1.57	32.7	25	25	23	22.8	32.8	26.4
29-Hamilton.....	9.8	4.5	1.34	29.7	30.6	21.4	21.8	23	31.9	25.5
30-Brantford.....	9	4.4	1.69	35	37.5	25	18.5	18	31.6	24.1
31-Galt.....	8.6	5.4	1.50	34.4	32.5	22.5	28	20	33.6	25.6
32-Guelph.....	7.9	5.6	1.25	31.6	30	30	.....	19	32	24
33-Kitchener.....	8.6	4.8	1.58	31.8	26.6	21	.....	20.8	33.7	24.4
34-Woodstock.....	8	4.4	1.37	31.1	18	14.1	20	20	33.5	25
35-Stratford.....	9.2	5	1.29	30	23.4	21.6	.....	21.6	31.4	24.5
36-London.....	9.1	4.5	1.27	25.4	21.1	17.7	.....	20.3	31.7	26
37-St. Thomas.....	10.3	3.6	1.68	31.7	24	22.5	15	18.8	34.4	25
38-Chatham.....	9.7	2.5	1.54	34	26.2	25	30	21.7	34	25
39-Windsor.....	9.5	3.3	1.62	29.8	33	29	28.5	24	33.1	26.6
40-Owen Sound.....	7.3	3.7	1.22	25.8	25	15.8	20	18.6	29.6	21.6
41-Cobalt.....	9.7	6.1	1.95	27.5	50	39	23	25	34.1	28.7
42-Sault Ste. Marie.....	8.8	5.2	1.64	40	45	36.8	27.5	23.3	34.1	31
43-Port Arthur.....	10.6	4.2	2.23	43	41.2	25	22.5	21.6	35	30
44-Fort William.....	10.5	4	2.27	45.7	46.1	38.3	25.6	21.4	35	26.8
Manitoba (Average).....	10.4	3.8	2.270	41.3	.....	.....	21.5	22.9	33.1	23.6
45-Winnipeg.....	10.9	3.5	2.23	41.6	61.2	.....	22.8	19.7	33.3	27.9
46-Brandon.....	9.8	4	2.31	41	.....	.....	20.2	26	32.9	29.3
Saskatchewan (Average).....	10.2	4.6	2.120	42.3	73.3	.....	23.6	22.9	31.1	36.3
47-Regina.....	9.1	3.6	2.57	50	85	50	22.5	20.6	30	31
48-Prince Albert.....	10.3	5.7	1.70	35	.....	.....	25	20	36.5	40
49-Saskatoon.....	11.5	4.5	1.96	39	60	.....	21.7	21	33	34
50-Moose Jaw.....	10	.....	2.25	45	75	.....	25	26.2	25	40
Alberta (Average).....	9.1	3.4	2.103	36.8	73.8	.....	28.1	20.8	34.7	29.2
51-Medicine Hat.....	9.1	4.5	2.57	45	.....	.....	32.5	22.5	35	32.5
52-Edmonton.....	8.6	3.2	1.43	29	75	.....	23.3	19.8	32.7	28.1
53-Calgary.....	9.6	3	2.38	33	72.5	.....	26.4	20.9	33.7	28.6
54-Lethbridge.....	9	2.7	2.03	40	.....	.....	30	20	37.5	27.5
British Columbia (Average).....	8.9	3.2	2.064	38.0	.....	.....	22.3	21.0	34.3	27.3
55-Fernie.....	10	3.2	2.25	40	75	7	25	25	37.5	30
56-Nelson.....	10.7	5	2.37	40	.....	.....	20	20.5	38.7	27.5
57-Trail.....	9.1	4	2.025	35	.....	.....	22.5	22.5	31.5	27.5
58-New Westminster.....	8.4	2.5	1.66	.....	.....	.....	22	19.9	33.3	25.8
59-Vancouver.....	8	2.5	1.67	.....	.....	.....	21	19.4	32.2	27.7
60-Victoria.....	7.8	3	1.83	35	.....	.....	25	20	35.6	29.4
61-Nanaimo.....	8.1	2.1	2.13	40	.....	.....	25	20.4	33.3	28
62-Prince Rupert.....	9	3.2	2.58	.....	.....	.....	17.5	20	32.5	22.5

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1921—(Continued)

JAM		CANNED FRUITS			Marmalade orange, per 4-lb. tin.	Corn syrup, per 5-lb. tin.	Honey, clover, strain- ed, per 5-lb. tin.	SUGAR		TEA			
Strawberry, pure, per 4-lb. tin.	Raspberry, pure, per 4-lb. tin.	Peaches, 2's per can.	Pears, 2's per can.	Plums 2's, per can.				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium (in bulk), per lb.	Black, medium (packages), per lb.	Green, medium (in bulk), per lb.	Green, medium. (packages), per lb.
1.306	1.296	40.7	39.1	30.7	1.147	66.9	1.742	12.6	12.0	57.1	57.0	64.7	61.1
1.358	1.342	40.9	39.6	31.7	1.255	70.1	1.590	12.3	11.7	49.5	56.7	.....	57.8
1.47	1.52	40.3	40.3	30	1.280	.....	.....	12.7	12.1	55	61.5	.....	62.5
1.54	1.43	41.8	38.5	32.5	1.16	75	.....	12.6	12.0	51.2	58.5	.....	.....
1.25	1.25	40	40	32.5	1.50	65	1.25	11.7	11.5	40	54	.....	56
1.37	1.35	40	39	30	1.22	75	1.75	11.8	11	51.2	58.3	70	55
1.16	1.16	42.5	40	33.3	1.05	67.5	.....	12.7	11.9	50	51.2	.....	.....
1.275	1.21	36.6	39	25	1.375	60	1.75	12	11.1	48.5	52.4	.....	.....
1.468	1.498	39.9	41.3	35.0	1.257	62.5	.....	12.1	11.6	54.4	59.9	68.8	.....
1.25	1.35	37	28.3	31.6	1.20	65	.....	11.9	11.6	55	55	.....	.....
1.27	1.27	40	38.7	33.3	1.12	62.5	.....	12.3	11.6	52.4	55	65	60
1.35	1.37	44	45	.....	1.45	60	.....	12.3	11.7	55	57.6	72.5	.....
1.50	1.50	38.5	43	40	.....	.....	.....	12	11.5	55	60	.....	.....
1.444	1.424	41.7	39.7	29.8	1.283	63.7	1.548	11.8	11.3	62.1	59.5	63.2	60.4
1.45	1.46	39.1	39	30	1.21	55.2	1.85	11.5	10.8	52.5	58.2	45.0	63.3
1.44	1.45	39	39.1	26	1.22	64.4	1.10	12.3	11.8	58.6	54.5	61.9	54.4
1.44	1.41	42.2	41.6	32.5	1.17	66.6	1.78	11.7	11.2	63	59.7	63	55
1.43	1.37	37.5	42.5	30	1.21	61.2	.....	12	11.4	60	60	60	62.5
1.65	1.65	45	45	.....	.....	66	1.50	11.9	11.6	75	67	70.7	62.6
1.66	1.60	41.6	40	33.3	1.42	72.5	1.65	11.6	11.2	63.7	70	68.7	60
1.53	1.50	50	42.5	27.5	1.80	68.2	1.87	12	11.5	73.3	55	73.3	77.5
1.35	1.33	39.2	30.3	28.2	1.09	62.4	1.32	11.2	11	58.1	55.7	63	55
1.05	1.05	41.4	37	31.2	1.14	56.8	1.31	11.8	11	51.5	55.5	56.2	53.7
1.254	1.241	39.0	36.0	29.0	1.116	62.5	1.611	12.1	11.8	58.1	55.4	59.7	56.3
1.21	1.20	43.7	41.7	29.7	1.06	63.3	1.67	11.9	11.4	55.2	55.3	61.9	57.8
1.25	1.23	40	37	33.3	1.125	62.5	1.625	12.3	12.2	50	53.7	60	54.5
1.32	1.27	38.2	35.7	26.8	1.05	62.1	1.48	12	11.3	46.1	55.2	55	57.5
1.23	1.21	37.5	30	27.5	1.53	67.5	1.41	12	11.8	56	54.8	60	54
1.17	1.16	40	33.3	27.5	1.09	63.5	1.50	11.4	11.4	57.8	55.3	59.2	54.2
1.20	1.20	37.5	32.5	22	1.05	59.2	1.56	11.9	11.6	59.1	55	60	55
1.09	1.08	37.2	31.7	24.6	.978	61.2	1.52	11.9	11.4	53.4	55.9	55	57
1.31	1.30	38.7	38.7	30	1.12	63.3	1.67	12.3	12.1	60	55	61.6	55.5
1.15	1.09	35.3	36.2	31.8	1.07	63.2	1.72	12.2	12	60.1	56.9	60	57.4
1.17	1.17	35.1	32.2	25.8	1.01	60.3	1.60	11.7	11.2	60.7	57.9	62.3	58
1.10	1.10	33	28	27.2	1.05	58.6	1.62	12	11.3	56.8	54.5	61.4	51.5
1.20	1.20	33	33.2	28.2	1.07	69.3	1.68	12.1	11.8	53.1	55.2	58.5	55.5
1.19	1.17	41.6	45	31.6	.987	58	1.63	11.8	11.5	57	55	57.5	63.3
1.50	1.50	39	35	31.6	1.12	62.5	1.66	11.9	11.7	60	53.8	58.3	55.5
1.10	1.10	40	38.3	31.6	1.17	59.1	1.50	12.6	12.1	47.5	55.1	52	55.1
1.23	1.23	41.2	45	35	1.11	65	1.37	12.3	11.9	53	55	62	55
1.22	1.21	35	40.6	31.4	1.10	60.5	1.54	12.3	11.8	57	55.1	62	55.4
1.29	1.29	41.6	32.5	28.3	1.11	61.6	1.78	11.6	11.3	63.5	55.8	63	55.8
1.41	1.37	42	34.2	27.4	1.35	64.7	1.71	12.3	11.9	54.3	53.5	57.8	55.3
1.45	1.45	43	35.3	.....	1.42	70	1.70	11.9	11.4	57.5	55.1	59	56.6
1.27	1.27	35	28.5	25	1.15	56.6	1.28	11.7	11.4	57.5	55.8	58.7	55
1.29	1.29	41	35.8	29.1	1.18	70.8	1.83	12.7	.....	58.7	55.8	63.3	61.6
1.36	1.36	40	37.5	30	1.25	64.1	1.50	12.5	12.3	54.1	55	59.1	55.8
1.33	1.30	45	38.6	28.3	1.08	60	1.80	13.2	13.4	53.3	60	70	60
1.31	1.28	42.2	40.9	32.5	1.07	65	1.95	12.8	12.8	61.2	55	56.2	56
1.260	1.240	40.8	38.4	30.1	1.098	69.0	1.910	13.0	12.5	57.2	59.3	67.7	68.5
1.24	1.23	40	37	29	.976	68.7	1.91	12.8	12.2	55.4	57.8	71.1	73.7
1.28	1.25	41.6	39	31.1	1.04	69.3	1.91	13.1	12.8	58.7	60.7	64.3	63.3
1.260	1.253	43.0	39.8	30.6	1.098	77.4	2.150	13.8	12.6	64.1	58.9	71.5	79.3
1.22	1.19	42	36	28	.95	77	2.17	13.1	12.7	61.2	53.8	63.3	70
1.35	1.35	47	43.3	32.5	1.12	82.5	2.25	14.1	12.7	75	60	80	80
1.27	1.27	43	40	32	1.08	77.5	2.18	14.1	13.6	57.5	61.7	72.5	71
1.20	1.20	40	40	30	1.20	72.5	2.00	13.7	11.5	62.5	60	70	60
1.230	1.220	43.1	45.4	30.9	1.082	75.9	2.058	14.1	13.2	59.7	58.4	73.0	67.3
1.25	1.25	40	40	30	1.12	82.5	2.05	14.5	13.5	65	57.5	70	55
1.16	1.16	41.4	42.9	31.2	.968	71.9	1.93	13.7	12.9	52.6	57	74.3	65
1.26	1.22	43.5	48.6	29.4	1.07	74.1	2.13	14.1	13.1	61	59	70	74
1.25	1.25	47.5	50	33	1.17	75	2.12	14.1	13.4	60	60	17.3	75
1.274	1.280	43.1	43.4	35.1	1.051	74.7	2.039	15.4	13.3	57.1	57.9	72.2	69.7
1.32	1.32	45	45	45	1.25	80	2.25	15	14	60	60	85	55
1.25	1.25	40	40	35	1.25	80	2.00	15	14.5	63.5	65	80	85
1.25	1.25	42.5	42.5	31.5	1.00	75	2.00	15	14	65	55	67.5	65
1.33	1.30	43.3	40	35	.95	70	2.17	13.2	12.7	51.7	61	64	70
1.31	1.40	40.8	42.7	31.4	1.00	68	1.90	13.5	12.4	53.3	57	71.2	63
1.25	1.27	46.2	46.2	30	1.00	67	2.10	13.4	12.7	48	55	75	80
1.26	1.23	42.3	48.1	35	.958	70	.....	14	13	60	61.6	75	65
1.22	1.22	45	42.5	37.5	1.00	77.5	1.85	13.7	12.7	55	48.5	60	62

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOOD, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	COFFEE		Cocoa, pure, unsweet- ened, per $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart.	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, standard, per bar
	Ground, medium, per lb.	Beans, roasted, Rio, etc., per lb.							
Dominion Average.....	cents 57.4	cents 55.2	cents 32.4	cents 15.2	cents 3.9	cents 53.5	\$ 1.014	cents 14.2	cents 9.8
Nova Scotia (Average)....	62.0	56.9	33.4	12.6	4.5	52.5	74.6	14.6	10.8
1-Sydney.....	62	60	34.1	13.8	4.1	52	.80	16.4	11
2-New Glasgow.....	64	55	34.5	12.5	4.5	51.8	.733	14.6	10.9
3-Amherst.....	65	.....	35	11.3	5.8	50	.775	14.6	10.6
4-Halifax.....	54	52.5	30	13.4	4.5	58.3	.75	13.1	10.2
5-Truro.....	65	60	33.3	12	3.6	50.5	.672	14.5	11.2
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown....	62.1	60	27.1	17.5	3.5	52.3	.663	13.7	9.7
New Brunswick (Average)..	63.4	58.3	31.9	11.8	5.0	55.2	74.4	14.2	10.3
7-Moncton.....	63.7	65	34	12	4.1	55	.766	15	10.2
8-St. John.....	57.5	50	31	11.7	4.7	49	.583	14.5	10.5
9-Fredericton.....	60	60	32.5	10.8	4	56.6	.825	14.3	10.3
10-Bathurst.....	67.5	.....	30	12.5	7	60	.80	13	10.2
Quebec (Average).....	57.7	61.0	31.8	13.7	3.9	51.7	1.033	13.6	9.9
11-Quebec.....	53.7	59.6	32.5	16.5	3.6	49.7	1.06	12.3	9.9
12-Three Rivers.....	57.2	53.7	31.7	15.5	4.4	54.4	1.04	14.5	10.5
13-Sherbrooke.....	59.1	58.3	30	13.8	4.2	54	1.03	13.5	10
14-Sorel.....	56.2	68.3	31.2	13.7	3.5	52.2	1.66	11.1	10
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	58	50	33	11.8	5.3	56	.80	15	9.9
16-St. John's.....	55	70	26.6	12.2	2.6	55	.783	15.2	10.5
17-Thetford Mines.....	65	75	38.3	13.7	4	41.7	.875	14.5	10
18-Montreal.....	57.5	57.4	31.4	15	3.7	49.2	1.03	13.4	9.6
19-Hull.....	57.2	56.6	31.1	11.5	3.4	52.3	1.02	12.9	9.8
Ontario (Average).....	57.1	55.3	31.4	13.2	2.9	51.8	1.043	13.1	10.2
20-Ottawa.....	55.6	53.5	32.6	12.4	2.9	53.2	.937	13.2	10.1
21-Brockville.....	61.6	60	31.2	13.7	3.3	50	.887	12.8	10.2
22-Kingston.....	52.5	47	30	12.1	2.7	50	.90	12.1	9.8
23-Bellefleur.....	58.2	58	31	12.7	2.5	48.4	1.00	13.6	9.9
24-Pe. erborough.....	56.8	56.2	30	12.8	3	53.7	1.08	13.7	9.8
25-Orillia.....	57.8	56.6	32.5	12.6	2.3	48.5	.858	13.5	10
26-Toronto.....	56.2	55.8	31.9	12.1	2.6	48.9	.85	12.5	9.9
27-Niagara Falls.....	57.5	56.2	32.5	14.1	2.5	56.2	1.07	12.3	10.2
28-St. Catharines.....	59.4	57	33.2	12.8	3.1	58.5	1.17	13.5	10.1
29-Hamilton.....	57.8	56	31.5	12.7	3.1	49.8	.93	13.1	9.7
30-Brantford.....	54.4	52.5	30.5	12.5	3	50	1.08	12.6	10
31-Galt.....	55.7	56.6	31.4	14	3.3	60.2	1.01	13.5	9.8
32-Guelph.....	59	50	28	13.7	4	48	1.28	12	10
33-Kitchener.....	41.1	38.7	32.2	12.2	2.5	48	1.10	13.4	10
34-Woodstock.....	55.8	51.6	30	12.5	2.3	49.5	.84	13.2	10
35-Stratford.....	57	50	32	11.7	3	54	1.07	13.6	10
36-London.....	61.7	59.4	31.1	14	2.6	53.8	1.05	13.3	10.2
37-St. Thomas.....	59.2	57.5	32.8	13.3	2.9	55.7	.964	13.7	10
38-Chatham.....	53.1	50.6	30.6	12.7	2.7	49.1	.962	12.8	10.3
39-Windsor.....	57.5	60.5	32.5	13.2	3.5	48.3	1.37	13.4	10.4
40-Owen Sound.....	57.5	62.5	30	12.3	2.5	49.1	.891	12.6	10
41-Cobalt.....	63.3	53.2	34	15	3	52.5	1.16	15	11.1
42-Sault Ste. Marie.....	60.8	60	31.6	15	2.5	49	.933	11.6	11
43-Port Arthur.....	57.5	59.1	30	16.6	.....	58.3	1.32	12.5	11
44-Port William.....	62.2	65	33.3	13.6	3.7	51.2	1.37	12.9	10.3
Manitoba (Average).....	57.6	55.4	33.3	12.1	3.8	51.0	95.8	14.8	9.0
45-Winnipeg.....	59.4	59.1	34.4	12.4	4	52.9	1.05	14.5	8.6
46-Brandon.....	55.7	51.7	32.1	11.8	3.5	49.1	.866	15	9.4
Saskatchewan (Average)...	59.6	54.6	35.5	20.1	4.9	59.0	1.117	18.7	9.7
47-Regina.....	57	56	34	20.3	5	61	1.15	15	10
48-Prince Albert.....	60	50	38.3	15	4.2	55	1.00	20	8.5
49-Saskatoon.....	59	50	37	25	4.8	60	1.20	19.7	8.9
50-Moose Jaw.....	62.5	62.5	32.5	20	5.5	60	.....	20	11.2
Alberta (Average).....	52.5	46.4	35.7	17.6	4.6	55.9	1.189	15.3	9.4
51-Medicine Hat.....	60	47.5	37.5	18	4.5	60	1.30	15	9
52-Edmonton.....	54.1	45	35.2	15.7	3.8	52.7	1.14	15	8.7
53-Calgary.....	56	53.2	35	16.7	5.1	50.8	1.14	16	10
54-Lethbridge.....	40	40	35	20	5	60	1.175	15	10
British Columbia (Average)	53.0	50.3	33.1	23.2	5.0	57.3	1.136	15.6	7.9
55-Fernie.....	60	60	25	15	5.2	60	1.325	17.5	8
56-Nelson.....	64	63	40	32.5	7.5	70	1.30	22	10.2
57-Trail.....	47.5	45	30	27.5	4	50	1.125	15	8
58-New Westminster.....	50	48	34.7	21.7	4.0	54	1.12	14.4	9.6.5
59-Vancouver.....	52	51.1	33.8	20.8	4.3	60	1.00	12.9	8
60-Victoria.....	48	48	34.4	22.5	4.9	55	1.03	14.7	9.6.7
61-Nanaimo.....	57.6	50	34	23.3	4.5	57	1.09	14.3	9.7.6
62-Prince Rupert.....	45	37.5	32.5	22.5	4.6	52.5	1.10	13.7	8

a Calculated from price per cord from price quoted.
f Jack pine, poplar, etc.

b Natural gas used.

c Lignite.

d Hard coal.

e Including delivery.

g Small bar.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1921—(Concluded).

COAL		WOOD						Coal oil, per gallon.	Matches, parlour (500) per box.	RENT	
Anthracite, per ton.	Bituminous, per ton.	Hard (long), per cord.	Hard (stove length), per cord.	Soft (long), per cord.	Soft (stove length), per cord.	Millwood cuttings etc., per cord.				Six-roomed house with modern conveniences per month.	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences or none, per month.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	cents	cents	\$	\$	
18.945	13.819	14.128	16.085	10.538	12.479	10.622	38.8	14.6	26.784	18.775	
24.250	11.190	11.900	13.000	7.800	7.375	10.143	39.4	15.0	23.900	17.400	1
	7.20	6.00	7.00	5.00	6.00		40	15	16.00-20.00	10.00-14.00	2
	7.75	a12.00	a12.00	a8.00	a8.00	a11.43	38	15	25.00	18.00	3
24.50	13.50	14.00	15.00	9.00	9.50	7.00	40	15	15.00-20.00	12.00-15.00	4
24.00	13.50	17.50	19.00	12.00		12.00	39	15	40.00	25.00-35.00	5
	14.00	10.00	12.00	5.00	6.00		40	15	18.00-20.00	12.00-15.00	6
22.50	13.50	12.00	14.00	9.50	11.50	a12.00	35-37	15	16.00-18.00	12.00-13.00	7
20.670	13.970	14.500	16.500	8.500	10.250	8.807	36.3	15.0	24.500	17.250	8
	11.50-14.00	12.00	14.00	8.00	9.00		40	15	25.00-45.00	18.00-24.00	9
20.50	13.25-17.00	16.00	18.00	8.00	10.00	a8.421	29-35	15	18.00	15.00	10
20.00	14.00	16.00	18.00	10.00	12.00	a8.00	32-38	15	25.00	18.00	
21.50	14.00	14.00	16.00	8.00	10.00	a10.00	38	15	20.00	15.00	
18.333	15.301	14.586	16.898	11.097	12.512	11.250	36.8	14.6	19.278	13.313	11
18.50	16.00	a16.00	a16.00	a13.333	a13.333	a12.00-14.00	35	15	20.00-25.00		12
20.00	18.00	12.00	18.00	9.00	12.00	a8.00	38-45	15	20.00	12.00	13
18.00	15.00	13.00	15.00				40	15	20.00	18.00	14
18.50	14.00	14.00		13.00-14.00	14.00-15.00	a8.00	35-40	15	14.00	12.50	15
18.00			a17.333	a12.00	a12.00	a15.00	35-38	12	20.00	10.00-15.00	16
17.00	12.00	16.00	19.00	11.00			30-35	15	15.00-20.00	12.00-15.00	17
19.50			16.50-18.00				36	15	15.00-18.00	12.00-15.00	18
18.00	13.00-17.00	15.00-19.00	17.00-20.00	10.50-12.00	12.50-13.00	a15.00	35-40	15	18.00-25.00	13.00-18.00	19
17.50	17.00	14.00	16.00	8.50	11.00	8.50	35	15	19.00-24.00	13.00-18.00	20
17.530	15.108	15.058	16.980	12.063	14.237	11.340	35.1	14.6	27.600	19.440	21
17.50	17.00	14.00	15.00	8.50		8.50	30-40	15	25.00-33.00	18.00-24.00	22
16.00			a22.15		a18.52	a16.04	32	15	20.00	14.00	23
16.50	16.50	15.00	16.00	14.00	15.00	a14.00	30-33	14	18.00-25.00	15.00-20.00	24
17.00	16.00	14.00	15.00	11.00	12.00	10.00	25-30	15	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00	25
17.00	13.00	14.00	15.50	8.00	10.00	6.00	28-30	15	20.00-30.00	18.00-20.00	26
18.00	15.00	14.00-15.00	15.00	8.00		a7.734	35	15	15.00-20.00	13.00-15.00	27
16.25		19.00	20.00	16.00	17.00	14.50	30-42	15	40.00	25.00	28
17.00	11.00	b	b	b	b	b	36	15	20.00-28.00	18.00-23.00	29
17.00-18.00							33	15	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	30
16.50	11.50	15.00	15.00	13.00	13.00		42	12	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	31
18.00	13.50	16.00	16.00			a10.00	38	15	20.00-35.00	17.00	32
18.00	15.00		16.00		12.00	a12.00	32	12.5	18.00	14.00	33
17.50	14.00	19.00	20.00	12.50	13.50	a14.50	35	15	22.00-26.00	14.00-18.00	34
17.00	16.00	16.00	18.00	14.00	16.00		35	15	40.00	25.00	35
18.00	18.00	12.00	15.00	10.00	12.00	a13.333	36		20.00	15.00	36
17.00	17.00	17.00		16.00			35	14	30.00-35.00	15.00-20.00	37
17.00	16.00		17.00	15.00		12.00	35	15	25.00-40.00	16.00-25.00	38
18.00	18.00	12.00-13.00	17.00	14.00		14.00	35	15	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	39
18.00	16.00		a20.00	a20.00		a20.00	35-36	15	20.00-25.00	18.00-20.00	40
22.00	17.00			12.00	12.00	6.00-8.00	25-28	15	35.00-50.00	25.00-35.00	41
18.00-23.00	13.00	15.00	16.00	12.00	12.00		35	15	15.00-18.00	14.00-15.00	42
20.00	13.00	12.00	15.00	12.00	15.00	a12.00	40	15	22.00	14.00	43
19.00	15.00	18.00	21.00	15.00	18.00		40-45	15	35.00	20.00-25.00	44
19.50	15.50	14.00	16.00	13.00	15.00		35	13.3	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00	45
19.50	15.00	14.00	15.00	10.00	11.50		40	15	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00	46
23.750	14.800	13.000	14.500	11.500	12.750		41.0	15.0	35.000	24.500	47
23.50	15.60	12.00	13.50	11.00	12.50	10.00	42	15	35.00-50.00	25.00-35.00	48
24.00	14.00	14.00	15.50	12.00	13.00		40	15	25.00-30.00	18.00-20.00	49
25.333	13.768	11.250	12.500	9.687	11.333	12.500	43.1	14.4	35.000	21.835	50
25.00	13.65	f13.50	f15.00	11.00	12.00	12.00	40-45	15	35.00-50.00	30.00	51
26.00	13.80	f9.00	f10.00	6.00	7.00		45	15	25.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	52
25.00	13.15-17.00				15.00	13.00	40	15	30.00-40.00	20.00	53
	12.50			12.00			45	12.5	35.00	20.00	54
	8.842	b	b	b	12.500	b	40.0	15.0	32.500	21.000	55
	7.75			8.50	a9.00		35	15	25.00	15.00	56
	c9.10-11.35				a16.00	a13.00	45	15	40.00	25.00	57
	8.50						45	15	25.00	30.00	58
							45	15		14.00	59
16.533	12.079			10.000	12.333	7.712	50.4	14.0	25.500	20.714	60
	7.50-7.75				12.00		50		20.00	18.00	61
a16.00	11.50-14.25			11.50	14.25	a12.047	60	15	20.00-30.00	18.00-25.00	62
	10.50-13.40			12.00	15.00		65	15	30.00	20.00	63
a15.25	14.75			8.00	10.00	a7.50	40	15	18.00-20.00	12.00-14.00	64
18.35	13.50-14.20			8.50	a10.666	7.00-8.00	50-55	10	29.00	25.00	65
	e9.00					a6.176	56		18.00-22.00		66
	14.50					a5.333	40		22.00-30.00	18.00-22.00	67
							40	15	30.00-40.00	35.00-30.00	68

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.

Commodities.	Quantity	1900*	1905*	1910	1911	1912	1913	March 1914	March 1915	March 1916	March 1917	March 1918	March 1919	March 1920	Feb. 1921	March 1921
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin, steak.....	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	48.0	46.6	44.4	56.2	66.6	71.4	74.6	71.4	69.2
Beef, shoulder, roast.....	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	27.8	28.0	29.6	32.8	32.0	33.2	38.2	57.6	50.4	48.8	45.0	43.6
Veal, roast forequarters.....	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	17.3	17.7	17.9	21.6	26.0	27.4	25.3	26.4	26.1
Mutton, roast, hind q'r.....	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.1	20.9	20.5	22.1	26.5	32.3	30.9	33.9	32.2	31.9
Pork, fresh, roast ham.....	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	17.8	17.5	19.5	20.2	18.5	20.5	26.8	34.4	35.4	37.9	36.1	34.9
Pork, salt, mess.....	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	33.0	33.2	35.2	36.8	34.8	36.8	46.8	65.2	68.0	71.6	70.4	68.2
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	29.5	24.9	27.2	33.3	43.5	49.3	52.6	56.1	54.5
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	37.6	35.2	37.2	52.8	68.0	69.2	79.2	63.8	59.4
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	25.7	30.0	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	37.0	28.6	33.9	46.9	58.9	54.6	73.9	79.4	55.0
Eggs, storage.....	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	27.9	31.2	28.1	33.3	26.7	29.1	41.8	50.5	49.2	63.3	72.6	50.6
Milk.....	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	49.2	49.8	51.6	53.4	55.2	52.8	60.6	72.0	82.2	90.6	92.4	90.6
Butter, dairy, solid.....	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	55.2	53.0	58.4	58.0	61.2	64.4	67.0	85.4	97.6	103.4	132.6	108.8	106.2
Butter, cream'y, prints.....	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	35.5	37.4	38.7	48.7	54.3	58.0	87.7	63.5	63.0
Cheese, old.....	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	21.2	23.4	24.3	31.9	33.1	35.8	40.7	38.9	39.0
Cheese, new.....	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	19.2	21.8	23.4	30.1	30.4	34.4	38.2	36.9	37.7
Bread, plain, white.....	15 "	55.5	53.5	66.0	64.5	60.0	61.5	64.5	72.0	69.0	99.5	114.5	118.5	136.5	127.5	127.5
Flour, family.....	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	32.0	43.0	38.0	53.0	67.0	67.0	76.0	67.0	66.0
Rolled oats.....	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	21.0	26.0	24.0	27.5	37.5	37.5	41.5	35.5	34.0
Rice, good, medium.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	11.8	11.8	12.4	13.0	20.6	24.2	32.0	25.4	24.0
Beans, handpicked.....	2 "	8.6	9.7	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	12.0	13.6	18.2	25.6	33.6	26.0	23.4	20.2	19.8
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	9.9	9.7	7.7	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	12.5	11.8	13.5	14.2	21.3	22.2	28.7	24.0
Prunes, medium size.....	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	12.2	12.9	11.6	12.2	12.8	12.8	14.0	17.1	20.0	27.0	23.5	21.4
Sugar, granulated.....	2 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	24.0	26.0	23.6	22.4	32.4	32.8	36.4	42.4	47.6	72.8	50.4	50.4
Sugar, yellow.....	4 "	10.0	9.8	10.3	11.0	12.0	11.0	10.4	14.6	15.0	16.8	20.0	22.2	33.8	24.0	24.0
Tea, black, medium.....	¼ "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	8.6	9.2	9.9	10.7	12.7	15.7	16.4	14.5	14.3
Tea, green, medium.....	¼ "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.1	9.7	10.1	10.7	12.1	15.3	16.9	15.8	15.7
Coffee, medium.....	¼ "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.7	10.0	10.0	10.2	12.1	15.2	14.7	14.4
Potatoes.....	2 pks.	24.1	28.0	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.0	40.7	33.0	61.0	98.7	72.2	56.3	140.3	69.5	57.4
Vinegar, white wine.....	½ pt.	.7	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.7	.8	.8	.8	.9	.9	.9	1.0	1.0
All Foods.....		\$5.48	\$5.98	\$6.95	\$7.14	\$7.34	\$7.34	\$7.68	\$7.88	\$8.36	\$10.76	\$12.65	\$13.05	\$15.98	\$14.02	\$13.23
Starch, laundry.....	½ lb.	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.5	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.7
Coal, anthracite.....	½ ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.0	54.6	53.5	53.5	66.6	71.7	80.6	92.8	123.2	118.4
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	38.6	37.2	37.6	51.1	58.9	61.4	66.8	91.4	86.4
Wood, hard.....	" cd.	32.5	35.3	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	41.9	41.4	41.6	49.6	68.6	73.6	77.5	89.4	88.3
Wood, soft.....	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.0	30.0	30.6	31.9	41.3	30.3	36.1	49.4	55.6	59.4	68.3	65.9
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.1	21.0	23.7	23.7	23.8	23.0	23.4	26.3	28.1	33.1	39.7	38.8
Fuel and lighting.....		\$1.60	\$1.63	\$1.76	\$1.78	\$1.82	\$1.91	\$1.91	\$1.87	\$1.86	\$2.27	\$2.74	\$2.99	\$3.30	\$4.12	\$3.98
Rent.....	½ mo.	\$2.37	\$2.89	\$4.05	\$4.05	\$4.60	\$4.75	\$4.77	\$4.22	\$3.96	\$4.16	\$4.56	\$4.90	\$5.69	\$6.61	\$6.62
Grand Totals.....		\$9.37	10.50	12.79	13.08	13.79	14.02	14.39	14.01	14.22	17.16	20.00	20.99	25.01	24.85	23.87

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

Nova Scotia.....	\$5.61	\$5.83	\$6.82	\$6.78	\$7.17	\$7.29	\$7.43	\$7.71	\$8.49	\$10.57	\$12.61	\$13.60	\$16.24	\$14.36	\$13.75
Prince Edward Island.....	4.81	5.26	5.81	5.80	6.11	6.34	6.68	6.61	7.45	8.94	11.07	11.18	14.17	12.82	12.21
New Brunswick.....	5.33	5.83	6.55	6.84	7.13	7.04	7.36	7.23	8.44	10.38	12.61	12.94	15.80	14.16	13.40
Quebec.....	5.15	5.64	5.33	6.46	6.97	6.87	7.23	7.38	8.14	10.56	12.62	12.57	15.26	13.62	12.78
Ontario.....	5.01	5.60	6.59	6.67	7.25	7.20	7.49	7.70	8.32	10.89	12.72	12.86	16.03	13.95	12.99
Manitoba.....	5.35	6.19	7.46	7.41	7.88	7.87	8.24	7.85	8.51	10.08	12.07	13.34	15.90	14.01	13.18
Saskatchewan.....	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.08	8.16	8.25	8.24	8.31	8.46	10.37	12.63	13.68	15.67	14.00	13.32
Alberta.....	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.06	8.15	8.33	8.69	8.37	8.40	10.90	12.98	13.29	15.78	14.54	13.16
British Columbia.....	6.90	7.74	8.32	8.79	9.03	9.08	8.96	8.98	8.72	10.90	12.95	14.13	16.95	14.57	14.21

* December only.

Fort William, and Prince Albert. Soda biscuits were slightly lower in nearly all of the cities. Flour, rolled oats, corn meal, and barley declined slightly. In rice, there were considerable declines, prices being 5c. per pound lower in a number of instances. Tapioca was also substantially lower. In canned corn, peas, and tomatoes slight increases appeared in some of the cities, but slight decreases in others. Beans were slightly lower in most localities. There were slight decreases in potatoes throughout the Dominion. Prunes and evaporated apples were somewhat lower, and jams and canned fruits showed substantial declines. Corn syrup and honey were lower. Sugar was slightly higher in several of the cities. Cream of tartar and laundry starch showed a number of decreases. Anthracite coal was lower at Amherst, Halifax, Charlottetown, St. John, Thetford Mines, Kitchener, Stratford, London, St. Thomas, Chatham, and Cobalt. Bituminous coal was lower at Amherst, Charlottetown, Moncton, Fredericton, Sorel, Peterborough, Niagara Falls, Brantford, Galt, Kitchener, Stratford, London, Cobalt, Fort William, Vancouver, Victoria, and Nanaimo. Wood showed some slight decreases. Coal oil was down slightly. Matches were steady. Rent was higher at St. Hyacinthe, and increases to take effect on the first of May were reported in several cities.

Wholesale Prices

GRAINS AND FODDER.—Wheat, No. 1 Northern, at Winnipeg averaged almost the same as in February, the price falling from \$1.95 per bushel to \$1.85 but rising to \$1.99 later. Winter wheat at Toronto fell to \$1.80-1.85, recovered 5c. and declined 5c. again. Barley at Win-

nipeg rose to 85c. per bushel but fell to 81c. Barley at Toronto was unchanged at 80-85c. Oats at Winnipeg fell from 50c. per bushel to 47c. and at Toronto from 48c. to 45c. American corn rose to 98c. per bushel but fell to 96c. Flaxseed at Winnipeg rose to \$1.83 per bushel but fell to \$1.68. Peas at Toronto rose 5c. to \$1.55-\$1.65 per bushel. Rye at Toronto was cheaper at \$1.45-\$1.50 per bushel for No. 2. Hay was lower at Montreal at \$24.00-\$25.00 per ton. Straw was lower at Toronto at \$11.00 per ton. Bran and shorts were down to \$36.00 per ton.

ANIMALS AND MEATS.—Cattle at Winnipeg rose from \$8.00-\$8.75 to \$8.25-\$9.00 per hundred pounds. Beef, hind-quarters, was one cent higher at 17-23c. per pound, at Toronto and forequarters at 11-15c. per pound. Hogs had fallen to \$12.75-\$13.00 per hundred pounds at Ontario points but rose to \$14.25-\$14.50, declining 50c. per hundred in the last week. Bacon was lower at 38-40c. per pound and lard at 18-18½c. Sheep rose to \$8.00-\$10.00 per hundred pounds. Fowl and turkeys were steady.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Butter, finest creamery, at Montreal, rose from 55½c. per pound to 58½c. but fell to 55½c. later. Cheese rose to 29½-30c. per pound at Montreal. Fresh eggs at Montreal fell from 50c. per dozen to 35c. Milk at Victoria fell 10c. per gallon to 45c.

FISH.—In the dry fish export market there was some improvement owing to somewhat better conditions in Cuba and Porto Rico. The demand for pickled fish was also light but as stocks were small prices were steady. The lobster catch on the south west coast of Nova

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR MARCH, 1921, FEBRUARY, 1921, MARCH, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914, AND 1913

(Average price 1890-1899=100.)

		INDEX NUMBERS.										
		Number of commodi- ties	*Mar., 1921	*Feb., 1921	*Mar., 1920	*Mar., 1919	*Mar., 1918	Mar., 1917	Mar., 1916	Mar., 1915	Mar., 1914	Mar., 1913
I.—GRAINS AND FODDERS—												
Grains, Ontario.....	6	233.2	223.7	403.9	281.9	443.4	297.3	176.5	230.0	144.3	137.2	
Grains, Western.....	4	207.5	210.0	433.7	286.5	383.0	255.3	162.2	199.1	125.6	116.6	
Fodder.....	5	244.1	266.0	300.4	249.9	215.3	201.4	176.1	192.6	163.8	144.8	
All.....	15	229.9	234.1	384.0	272.5	353.4	254.1	172.5	209.3	145.8	134.2	
II.—ANIMALS AND MEATS—												
Cattle and Beef.....	6	280.2	278.1	344.5	368.4	325.5	272.1	207.0	207.7	221.0	181.7	
Hogs and hog products.....	6	288.9	294.3	363.9	344.1	358.1	272.2	192.2	154.5	175.9	180.6	
Sheep and mutton.....	3	238.6	225.1	285.8	290.5	321.4	236.3	211.0	167.5	170.4	157.1	
Poultry.....	2	553.2	551.1	476.6	444.2	382.2	296.8	271.5	200.8	221.8	190.1	
All.....	17	308.1	306.6	356.5	355.0	342.5	268.7	200.1	181.0	196.2	179.1	
III.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.....												
	9	268.8	284.8	317.9	264.1	254.9	223.0	171.1	163.1	162.9	152.2	
IV.—FISH—												
Prepared fish.....	6	200.5	200.5	229.4	246.6	241.6	186.4	151.8	153.9	153.6	160.5	
Fresh fish.....	3	254.9	254.9	263.2	247.8	225.8	212.7	182.0	153.9	161.0	171.5	
All.....	9	218.6	218.6	240.6	247.0	236.3	195.1	161.9	154.0	156.1	164.2	
V.—OTHER FOODS—												
(a) Fruits and Vegetables—												
Fresh fruits, native.....	1	258.8	239.0	312.5	275.7	193.0	248.2	174.6	128.7	165.4	124.1	
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	238.7	239.7	201.0	183.6	180.8	122.4	98.7	85.3	84.2	100.1	
Dried fruits.....	4	192.3	195.9	283.4	249.0	272.0	198.6	150.3	121.9	119.1	113.2	
Fresh vegetables.....	5	177.0	172.9	589.3	236.0	300.5	473.0	266.1	136.5	188.7	128.3	
Canned Vegetables.....	3	171.7	168.5	216.3	202.4	252.9	196.8	102.4	101.2	97.7	125.2	
All.....	16	209.6	194.4	352.7	225.6	255.3	288.3	169.3	116.2	139.4	118.4	
(b) Miscellaneous groceries—												
Breadstuffs.....	10	245.6	248.8	304.3	246.1	261.2	205.7	147.5	166.6	124.4	125.8	
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	210.1	210.1	294.0	196.4	151.6	140.0	125.4	113.3	107.7	118.2	
Sugar, etc.....	6	258.5	261.4	373.8	305.4	250.0	179.4	158.6	142.6	102.8	108.8	
Condiments.....	5	201.2	202.1	231.9	245.9	225.1	161.4	141.9	120.3	104.6	96.9	
All.....	25	234.1	236.2	293.1	252.3	233.8	180.0	145.2	143.1	112.5	114.7	
VI.—TEXTILES—												
Woolens.....	5	243.4	243.4	412.7	372.9	388.5	261.2	213.3	159.2	138.0	124.3	
Cottons.....	4	231.4	241.8	387.6	360.4	300.5	190.5	143.6	121.5	144.7	141.6	
Silks.....	3	155.3	157.2	261.1	140.6	133.4	112.9	108.8	79.7	95.5	86.2	
Jutes.....	2	305.9	337.9	676.6	609.5	609.5	415.0	320.8	198.1	226.5	205.5	
Flax products.....	4	363.3	374.9	529.9	471.8	388.4	280.7	203.4	153.7	114.7	120.4	
Oilcloths.....	2	252.1	252.1	274.0	273.8	177.7	139.8	125.6	101.1	104.6	104.7	
All.....	20	288.9	266.8	420.9	369.1	333.6	232.0	183.7	136.7	133.8	127.4	
VII.—HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES—												
Hides and tallow.....	4	128.7	156.2	429.1	294.5	263.6	291.9	233.2	221.2	198.9	174.0	
Leather.....	4	205.5	213.1	315.0	265.0	265.0	268.5	187.1	172.2	151.4	152.3	
Boots and Shoes.....	3	257.8	257.8	339.7	224.2	230.9	221.1	180.6	158.3	155.7	153.9	
All.....	11	182.8	206.4	363.2	264.6	255.2	264.1	202.1	186.2	169.9	160.6	
VIII.—METALS AND IMPLEMENTS—												
Iron and steel.....	11	226.4	237.4	262.3	226.0	281.4	201.8	137.3	102.7	103.3	107.2	
Other metals.....	12	153.2	164.0	235.7	185.8	261.6	276.4	209.6	158.6	125.4	133.8	
Implements.....	10	256.1	271.0	250.3	241.4	221.6	166.0	127.9	108.2	106.6	105.6	
All.....	33	208.8	220.9	250.2	216.0	255.5	218.1	193.5	124.6	112.7	116.9	
IX.—FUEL AND LIGHTING—												
Fuel.....	6	284.3	286.4	258.3	232.5	236.7	248.5	158.3	119.4	128.5	137.8	
Lighting.....	4	262.5	262.5	249.1	240.4	120.2	102.4	88.5	90.0	92.7	91.0	
All.....	10	275.6	276.8	254.7	235.7	190.1	190.1	129.6	107.6	114.2	119.0	
X.—BUILDING MATERIALS—												
Lumber.....	14	418.3	432.6	485.0	282.1	251.8	197.5	180.2	178.4	183.0	177.6	
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	254.2	255.1	250.5	228.4	216.9	191.1	141.1	110.1	113.8	112.3	
Paints, oils and glass.....	14	318.2	356.4	471.1	332.3	297.4	246.8	190.1	148.0	140.2	145.4	
All.....	48	322.9	336.4	383.2	274.4	250.6	209.2	166.8	141.1	141.7	141.2	
XI.—HOUSE FURNISHINGS—												
Furniture.....	6	436.5	436.5	449.2	311.8	207.3	185.1	143.6	146.7	147.1	146.6	
Crockery and glassware.....	4	512.0	412.0	439.0	367.7	279.8	224.7	183.8	155.1	133.9	127.9	
Table cutlery.....	2	164.1	164.1	164.1	155.1	150.7	132.2	126.6	80.3	72.4	72.4	
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	286.5	286.5	263.6	270.2	229.7	160.3	132.4	123.4	124.6	118.9	
All.....	16	384.5	384.5	364.5	295.8	226.4	182.0	148.7	134.7	128.8	125.7	
XII.—DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.....												
	16	205.2	213.4	219.5	240.4	226.5	169.6	261.4	157.7	111.1	112.7	
XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS—												
Raw furs.....	4	498.0	492.1	1851.4	887.4	535.4	412.4	287.4	133.8	236.0	353.9	
Liquors and tobaccos.....	6	298.0	296.8	316.3	256.2	214.7	156.4	143.5	135.3	138.8	135.0	
Sundries.....	7	187.7	194.3	205.3	211.8	217.2	167.5	139.2	116.1	108.2	114.7	
All.....	17	299.6	300.5	631.7	386.5	291.2	221.2	175.2	127.0	149.1	178.1	
All commodities.....	262½	263.1	270.1	349.0	277.6	269.2	224.9	177.9	145.4	137.0	136.0	

(*) Preliminary figure.

(†) Nine commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc., One line of spelter was dropped in 1915.

Scotia was better than expected, in spite of stormy weather.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—Apples rose to \$6.50-\$8.50 per barrel at Toronto. Oranges were easier at \$4.50-\$6.25 per box. Prunes were lower at 11c. per pound. Potatoes rose from \$1.00 per bag to \$1.15 in Montreal but fell to \$1.05. Dried beans were lower at 5-6c. per pound. Onions were higher at \$2.00 per hundred. Canned vegetables were higher, canned peas being up to \$1.65-\$1.70 per dozen cans and tomatoes to \$1.60-\$1.85. Flour was down 20c. per barrel at \$10.50 for Manitoba patents in small lots at Toronto. Sugar advanced from \$10.76 to \$10.89 per hundred pounds in barrels at Toronto. Glucose, honey, and baking soda were lower.

TEXTILES.—The wool market continued quiet. Raw cotton was lower at \$11.65 per pound at New York for upland middlings. Raw silk, Japan filatures, was down from \$6.20 per pound to \$5.97½. Jute was down from \$9.76 per pound to \$8.89.

HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES.—Beef hides and calf skins fell to 5c. per pound and horse hides to \$1.00-\$2.00 each. Leather, Spanish sides, fell to 60-62c. per pound. Harness leather fell from 66-67c. to 62-63c. per pound.

METALS AND IMPLEMENTS.—A line of pig iron was \$5.00 per ton lower at \$30.00-\$35.00. Iron bar was down to \$4.00 per hundred. Galvanized sheets fell from \$10.60 per box to \$9.60. Steel billets were \$5.00 per ton lower at

\$45.00-\$50.00. Cast steel fell from 24½c. per pound to 23c. Brass, copper, lead, quicksilver, bar silver, zinc, and tin declined. Coil chain, crowbars, soldering coppers, and grindstones were also lower.

FUEL AND LIGHTING.—Bituminous coal was lower, but furnace coke was slightly higher.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—Shingles were 50c. per M lower at St. John, N. B. Lath declined 50c. per M at Toronto. Oak and birch declined. British Columbia fir fell \$2.00 per M at Winnipeg and shingles 20c. Iron pipe, lead pipe, wire nails, sash cord, copper wire, and iron wire declined. White lead declined 2c. per pound. Turpentine fell from \$1.20 to \$1.00 per gallon. Linseed oil and Paris green, shellac, glue, window glass and putty declined.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.—No changes were reported.

DRUGS. AND CHEMICALS.—Bleaching powder, brimstone, caustic soda, copperas, glycerine, and opium declined.

MISCELLANEOUS.—In raw furs, muskrat skins were lower. Malt advanced from \$1.30 per bushel to \$1.35. Newsprint fell from 61½c. to 51½c. per pound. Ground wood pulp was down from \$80.00 per ton to \$50.00. Bleached sulphite pulp was down from \$140.00 per ton to \$130.00. Sisal binder twine was down to 17¼c. per pound. Crude rubber rose from 16½c. per pound to 18c. Laundry starch fell from 81½c. per pound to 8c.

PRICES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES

THE accompanying tables and the following notes give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in other countries as compared with Canada.

The United Kingdom

At the beginning of March the level of retail food prices was reported by the Ministry of Labour to be 149 per cent higher than in July, 1914, and the level of all items in the cost of maintaining a workingman's family to be 141 per cent higher than 1914. At the first of February food had been 163 per cent higher than in 1914 and all items 151 per cent. The decreases for the month were in bread, flour, potatoes, butter, eggs, fish, meat, bacon, milk, margarine, cheese and tea, while there were no increases in average prices of any foods. Rents had risen 44 per cent, clothing was 240 per cent higher than in 1914, but at the beginning of February had been 250 to 260 per cent higher. Fuel and light were about the same as a month earlier, that is 140 per cent higher than in 1914. At the first of April food was again lower being only 138 per cent higher than in July, 1914.

France

The level of retail prices in Paris of food, fuel and lighting in February was reported by the General Statistical Department of France to be 6.7 per cent lower than a month before but 282 per cent higher than in July, 1914.

Italy

The Municipal Labour Office for Milan reported the cost of maintaining a family in February, 1921, to be 0.8 per cent lower than in January, food being down 1.5 per cent. Price levels were still 464 per cent higher than in

1914 for food and 466 per cent for all items.

The Municipal Statistical Office for Florence reported the cost of food for a family of five in February, 1921, to be 1.6 per cent lower than January but 384 per cent higher than in 1914. All items showed an increase of 0.1 per cent for the month, and of 354 per cent over 1914.

Germany

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* on March 6 published index numbers of wholesale prices in Germany showing the level on March 5 to be 131 as compared with 136 in February, 153 in December, 1920, 156 in May, 1920, 100 in January, 1920 and 9.10 in 1914.

United States

Prices continued to fall, the index numbers of wholesale prices published by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics as well as by private compilers showing decreases. The index number of retail prices of food calculated by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics for February was down to 158 as compared with 172 in January, 219 in July, 1920, and 201 in February, 1920. The chief decreases for the month were in meats, eggs, butter, milk, bread, rice, potatoes and sugar.

Indications that the downward movement was slowing up were reported by some observers. Bradstreet's index number for April 1st was down to \$11.3749 as compared with \$20.8690 in February, 1920, when the high point was reached. The level for the end of March was thus down to the same point as in March, 1916, at \$11.3760. Dun's index number for April 1st was down to \$174.404 as compared with \$263.332 in May, 1920, when the high point was reached, showing a fall of 33.8 per cent in 11 months but was still 44.0 per cent higher than 1914.

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC. IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

Country.	CANADA		UNITED KINGDOM	FRANCE		ITALY	SWITZERLAND	SPAIN		BELGIUM	HOLLAND	DENMARK
	29 foods 60 cities		21 foods	13 articles		21 articles	Cost of living	12 articles	12 articles		29 articles	Foods
	Cost	Per cent*	600 towns	Chief cities	Paris			Capitals	Towns		6 towns	
1900	\$ 5.48	74	88.5a								98	
1905	5.95	80	91.0a								99	
1910	6.95	94	96.3a	1000	1000			98.0e	98.1e		113	
1913	7.33	99	101.6a			100		102.0e	101.0e		114	
1914	7.73	105									116	
July	7.42	100	100	1004	1075		100c	106.9e	106.0e	100		100
1915	7.97	107	118	1105b	1295		107c	107.7d	110.8d		128	
July	7.80	105	132.5	1235b	1288		119c	113.8e	117.1e	166	148	128
1916	8.28	112	145	1136b	1439		126c	117.6d	118.4d		153	
July	8.46	114	161	1420b	1387		140c	120.3e	123.4e	363	170	146
1917	10.27	138	187	1547b	1491		148c	123.6d	125.6d		186	
July	11.62	157	204	1845b	1971		179c	136.1e	139.8e	818	212	166
1918	12.42	167	206	2120b	2056		197c	145.4d	149.3d			
July	13.00	175	210	2446b	2210	346.1	230c	161.8e	172.8e	1467		187
1919	13.78	186	230	2794b	2665		252c	167.7d	178.5d	639		186
July	13.77	186	209	2897b	2811		261c	180.0e	190.9e	354		212
1920	15.30	206	236	3204b	3119	383.8	245c	192.3d	208.1d	410	258	
February	15.70	212	235		3195	392.9				445	256	
March	15.98	215	233		3646	401.3				473	261	
April	15.99	215	235	3802b	3852	415.5				488	265	
May	16.65	224	246		4069	435.4				492	272	
June	16.92	228	255		3967	445.1				490	276	
July	16.84	227	258	3898b	4006	451.7		202.6e	220.3e	479	275	253
August	16.42	221	262		4014					480	271	
September	15.95	215	267		4373						269	
October	15.83	213	270	4519b	4517						270	
November	15.32	206	291		4577						263	
December	14.84	200	282		4557						253	
1921	14.48	195	278								286	276
January	14.08	190	263									
February	13.23	178	149									
March												

Country.	NORWAY	SWEDEN	FINLAND	GERMANY	SOUTH AFRICA	NEW ZEALAND	AUSTRALIA	INDIA	UNITED STATES	MEXICO
	Foods	21 articles	Cost of living	Cost of living	18 foods	59f oods	49 foods groceries		45 cities	Cost of Living Massachu- setts
		44 towns		Berlin	9 towns	25 towns	30 towns	Calcutta	22 foods	Federal District A
1900						906f				
1905						990f				
1910					1000	991f			93	100
1913					1147	1037f	1106		100	100
1914	January				1131		1099		104	101.8
July	100	100	100		1214g	1070	1164	100	102	102.1
1915	January					1190	1240		103	102.9
July						1200	1522	108	100	101.7
1916	January	143			1312g	1236	1504		107	105.7
July	160					1276	1516	110	111	109.9
1917	January		160		1446g	1359	1453		128	119.6
July	261	177				1357	1470	116	146	129.3
1918	January		221		1511g	1427	1505		160	144.6
July	279	268				1491	1523	121	167	155.1
1919	January	279	339		1535	1553			185	167.5
July	289	310			1574	1539		155	190	171.5
1920	January	295	298	819.4		2000	1688	153	201	192.0
February	294	290	832.3	100	2115	1708	1892	154	206	190.8
March	298	291	839.9	124	2074	1730	1903	151	200	193.4
April	305	297	849.5	141	2074	1738		151	211	196.3
May	311	294	853.8	136	2131	1746	2054	159	215	200.3
June	311	294	867.5	130	2197	1742	2175	164	219	199.7
July	319	297	911.0	143	2221	1791		170	219	202.6
August	333	308	991.0	127	2197	1834	2254	167	207	198.5
September	336	307	1031.8	127	2189	1849	2289	166	203	200.1
October	340	306	1063.0	139	2217	1899		165	198	194.9
November	342	303	1085.0	139		1887	2170	161	193	191.3
December	342	294	1103.0			1915	2143		178	183.9
1921	January	334	283			1906			172	179.6
February	308	262							158	175.6
March									156	166.4

* Increase over July, 1914. a Calculated from annual index number. b Quarter beginning in specified month. c Previous month.
 e Average for April-September. d Average for October-March. f Four chief cities. g Average for year. A Number of com-
 modities varies from time to time.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Country	CANADA		UNITED KINGDOM				FRANCE	ITALY	HOLLAND	SWEDEN	SOUTH AFRICA
Authority	Labour Dept.	Michell	Board of Trade	Economist	Statist	Times	Statistique Générale	Bachi	Central Bureau of Statistics	Statistical Office	Census & Statistics Office
No. of commodities	271c	40	47	44	45	40	45	40	49	47	188
Base period.....	1890-1899	1900-1909	1900	1901-1905	1867-1877	1913	1901-1910	1901-1905	1901-1910	1913	1914
1890.....	110.3		103.3	102.2	72						
1895.....	95.6		90.7	87.6	62						
1900.....	108.2		100.0	110.5	75						
1905.....	113.8		97.6	103.3	72						
1910.....	124.2		108.8	113.3	78		98.3				
1913.....	135.5		116.5	122.3	85	100	108.1				
1914-January.....	136.5	120.9		119.0	83.5		115.6	126.0	114	100	
July.....	134.6	120.0	117.2a	116.6	82.4		115.4	128.6			1000
1915-January.....	138.9			136.5	96.4		143.9	132.7	121.a	116.a	
July.....	150.2		143.9a	149.1	106.4		163.7	164.4	170a	145a	1109
1916-January.....	172.1			174.5	123.6			232.3			1229
July.....	180.9		186.5	191.1	130.5		210.6	242.8	266a	185a	
1917-January.....	212.7			225.1	159.3		249.2	290.0			1470
July.....	245.7		243.0	254.4	176.9		309.8	383.3	340a	244a	
1918-January.....	258.1	225.7		262.9	186.2		361.6	457.6			1663
July.....	284.0	248.3	269.4a	278.5	193.1		389.9	540.6	454a	339a	
1919-January.....	286.5	231.3	288.5	265.9	190.7		401.8	410.1		369	1799
July.....	294.0	250.8	281.8	293.2	206.4		456.6	456.6	349a	320	1831
1920-January.....	338.4	280.8	356.6	353.1	245.3	313.4	562.7	634.7	334	319	2360
February.....	343.5	281.2	368.6	370.9	260.4	325.1	603.3	701.0	329	342	
March.....	349.0	287.6	375.2	379.6	261.8	329.0	641.0	780.0	331	354	
April.....	353.1	295.2	374.4	374.2	266.1	329.2	679.2	855.7	338	354	2500
May.....	356.6	298.3	371.8	372.7	260.0	323.4	635.9	830.3	339	361	
June.....	349.3	296.9	393.5	356.7	255.7	307.4	569.6	774.7	339	366	
July.....	346.8	292.9	404.3	358.0	254.6	305.8	572.9	772.4	343	363	2608
August.....	320.2	274.4	379.4	352.0	353.5	298.9	579.5	795.9	330	365	
September.....	326.6	254.4	385.5	347.5	248.7	295.1	607.7	832.2	338	362	
October.....	317.6	242.1	377.5	326.0	249.9	290.1	581.5	834.3	323	346	2563
November.....	304.2	233.1	364.4	269.7	223.8	257.7	532.0	829.1	297	331	
December.....	290.5	221.6	352.2	269.3	207.2	240.3	502.6	800.6	266	299	
1921-January.....	281.3	212.6		255.3	197.2		469.6		243	267	
February.....	270.1	197.8		235.3	183.0				229	250	
March.....	263.1	190.0		231.8	177.2		434.6				

Country	EGYPT	NEW ZEALAND	AUSTRALIA	INDIA	JAPAN	UNITED STATES					
Authority	Dept. Statistics	Government Statistician	Commonwealth Statistician	Dept. of Statistics	Bank of Japan	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Federal Reserve Board	Annalist	Bradstreet	Dun	Gibson
No. of commodities	24		92	75	56	328	90	25	96	200	22
Base period.....		1909-1913	1911	July, 1914	Oct., 1900	1913	1913	1890-1899			
1890.....			1053			83.5		109.252		90.876	43.4
1895.....			760			69.2		94.604	6.4346	81.251	42.0
1900.....			894			81.7		99.388	7.8839	93.355	44.2
1905.....			910			85.7		110.652	8.0987	99.315	47.3
1910.....			984			97.3		137.172	8.9981	121.301	59.3
1913.....			1051			100	100	139.980	9.2076	118.576	58.1
1914-January.....		10450	10850			100		142.452	8.8557	124.528	58.2
July.....		10730	11850	100	126.3a	100		144.879	8.6566	119.708	58.9
1915-January.....		102a	14030			99		150.95	9.1431	124.168	64.7
July.....		14500	15020		127.8a	101		147.29	9.8588	124.958	64.4
1916-January.....		124a	15930			110		153.63	10.9163	137.666	65.6
July.....		16840	15250		154.9a	120		170.11	11.5294	145.142	71.9
1917-January.....		168a	18940			151		208.88	13.7277	169.652	87.4
July.....		1677	18870		196.4a	187		265.61	16.0680	211.950	116.4
1918-January.....		207a	1808			198		278.696	17.9366	222.175	118.9
July.....		1888	1959		259.0	203		285.474	19.1849	232.575	123.3
1919-January.....		225a	2008		326.8	219	195	299.142	18.5348	230.146	119.7
July.....		318	1799	218	308.0	248		313.647	18.8064	227.973	127.9
1920-January.....		354	2039	209	414.6	249	242	294.935	20.3638	247.394	130.4
February.....		338	2123	198	425.2	253	242	296.672	20.8600	253.748	127.3
March.....		308	2153	200	397.2	265	248	298.909	20.7950	253.016	133.8
April.....		293	2167	210	359.7	272	263	321.000	20.7124	257.901	147.4
May.....		292	2158	206	327.7	269	264	321.898	20.7341	263.332	155.4
June.....		283	2262	209	316.6	262	258	318.274	19.8752	262.149	154.7
July.....		279	2261	209	311.0	250	250	307.680	19.3528	260.414	141.9
August.....		299	2267	208	305.0	242	234	305.893	18.8273	252.288	125.8
September.....		300	2291	206	298.5	225	226	247.145	16.9094	237.341	106.9
October.....		287	2247	194	292.7	207	190	238.657	16.6750	227.188	95.7
November.....		238	2249	180	271.9	189	173	204.769	13.6263	211.628	86.0
1921-January.....			2233	178	265.8	177	164	195.647	12.6631	198.600	81.9
February.....						167		186.989	12.3689	185.822	78.8
March.....						162		196.623	11.8650	181.921	80.8
April.....									11.3749	174.404	

a. Average for year. b. Quarter beginning in specified month. c. 230 commodities, 1890-1909: 272, 1910-1914: 271, 1915-1921.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Executive of Trades and Labour Congress of Canada restrained from expelling Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees from Congress

AN action in the form of a notice for judgment was brought in the High Court of Ontario by A. R. Mosher, president of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, acting on behalf of himself and all other members of the brotherhood, against the president, secretary-treasurer and other members of the executive council of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, on the ground that the president and secretary-treasurer of the congress had, pursuant to an alleged action of the executive council, announced to the brotherhood that its membership in the congress had been terminated and had made representations to the same effect to other labour organizations and their members. The court declared that for three years the brotherhood had been *de facto* a member of the congress, and until the body of which it had been *de facto* a part should question its right to membership, it was entitled to have it assumed as between it and a body subordinate to the congress, that its election to membership in the congress was justifiable in law. The executive council of the congress is "to act for congress during intervals between sessions"; it has express power to suspend or revoke a charter of any provincial federation of labour, trades and labour council or federal union chartered by the congress which has wilfully violated the constitution, or has done certain specified acts, but it has no other express power to expel any organization from

membership in the congress. It was admitted by counsel that the charter of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees was not one to which the express power of suspension or revocation was applicable. The purpose of the congress as defined in the preamble to the constitution was to promote legislation in the cause of organized labour and the power of the Executive Council to act for the congress could not be held to authorize the expulsion of other organizations. The court further declared that even if the executive council had power to expel a member for due cause there had not been a valid exercise of the power. It was clearly indicated in the constitution that the executive council was to meet for the exercise of its powers and there was no meeting in this case. The brotherhood was not called upon for its defence and no meeting was held at which it was asked to show cause why it should not be expelled. In the opinion of the court the act of expulsion was irregular and invalid. Judgment was therefore delivered declaring that the executive council of the congress had no right to cancel the brotherhood's membership in the congress, and that no action taken by the defendants had been effective to exclude the brotherhood from membership, and restraining the defendants and each of them from representing that the brotherhood has ceased to be a member. (*Ontario—Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees vs. Moore, et al.*)

Accident insurance company not liable if essential clause of contract is violated even if its agent had offered to make a settlement

A boy 14 years of age employed in a box factory in the Province of Quebec lost a thumb and two fingers when working on a circular saw. The father, as guardian of the boy, brought an action under the Workmen's Compensation law of Quebec, against the firm employing him, and the employers were condemned by the Superior Court to pay \$2,000 compensation. After paying this sum the employers brought an action against the Travellers' Insurance Company to reimburse them for the \$2,000 plus \$756.45 for expenses, interest, etc. The action was based on an insurance policy which protected them against loss from accidents to their employees. The firm claimed that the insurance company had recognized its responsibility by offering to make a settlement with the victim's guardian. The defendant company, however, contended that it was not liable, on the ground that the insurance policy contained the following clause: "This agreement shall not apply to any such injuries sustained by any person or persons except as above provided, nor to any such injuries assured in violation of law as to age or under the age of 14 years if there is no legal age limit." It was held, on behalf of the defendant, that the boy was employed on a dangerous machine contrary to the regulation that prohibits any boy under 16 years of age being employed working on edged tool machines in woodworking establishments. The trial judge held that the boy was employed in violation of law as to age and that he was, therefore, not one of the persons covered by the policy. The employers appealed against this judgment. With regard to the question whether the

victim was illegally employed on account of his age the Court of King's Bench confirmed the judgment of the Trial Court. The court held that the statement of law was that no boy under the age of 16 might be employed in that part of an industrial establishment carried on for the preparation of wood where edged tool machines were used, if such boy is called upon by his engagement to work or make use of such machinery or tools. The term "edged tool machinery" was interpreted to mean not only the saw but the shaft, gearing, belt, etc., by which it is operated, and the stand, bench, or table used in connection with it.

With regard to the second ground of appeal: that the company, through its agent, had offered the boy's father \$750 in settlement of his claim, and that such offer constituted an admission of liability on their part for damages arising out of the accident in question, the court held that this contention could not be supported. It was declared by the court that the clause excluding from the cover of the policy persons employed by the insurant in violation of the law as to age was not an admission of the policy which might be waived by the insurer, either expressly or tacitly, but it was a principal part of the covenant. It was held that the company's agent, their claims adjustor, who made the offer of settlement, had no authority to waive any of the insurance company's rights under the policy, nor to bind them to liability beyond that expressed in the policy. For these reasons the judgment of the Trial Court was confirmed. (*Quebec—Pariseau Frères Limited vs. Travellers' Insurance Company.*)

Workman injured by his own negligence cannot recover damages under common law

A miner in Alberta when in the performance of his duties was struck by a descending cage and severely injured. He brought an action against the company employing him and was awarded damages of \$10,433.79 upon the verdict of a jury. The company appealed against this judgment and the case was heard in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta. The accident occurred on a Sunday morning when the employee was examining the "sump," an excavation below the shaft into which the water of the mine is drained and from which it is pumped. On Sundays no cage man is employed but there is communication between the engine room, from which the cages are operated, and the bottom of the shaft, by means of electric bells and a telephone. The plaintiff was accustomed to examine the "sump" on holidays, usually on Sunday, when the mine was not in operation. The particulars of negligence charged by the plaintiff against the defendant were: (1) In not warning the plaintiff of the lowering of the cage; (2) in not providing a proper system for the warning of workmen engaged at the bottom of the shaft that the cage was being lowered; (3) in not having a person at the bottom of the shaft to warn the workmen that the cage in the said shaft was being lowered; (4) in not providing a proper system of bells or other equipment in the engine room by which workmen at the bottom of the shaft could warn the engineer that employees were engaged at the bottom of the shaft and the cage should not be lowered until further signals were given.

The defendant company lodged the following claim: (1) that the accident

was wholly caused by the plaintiff's own negligence; (2) that the plaintiff, before the action was begun, claimed and received from the defendant a payment of and in respect of compensation under The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1918, Chapter 5, for the personal injury in question and that by the terms of that Act the plaintiff was thereby barred from any common law remedy. The verdict of the jury in the Trial Court was in part as follows:

"There is no evidence in our opinion that the plaintiff ever put in any application for compensation. We therefore cannot consider the cheque for \$165.71 accepted by the plaintiff as being on account of compensation.

"Evidence shows that during the week days a cage man is continuously in charge of cage while in operation but on Sundays and idle days no cage man is employed. We are therefore of opinion that a cage man should be in charge of cage at all times while in operation and if this precaution had been employed this accident to the plaintiff would not have occurred. We therefore believe that the defendant is responsible for injuries done the plaintiff."

The company based its appeal on the following grounds: (1) There was no evidence from which the jury could reasonably infer any negligence on the part of the defendant, or from which they could infer that any negligence of the defendant was the cause of the accident; (2) the evidence showed that the accident was the result of and caused by the plaintiff's own negligence; (3) the evidence showed that the plaintiff had accepted compensation

under the Workmen's Compensation Act; (4) the jury's finding that the plaintiff had not accepted compensation because he had made no claim for it was not really a finding that he had not accepted compensation; (5) the jury returned no finding as to whether or not the plaintiff had been guilty of negligence which was the cause of the accident.

The court declared that in the verdict of the jury only one ground of negligence was sustained, namely: that the defendant company should have had a man at the bottom of the shaft on Sundays as on other days and that the accident would not have happened if such a man had been there, and therefore

the company were responsible for it. The evidence showed that the plaintiff knew that the cages were liable to be moved at any moment and that by giving signals he could secure complete control of the cages and be absolutely safe, and he admitted after the accident that he ought to have notified the engineer. The court therefore held that the plaintiff's own omission was obviously the real cause of the accident, and plaintiff's being guilty of the culpable omission was sufficient to defeat his claim at common law. The appeal was therefore allowed and the action dismissed with costs. (*Alberta—Muir vs. Canadian Pacific Railway.*)

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

Prepared and edited in the Department of Labour, Ottawa

MINISTER—THE HONOURABLE GIDEON D. ROBERTSON,
DEPUTY MINISTER—F. A. AGLAND.

Volume 21

MAY, 1921

Number 5

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

The month in brief

This issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE contains a review of a special report published by the Department on Labour Organization in Canada during 1920. It also contains a brief summary of a report of a Joint Conference of the Building and Construction Industries in Canada which has been issued as a supplement.

At the beginning of April unemployment among trade unions was 16.48 per cent of the total membership as compared with 16.12 at the beginning of March and 3.13 at the beginning of April, 1920. According to returns received from about 5,000 firms there was a slight improvement each week in the volume of employment, but the net gains were smaller than the losses registered in the previous month.

The cost of the weekly family budget of staple foods continued to decline, averaging \$12.74 at the beginning of April as compared with \$13.23 in March, \$15.99 in April, 1920, \$13.35 in April, 1919, and \$7.51 in April, 1914. The index number of wholesale prices for April fell to 253.7, as compared with 263.1 for March, 353.1 for April, 1920, 279.6 for April, 1919, and 136.7 for April, 1914.

The time loss due to industrial disputes was greater during April than during March but less than in April,

1920. There were in existence during the month 19 strikes involving about 3,697 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 57,071 working days. At the end of the month there were on record 10 strikes involving about 1,577 workpeople.

Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During April the Department received a report from one Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Corporation of the City of Ottawa and certain of its employees being firemen, members of the International Association of Fire Fighters. Seven applications were received for the establishment of Boards, and a Board was established in connection with one of these applications.

Joint Confer- ence of Build- ing and Con- struction Industries

In accordance with a request of the National Joint Conference Board of the Building and Construction Industries in Canada, a joint conference of representatives of employers and employees in these industries was held at Ottawa on May 3-6, on the invitation of the Dominion Government. The request of the Board was in the following terms: "That this National Joint Conference Board requests

the Minister of Labour to call a Joint Industrial Conference in the Canadian Building and Construction Industry at as early a date as possible, attendance not to exceed thirty representatives each from employers and employees. It being understood that it is possible for the Minister to call the conference on a similar financial basis to the previous National Joint Conference, we recommend that such similar arrangement be made. Suitable representatives to the conference shall be selected by the representatives parties to this National Joint Conference Board. It is understood that each side shall give to the other, in advance, a list of the thirty representatives chosen by them. The date selected as most suitable for such conference was the first week of May, commencing with Tuesday, May 3. It was suggested that a committee of four, composed of two from each side, should meet and discuss the agenda." The agenda of the conference was as follows: (1) Existing conditions in our industry; (a) Shortage of dwelling, commercial and public buildings, (b) seasonal nature of the industry and possible methods of regulation. (2) Apprenticeship and craftsmanship; (a) consideration of National Joint Conference Board proposals; (b) development of technical training. (3) Costs and production; (a) factors in building costs, (b) efficiency and its relation to production, (c) hours of labour, (d) wages and their relation to cost of living. (4) Conditions of employment; (a) distribution of labour, (b) unemployment insurance, (c) industrial safety. (5) Development of Joint Industrial Councils.

Unanimous resolutions based on committee reports were adopted by the conference on all the five items of the agenda.

A report of the proceedings of this conference, Bulletin No. 3. Industrial Relation Series, has been issued by the Department of Labour as a supplement to the present number of the LABOUR

GAZETTE. This report contains the details of a proposed scheme for a national apprenticeship system in the building and construction industries with rules and regulations governing local apprenticeship councils and a form of indenture of apprenticeship. It also contains a proposed constitution to govern local joint industrial councils in the building and construction industries.

Proposed Sliding Scale in British Building Trades The executives of the unions affiliated with the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives met in London on March 2, 1921. The following statement on their proceedings was issued: "The report of the Wages and Conditions Councils set up for the industry has been submitted to the full joint executives of the building trades unions, and they have decided to recommend acceptance of the same by the constituent bodies and members. The principle of the scheme is that on the reduction in the cost of living by a clear 6.5 point in any period of six months, a reduction in wages of a halfpenny an hour comes into operation. A fall of 13 points in the cost of living would mean a decrease in wages of a penny an hour. The halfpenny decrease automatically works from a basis of 170 points above the pre-war cost of living." The sliding scale referred to is based on the British *Labour Gazette* cost of living number of retail prices, rents, etc.

The proposal was submitted to the constituent unions of the Federation for their opinion on April 4, 1921, but full returns are not yet to hand, although the general indication seems to point to the fact that the proposals will be accepted both by the master builders and the men. If ratification takes place, the National Wages and Conditions Council will proceed to deal with all outstanding notices for alterations and conditions now pending, but any decision they may give will not be effective until the First of August.

Industrial conditions in the United States

The Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland conducted an industrial survey of the United States in March, the results of which have been embodied in a comprehensive chart contained in a report of the survey issued by the company in April. This is the second industrial survey conducted by the company the first having taken place last September. A questionnaire containing 36 questions was sent to 1,049 cities and towns in all parts of the country and submitted by the company's representatives to leading business and professional men. For the purposes of the survey the country was divided into nine geographic divisions, but the investigation showed that in many respects uniform conditions prevailed in all localities. No marked resumption of industrial activity was reported. Buying by the public was still restricted, but cancellation of orders had ceased. Retailers had not stocked up in expectation of a good spring business and retail prices had not been reduced in the same proportion as wholesale prices, although the cost of living had appreciably diminished since last September. Massachusetts and New York were the only states that reported the existence of strikes, but appreciable wage reductions were reported in all the states except Illinois. These reductions were chiefly in the building and metal trades. In all districts the productivity of labour per man had increased since September. In New England and the mountain division building operations were decreasing, but elsewhere they were reported to be increasing. The need of building construction was felt everywhere, the chief demand being for low priced dwellings, but sentiment was not favourable anywhere to proceeding with building operations at the present cost.

National Conference on workers' education in United States

The First National Conference on workers' education in the United States was held in New York on April 2 and 3, at which there were present over two hundred trade unionists, teachers and students. Reports presented to the Conference showed the existence of twenty-five workers' educational enterprises in the United States. The total enrollment in twenty-three of these (excluding the Rand School and the United Labour Education Committee) carried on in twenty-two cities amounted to 4,670. All of these except three were set on foot since 1918. Most of these originated with city, state or local unions, as in the case of the Trade Union colleges of Boston, Washington and Philadelphia. Educational work has also been carried on by the International Garment Workers' Union. Classes for workers have been conducted by Amherst College, and arrangements are being made by the college of Bryn Mawr to provide an eight weeks' course for women workers next summer.

At the conference the "Workers' Educational Bureau of America" was formed, for the purpose of directing and assisting in a national way the efforts of the workers to obtain education. The objects of the Bureau are to act as a clearing house of information; an organization for publicity; a register of teachers; a laboratory on textbooks and other classroom materials, on syllabi of courses and methods of pedagogy; and an agency for the collection and co-ordination of statistics. Mr. James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labour, is Chairman of the Bureau and Mr. Spencer Miller, Jr., Columbia University, is Secretary.

Mine safety engineer appointed in the United States

The United States Bureau of Mines and the National Safety Council recently entered into a co-operative agreement providing for the appoint-

ment of a travelling mine safety engineer, whose duties will be: To visit the headquarters of the National Safety Council and familiarize himself with the work of its mining section, and visit and acquaint the mining company members of the Council with the scope of the technical safety service available to them through this agreement; to familiarize himself with the best methods of preventing accidents as demonstrated by the mining companies who are most advanced in this respect; to establish cordial relations with the mine superintendents and foremen, and disseminate suggestions looking to improved practices, which shall be free from criticism of the practices he finds; to collect photographs, blue prints, sketches, and other information suitable for the preparation of "Safe Practices" leaflets of the National Safety Council and bulletins, technical papers and other publications of the Bureau of Mines; to co-ordinate and develop the safety work of the mining section of the National Safety Council with the safety work of the Bureau of Mines; to disseminate among the operators, foremen and workmen in the mining industry, by personal visits and orally, the arguments for and against increased or new activity along any line of endeavour or research, looking to increased safety in the mining industry.

Second meeting of International Congress of Working Women The Executive Committee of the International Congress of Working Women has announced that the second meeting of the Congress will be held at Geneva in October, 1921, one week previous to the opening of the Third International Labour Conference (League of Nations). The first meeting of the Congress was held at Washington in October, 1919, prior to the first International Labour Conference (see LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1919, page 1318). The accredited trade union organizations will be entitled to ten delegates for each country.

The agenda for this meeting will include: 1. The permanent constitution of the International Congress of Working Women; 2. report on the resolution adopted at the Washington Congress in October, 1919; 3. discussion on the next steps in reconstruction; 4. discussion of the following questions on the agenda of the Third International Labour Conference (League of Nations): (1) Reform of constitution of the governing body of the International Labour Office; (2) agricultural questions; (a) the adaptation of the Washington decisions to agricultural labour, regulation of the hours of work, measures for the prevention of or providing against unemployment, and protection of women and children; (b) technical agricultural education; (c) living in conditions of agricultural workers; (d) guarantee of the rights of association and combination; (e) protection against accidents, sickness, invalidity and old age; (3) (a) disinfection of wool infected with anthrax spores; (b) prohibition of the use of white lead in painting; (4) the weekly rest day in industrial and commercial employment; (5) (a) the prohibition of the employment of any person under the age of 18 years as trimmer or stoker, and (b) compulsory medical examination of all children employed on board ship.

Agricultural employment offices in France

During the war, the Minister of Agriculture of France formed an employment service for agricultural labour. In addition to a central office, the service consists of departmental offices established by agricultural associations, and frontier employment offices for foreign labour. These offices were re-organized last September and their duties were defined as follows: To recruit and place workers who are suited for farm work; to place unemployed of both sexes and disabled persons suited to agricultural work; to place tenant farmers, *métayers* and foremen; to recruit seasonal workers; to distribute military labour; to

arrange for the employment of young persons during school vacations; to discover model farms suitable for apprenticeship and to organize centres for apprenticeship; to recruit apprentices and place them after apprenticeship; to issue an appeal to foreign workers with a view to their establishing correct relations with the immigration officers; to issue circular letters, pamphlets, etc., to employers, advising them as to the methods of treatment, housing and feeding of immigrants, which methods are to be in accordance with national tastes and customs; to ameliorate the conditions of life of rural workers; to make thorough investigation of the arrangement of work, etc. on farms; to publish monographs dealing with farms on which the labour problem has been satisfactorily solved; to inquire into questions of wages (estimating the value of wages paid in kind), bonuses, economies effected in costs, family allowances, pensions, lodging accommodation, and the feeding of agricultural workers. Employers are required to pay the cost of hiring to supply the departmental bureau with funds for the cost of hiring and travelling expenses, the amount to be fixed by the bureau. Applicants for foreign labour may be required to deposit an additional sum to provide compensation for employers who may suffer loss through the breaking of an engagement for which they are not responsible.

Amsterdam

Building Guild

A building guild has been formed at Amsterdam for the purpose of carrying on building operations and forming similar organizations in other places in the Netherlands, with a view to the creation of a national guild. The Social Democratic, Syndicalist, Christian and Catholic Building Unions are each entitled to two members on the guild council, and provision is made for other unions to have representation on it. The objects of the Guild are similar to those of the Manchester Building Trades Guild, an account of which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1920, on page 424.

The Directorate consists of a director, who attends to the general development of the guild and acts as its representative in dealing with house proprietors and architects; the secretary, who must consult regularly with trade unions, see that guild workers keep trade union rules, collect statistics of wages, prices of materials and building costs, and promote the formation of building guilds in other localities; and the administrator who acts as treasurer. Special rules are to be fixed concerning wages and conditions of work. The guild directorate decides where a worker is to be employed, and it may transfer him from one job to another at the end of an agreed period. If a guild worker resigns from his trade union he is struck off the guild list.

Italian Labour Federation and International organizations

The Italian General Federation of Labour, at a national conference held at Leghorn in March, by a vote of 1,435,873 to 432,588 rejected a resolution censuring the moderate or progressive labour leaders and calling for revolutionary methods. This vote, according to the Rome correspondent of *The Survey* (New York) "shows that the labouring masses have faith in gradual conquest, and are opposed to plunges in the dark and catastrophic solutions by small revolts." Early this year the Communists broke from the Socialist party, but continued as members of the Labour Federation in the hope of influencing its policy. They contended that the labour movement was being conducted by the present leaders in a bureaucratic spirit, that the real voice of the workers was suppressed by official "mandarinism," and that the emancipation of the proletariat could only be accomplished through direct action by workers' organizations. To these criticisms the more moderate party replied that the plans of the Communists were impracticable. The Federation moreover re-voted adherence to the Socialist party, an organization recently excommunicated by the Moscow International

ale, in preference to the new Communist party. At the same time, however, a vote was carried that the Federation participate in the Moscow International, on condition that the latter agrees to revoke its recent pronouncement and accepts the Socialist Party as officially representing the workers of Italy. Should the Moscow Communists decline to accept this condition the General Federation will continue to be affiliated as at present with the International Federation of Trade Unions. (See LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1921, page 68.) The General Federation was organized in 1906 with 150,000 members, and has now a membership of two and a half million workers.

Jottings

A report of the proceedings of the eighth annual meeting of the International Association of Public Employment Services, which was held at Ottawa on September 20-22, 1920, has been published by the Department of Labour. An account of this meeting appeared in the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE for last October.

In the April issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, on page 589, it was stated that minimum wage boards existed in the provinces of Quebec and Nova Scotia. While a minimum wage act providing for a board became law in Quebec on March 17, 1919, and a similar law was passed in Nova Scotia in 1920, it appears that boards have not yet been appointed in either of these provinces. In the latter province the law will come into force by proclamation.

A convention of the International Typographical Union will be held at Quebec city in August next.

Under a group insurance contract recently signed by the city of Calgary for its employees, linemen of the electric light department as well as firemen and policemen have been entered on the list for free accident and sick benefit insurance from the city. The contract also

provides that employees who leave the service of the city may continue their policies by assuming all premium charges and paying same to the city.

The annual report of the Ontario Pulp and Paper Makers' Safety Association states that in the pulp and paper industry, including wood operations, compensable accidents increased from 1,461 non-fatal and 16 fatal in 1918 to 1,563 non-fatal and 13 fatal in 1919. During the same period the number of full year workers increased from 10,045 to 10,250, and the time lost decreased from 22,489 days to 21,003 days. In order to stimulate interest in accident prevention work, a competition for the best accident record for 1921 has been inaugurated. The mills are divided into two groups and the prizes take the form of two shields. The expenses of the association for 1920 amounted to \$4,964 as compared with \$4,008 in 1919.

The Ontario Motor League has offered, through the Ontario Safety League, 140 cash prizes ranging in value from \$1 to \$10, and totalling \$200, to school children in Ontario (a) of 12 years and under, and (b) of 13 years and over, for compositions in English, prose or verse, upon "How Children May Help to Avoid Motor Accidents." Prose compositions must be confined to 150 words, and poetry to 16 lines. The contest will close June 1, 1921. Further particulars may be obtained by writing to Safety Essay Contest, Ontario Safety League, 189 Church Street, Toronto.

The women's section of the Alberta Workmen's Compensation Board have decided to give special instruction in first aid work to women employees of factories and shops in Alberta.

A bill providing for the establishment of the 8-hour day in all industries of Manitoba was rejected by a committee of the provincial legislature on April 26. The vote was 12 for reporting the bill and 29 against.

The ladies' auxiliary of the Joan of Arc Institute, Ottawa, have completed

arrangements for the opening of a club room for household workers where members may rest or entertain their friends. The room will be under the supervision of the institute, and two members of the auxiliary will attend each evening from 7 to 10.30 p.m. An annual fee of \$1 will be charged to members.

Professor L. W. Gill, Director of Technical Education for Canada, recently visited Halifax and other centres on the east coast in connection with establishing vocational classes for fishermen. A conference of university representatives and a number of the leading fishermen of the province was held at Dalhousie University. Dr. F. H. Sexton, Director of Technical Education for Nova Scotia, stated that classes for fishermen would be commenced in selected centres throughout the province.

The amount required to cover the expenditure for vocational education in New Brunswick for the current year is estimated at \$30,000, whereas the total expenditure for this purpose last year amounted to \$13,028.

By a law of the Swiss government which became effective on February 1, 1921, there has been established a Federal Department of Labour as a section of the Department of National Economics.

The tenth congress of the International Co-operative Alliance will be held at Basle, Switzerland, during the week of August 22, next.

Arrangements have been made for the holding of this year's International Mine Rescue and First Aid meeting at St. Louis, Mo., on September 1-3. Delegates representing Canada, England, France, and Belgium are expected to attend. A conference will be held dur-

ing the meeting on standardization of mine rescue methods. There will also be displayed commercial exhibits of mine rescue apparatus.

According to a report by the United States Consul-general at Stockholm, the eight-hour law of Sweden which became effective on January 1, 1920, resulted in the following year in a decline in production proportionate to the decrease in the hours of labour. In 1919 the working time in industrial establishments was 51 $\frac{1}{3}$ hours per week, and the reduction to 48 hours lessened the output in the following year by 7 per cent. The Government accordingly has commissioned the Royal Social Board (Kungl. Socialstyrelsen) to investigate the report upon the advisability of a modification of the law.

Under an unemployment relief plan recently adopted in the zinc lead district of Oklahoma, the mining companies and the miners pay equal amounts into a fund which is spent by a Central association on productive local work carried out by the unemployed. In three weeks ending March 5, the Association raised \$2,700, of which the mining companies gave \$1,000, and the employed miners an equal amount by paying 25 cents per week each, the balance coming from mine supply houses and individuals. Unemployed miners were given work on the local roads at \$2 per day.

Announcement has been made of the eighteenth economic essay contest for prizes donated by the Chicago tailoring firm of Hart, Schaffner & Marx. Two prizes, a first of \$1,000, and a second of \$500, are offered in Class B, which includes undergraduates of any American college. Class A is open to any other American without restriction, a first prize of \$300, and a second prize of \$200, being offered in this class.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS DURING APRIL, 1921

I.—General Review

Industry continued to decline during the first two weeks of the month, the downward tendency in the second week being exaggerated by fluctuations in the Iron and Steel group resulting from temporary shutdown of railway shops. In the third week the re-opening of these shops over-emphasized to a certain extent the upward movement shown in the industries generally, but in the fourth week this upward movement was shown in its normal proportions. In those industries that showed any noticeable change during the month, such changes were of a fluctuating nature. Logging, which was due for the usual seasonal decline upon the closing down of winter camps, showed losses in all except the fourth week of the month, when increased activity in river driving in Quebec and in general operations in British Columbia, occasioned a favourable balance. On the other hand Lumber, by reason of seasonal resumption of activity in saw mills, showed decided gains in the latter half of the month; in the first two weeks the season was not sufficiently advanced to permit of much expansion. In the Manufacturing industries the Iron and Steel group lost ground considerably, an upward movement in the third week of the month being a result merely of the abnormal movement in railway shops already noted. The Textile group showed steady reductions throughout the month, largely in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Much the same situation prevailed in Rubber products. Toward the end of the month the Leather industry, more especially in the foot-wear section, experienced a fairly substantial recovery, chiefly in Ontario and Quebec. The only notable movement in Food products

was a seasonal revival in fish canning and packing on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Another gain of some importance was in the Tobacco industry, chiefly in Quebec. During the month Railway Transportation, Construction and Maintenance exhibited a general decline, many employees being laid off. On the other hand, Water Transportation slightly increased its operations, shifting from the winter ports of the Maritime Provinces to the St. Lawrence and Upper Lake ports; on the West coast activity was somewhat less marked than usual. The Mining situation varied according to districts; in Nova Scotia the situation was unfavourable, while in Northern Ontario metalliferous mining commenced seasonal activity, and in the West the coal situation swung from a decline in the early part of the month to a slight advance during the last week.

The loss of time on account of industrial disputes was greater than during March, 1921, but not as great as during April, 1920. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 19 strikes, involving 3,697 workpeople and resulting in an estimated time loss of 57,071 working days; as compared with 26 strikes, 3,252 workpeople and 52,928 working days in March, 1921; and 44 strikes, 6,349 workpeople and 84,099 working days in April, 1920. On April 1, there were on record 9 strikes affecting 1,159 workpeople. Ten strikes were reported as having commenced during April, as compared with seven during March, 1921. Three of the strikes commencing prior to April and six of the strikes commencing during April were reported terminated, leaving 10 strikes, involving 1,577 workpeople on record at the end of the month.

The downward movement of prices continued during April, the most important changes being declines in prices of grains and hogs with seasonal decreases in butter, cheese, milk and eggs. In materials there were again numerous declines in leather, textiles, metals and building materials. There were increases in cattle and beef and a rise in sugar of 50 cents per hundred pounds. The Departmental index number of wholesale prices was down to 253.7 compared with 263.1 for March, 353.1 for April, 1920, 279.6 for April, 1919, 269.4 for April, 1918 and 136.7 for April, 1914.

Prices

In retail prices, the average cost of a

list of staple foods in sixty cities was \$12.74 for April as compared with \$13.23 for March, \$15.99 for April, 1920, \$13.35 for April, 1919, \$12.57 for April, 1918, and \$7.51 for April, 1914. The chief changes for the month were in eggs and in potatoes, decrease in these commodities accounting for a fall of 36 cents out of 50 cents in the budget. Sugar and butter showed slight increases, meats were practically unchanged and there were slight decreases in rolled oats, rice, prunes and evaporated apples. In fuel, coal was slightly lower, as is usual in the spring for a short time. Rent showed a slight increase in the average and further increases to become effective in May were reported.

II.—Industries and Trades

Logging

THE logging situation in the Maritime provinces reflected the usual seasonal decline consequent upon the closing down of the winter camps. An added factor in the general slackness was the unsatisfactory condition of the lumber market. The situation varied but little between districts; possibly there was less activity in this industry at HALIFAX, SYDNEY, and FREDERICTON than at NEW GLASGOW and MONCTON. Disputes between employers and men over the resumption of the ten-hour day are said to have been responsible in part for the stated intention of several large firms to leave their drives in the streams this season rather than to bring them out to the mills as usual. In the Province of Quebec the seasonal decline in camp work was partly offset by an increase in river driving, water conditions being favourable in all districts. There was a notable increase in activity at ST. GABRIEL de BRANDON, LA TUQUE, ST. JOVITE STATION and HULL. At MONTREAL and MUNGO there was little change, while at LOUISEVILLE, BREAKEYVILLE and THREE RIVERS there were reductions in staffs. In Ontario condi-

tions were not so favourable, the cessation of work in camps overbalancing river-driving activities. In Northern Ontario at COBALT, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY and TIMMINS, the amount of pulpwood cut this year exceeded that of other years, but the market was not active and the companies did not appear anxious to start driving. At PEMBROKE the Ottawa river drive had started, though not to the extent of last year. At FORT WILLIAM and PORT ARTHUR, bush work was curtailed greatly and river driving had commenced. In Manitoba the situation was somewhat similar. At THE PAS the closing down of lumber camps caused slackness, only partially offset by river work. There were slight declines in the volume of business in the PRINCE ALBERT district. In British Columbia the situation was reversed; there was the usual seasonal increase in activity consequent upon the opening of the summer camps in combination with river driving. Work at FERNIE and NELSON was temporarily delayed by snow and shortage of water. CRANBROOK, NANAIMO and PRINCE GEORGE districts did not develop much activity, in contrast with PRINCE RU-

PERT and REVELSTOKE, where work had started fairly well. In VANCOUVER district the industry was reported to be only some 50 per cent active with wages decidedly lower.

Mining

On the whole, the coal mining situation in the Maritime Provinces was unfavourable. At AMHERST and INVERNESS this industry was still slack, and at NEW GLASGOW and SYDNEY the mines were working only part time. With the re-opening of navigation a slight improvement took place, with further improvement anticipated. In QUEBEC there was fair activity in the asbestos mines, notably in SHERBROOKE district. Quarrying companies in this district and in QUEBEC district resumed normal operations. In ONTARIO there was a fairly general seasonal resumption of work in metalliferous mining. Mines already operating at COBALT remained open, though there were no indications of the re-opening of those recently shut down. It was stated that the market price of silver remained at a level which renders production unprofitable for some properties. In the KIRKLAND LAKE district there were good prospects of increased seasonal expansion, due in part to new developments. A temporary stoppage at the NIPISSING MINE was caused by fire. In NORTH BAY and SUDBURY districts the industry was still inactive, but at TIMMINS the mines were gradually increasing the scale of their operations as power once more became available.

In Manitoba there was promise of growing activity in the FLINFLON district. In Alberta there was some improvement in the coal mining situation; at DRUMHELLER one mine had re-opened and at EDMONTON there was increased activity at the Brule mines. The Sullivan mine at KIMBERLEY, B. C. was operating normally, but no silver-lead mines in that district were open. Coal mines at FERNIE, COAL CREEK and MICHEL were running on part time. At NANAIMO one large coal company was

running on part time and practically all mines were operating irregularly. At GRANBY and NELSON there was only slight activity, and the silver-lead mines in the SLOCAN district were still closed. Gold and gold-copper properties were producing very little.

The Manufacturing Industries

In the Maritime provinces the most notable improvement in food products

Food	was in fish and lobster
PRODUCTS.	canning and packing,
	a seasonal development.

At NEW GLASGOW, while the lobster factories were operating normally, it was reported that the low price of fish meant reduction in factory operations. Biscuit factories and sugar refineries in the Maritime district were about normal, but other lines showed slackness. At HALIFAX plants of all descriptions were working with minimum staffs. At MONTREAL the strike of meat cutters was still a factor in the subnormal condition of abattoirs, while flour and feed and allied lines showed no recovery compared with last month. There was a noticeable gain, however, in the tobacco industry. In QUEBEC abattoirs and packing houses were somewhat below normal. Dairy and creamery operations had been resumed and business in these lines was fairly brisk throughout the province. At PETERBOROUGH all firms engaged in manufacturing food products were experiencing quiet conditions, while at BRANTFORD the biscuit companies were running full time with full staffs. At CHATHAM a packing-house strike over a reduction in wages caused a temporary shut-down, but business was later resumed. Plants in this group at KITCHENER were reported as normal. Throughout the Prairie Provinces food manufacturing plants were running below normal. The same conditions obtained in British Columbia with the notable exception of plants in fish canning and packing districts, which were busy with the seasonal intake.

This industry was still experiencing depression throughout the Maritime provinces. At HALIFAX the rolling mills, foundries and machine shops were working with reduced staffs; at NEW

GLASGOW the shops had laid off men and the steel and coal works were practically closed. With the exception of a nail mill and 16 inch mill all operating plants were on part time. At NORTH SYDNEY a foundry was re-opened on part time; another firm which had no new orders in sight were using their staff in local improvements to the plant. The engineering works at AMHERST were practically idle. At SACKVILLE moulders and polishers lost some time through an industrial dispute. At MONCTON some men were laid off in the railway shops, and other plants were scarcely normal. Rolling mills and forging plants at MONTREAL showed increased activity, but steel shipbuilding and repairing, railway car shops, machinery plants and locomotive works were reducing staffs. At SOREL the shipyards were discharging employees; the yards at THREE RIVERS showed no change. At SHERBROOKE machinery plants were slightly reduced; the same condition prevailed in the bridge works at LACHINE. Arsenal work at QUEBEC, the cartridge plant at BROWNSBURG and sewing machine plant at St. JOHN'S were about normal. At BELLEVILLE one railway shop laid off a considerable number of employees; at KINGSTON the locomotive works had made further reductions in staff. At OSHAWA the motor industry showed symptoms of seasonal revival but foundries reduced staffs and were working only part time. At PETERBOROUGH the cream separator plant reduced its staff and other branches of the industry were very slack. At St. CATHARINES some tool companies still remained closed and other large plants were carrying on curtailed operations. At CHATHAM motor companies were increasing their output while agricultural implement firms

were running only part time. Sewing machine plants at GUELPH reduced staffs and other branches were likewise in a depressed condition. At LONDON the railway shops were running short time and making reductions; the situation was much the same at St. THOMAS. At SARNIA foundries and bridge works anticipated improvement and were adding slightly to staffs, while stove firms were still working part time only. At TORONTO agricultural implements, machinery, sheet metal, foundry and machine shop and steel car plants were contracting payrolls, while slight increases in activity were shown by steam engine and boiler firms, steel shipyards and wire fence plants. At WINDSOR motor companies were working five days per week instead of four as formerly. At FORT WILLIAM the car plant closed down indefinitely and laid off a large number of employees. At PORT ARTHUR the ship yards were finishing their last order with no others in sight. Throughout the PRAIRIE PROVINCES the situation was much the same; in general there was a decided depression. At WINNIPEG the railway shops were averaging only three days per week and other firms experienced little change. In British Columbia conditions were relieved somewhat by activity in ship building at PRINCE RUPERT, but in VANCOUVER and VICTORIA the industry as a whole was dull.

In the Maritime Provinces and in the Province of Quebec the leather industry experienced more favourable conditions but LEATHER AND RUBBER rubber factories continued to release employees. At AMHERST the boot and shoe company was giving some of their staff casual employment; in QUEBEC, MONTREAL and St. HYACINTHE most boot and shoe firms were working full time again and increasing their staffs. In MONTREAL, GRANBY and St. JEROME rubber plants almost without exception were running below normal. At St. CATHARINES the rubber company

had closed down indefinitely, at KITCHENER rubber plants were running part time only, with about half the usual number of employees. At ST. THOMAS, LONDON and TORONTO shoe factories were again quite busy, but rubber factories were operating at much less than capacity.

In the Maritime Provinces lumbering experienced the usual spring revival.

At SYDNEY and MONCTON saw mills were again in operation.

Many large mills in New Brunswick were operating on a 10-hour day basis with about 15 per cent reduction in wages. Barrel and other wood products factories were about normal. At FREDERICTON a mill strike somewhat interfered with production. At AMHERST the mills were working fairly steadily. In the Province of QUEBEC the situation was not so good. At HULL, ST. PACOME, SAYABEC, QUEBEC, BEAUHARNOIS and COATICOOK the lumber mills were running on reduced staffs; at COWANVILLE and MONTREAL there was little change; at SOREL, BREAKEYVILLE and PORT ETCHEMEN there was increased activity. At MONTREAL and SHERBROOKE wood and furniture factories were running at normal. In the Province of Ontario there was an increase in activity in this group, due largely to resumption of work in saw mills. At PEMBROKE it was anticipated that all mills would be running by the beginning of May. At PETERBOROUGH the local mills completed repairs and began cutting stock. At KITCHENER the wood working factories, including pianos, were still below normal, working only about four days per week with reduced staffs. The saw mills had recommenced operations at SARNIA. In Manitoba conditions were not so favourable as in Ontario; but mill activities were to be resumed at an early date. At VANCOUVER it was reported

that saw mills in the Fraser district were cutting only about half the quantity of last year. At PRINCE RUPERT, however, mills were operating on the same scale as in 1920. At NANAIMO operations had not yet been resumed but at NELSON, PRINCE GEORGE, REVELSTOKE, and FERNIE mills had reopened, and in NEW WESTMINSTER there had been improvement in this industry.

Conditions in Pulp and Paper mills in the Maritime Provinces on the whole were slightly better. At MONCTON the pulp mills had recommenced operations with wages greatly reduced and working 10 hours per day. Near ST. JOHN a new pulp and paper mill was manufacturing fibre packing cases and packing material. The same firm was also developing a mill at BEAR RIVER. At CHATHAM and ST. JOHN there was increased activity. At LIVERPOOL the mills made reductions in the number of employees. In the Province of Quebec the situation was similar. At HULL, SHAWINIGAN FALLS, DONNACONA, BAGOTVILLE and LA TUQUE there were minor increases in activity; this was much more marked at CHICOUTIMI, while at KENOGAMI there was no change. At CHANDLER, CAP MAGDELEINE, THREE RIVERS, WINDSOR MILLS and EAST ANGLUS reductions were made in staffs and operations were curtailed. Paper box factories throughout the province were about normal. In Ontario there was a decided decrease in activity at SMOOTH ROCK FALLS, HAWKESBURY, OTTAWA, and CORNWALL and to a less extent at SAULT STE MARIE, TORONTO, IROQUOIS FALLS and ESPANOLA. The beaver board plant at THOROLD lost heavily by fire. The industry was slightly better than the previous month at STURGEON FALLS, but the situation was unfavourable in the province as a whole. In British Columbia the situation was slightly improved. A new pulp and paper company was beginning operations at PRINCE RUPERT.

In the Maritime Provinces the textile industry was dull. At AMHERST the

TEXTILE PRODUCTS.

woollen mills were still closed; at MONCTON the woollen mills were about normal, but the cotton mills were running only three days per week and the linen mills were still closed down. In the Province of Quebec the industry was much brisker. In MONTREAL a few large firms made slight reductions in staffs, but others showed increases, more especially in garments, thread, yarn and cloth. At QUEBEC the corset plant was more active; at SHERBROOKE and THREE RIVERS thread, yarn and cloth plants mainly showed gains. Hosiery and knit goods at ST. HYACINTHE showed a decline, employees being let out. At ST. JOHN'S, MAGOG and MONTMORENCY FALLS the thread, yarn and cloth mills showed uniform gains, while at VALLEY-FIELD the cotton mills were below normal. At PETERBOROUGH the textile business was better than for some months, but factories were not yet running at full capacity. At ST. CATHARINES silk, knitting and hair cloth plants were operating with reduced staffs, trade being somewhat dull. At CHATHAM the textile plants were running full time, while at GUELPH the spinning mills were working only three days per week. The Felt factory at KITCHENER was closed down. At TORONTO thread, yarn and cloth plants showed slightly increased activity; knitting and hosiery plants showed small declines, while the garment firms had changed but little as compared with the previous month.

Through the Maritime Provinces generally other industries were operating with reduced staffs,

MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING.

with the exception of the oil company at HALIFAX where business in that line was fair. In QUEBEC brick making was fairly good, in anticipation of the building demand, while paints, varnishes,

chemicals and drugs were normally active. In MONTREAL brass, bronze and copper products showed improvement. Jewellery firms in MONTREAL and SHERBROOKE were reducing staffs. At SHAWINGAN FALLS the aluminum plant, and at MAISONNEUVE the can factory were below normal. The nickel plant at DESCHENES laid off 300 men with a view ultimately to closing the plant. In Ontario conditions were similar. Brick and tile making was resuming normal operation in view of building demands. In HAMILTON an American brush company opened a new branch in that line. In GUELPH plants producing electrical accessories reduced their staffs and other lines were running short time, in some cases at only about 30 per cent capacity. At KITCHENER the situation remained below normal and at SARNIA oil companies had laid off a number of workers. In the Prairie Provinces conditions generally were dull, an exception being the briquetting plant at ESTEVAN, Saskatchewan, which had commenced operating at full capacity. In British Columbia oil firms were dull and explosive plants running less than full time.

Construction

The value of building permits in 56 cities during March amounted to \$6,610,703 as compared with \$3,216,085 (revised figure) in February. The Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and Canadian National Railways reported an increase in the volume of employment afforded on railway construction, including maintenance of way, during the month of April, there being some 2,400 more persons on the payrolls of these companies at the end of April than at the end of March. The chief item in this increase was the addition of about 1,500 employees to the staff of the Canadian Pacific Railway. In the Maritime provinces generally building operations were getting under way but slowly. At AMHERST there was little or no construction work, but road work was starting and there was

some double tracking to be done by the railways. At HALIFAX construction was brisker, with longer hours and lower wages, and with road construction also beginning. As yet there had been no activity in this line in NEW GLASGOW, though survey parties were out on the highways. Material had arrived for the new marine slip in SYDNEY; beyond that there were repair jobs only. At MONCTON also construction work was getting under way very slowly, the bulk of the work being casual repairs. In this city there was some difficulty in adjusting the wage scale. At ST. JOHN some power house and Federal Government construction work was commencing, as also a new dry dock. In MONTREAL the building industry was very quiet. QUEBEC had commenced repair work only, with lessened activity on the docks. In NORTH BAY building was practically at a stand-still, but considerable railroad construction was commencing. At TIMMINS work was slow in commencing but the mining companies were preparing for extensive construction work on houses. At BELLEVILLE the provincial highway started operations, as also at KINGSTON, but building was practically at a standstill. In OTTAWA and TORONTO much construction work was being held up until the wage schedules should be worked out. At PEMBRIDGE some small contracts were commenced and at HAMILTON there was some improvement in this industry. WINDSOR also was held up by wage disagreements, and at numerous other points the situation was developing very slowly. In Manitoba much the same conditions prevailed. At BRANDON the railway bridge staff was reduced and all construction work was cancelled. Local construction as yet had scarcely begun. At WINNIPEG the wage schedule was not yet settled and hence there was no pronounced activity. At THE PAS some construction work on the Hudson's Bay railway was started but at other points this industry was very quiet. Saskatchewan and Alberta reported much the same state of affairs;

SASKATOON and REGINA had little demand for the building trades, while in CALGARY there was only slight activity. In Alberta generally a few large contracts had improved the situation somewhat; thus at EDMONTON work was commencing on telephone construction and a municipal building. In British Columbia the Government road crews were going out to work, although there was a decline in wages. At NEW WESTMINSTER there was some activity in construction work and at VICTORIA railway work, both steam and electric, had revived, also operations on the dry dock. At VANCOUVER there was little call for men for the railroads compared with previous years; wages were lower and hours longer for extra gangs. In other parts of the province construction work was mainly in logging roads, building saw mills and repair work, although at PRINCE RUPERT the industry was fairly active because of the commencement of work on the new ocean docks.

Transportation

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway in March were \$14,705,726 as compared with \$15,715,936 in March, 1920. The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways in April were \$8,164,955 as compared with \$7,977,478 in April, 1920. During April the number of persons employed by the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and Canadian National Railways in railway operation, including general offices, trainmen and engine crews, station employees, sleeping, parlour and dining car employees, showed a reduction of about 1,900 persons. The Canadian National Railways reduced their staffs by about 1,100 persons and the Canadian Pacific Railway by about 800 persons; the Grand Trunk Railway staffs showed no change since the end of March. Shipping and longshore work in Eastern Canada showed the usual spring revival, activity moving from the Maritime winter ports to the St. Lawrence and Upper Lakes ports. At HALIFAX shipping was declining, trans-Atlantic liners making their last call

of the winter season. Longshore workers were going to MONTREAL and QUEBEC or to fishing centres along the coast. The MONCTON-ST. JOHN river steamers were again operating. The Canadian National Railways reported passenger business good but volume of freight decreased. At NEW GLASGOW there was a noticeable increase in coastwise shipping. Passenger steamship service between PICTOU and CHARLOTTETOWN was being established. At SYDNEY no marked activity yet prevailed and it was stated that large ice floes, hugging the coast, continued to hinder the opening of navigation. At ST. JOHN winter port

activities were ceasing. At MONTREAL and QUEBEC navigation and longshore work was lively, and the same condition prevailed to a less extent at FORT WILLIAM and PORT ARTHUR, SARNIA, OWEN SOUND and TORONTO. On the Pacific coast minor decreases in both water and rail transportation occurred.

Trade

Throughout the Dominion generally retail trade remained at about the same level as in March, but there were slight increases in wholesale business. The normal spring recovery appeared to be slow in coming.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907

PROCEEDINGS FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1921, WITH TEXT OF BOARD'S REPORT

DURING the month of April the Department received a report from the Board established to deal with the dispute between the Corporation of the City of Ottawa and certain of its employees, being firemen, members of the International Association of Fire Fighters. Seven applications were received for the establishment of Boards and advice was received in connection with an application which had been received during the previous month that a settlement had been reached by renewed negotiations.

Applications Received

During the month of April applications for the establishment of Boards were received as follows:

(1) From the employees of the Toronto and York Radial Company, on the Metropolitan, Mimico and Scarborough Divisions, being linemen, wiremen, train despatchers, operators, etc., members of the Toronto Branch of the Canadian Electrical Trades Union. This dispute was investigated by a

special officer of the Department and in view of certain negotiations which were in progress with respect to the transfer of the property concerned the matter of establishing a Board was left in abeyance pending results.

(2) From certain of the employees of the Greater Winnipeg Water District Railway, being enginemen, conductors, trainmen, etc. This dispute was investigated by an officer of the Department, and it was explained to the parties concerned that as the railway was one under municipal control a Board could be established only upon the joint consent of the disputants. The consent of the employing body was declined and no further action could, therefore, be taken by the Department. Advice was received, however, that negotiations between the disputants had been renewed and would indicate that a satisfactory adjustment might be reached.

(3) From the employees of the Canada Steamship Company, operating on the Great Lakes of Canada, being firemen, oilers, wheelmen, watchmen, deck

hands, cooks, stewards, etc., members of the Sailors, Firemen and Cooks' Union of Canada. A Board was established, Mr. A. E. House, Midland, Ont., being appointed a member on the nomination of the employees concerned. The Board had not been completed at the close of the month.

(4) From the employees of the Algoma Eastern Railway, Sudbury, Ontario, being members of Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labour. This application was under consideration at the close of the month.

(5) From the employees of the Ottawa Branch of the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries, being members of the Ottawa District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. In this case the disputants were advised that joint consent to the establishment of a Board would be necessary as the industry concerned was not one which fell within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. This consent was refused by the employing body.

(6) From the employees of the To-

ronto Hydro Electric System, being linemen, operators, etc., members of the Canadian Electrical Trades Union, Toronto Branch. This application was under consideration at the close of the month.

(7) From the employees of the Maritime Nail Company, St. John, N. B., being members of Nail Makers' Union No. 14199, American Federation of Labour. This industry was not one which fell within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and the disputants were advised that their joint consent would be necessary before a Board could be established. This consent had not been received from the company at the close of the month.

Other proceedings under the Act

During the month of April, through the mediation of an officer of the Department, a satisfactory adjustment was reached in connection with the dispute between the Corporation of the City of Saskatoon, Sask., and its street railway workers, for which an application for a Board had been received during the month of March.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Corporation of the City of Ottawa and its Firemen

A report was received from the Board established to deal with the dispute between the Corporation of the City of Ottawa and certain of its employees, being firemen, members of the International Association of Fire Fighters. The Board was composed as follows: Captain W. P. Grant, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members, Messrs. Ainslie W. Greene and Daniel McCann, Ottawa, nominees of the City and employees respectively. The report was unanimous and, while the Board did not concur in the employees' demand for increased

wages, certain recommendations as to changes in working conditions, etc., were made.

Report of Board

In the Matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and of a dispute between the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, (Employer), and its Civic Employees, members of the Local Union, International Association of Fire Fighters, (Employees.)

To The Honourable,

Senator G. D. Robertson,

Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

The Board appointed to investigate the dispute between the above parties, convened at the City of Ottawa in the City Hall on the 11th of April, 1921, and held sessions on the 12th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 25th, 27th, 30th and May 2nd.

Mr. F. B. Proctor represented the city and Mr. Donald Dear represented the Fire Fighters.

In their application for appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, the Civic Fire Fighters requested an advance of \$300 over their present rate of wages, that the maximum rate of pay be reached in two years instead of three as at present, that two extra district chiefs be appointed, and that the city take over the expense of the telephones in the men's homes.

In the matter of wages your Board finds that in 1917 the men were paid \$990, in 1918 \$1,100, in 1919 \$1,200, and in 1920 \$1,500, the cost of living being responsible for the proportionately large increase in 1920 over that of previous years.

In support of their claim for a further increase of wages, the men urge the high cost of living, the fact that the fire fighters in other cities receive a higher rate of pay, and also that the police of the city of Ottawa are paid a higher rate than the city fire fighters.

In reply, the Corporation maintains that local conditions determine the rates of pay in different cities, not only among civic employees, but also in other channels of industry, that the pay of policemen has no more bearing on that of the fire fighters than on that of any other class of civic employees, whose rates of pay may differ, and that the cost of living has decreased and is steadily decreasing.

The request to have the maximum rate of pay reached in two years was

not pressed very seriously, the experienced members of the brigade being of the opinion that with rare exceptions men could not qualify as efficient fire fighters in two years. At present new men begin at \$1,200 rising \$100 yearly until the maximum of \$1,500 is reached.

On the request that two extra district chiefs be appointed to allow the two present district chiefs the benefit of the two platoon system, the Corporation was of the opinion that this expense might be avoided by making the present district chiefs, deputy chiefs to cover the entire city as the necessity arose.

To the request of the fire fighters that the Corporation of Ottawa take over the expense of the telephones in the men's homes, the Corporation replied that at the time of the installation of the two platoon system the men, in view of the improved conditions and the additional benefit to be derived from telephones in their homes under the new system, offered to bear the expense of the telephones. The fire fighters maintain that, as the telephones are only used, as regards the city's business, in cases of second alarms, the expense is out of all proportion to the number of second calls in a year as borne out by the records.

Your Board having heard all the evidence given and arguments advanced (it may be said here that wide latitude was given both sides in producing their evidence) came to the conclusion that, taking into consideration the substantial advance in pay made to the firemen last year, and the fact that owing to the addition of 31 men to the brigade this year so that all the members might have one complete day off duty in every seven, which along with the fixed annual advance to the probationers, will increase the Fire Department's 1921 payroll by \$40,639, and more especially being influenced by the steadily decreasing prices of commodities, the present unsettled business conditions which find so many out of employment, the many others who have accepted cuts in wages

and still others who are faced with wage decreases, they would not be justified in recommending any advance in wages at this time.

Nor would they recommend any reduction in the probationary period, as they believe that the present high standard of efficiency held by the City of Ottawa fire brigade would be jeopardized by such action.

Your Board recommends that the Council of the Corporation seriously consider the appointment of two extra district chiefs to allow these men the benefit of the two platoon system. The Board was much impressed by the development of fire prevention work in recent years and is of the opinion that the appointment of two more district chiefs would still further increase the efficiency of the brigade in this direction.

Your Board also recommends that the Corporation take over the expense of the telephones in the men's homes if

the Corporation believes they are necessary to maintaining the present efficiency of the fire brigade.

Dated at Ottawa this 2nd day of May, 1921, and respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) W. P. GRANT,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) AINSLEE W. GREENE,
(Sgd.) DANIEL McCANN,
Members.

In signing the above report, I wish to emphasize that in my opinion the evidence submitted clearly showed that the firemen of Ottawa were not paid equally with similar employees throughout Ontario, but, in view of the general trade depression, it does not seem the best time to correct this condition, and I therefore agree to the present recommendations as a settlement for the year 1921.

(Sgd.) DANIEL McCANN,
Member.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

NINE new decisions of the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 have been received by the Department. Case No. 94 has reference to payment of assigned crews of the Canadian National Railways when laid up away from home. Case No. 95 relates to the allowance for conductors and trainmen of the Canadian National Railways when detained between terminals. Case No. 96 deals with a dispute as to rates for baggagemen and brakemen in passenger train service on the Canadian National Railways south of the St. Lawrence river. Case No. 97 relates to a dispute affecting yard conductors of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway. Case No. 98 has reference to a claim for payment of time and one half made by a yard crew of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway. Case No. 99 has reference to a claim of a yard brakeman

of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway for payment for time lost. Case No. 100 relates to a claim of a disabled employee of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway for a certain position. Case No. 101 deals with a claim of a passenger crew of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway for payment for extra services. Case No. 102 relates to the dismissal of a telegraph operator of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Case No. 94.—The Canadian National Railways (Eastern Lines) and The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A conductor and crew of the Canadian National Railways (Eastern Lines) in assigned service were held away from home in excess of 18 hours, but they were not paid for the time they were so

held as required by Rule No. 8 of the schedule, which reads: "Except in case of wrecks, washouts or snow blockades, preventing crews being returned to their home terminals, crews laid up at other than their home terminal longer than sixteen hours, exclusive of Sunday, without being called for duty will be paid twelve and one-half miles per hour for the first eight hours in each subsequent twenty-four hours thereafter. When men book rest of their own accord, the time so booked will not be included." The management of the railways contended that although this rule had been in effect for practically five years this was the first time a claim had been made that it applied to assigned crews. The guarantees provided for assigned crews, in the opinion of the railways, made the operation of such a rule unnecessary in their case.

The employees contended that the following words were found on page 12 of the schedule: "General Rules applying to all classes of service unless otherwise specified in this schedule." Rule 8, quoted above, followed on page 13. They claimed that this rule applied just as it read, and that as it had been carried over in the last four schedules the company had had ample time to correct a mistake if one was made, and therefore as the company had made no attempt to change the language of this rule, and as it had been in effect for almost five years, they submitted that the conductor and crew should be paid for the time claimed.

In its general statement, the Board declared that the representatives of the railways took the position in their oral evidence that the word "unassigned" had been left out of the rule by error. Although the rule had been in effect since 1916, the employees' representatives could not recall any payments under this rule to assigned crews prior to December, 1920, when payment was made to certain passenger crews after it had been held up for investigation. The railways' officers afterwards ques-

tioned this payment. No conclusive evidence was presented to show this rule was originally intended to apply.

The decision of the Board was as follows:

The decision of the Board is that the word "crews" in Rule No. 8 was and should be intended to mean "unassigned crews." This position is sustained by the fact that assigned crews have, under the provisions of schedule, their regular guarantees.

Case No. 95.—The Canadian National Railways (Eastern Lines) and The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A conductor and crew of the Canadian National Railways (Eastern Lines) were tied up at a junction for rest. After the period of rest had expired they were on duty for 22 hours and 25 minutes, going a distance of 54 miles, and were paid actual mileage only. A difference arose as to the payment due to these men for this work. Rule 17 for conductors and trainmen over which the difference arose reads as follows: "Trainmen delayed between their terminals by cancellation of train, or other unavoidable causes, will be paid mileage and overtime to the point of delay and thereafter 100 miles for each consecutive 24 hours on the basis of hour for hour for the first eight hours and so on at the end of each 24 hours, then mileage to the terminal. This to apply to passenger trains on the basis of 20 miles per hour. It is understood that trainmen on trains detained between their terminals by annulment or other unavoidable causes, will be allowed 12½ miles per hour for the first eight hours of each 24 hours so held, whether held two hours, two or three days or more. Delays of less than two hours will not come under this clause. The taking of engines for other service, or engine failure, or any delay through being held between terminals except delays in meeting and passing trains or work in connection with their train, is covered by this clause and the provisions of this clause will apply even though the crew arrives at destination within the overtime limit."

The railways contended that the intent of the rule was that only mileage would be paid to terminal after resuming duty at the point where the crew was tied up between terminals. On behalf of the employees it was contended that while the rule provided mileage to the terminal, the intent was to pay mileage or hours to the terminal. They claimed they had nine specific cases where this time was paid in 1918-19.

The decision of the Board was as follows:

The words "then mileage to the terminal" in Rule 17 should be understood and applied in the same manner as if such language read: "then time or mileage to the terminal." Pending claims now properly before the railways in the form of time slips or otherwise shall be adjusted accordingly.

Case No. 96.—The Canadian National Railways (Eastern Lines) and The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A difference of opinion arose between the management of the Canadian National Railways (Eastern Lines) and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen in connection with the proper rates for baggagemen and brakemen in passenger train services south of the St. Lawrence river. When Supplement No. 16 to General Order No. 27 (the McAdoo Award) was issued, establishing certain rates for baggagemen and brakemen in passenger train service, the mileage rates on these lines were higher than those established by the Supplement, and were, therefore, not reduced. The employees claimed that increases as provided in the so-called Chicago Award should be applied to rates in effect as at July 20, 1920, while the railways were willing to put into effect rates based on the application of the increases specified to rates as named in Supplement 25 to General Order No. 27.

By the decision of the Board the position of the railways was sustained.

Case No. 97.—The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company and The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

On a certain date, a day yard conductor was relieved by the night yard conductor of the same place, 50 miles from Hamilton. This arrangement was made by agreement between the men themselves, who advised the chief dispatcher at Hamilton accordingly. A brakeman who was on the spare board at Hamilton made a claim that he should be paid 50 miles for run-around on account of these men changing off. It was contended that this brakeman who stood first on the extra board should have been sent to fill the vacancy created by the day conductor laying off, and that the night yard conductor should not have been allowed to work out his own assignment and the assignment of the day yard conductor, making two shifts in the 24 hour period, depriving the spare men of the time from their work. The company contended that it had been the practice on this road for a number of years by request of employees at points where two or more yard crews work for these men to have the privilege of changing off with one another in order to get relief for a day or part of a day, as no spare men were available at such points to take care of relief work. The company claimed that on the day when these conductors agreed to change off it would have been impossible to send relief from Hamilton in time. The company further contended that nothing in the schedule prevented these men from changing off at a point where no spare board was maintained.

The decision of the Board was as follows:

The Board does not believe that the company should be penalized for its consideration in permitting employees at outlying points, under proper authority, to change off with each other, and the claim for run-around is therefore, denied. The Board further decides that arrangements should be made as far as consistent and possible to give the work of men laying off to the spare men.

Case No. 98.—The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company and The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A yard crew had been sent to a junction for the purpose of switching. Three of their cars were derailed, and owing to this accident they did not return to their yard until the following day at the time of their regular assignment which they proceeded to take up. When they stopped work they had been on duty for 32 hours. They put in a claim for compensation at the rate of time and one half for all time engaged after the first eight hours, including the time of their regular assignment on the second day. In reference to this claim a letter was sent by the company to the chairman of the Trainmen's committee which was in part as follows:

The interpretations and decisions in connection with Article 14 of Supplement No. 25, which corresponds to Article 31 of your schedule have been reviewed, but nothing has been found to cover the question involved in this particular ticket. The article provides for the allowance of overtime rates for all time worked in excess of 8 hours continuous service in the 24-hour period. Without prejudice to our rights under this clause or under any subsequent instructions or interpretations which may be issued, the Company is agreeable to allowing this ticket at continuous overtime rates after the first 8 hours worked."

The employees contended that this time claim was paid by the company on the merit in the case and that the Board would not be justified in ruling that the company could deduct the difference between the overtime rate and the *pro rata* rate after the twenty-four hour period from the yard crews.

The decision of the Board was as follows:

The Board decides that the yard crew in question was only entitled to single time for service performed on its regular assignment—8.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. on November 23, 1920, and the position of the company to that extent is sustained. The Board, however, further decides that Mr. M—'s letter of December 18, 1920, to Mr. G— commits the company to the payment made in the case in question.

Case No. 99.—The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company and The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A dispute arose with regard to time lost by yardman M— of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway. This employee was notified by the trainmaster that he had been displaced as helper on second trick Aberdeen yard engine by brakeman D—, a senior displaced man. The latter had been the senior applicant for the position of helper on third trick Aberdeen engine and was notified to commence work with that engine but he was displaced from this assignment by an older man. It was claimed by the employees that yard brakeman D—, a senior applicant should have been assigned to the third trick Aberdeen engine instead of being allowed to displace yardman M— after the job he bid in had closed. After yardman D— worked one day on the second trick engine he was finally notified that he was the senior applicant for the vacancy on the third trick engine. The second trick engine was then put up for bid for a yard helper. Yardman M— bid for the job again and being the senior applicant he was given the assignment. In the meantime he had lost four days. It was contended that he should be compensated for the pay he lost on these days on account of the company allowing yardman D— to displace him when D— had already a regular assignment. The company contended that yardman D— was within his rights in displacing M—, a junior man, D—having been displaced from his assignment by an older man; that the assignment as helper on the third trick Aberdeen engine was closed by the company in the same manner as all bids had heretofore been closed; and that there was nothing in the schedule which stated how soon positions would be filled after the dates specified in the notices of vacancies. According to the company the usual procedure was followed in this case.

The decision of the Board was as follows:

The claim for time lost by Yardman M— is denied, and it is suggested that the company and the committee arrange a consistent understanding as to when successful applicants for a position should be advised that they have by bulletin bid secured such position.

Case No. 100.—The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company and The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Brakeman S—, an employee of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company was injured while engaged as yardman. He received compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario until he resumed service as passenger trainman. About fourteen months later he was displaced by a senior man and was assigned a position as freight brakeman. He did not take up this assignment but obtained leave of absence for three months. When reporting for duty he stated that owing to the condition of his injured knee he did not think he could fill a freight or yard job. The company's surgeon advised that Brakeman S— could not satisfactorily work as brakeman on a freight run, but that it might be possible for him to take a passenger run. As his seniority did not entitle him to a passenger run, he made application, supported by the company, to the Workmen's Compensation Board to re-open his case, and was awarded a further lump sum for permanent partial disability. The trainmen's committee then requested the superintendent of the railway that S— be given suitable employment and they were informed that an effort would be made to do so. Later on the committee asked that S— be appointed switch tender at Aberdeen, but the request was not granted. The committee contended that Brakeman S— should be assigned to this position and that he should be paid for all time lost since December 14, 1920. The company contended that they could not appoint him switch tender at Aberdeen owing to the liability of further injury to his knee as this was the busiest piece of traffic on the railway. The company,

however, offered him the position of switch tender at Coyle Yard where the work was light and the rate of pay was the same as that at Aberdeen. The company further contended that the application of the committee for payment of time lost was unreasonable and if complied with would result in the payment of a considerable amount of double time, in view of the compensation awarded by the Workmen's Compensation Board.

The decision of the Board was as follows:

The position of the company is sustained, with the understanding, however, that if or when conditions permit both the company and the employees make an effort to get Brakeman S— placed in a position at or running out of Hamilton such as his physical condition may enable him to fill.

Case No. 101.—The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company and The Order of Railway Conductors, and The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A conductor and crew in assigned passenger service on the Dunnville subdivision of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway were ordered to go to Port Maitland on certain dates during their lay-over between trips at Dunnville, to pick up express shipments of fish. Their earnings in this service were applied on the monthly guarantee under Article 4 (a) of the schedule. On all these occasions there were one or more freight cars on the station track ahead of the express cars, and on account of having to remove and re-spot these cars the employees contended that the crew should be paid passenger rates or yard rates for the actual time occupied in handling the freight cars, with a minimum allowance of one hour, and that this work should not be applied on the monthly guarantee. The employees contended that it was most unfair to demand an assigned passenger crew to perform services, the largest percentage of which was switching service, in order to make up a passenger guarantee. Tickets for these trips were originally put in asking for freight rates and when

corrected by the timekeeper to read "passenger" the employees took it to signify a common understanding by the company and employees as to the application of a special clause in the contract which was as follows:

"The work incident to this service includes turning, setting away and making up trains; it does not include station switching or work not in connection with their trains. At Hamilton, Waterford, Dunnville and Welland passenger crews required to handle cars other than those necessarily handled in the making up or putting away of their trains will be paid actual time at one-eighth of daily passenger rate per hour with a minimum of one hour. This allowance will also apply to the picking up of a freight car to be handled on a passenger train at the above points or en route when such car is not first out."

The company held that in handling the cars spotted on the station track at Port Maitland, the crew were not engaged in station switching and that this work was their work in connection with their trains. The company further claimed that between Dunnville and Port Maitland this crew was run as an "extra" and not as a freight extra and handled passenger cars exclusively in both directions. It was, therefore, contended by the company that it was entirely in order in applying Article 4 (a) of the existing schedule to this service, which reads as follows:

"Regularly assigned passenger trainmen who are ready for service the entire month and who do not lay off of their own accord, shall receive the monthly guarantee provided for in Article 1, exclusive of overtime. Extra service may be required sufficient to make up these guarantees, and may be made between regular trips; may be made on lay-off days; or may be made before or after the completion of their trip. If extra service is made between trips, which go to make up a day's assignment, such extra service will be paid for on the basis of miles or hours, whichever is the greater, with a minimum of one hour. Extra service before or after the completion of a day's work will pay not less than the minimum day. The basis of pay for extra service applies only in making up the guarantees. After guarantees are absorbed, schedule provisions for extra service apply."

The Board declared in their statement that there did not appear to be any specific schedule provisions under which the contention of either of the parties could properly be completely sustained.

The decision of the Board was as follows:

If, as the Board understands, the claim of the employees is that, for the service referred to, compensation should be allowed for time or mileage on the basis of passenger rates, and should not be applied against monthly guarantees, such claim is, in the opinion of the Board, and under all the circumstances and conditions applicable to this particular case, a reasonable one.

Case No. 102.—The Canadian Pacific Railway (Western Lines) and The Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

A telegraph operator employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was dismissed for failure in the performance of his duties. The company claimed that he had not been giving satisfactory service to the agent at Banff where he was acting as third trick operator. He was charged by the chief despatcher with operating a taxicab while in the employ of the company and he was warned that he must either give up running the cab or resign from his position with the company. On one occasion he failed to give the east way freight instructions to marshal some passenger coaches to be picked up by the passenger trains, causing a fast freight to be held up to do the switching which resulted in serious delay. On another occasion when a light engine was sent to pick up nine west loads and nine empties at Banff he failed to have all these cars lifted, causing a delay. The company declared that considering that this operator had received fair warning and that certain information had reached the officers of such a nature that he was not considered a desirable man to have in the service with the possibility of his neglecting to carry

out instructions, they felt fully justified in removing him from the service. The employees contended that the offence for which this operator was removed from the service did not merit dismissal, and

claimed that he should be reinstated in the service with pay for time lost.

By decision of the Board the claim of the employees was denied.

AGREEMENT CONTINUING CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No 1.

Renewal of Agreement between the Railway Association of Canada and Various Railroad Brotherhoods

A RECENT issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE contained the official report of proceedings of the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 as from August 7, 1918, to August 31, 1920. The report contained a detailed statement of the eighty-seven cases submitted to the Board during the period named, and which had been definitely determined in accordance with the terms of the agreement under which the Board was constituted, acceptance of the decisions being obligatory.

The circumstances leading to the organization of the Board of Adjustment may be with advantage briefly reviewed, and this is best accomplished by extracting from the report in question the following statement on this point:

"On July 26th, 1918, in response to a request made by the Dominion Government though the then Acting Minister of Labour, Hon. Senator G. D. Robertson, officials, representative of the various Railways in Canada, and Vice-Presidents and General Chairmen from practically all lines in Canada for:

"The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers,

"The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen,

"The Order of Railway Conductors,
"The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen,

"The Order of Railroad Telegraphers,

"The International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees
met at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal.

"Senator G. D. Robertson, acting as Chairman, explained that the purpose for the call of the meeting was to arrive at an understanding as to the methods to be adopted for the application of the provisions of General Order No. 27 of the Director General of the United States Railroad Administration, to the Railways of Canada, and to also consider and, if possible, arrange for some agreement whereby all differences arising between the Railways and the Employees concerned could be disposed of in a mutually satisfactory manner.

"General questions relative to the application of the provisions of General Order No. 27, and other matters of mutual concern to the Railway Companies, their Employees and the Canadian people, were discussed at the meeting of July 26th, the general consensus of opinion, both from the viewpoint of those in charge of the Railways and

those representing the Employees, being that some tribunal could and should be created to which all differences not otherwise disposed of between the Railways and their Employees could be referred for decision.

"On July 27th, 1918, a Joint Committee, representing the Railways and the Employees' Organizations, met and prepared a tentative draft of a Memorandum of Agreement for the above purpose, such draft being in line with the terms of General Order No. 13 of the United States Railroad Administration, under which Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 at Washington had been instituted some months previously, the only difference in the draft as proposed being that the language was made applicable as a mutual agreement between the Canadian Railway War Board and the Chief Executives of the six Organizations, parties to the proposed agreement.

"After the preparation of the Memorandum of Agreement, and its submission to and adoption by the representatives of the employees in conference, a few days' adjournment was taken in order that the Railway War Board might submit the tentative draft of the proposed memorandum of Agreement to its member Roads for consideration and endorsement, if approved, and so that the approval of the Chief Executives of the Organizations might also be secured.

"On August 7th, 1918, a further meeting was held between the Administrative Committee of the Canadian Railway War Board and the Vice-Presidents, or other representatives, of the Organizations specified, and on the same date the following Memorandum of Agree-

ment was adopted and signed by the Canadian Railway War Board and by the Chief Executives of the Organizations, parties to the Agreement."

The agreement established a body to be known as Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1, the Board to be composed of twelve members, six representatives of the railways, to be selected by the Canadian Railway War Board (now the Railway Association of Canada), and six representatives of the six labour organizations named. The agreement provided the reference to the Board of all differences arising as between any of the railways and any of the organizations concerned during the continuance of the war and thereafter until abrogated by one side or the other; the decision of the Board to be binding.

The Board has operated continuously since its inception, but, formal action with respect to the matter of continuance appearing to be desirable, it was lately decided to take a plebiscite from the membership of the organizations affected. The plebiscite favoured the continuance of the Board substantially on the lines of the past, and an agreement to that effect was made as from April 15, 1921.

Following is the text of the agreement between the Railway Association of Canada and the various railroad brotherhoods named, together with an appendix giving the names of the railways which are members of the Railway Association:

Memorandum of Agreement made between the Railway Association of Canada, acting for the Railways of Canada, whose names appear in Appendix "A" hereof, members thereof, of the one Part; and

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers,
The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen
and Enginemen,

The Order of Railway Conductors,
The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen,
The Order of Railroad Telegraphers, and
The United Brotherhood of Maintenance
of Way Employees and Railway shop
Labourers,
acting for the said classes of employees
of the said railways, of the other Part.

Whereas the parties hereto, guided by a desire to aid in the preservation of industrial peace in the Dominion of Canada, have resolved upon the appointment of a Board composed of members to be selected as hereinafter prescribed, which shall have full power and authority to determine all differences which may arise between any of the said railways and any of the classes of its employees above-mentioned, and which are not settled between the officers and employees of the railway concerned, including the interpretation of wage schedules or agreements, having due regard to the rights of the several classes of employees and of the railways respectively.

Now, therefore, it is agreed by and between the parties as follows:

1. The Board appointed in pursuance of the terms of agreement dated August 7th, 1918, between the parties hereto, known as Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1, shall be continued subject to change or dissolution as provided for herein.

2. The Board shall consist of twelve members, six to be selected by the Railway Association of Canada and compensated by the railways, and six by the Executive Officers of the organizations of employees hereinbefore named, and compensated by such organizations.

3. The officers of the Board shall consist of a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman who shall be members of the Board and elected by the Board, and a Secretary appointed by the Chairman subject to approval of the Board.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall serve for a period of one year from date of election. In case of vacancy, the position shall be filled for unexpired portion of term by the election of a member of the Board.

The Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall preside at meetings of the Board, and both are required to vote upon the adoption of all decisions by the Board.

4. The Board shall meet regularly at stated times and continue in session until all matters placed before it at the commencement of the session in accordance with its regulations, have been considered.

5. Unless otherwise mutually agreed, all meetings of the Board shall be held in the City of Montreal, P.Q., provided that the Board shall have authority to empower two or more of its members to conduct hearings and pass upon controversies when properly submitted, at any place designated by the Board, provided, further, that such division of the Board shall not be authorized to make final decision. All decisions shall be made, approved, or ratified by the Board as herein provided.

6. Should a vacancy occur in the Board, such vacancy shall be filled immediately by the same appointive authority which made the original selection.

7. The Board shall render decisions on all matters of controversy arising from interpretations of wage agreements and other matters in dispute, as provided in the preamble hereof, and when submitted to the Board in accordance with its regulations.

8. All disputes, including personal grievances, or controversies arising or pending under interpretations of wage agreements between officials of a railway and its employees covered by this agreement, are to be handled in the usual manner by General Committees of the employees up to and including the Chief Operating Officer of the railway, (or someone officially designated by him,) when if an agreement be not reached, the Chairman of the General Committee of employees may refer the matter to the Executive Officer of the organization concerned, and if the contention of the Employees' Committee is approved by such Executive Officer, then the Chief Operating Officer of the railway and the Executive Officer of the organization, shall refer the matter with all supporting papers to the Board, which shall promptly hear and decide the case, giving due notice to the Chief Operating Officer of the railway

and to the Executive Officer of the organization of the time set for hearing.

9. No matter will be considered by the Board unless officially referred to it in the manner herein described, provided, however, that no case having origin in circumstances which occurred prior to August 7th, 1918, (date of original agreement between Canadian Railway War Board and Labour Organizations upon which Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 was founded,) shall be referred to the Board except those arising out of disputes properly pending at the above-mentioned date.

10. In hearings before the Board, the railway shall be represented by such person or persons as may be designated by the Chief Operating Officer, and the employees shall be represented by such person or persons as may be designated by the Executive Officer of the organization.

11. All clerical and office expenses will be borne equally by the Railway Association mentioned of Canada and the Organizations above-mentioned. The railway directly concerned and the organizations involved in a hearing, respectively, will assume any expense incurred in presenting a case.

12. In each case an effort should be made by the disputants to present a joint, concise statement of facts, but the Board is fully authorized to require information in addition to such statement of facts, and call upon the Chief Operating Officer of the railway or the Executive Officer of the organization for additional evidence, either oral or written. In event of a joint statement not being submitted, each disputant should furnish the other with a copy of his individual statement and each should give the other a copy of his supporting statement of the contention.

13. All decisions of the Board shall be approved by a majority vote of all members of the Board, except that in the event of a member of the Board presenting a case, such member shall not vote upon the decision of the case, and in order that the voting strength of each side may be equal, a member of the opposite side of the Board shall also refrain from voting.

14. After a matter has been considered by the Board, in the event a majority vote can-

not be obtained, any six members of the Board may elect to refer the matter upon which no decision has been reached to a referee to be unanimously agreed upon by the Board, and in case of failure to agree, application shall be made to the Minister of Labour of the Dominion of Canada for appointment of a referee.

15. The Board shall keep a complete and accurate record of all matters submitted for its consideration, and of all decisions made by the Board.

16. A report of all cases decided, including the decisions, will be filed with the Railway Association of Canada, with the Chief Operating Officer of the railway affected, and with the Executive Officer of the organization concerned.

17. It is further agreed that the Board shall have like authority to determine differences between any of the railways represented herein and any other classes of employees of such railways, and between any steam railway in Canada not represented herein and the employees thereof, provided that the parties to the dispute shall make joint submission of the case to the Board and shall agree that the decision of the Board shall be accepted by each party as final and binding.

18. This Agreement shall remain in full force and effect until amended or terminated in accordance with the terms of Clause 19 hereof.

19. Should it be so desired by the Railway Association of Canada, representing the railways, or a majority of the Executive Officers of the organizations, representing the employees, this Agreement may be amended or terminated at any time during its existence upon service of thirty days' notice by the one party upon the other.

Signed on behalf of each of the above named parties this 15th day of April, A.D. 1921.

THE RAILWAY ASSOCIATION OF CANADA,

By (Sgd.) GRANT HALL,
Chairman, Operating Committee.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS,

(Sgd.) W. S. STONE,
By ASH KENNEDY, A.G.C.E.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN
AND ENGINEMEN,

(Sgd.) W. S. CARTER, President,
By GEO. K. WARK, Vice-President.

THE ORDER OF RAILWAY CONDUCTORS,

(Sgd.) L. E. SHEPPARD, Pres.,
By S. N. B.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD TRAINMEN,

(Sgd.) W. G. LEE, President,
By J. M.

THE ORDER OF RAILWAY TELEGRAPHERS,

(Sgd.) E. J. MANION, President,
By J. M. MEIN, Deputy President.

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF MAINTENANCE

OF WAY EMPLOYEES AND RAILWAY SHOP
LABOURERS.

(Sgd.) E. F. GRABLE, President,
By W. D.

APPENDIX "A"

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS,
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,
DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY,
EDMONTON, DUNVEGAN & BRITISH COLUMBIA
RAILWAY,
ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY,
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY,
GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY,
NEW BRUNSWICK COAL & RAILWAY COMPANY,
QUEBEC CENTRAL RAILWAY,
TEMISKAMING & NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY,
TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO RAILWAY.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING APRIL, 1921

TEN strikes, involving 2,538 employees were reported as having commenced during April. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 19 strikes, involving approximately 3,697 employees. The total time loss on account of industrial disputes was estimated at 57,071 working days, as compared with 52,928 working days in March, 1921, and 84,099 working days in April, 1920. The time loss occasioned by the ten strikes which began in April was 31,909 working days, while a loss of 25,162 working days is charged to the nine strikes that commenced prior to April. Termination was reported in

the case of three strikes which commenced prior to April. Six strikes commencing during April terminated during the month, leaving the following ten strikes, involving 1,577 workpeople, on record on April 30: employees of steel and coal companies, Sydney; pattern-makers, Brantford; mill workers, Chipman, N.B.; coal miners, Cumberland County, N.S.; pulp and paper employees, Thorold; meat cutters and packers, Montreal; carpenters, Sydney; mill workers, Northumberland County, N.B.; pulp and paper employees, Kenogami and Jonquières, Que.; pressmen, London.

Disputes by Industries

The following is a review of the disputes by industries in the order in which they appear in the statistical table. A brief summary is given of the more important strikes.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION.—Four strikes, involving 121 employees with an estimated time loss of 2,417 working days were in existence in this group during the month. The strikes which

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING APRIL, 1921

Industry or occupation	Particulars	No. of employees affected	Time loss in working days
Strikes commencing prior to April, 1921			
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION—			
Carpenters, Regina, Sask.	Commenced March 24. For increased wages. Terminated March 28	....	....
Granite Cutters, Vancouver, B.C.	Commenced March 1. In protest against a reduction in wages. Terminated April 15.	18	216
METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEYANCES—			
Employees of steel and coal Companies, Sydney, N.S.	Commenced November 22. For increased wages and improved working conditions. Unterminated.	150	3,900
Machinists, Brantford, Ont.	Commenced February 23. Against a reduction in wages. Terminated April 6.	26	156
Patternmakers, Brantford, Ont.	Commenced February 21. Against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.	9	234
Moulders, Walkerville and Windsor, Ont.	Commenced February 28. Against a reduction in wages. Terminated March 26.	....	....
Moulders, Lindsay, Ont.	Commenced February 24. Against a reduction in wages. Information received indicates conditions no longer affected.	....	....
Patternmakers, Burnaby, B.C.	Commenced March 3. Against a reduction in wages. Terminated March 15.	....	....
Moulders, Brampton, Ont.	Commenced February 1. Against a reduction in wages. Information received indicates conditions no longer affected.	....	....
CLOTHING—			
Garment Workers, Toronto, Ont.	Commenced November 23, 1920. In protest against piece work. Conditions no longer affected.	....	....
LUMBERING—			
Mill Workers, Chipman, N.B.	Commenced March 14. In protest against a longer working day and a reduction in wages. Unterminated.	56	1,456
MINES, SMELTERS, CLAY PRODUCTS AND QUARRIES—			
Coal Miners, Brule, Alta.	Commenced February 22. Against a new dockage system. Terminated March 15.	....	....
Coal Miners, Cumberland County, N.S.	Commenced March 14. To enforce the Montreal Agreement regarding wages. Unterminated.	100	2,600
PULP AND PAPER—			
Employees at Thorold, Ont.	Commenced February 8. Against a reduction in wages and for union recognition. Unterminated.	100	2,600

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING APRIL, 1921—*Continued.*

Industry or occupation	Particulars	No. of employees affected	Time loss in working days
WOODWORKING—			
Finishers, Toronto, Ont.....	Commenced February 19. Against a reduction in wages. Terminated March 10.	....	....
FOODS, LIQUORS AND TOBACCOS—			
Meat cutters, packers and butchers, Montreal	Commenced March 1. Against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.	500	13,000
Cigarmakers, London, Ont.....	Commenced December 20, 1920. Against a reduction in wages. Terminated April 6.	200	1,000
MISCELLANEOUS—			
Musicians, Kitchener, Ont.....	Commenced March 15. For increased wages and fixed staff. Terminated March 21.	....	....
Strikes commencing during April, 1921			
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION—			
Bricklayers and Plasterers, Windsor, Ont....	Commenced April 5. Against a reduction in wages. Terminated April 23.	46	1,282
Carpenters, Sydney, N.S.....	Commenced April 15. Against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.	32	544
Stone cutters, Hamilton, Ont.....	Commenced April 5. For increased wages. Terminated April 22..	25	375
METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEYANCES—			
Moulders, Amherst, N.S.....	Commenced April 13. Against a reduction in wages. Terminated April 28.	20	260
LUMBERING—			
Mill Workers, Northumberland, County, N.B.	Commenced April 18. In protest against a ten-hour day. Unterminated.	125	1,500
MINES, SMELTERS, CLAY PRODUCTS AND QUARRIES—			
Coal Miners, Drumbeller, Alta.....	Commenced April 1. For improved working conditions. Terminated April 5.	43	172
FOODS, LIQUORS AND TOBACCOS—			
Meat Packers and Butchers, Toronto, Ont....	Commenced April 4. In protest against a reduction in wages. Terminated April 18.	1,700	22,100
Butchers, Chatham, Ont.....	Commenced April 5. Against a reduction in wages. Terminated April 7.	42	126
PULP AND PAPER—			
Pulp and Paper Employees, Kenogami and Jonquières, Que.	Commenced April 19. Against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.	500	5,500
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING—			
Pressmen, London, Ont.....	Commenced April 20. In protest against the discharge of an employee. Unterminated.	5	50

commenced in the month were those of 46 bricklayers and plasterers at Windsor, 32 carpenters at Sydney and 25 stonecutters at Hamilton.

METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEYANCES.—A strike of yardmen at Sydney, which commenced on November 22, remained untermiated, also a strike of patternmakers at Brantford which began on February 21. Twenty moulders at Amherst were involved in an alleged lockout which commenced on April 13, owing to their refusal to accept a reduction in wages.

LUMBERING.—Mill workers in Northumberland County, N.B. were involved in a strike which commenced about the middle of the month. This dispute was caused by the inauguration of the ten hour day instead of the former nine hour day. The strike was untermiated at the end of the month.

MINES, SMELTERS, CLAY PRODUCTS, AND QUARRIES.—One of the mines involved in a strike of coal miners in Cumberland County, N. S., resumed operations, but no general agreement had been reached and two mines were still involved. This dispute commenced on March 14 to enforce the Montreal Agreement as regards wages. A strike of coal miners at Brule, Alta., which commenced on February 21, was reported to have been terminated on April 21. This strike, which involved 250 employees, was in

protest against a new dockage system. By March 15 a large percentage of the strikers had been replaced and the remainder resumed work on April 6 on the open shop basis. Forty-three coal miners at Drumheller, Alta., struck on April 1 for improved working conditions. After conditions were remedied work was resumed on April 6.

PULP AND PAPER.—About 500 pulp and paper mill workers at Kenogami and Jonquières, Que., struck on April 19 in protest against a proposed decrease in wages averaging about 15 per cent. This strike remained untermiated. Pulp and paper employees at Thorold were still on strike.

FOODS, LIQUORS AND TOBACCO.—This group had the greatest time loss during the month due to strikes of butchers and meat packers in Montreal, Toronto and Chatham, Ont., in protest against a general wage reduction of 12½ per cent. About 600 employees were originally involved at Montreal, but this number was reduced to about 500 at the end of the month when the strike was still untermiated. In Toronto, the strike commenced on April 4 involving approximately 1,700 employees and terminated on April 18, when the employees accepted the reduction. In Chatham, 42 employees were involved, the strike commencing on April 5 and terminating on April 7.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING MARCH, 1921

THE following details with regards to strikes and lockouts in the United Kingdom during March, 1921, based on returns from employers and workpeople, are taken from the April issue of the *British Labour Gazette*.

NUMBER, MAGNITUDE AND DURATION.—The number of trade disputes, involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in March, was 42, as compared with 63 in the previous month, and 184 in March, 1920. In these new disputes about 12,000 workpeople were directly involved, and about 1,000 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition to the numbers involved in new disputes, nearly 18,000* workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 63 disputes which began before March, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The total number of disputes in progress in March was thus 105, involving about 31,000* workpeople, as compared with 28,000* workpeople involved in 112 disputes in progress in February, and 134,000 workpeople involved in 242 disputes in progress in March, 1920.

CAUSES.—Of the 42 new disputes, nine, directly involving about 2,500 workpeople, arose on demands for advances in wages; 22, directly involving 7,700 workpeople, against proposed reductions in wages; four, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and seven, directly involving 300 workpeople, on other questions.

RESULTS.—During March, settlements were effected in the case of 15 new disputes, directly involving about 2,200 workpeople, and 20 old disputes, directly involving about 2,000 workpeople. Of these disputes, five, directly involving

700 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 14, directly involving 1,800 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 16, directly involving 1,700 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 5 disputes, directly involving 7,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

Of the 469,000 working days lost in March by all disputes in progress, over 346,000 were lost by disputes which began before March and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, and nearly 123,000 by disputes which began in the month.

The following table classifies the disputes by groups of trades:

Groups of Trades	Number of Disputes			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in March.	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in March.
	Started before March 1.	Started in March.	Total		
Building.....	14	7	21	5,000	89,000
Mining and Quarrying.....	6	3	9	2,000	24,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.	20	7	27	15,000*	256,000
Woodworking and Furnishing.....	3	7	10	4,000	53,000
Other Trades.....	20	18	38	5,000	47,000
Total, March, 1921.	63	42	105	31,000*	469,000
Total, Feb., 1921....	49	63	112	28,000*	378,000
Total, March, 1920..	58	184	242	134,000	788,000

*Considerable numbers of other workers are reported to have been rendered idle as a result of the strike of ship joiners, but the information at present available is insufficient to enable a trustworthy estimate of the total number to be made.

THE COAL STRIKE IN GREAT BRITAIN

IN the LABOUR GAZETTE for April (pages 579 and 580) there appeared an account of the negotiations prior to, and at the out-break of, the coal strike in Great Britain. Subsequent events, which occurred during the month of April, are reviewed in the present article, the information being based, largely, on the report of the strike which appeared in the April issue of the *British Labour Gazette*.

Early in April, the coal situation became the subject of debate in the House of Commons, in the course of which the Premier stated that the Government was prepared to meet representatives of both parties to the dispute in an effort to arrive at a practical solution of the problem compatible with the interests of the nation. He concluded his speech with the declaration that the Government could not enter into any negotiations on the assumption that it would be possible to resume control of the mining industry or to maintain the same out of the general taxation of the country. Mine owners and strikers accepted this proposal for a conference, but the commencement of definite discussion was delayed by the Premier's stipulation to the Miners' Executive that the first subject to be discussed should be the return of the safety men to the mines. The assurance was given that the pumpmen, by resuming, would not suffer any wage loss, but would return on the basis of the rate existing previous to the stoppage, and would continue at that rate during the period of the negotiations.

The miners at first refused to agree to this proposal. On the following day (April 8) under the Emergency Powers Act, a Royal Proclamation was issued, which called out the Army Reserves. The principal features of this measure empowered the Government to take over, protect and maintain the mines in a condition of utility; and to secure the pro-

vision of fuel, transportation, etc., for the country. On April 10 the miners acquiesced in the matter of resumption of pumping and the negotiations proceeded.

Meanwhile, on April 1, the Miners' Federation Executive had decided to appeal for active support to the other branches of the Triple Alliance—the railway men and transport workers. Separate conferences of Transport Workers and Railwaymen were called on April 5; and April 6, respectively. On April 7, a decision in favour of supporting the miners was taken at both conferences. "It was at this juncture, that the attempt to re-open negotiations between the owners and the miners, through the good offices of the Government broke down over the question of the return to work of the pumpmen. Then, at a joint meeting of the Triple Alliance on April 8 it was agreed that a strike of railwaymen and transport workers should take place on the night of April 12."

On the return of the pumpmen to the pits, a resumption of negotiations took place on April 11. This action resulted in the railwaymen and transport workers postponing their strike until April 15 pending the negotiations. The Prime Minister and the Cabinet met the Executive of the Miners' Federation and the Central Council of the Mining Association. The proposals of these bodies did not differ, essentially, from their respective claims prior to the stoppage—the miners holding out for the establishing of a national wage scale made up by Government subsidy, or by subsidies from the wealthy mines to the poorer; the owners contending for district scales of wages based upon the capacity of each coal area, with a share of the profits wherever such exceed a legitimate return on capital. However, the statement outlining the Government's views ex-

pressed the opinion that while the miners' demands for a national settlement of wages might be practicable, their demand for a national pool of profits was impracticable.

With respect to the question of assistance from the Government to meet the difficulties created by the abnormal depression of trade the Prime Minister stated: "If, and when, an arrangement has been arrived at between the coal-owners and the miners as to the rate of wages to be paid in the industry, fixed upon an economic basis, the Government will be willing to give assistance, either by loan or otherwise, during a short period, in order to mitigate the rapid reduction in wages in the districts most severely affected." These proposals were fully discussed, but the miners' officials intimated their inability to accept them or to abandon their former position, and the conference thereupon ended.

The railwaymen and transport workers met the miners' executive again on April 13, and after a brief discussion it was agreed to communicate to the Prime Minister the decision of the two former bodies to strike on the night of April 15, in support of the miners.

At this stage, an unexpected development occurred. In the evening of April 14, some 200 members of the House of Commons met informally the leading coal owners, who stated their case. Later, Mr. Frank Hodges, Secretary of the Miners' Federation, put the case for the miners, and intimated that the miners were prepared to discuss a temporary wages settlement, provided that a period of time were fixed for the negotiation of a permanent settlement, to contain the principles of a national pool and a national wages board. However, the miners' executive, which met next

morning (April 15) repudiated by a narrow majority Mr. Hodges' suggestion.

On the morning of April 15, the Premier, (having been notified of the result of the private members' meeting with the disputants) communicated with the Miners' Federation, inviting them to a further conference with the owners. The miners declined the invitation. Their view was that "the only condition upon which a temporary settlement can be arrived at is one that must follow the concession of the two principles" of a national wages board and a national pool. In the afternoon of April 15, Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., and Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, announced that the strike of railwaymen and transport workers, fixed for 10.00 p.m. that day, was cancelled owing to the fact that, in view of the miners' refusal to resume negotiations on the basis of Mr. Hodges' suggestion, a strike in their support would be incomplete and foredoomed to failure.

Eventually, negotiations were resumed again between the owners and the miners, and subsequently the Government entered into the discussions. On April 28, the Government offered £10,000,000 to keep up the miners' wages for the next four months, or for the period ending August 31. The only condition that the Government proposed was that, in return for this aid, the miners and owners should agree on a permanent system of dividing profits and wages, which should hold good for at least a year from the end of August and should then be terminable only on three months' notice.

The miners' delegates to the Board of Trade conference refused this offer, and the deadlock ensued and remained unbroken at the end of the month.

RECENT LABOUR LAWS OF NEW BRUNSWICK, QUEBEC AND SASKATCHEWAN

THE present article is a summary of various laws bearing directly or indirectly on labour matters and enacted at the last sessions of the provincial legislatures of New Brunswick, Quebec and Saskatchewan.

New Brunswick

The New Brunswick Legislature was in session from March 17 to April 16, 1921, but only one act of industrial interest was passed. The Act in question deals with fire prevention and provides for the appointment of a board of six members with power to make regulations relative to the prevention of fires, the storage, sale and use of combustibles and explosives, the installation and maintenance of fire alarm systems and fire extinguishing equipment, the construction, maintenance and regulation of fire escapes, the means and adequacy of exit in case of fire from all public buildings including factories, and the investigation of fires.

The board may appoint a Fire Marshal and other officers to carry out the provisions of the Act and of the regulations made thereunder. All chiefs of fire departments, and, in municipalities where there is no fire department, the mayor, warden and any councillor are, by virtue of their offices, local assistants to the Fire Marshal. These officials may inspect any buildings within their jurisdiction and may order the owner to remedy any conditions which they consider dangerous. They may also conduct investigations of fires.

Quebec

The Quebec Legislature was in session from January 11 until March 19, 1921, and enacted a number of laws of industrial interest.

The Municipal Strike and Lock-out Act passed during the session provides

for the compulsory arbitration of disputes in municipal services in municipalities having 10 or more persons in their employ. The law is applicable to policemen, firemen, waterworks employees and those in charge of the incineration of garbage, and governs all disputes relating to wages, working hours or dismissals on account of membership in any labour union. The act renders it unlawful for any employer to declare a lockout or for an employee to strike before submitting the dispute to a board of arbitration, and provides for a fine of not less than \$100 and not more than \$1,000 to be imposed on the employer for every day such lockout lasts, and for a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50 for each employee for every day that he remains on strike. A fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$1,000 may be imposed upon any person encouraging or aiding any strike or lockout which is contrary to the provisions of the Act. Applications for the creation of a board of arbitration must be made in writing to the Minister of Public Works and Labour and must be signed, if made by an employer, by the mayor or one of the principal officers of the municipality duly authorized. If the application is made by employees who are members of a labour union it must be signed by two of the officers regularly authorized by a vote representing a majority of the members of the union, or by a ballot of the members who were present at a meeting called by a notice given at least three days beforehand of the subject to be debated. If the dispute directly affects the interests of employees in more than one province, or the employees from part of any labour union having a general committee authorized to carry on negotiations in disputes between employers and employees, and recognized by the employer as such, the declar-

ation may be signed by the president and by the secretary of each committee. If the application is made by employees, some or all of whom are not members of the union, it may be signed by two of their number regularly authorized by a vote by ballot of the majority of the employees present at a meeting of which three days' notice has been given of the subject to be debated.

The Minister must take action looking to the creation of a board of arbitration within five days of the receipt of an application in due form.

The board is composed of three members, each of the parties to the dispute appointing one representative and the third being chosen by the other two. If they are unable to agree on such choice within two days of their appointment, however, the Minister of Public Works and Labour shall himself choose the third arbitrator. If either party fails to designate a representative within five days after being called upon to do so by the Minister, the latter is empowered to appoint a representative for such party.

The board must submit its award to the Minister after not more than five days' deliberation, and a copy of such award is to be sent to the registrar of the Council of Conciliation and Arbitration to form part of the archives of the Department of Labour.

The law relating to the inspection of scaffoldings was replaced by a new measure which imposes on the municipal authorities of every city or town in which a public building of three or more stories is being erected, the duty of employing a competent person as inspector of scaffolding. Every contractor, builder or foreman using scaffolding fifteen feet or more in height must under penalty of a fine of \$50 and costs obtain a certificate of inspection signed by the inspector and countersigned by the secretary of the municipality. No such certificate may be granted unless the scaffolding conforms to certain approved standards laid down in forms

which will be distributed by the Department of Public Works and Labour to the municipalities interested who, in their turn, will supply them to the parties interested. In case of neglect or refusal on the part of contractors, builders or foremen to comply with such forms, the inspector may, at any time during the construction of the building, cancel the inspection certificate and proceed against the offending parties. Any corporation refusing to have the erection of scaffoldings supervised or to issue certificates or distribute forms is liable to a penalty of \$25 and costs. Finally the Act reserves to municipalities the right to make any regulations not inconsistent with its provisions.

An Act authorizing the establishment of a dairying school and intermediate agricultural schools was also passed at this session.

The law relating to the protection of public buildings against fire was amended to provide for the inspection of electrical construction and heating systems and for the examination and licensing of electricians. All steam-heating apparatus and hot water-section boilers as well as all electrical installations for lighting, heating or the production of power in public buildings, workshops, factories and industrial establishments, must be approved by an inspector of public buildings. No such installation may be made or altered except by, or under the supervision of, a person duly licensed under the Act. The Minister of Public Works and Labour is authorized to appoint a board of three members having at least five years' experience as journeymen electricians to examine electrical and heating installations and to conduct examinations for certificates of competency and grant licenses. Every company or person carrying on the business, or undertaking the work, of electrical construction must also obtain a license from the board. A number of inspectors duly qualified as journeymen electricians may be added to the staff of the

department of inspection of industrial establishments.

The scope of the Act, providing pensions for provincial civil servants has been extended to include members of the outside service, and a further act authorizes the Government of the Province to take out group insurance on the lives of public officers and employees.

Saskatchewan

The Saskatchewan Legislature at the recent session which opened on November 4 and closed on December 15, 1920, amended a number of laws which are of interest to labour including those relating to factories, workmen's compensation, mothers' pensions and mechanics' liens.

The amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act brings within its scope all public employees, and raises the maximum amount of compensation recoverable from \$2,000 to \$2,500. It also brings under the Act persons employed otherwise than in manual labour whose remuneration does not exceed \$2,000 per annum, whereas formerly only those receiving less than \$1,800 were included.

Two changes were made in the Mechanics' Lien Act. The section dealing with the registration of claims was amended to provide that no claim may be registered unless the amount, or the

aggregate of the amounts, claimed as due exceeds \$50. In cases where the amount found due in respect of a claim of lien does not exceed \$100, only such costs as are recoverable under the small debt procedure of the district courts are allowed.

An amendment to the Factories Act raises the minimum age for the employment of girls from fourteen to fifteen years.

The only change in the Mothers' Pensions Act is the repeal of that section which provided that a municipality might be ordered to pay a sum not exceeding three dollars per week for each child, to cover wholly or partly the amount expended from the consolidated fund in respect of any mother resident in such municipality.

Sections were added to the Town Act and to the City Act providing for the holding of advance polls in municipal elections for the benefit of railway employees and others whose employment is such as to necessitate their absence from their place of residence on polling day.

The Vehicles Act is amended to permit a magistrate who convicts any person of driving a motor vehicle while intoxicated to prohibit the offender from driving a motor vehicle for one year. The Provincial Secretary may refuse to issue a further license to any driver whose license is revoked.

EMERGENCY RELIEF FOR UNEMPLOYED IN CANADA

Partial Statement of Payments Made

THE policy of the Dominion Government in regard to emergency relief to meet the unemployment situation which developed in Canada towards the close of 1920 was announced in a memorandum issued under date of December 24, 1920. The essential portions of this memorandum appeared in the

January, 1921, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 46, in the form of a letter from the Honourable G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labour, to the Honourable Walter Rollo, Minister of Labour for Ontario. Copies of the memorandum were forwarded to the premiers of each province, to members

of parliament, and to the mayors of every municipality in which employment offices have been established under the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act. The memorandum urged that the situation should be met to the utmost possible extent by the provision of work instead of relief. It stated, however, that if emergency relief measures became necessary by reason of utterly unavoidable shortage of employment, the Federal Government was willing to co-operate on the following basis:

The organization for determining where relief must go and for distributing the same shall be provided by the municipal authorities, and in each case before relief is given and as relief is continued a certificate must be obtained from the Government Employment Service, showing that the applicant cannot be given employment. The general system and details and the safeguards adopted must be approved by, or on behalf of, the Federal Government. If this is done the Federal Government is willing to contribute in places where relief on any substantial scale appears to be necessary one-third of the amount actually disbursed on this relief provided the other two-thirds is either paid by the municipality or paid by the municipality and the province jointly.

Copies of the form to be used in connection with the relief funds together with a circular containing instruction as to procedure accompanied

the memorandum. An emergency appropriation of \$500,000 was secured for the purposes of unemployment relief under order-in-council 139, of January 24, 1921.

Steps along the lines suggested were immediately taken to relieve the situation in several municipalities, and during the winter as unemployment became more acute in other districts, additional municipalities applied for grants under the appropriation. Up to April 23, the total amount expended by the Dominion Government on unemployment relief was \$133,093. This amount was distributed as follows: Amherst, N. S., \$830; Montreal, \$3,811; Winnipeg, \$51,003; St. James, Man., \$847; Moose Jaw, Sask., \$7,505; Saskatoon, Sask., \$1,320; Regina, Sask., \$10,540; New Westminster, B. C., \$112; Vancouver, \$49,457; West Kildonan, B. C., \$316; Burnaby, B. C., \$140; Nelson, B. C., \$105; Prince Rupert, B. C., \$1,558; The District of South Vancouver, B. C., 5,519; Cumberland, B. C., \$26.

Several other municipalities including Toronto and Hamilton have also made considerable expenditures for relief purposes but at the time of writing their claims for money under the appropriation have not been received by the Dominion Government.

LABOUR AND WAGES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN CANADA IN 1919

Reports by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on: (a) the aerated water industry; (b) the electrical apparatus industry; (c) the clothing [men's wear] industry; (d) the macaroni and vermicelli industry

CONTINUING the survey of Canadian industries in 1919 the Dominion Bureau of Statistics lately issued preliminary reports on the aerated water, the electrical apparatus, the clothing (men's wear), and the macaroni and vermicelli industries. Earlier reports in this series were summarized in previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Aerated Water Industry

This report covers the operations of 320 plants, of which 129 were in Ontario, 98 in Quebec, 19 each in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 17 in British Columbia, 16 in Saskatchewan, 13 in Alberta, 5 in Manitoba and 4 in Prince Edward Island. The total amount of ca-

pital invested in these plants was \$6,-545,803 of which, \$1,849,860 was invested in the plants in Ontario, \$1,809,-845 in Quebec and \$1,168,757 in Manitoba. The number of persons employed, by classes, with the amounts of payments made to each class, is as follows:—

Classes of employees	No. of employees		Salaries and wages
	Male	Female	
Officers, superintendents, managers.	158	5	\$ 276,870
Clerks, stenographers and other salaried employees.	129	58	160,134
Wage earners, average.	1,528	119	1,109,128
Outside piece workers.	35	2	29,207
Totals.	1,850	184	1,575,339

Classified according to weekly wage earnings within certain specified groups, the numbers employed were as follows:

Wage group	16 years and over		Under 16 years		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Under \$5 per week.	33	4	8		45
\$ 5 to under \$10 per week.	105	59	32		196
\$10 to under \$15 per week.	229	38	4	2	273
\$15 to under \$20 per week.	446	4			450
\$20 to under \$24 per week.	273	1	3		277
\$24 to under \$28 per week.	125		1		126
\$28 to under \$30 per week.	11				11
\$30 and over.	78				78
Totals.	1,300	106	48	2	1,456

The cost of fuel consumed during the year was \$88,464, miscellaneous expenses totalled \$1,194,243, and the materials used cost \$3,385,583. The

selling value of the products at the factory was \$7,366,759.

Electrical Apparatus

The statistics given for this industry are based on the operations of 95 individual plants distributed as follows: 64 in Ontario, 16 in Quebec, 6 in Manitoba, 5 in British Columbia, and 4 in Alberta and Saskatchewan. The total capital investment in these plants was \$45,-956,399 of which amount \$25,482,946 was in Ontario and \$20,094,032 in Quebec. Grouped by classes, the numbers of employees and the amounts paid in wages, etc., were as follows:—

Classes of employees	No. of employees		Salaries and wages
	Male	Female	
Officers, superintendents, managers.	343	13	\$69,007
Clerks, stenographers and other salaried employees.	1,118	620	2,123,933
Wage earners, average.	5,593	1,866	6,591,933
Outside piece workers.	1	6	892
Totals.	7,055	2,505	9,685,705

Classified according to weekly wage payments within certain specified groups the number of employees was as follows:

Groups of classified weekly wages	Over 16 years of age		Under 16 years		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Under \$5 per week.	18	22	1		41
\$ 5 to under \$10 per week.	229	304	53	24	610
\$10 to under \$15 per week.	517	1,420	35	28	2,000
\$15 to under \$20 per week.	1,696	406	1	3	2,106
\$20 to under \$24 per week.	1,548	57			1,605
\$24 to under \$28 per week.	976	14			990
\$28 to under \$30 per week.	383	1			384
\$30 per week and over.	1,210	16			1,226
Totals.	6,577	2,240	90	55	8,962

The fuel consumed during the year was valued at \$436,498; miscellaneous expenses totalled \$4,390,730 and the total cost of materials was \$15,257,617. The selling value at the factory of the articles produced during the year was \$34,187,658.

Clothing (men's wear) Industry

The report on the Men's Clothing Industry is presented under two heads: (a) wholesale or factory-made clothing and (b) merchant or custom tailoring.

The operations of 145 factories and 1,523 custom establishments are covered. Of the factories '82 were situated in the province of Quebec, 57 in Ontario, 3 in British Columbia, 2 in Manitoba and 1 in Nova Scotia. Of the custom establishments 671 were in Optario, 422 in Quebec, 102 in British Columbia, 89 in Manitoba, 67 in Nova Scotia, 55 in New Brunswick, 47 in Saskatchewan, 41 in Alberta, and 29 in Prince Edward Island. The following table summarizes by provinces the principal statistics of the industry for each section:—

FACTORY-MADE CLOTHING.

Province	Capital	Employees		Cost of material	Value of products
		No.	Salaries and wages		
			\$	\$	\$
British Columbia	162,511	73	46,283	223,415	331,303
Manitoba and Nova Scotia.....	327,509	192	113,110	132,327	313,957
Ontario.....	10,938,519	4,179	4,593,425	9,662,401	19,020,285
Quebec.....	15,864,862	8,352	6,468,863	15,824,629	28,114,761
Canada, totals	27,293,401	12,796	11,221,681	25,842,772	47,780,306

CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING

Alberta.....	199,060	156	155,247	230,898	526,213
British Columbia and Yukon.....	411,341	372	323,729	609,363	1,227,440
Manitoba	500,078	372	399,552	504,810	1,217,867
New Brunswick.....	318,089	347	184,878	323,196	639,113
Nova Scotia.....	426,522	317	197,921	397,433	773,677
Ontario.....	5,136,456	3,121	2,694,689	4,526,458	9,503,795
Prince Edward Island	111,274	113	61,858	103,725	219,212
Quebec.....	4,078,465	2,426	2,036,377	4,129,528	8,179,635
Saskatchewan.....	154,460	125	124,482	199,899	430,508
Canada, totals.....	11,335,745	7,349	6,178,723	11,025,310	22,717,460

The number of persons employed in each section of the industry is given by classes of employment and sex, with wages, etc.:

Classes of employment	Factory-made clothing			Custom-made clothing		
	No. of employees		Salaries and wages	No. of employees		Salaries and wages
	Male	Female		Male	Female	
Officers, superintendents, managers.....	325	178	\$ 1,268,475	265	18	\$ 558,979
Clerks, stenographers, etc.....	1,070	1,960	1,560,866	263	97	406,520
Wage earners, average No.....	4,175	4,721	8,132,161	3,124	2,682	4,658,921
Outside piece workers.....	130	237	260,179	442	458	554,303
Totals.....	5,700	7,096	11,221,681	4,094	3,255	6,178,723

Classified according to specified wage groups, age and sex, the number of employees is shown as follows:—

Specified wage group	Factory-made Clothing				Custom-made clothing			
	Over 16 years		Under 16 years		Over 16 years		Under 16 years	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under \$5 per week	6	136	3	1	58	177	54	36
\$ 5 to under \$10 per week.....	186	1,071	45	94	310	912	57	39
\$10 " \$15 "	333	1,470	23	35	516	817	8	18
\$15 " \$20 "	325	1,156	.....	.....	449	476	3	8
\$20 " \$24 "	366	729	.....	.....	440	167	.....	.....
\$24 " \$28 "	519	576	.....	.....	440	83	.....	.....
\$28 " \$30 "	283	101	.....	.....	280	15	.....	.....
\$30 and over.....	2,914	59	.....	.....	810	23	.....	.....
Totals.....	4,932	5,298	71	130	3,303	2,670	122	101

Macaroni and Vermicelli Industry

In the macaroni and vermicelli industry the operations of nine individual plants were examined. Of these plants 4 were in Ontario, 2 in Quebec, 2 in Manitoba and 1 in Alberta, the total amount of capital invested in the industry being \$873,442. The number of persons employed by sex and classes, with amounts paid in wages etc., is shown as follows:

Classes of employment	No. of employees		Salaries and wages
	Male	Female	
Officers, superintendents & managers	10	.....	\$ 18,580
Clerks, stenographers & other salaried employees.....	13	4	13,969
Wage earners, average No.....	114	93	132,617
Totals.....	137	97	165,166

The employees are classified as follows by specified wage groups, age and sex:

Groups of weekly wage earners	Over 16 years		Under 16 years		Total employees
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Under \$5 per week.....			1		1
\$5 to under \$10 per week.....	14	60	9	16	99
\$10 to under \$15 per week.....	22	31		1	54
\$15 to under \$20 per week.....	39	3			42
\$20 to under \$24 per week.....	24				24
\$24 to under \$28 per week.....	23				23
\$28 to under \$30 per week.....	2				2
\$30 and over.....	3				3
Totals.....	127	94	10	17	248

The cost of fuel consumed during the year was \$11,823, miscellaneous expenses were \$158,638, and expenditure on materials totalled \$657,942. The selling value at the mill of the products of the industry during the year was \$1,152,652 of which amount \$694,718 represented the value of the products of mills in Quebec, \$350,388 in Ontario, \$58,536 in Alberta and \$49,010 in Manitoba.

VOCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES IN THE INDUSTRIES OF ONTARIO

Report by Ontario Department of Labour on Foundries and Machine Shops

F“FOUNDRIES and Machine Shop Products” is the subject of Bulletin 10 of the series of studies entitled “Vocational Opportunities in the Industries of Ontario,” now in course of publication by the Ontario Department of Labour (Previous bulletins were noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE for October and December, 1920, and March, 1921). The importance of this sub-group of the iron and steel industry is shown by the fact that in 1915, with

12,450 workers engaged in its various operations, it ranked second only to log products among the manufacturing industries of Ontario in the numbers employed. As compared with other industries, the workers in foundries and machine shops have fairly regular employment throughout the year, the yearly averaged based upon the highest monthly employment being given for the year 1917 as 95.7 per cent for male and 86.6 for female workers. The fact-

ories are for the most part moderate in size, the average number of employees at each plant being only 45, and in the absence of highly specialized conditions a fair opportunity is open to a man of unusual ambition and ability to start an independent business. Increasing capital requirements and costs of production, however, are steadily lessening the number of chances in this direction. Owing to the large number of existing plants managers and executive officers are comparatively numerous, but the average salary of this class is less than in the more highly centralized industries. In 1917, according to figures collected and compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the average salary of higher officers was \$2,263, while in the same period the salary of clerks, stenographers, salesmen, etc., averaged \$906 a year, or very slightly higher than that of the wage earners, which was \$905. The latter figure compares favourably with the average yearly wages in other male-employing industries, though somewhat lower than the average in other industries in the iron and steel group where the work is more trying.

The following table shows for 1917 the number of male workers in foundries and machine shops, including those in the press shops and in enamelling, japanning, tinning, etc., by specified weekly wage groups:

Weekly wage	No. of workers considered, 1,131	Cumulative percentage
Under \$8.....	41	3.6
\$ 8—\$ 9.....	18	5.2
9—10.....	24	7.3
10—12.....	42	11.0
12—15.....	118	21.5
15—20.....	447	61.0
20—25.....	195	78.2
25—30.....	166	93.0
30—35.....	42	96.7
35 and over.....	38	100.0

The number and cumulative percentage of male workers in foundry and machine shop products are shown by

groups according to hourly rates, in the following table:—

Hourly rates	No. of workers considered, 335	Cumulative percentage
Under 15 cents.....	11	3.3
15 to 20cents.....	24	10.4
20 to 25 ".....	26	18.2
25 to 30 ".....	63	32.0
30 to 35 ".....	62	55.5
35 to 40 ".....	40	67.4
40 to 45 ".....	17	72.5
45 to 50 ".....	23	79.4
50 to 55 ".....	53	95.2
55 to 60 ".....	7	97.3
60 to 65 ".....	6	99.1
65 to 70 ".....	3	100.0

Foundry work, which consist of casting or moulding metal into some required form, is an integral part of many industries. The principal occupations in foundries are those of patternmakers, moulders and coremakers. Pattern making is described as one of the most highly skilled trades in modern industry. A good eye for form, a head for geometry, and general accuracy, are the natural requirements for this trade, together with a thorough knowledge of woods and woodworking, of the theory of moulding, and of the making of core-boxes, and some acquaintance with mechanical drawing. A high school or technical school training is recommended but at the present time the required knowledge is obtained by an apprenticeship lasting from three to five years. The work of the patternmaker is varied, and is usually fairly clean and healthy. Employers are usually unwilling to dispense with the services of a good craftsman. The proportion of patternmakers to the whole number of foundry-workers is about one to thirty or more. Knowledge of the craft qualified workers to open an independent job shop, only a small amount of capital being required and the number of such job shops is said to be growing in Ontario.

The largest proportion of foundry

workers are usually moulders. Their work is of three classes, namely floor, bench, and machine moulding, the two former being "skilled" and requiring intelligence and mechanical knowledge. Most workers now gain their experience by serving as helpers, but formerly an apprenticeship of three or four years was required. A machine moulder may become proficient in about six months, but the class of work which he performs is limited to large shops where many castings are made from the same pattern. The moulder's work is often heavy and dirty, and is exposed to extremes of temperature and to the fumes of molten metal. The chief risk incidental to the work, apart from accidents, is pneumonia, but the death rate from other causes is low. Moulding is recommended as a good job for the physically fit.

Coremaking is a branch of moulding, and it also is generally described as a "skilled" trade. The required knowledge is now generally acquired "on the job." A considerable proportion of core-makers, as well as of moulders, are foreign born. Women were successfully employed during the war at coremaking, the work being much lighter than moulding, and many are still so employed.

Machine shop work consists of machining operations on parts of machines or machine tools previously cast; fitting together or assembling the parts of a machine, and making tool steel into tools. A small number of workers, all highly skilled, are engaged in the latter process. Learners must acquire knowledge of all hand and machine tools and

fit themselves for all classes of work. A 4-years' industrial course at a technical school is recommended as a basis of knowledge, while a couple of years at the high school is said to be almost essential. The term of training for apprentices is usually four years. Tool-making is described as a highly skilled trade, calling for natural ability in designing. The all-round machinist's trade has been called "the broadest of all trades", owing to the great variety of operations he may be called on to perform. After mastering all branches of the trade he can specialize later, for example, in one of the branches of tool-making or in drafting.

The report also contains a sketch of the boiler and engine industry, in which the Ontario plants in 1917, employed 7,212 persons including office staff. Physical strength is needed for most of the occupations in this group as in moulding, and on account of the strenuousness of the work most of the employees are adult men. Other requirements are good eyesight and extreme accuracy. The average wage in boiler and engine shops is much higher than in foundries. In 1917 about 69 men in 100 received \$20 a week and over, an unusually high proportion, which is exceeded only by that prevailing in the steel furnaces and rolling mills. The average yearly wage, however, in the same period was only \$1,127, the annual income being affected considerably by irregular work. In 1917, the yearly average number of male employees, based on the highest monthly employment, is given as 84.4 per cent for the boiler and engine industry.

MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES IN MANITOBA IN 1920

THE fourth annual report of the Mothers' Allowances Commission of Manitoba, covers the 12 months' period ending November 30, 1920. Under the Act of 1916 assistance is given only to families consisting of a widow and two or more children, or in which the father is an inmate of a hospital for mental diseases; two years' residence by the

family in the province, and British citizenship on the part of the father, are also required. As noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE for December, 1920 (page 1580), the Commission towards the close of last year recommended a considerable extension in the scope of the Act by including the families of fathers physically disabled, by raising

the age of children benefitting from 14 to 16 years, and in several other directions. Since it became law the Manitoba Act has been subjected to continuous review by the Commissioners, the Winnipeg Mothers' Allowances Auxiliary (a volunteer body), labour organizations, and others; its provisions have been constantly tested and many improvements have been embodied in various amendments. The report shows that on November 30, 1920, 479 families were receiving allowances as compared with 362 on November 30, 1919. The total number of families under allowance during the year was 532. Out of 200 new applications received 156 were granted, 35 were refused, 8 were deferred, and one was withdrawn. The number of cancellations was 53 in 1920, compared with 51 in 1919; of these cancellations 14 resulted from increases in the family income, 23 because the mothers remarried; 7 because the families removed from the province; 4 because the regulations were not observed; 2 because only one child under 14 remained; one because the mother had become insane, the children being then cared for otherwise; one case was found ineligible after allowance had been granted. The number of children in the families of beneficiaries in 1920 totalled 1,894, of whom 1,636 were 14 years of age or under, and 258 were

15 and over; children over 15 working for wages numbered 181; 16 over 15 years of age were working at home, and 52 over 15 years of age were at school. As to the number of children per family, 8 families had one child at home; 145 had two children; 141 had three; 106 had four; 74 had five; 37 had six and 21 had seven or more children. The average rent paid by all families occupying rented dwellings in Winnipeg and "Great Winnipeg" in November, 1920, was \$23.80 per month, as compared with \$17.91 per month in November, 1919. The report points out that Manitoba leads the other provinces of Canada in this field of social welfare. "During the past year," it is stated, "British Columbia and Ontario have followed along similar lines. This is an indication of a growing appreciation of the valuable contribution that the state receives in the conservation of home life and proper care of dependent children which is made possible by the Mothers' Allowances." However, this form of assistance, it is suggested, "will doubtless be replaced by other methods. Social insurance, whereby the employer or employee or other person may contribute jointly their quota towards the prevention of dependency, may prove a better way to meet the demands for a more scientific provision for widowhood and dependent children."

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN NOVA SCOTIA IN 1920

THE fourth annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Nova Scotia shows various new features introduced during 1920 in the Workmen's Compensation Act of the province. These amendments which relate to crews of fishing and trading vessels, the provision of free medical aid for thirty days, and increased allowances to widows and children were set forth in the issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE of September, 1920, on pages 1193-4, and November, on page 1568. As a result

of these amendments over 100 fishing vessels in addition to a number of trading vessels came under the Act, and dependents of 30 members of their crews drowned at sea were benefited; the cost of medical aid, including payments made and estimated to be made for the year amounted to \$50,789; and a sum of \$335,748 had to be added to the pension reserve to take care of future payments, necessitating an increase of rates in 1920 in some industries, especially lumbering, and preventing the lowering

of rates in others. The report states that the present arrangement regarding medical aid at the coal mines is not satisfactory and that a conference is to be held at an early date between coal mine operators, the United Mine Workers' executive and the Board to make better arrangements.

The report shows that 1920 was above 1919 in the number of fatal accidents reported, but below 1917 and 1918, the figures being: 1917, 146; 1918, 185; 1919, 59; and 1920, 81. Temporary total disability accidents numbered in 1917, 4,504; 1918, 4,504; 1919, 4,640; and in 1920, 5,374; and the number of permanent disability accidents was, in 1917, 187; in 1918, 242; in 1919, 250; and in 1920, 194. There were 932 cases requiring medical aid only, and the claims pending completion at the end of the year were 535. Twenty-eight fatal accidents occurred in the coal mines of the province in 1920, as compared with 21 in 1919.

The provisional assessment based upon estimated payrolls in 1920 was \$1,318,970. It was expected, however, that adjustments of the payrolls would reduce the amount by \$99,000. When the 1919 report was prepared there was a provisional deficit in the lumbering and woodworking class of \$77,588, which was reduced by adjustment of payroll statements to \$29,159. At the end of 1920 this class showed a surplus of \$7,788, thus reducing the lumbering rate in 1920 from \$4.20 to \$3.80 for every \$100 of the payroll. Owing to the improvement shown in this class, the provisional rate for 1921 will be \$3.30. A list of reductions in the rates of some of the industries for 1920 is given as follows:

	Provisional	Adjusted.
Coal mining	\$ 3.00	\$ 2.20
Lumbering and sawmills	4.20	3.80
Steel and iron manufacture	1.50	1.00
Fish curing and packing	1.00	.50
Laundries	1.20	.80
Cordage and rope manufacture	1.40	1.20

Building (General construction)	1.50	1.00
Telegraph and telephone systems (operation, maintenance, etc.) ..	2.00	1.00
Telegraph and telephone systems (office and exchange employees) ..	.20	.10
Steel shipbuilding	2.50	2.25
Express companies	1.00	.50
Steam railways (operation and maintenance)	2.00	1.00
Stevedoring	3.00	1.00

As an example of the economical value of the present state board system of assessment over the individual liability and private insurance company system, the report states that the rates charged by private insurance companies, in the building class, ranged from \$1.70 upwards, as compared with the rates quoted above. It also states that owing to depression in the lumbering, fishing and coal mining industries, at the end of 1920, considerable amounts of assessments were outstanding. As the Act makes assessments a first lien upon the property used in the industry, it is not likely that the loss through these uncollected assessments will be appreciable. At the end of 1920, the provisional balance shown was \$237,131, as compared with \$318,758 at the end of 1919.

The total amount paid in wages in the various industries under the Act during 1920 was approximately \$73,000,000; the amounts in the chief industries being approximately as follows: coal mining, \$21,170,000; steel and iron manufacture, \$9,350,000; steam railway operation, \$2,090,000; lumbering and saw mills, \$5,800,000; and building (general construction), \$3,570,000.

The expenditures of the Board, as shown by a provisional statement to December 31, 1920, were as follows:

Compensation paid other than pensions	\$ 269,410.12
Transferred to Reserves for pension awards	408,626.70
Paid for medical aid	36,561.22
Administration expense	104,872.53

Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association	8,320.14
Compensation estimated for reported claims	369,504.64
Compensation estimated for unreported claims	103,074.88
Estimated to complete medical claims	14,228.04
Disaster reserve	87,430.91
Total	\$1,402,029.18

In connection with the administration expense, the proportion charged to the Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association was \$384.88 which was deducted from the total expense for administration. No expense has been incurred by

the Board at any time in connection with legal expenses other than fees for prothonotaries, sheriffs and registrars of deeds on judgments and executions.

In addition to the report on the workings of the Board during 1920, some particulars are given relative to the accidents that occurred in 1919. In this connection, the total number of days lost through temporary disability was 126,265, or an average of 27.21 days; through permanent disability 31,364, or an average of 125.46 days; through fatal cases 255, or an average of 4.32 days. The average age of the workers was 32.25 years, and the average weekly wage, \$18.57.

PROGRESS OF SAFETY MOVEMENT IN CANADA

THE second annual report of the Canadian National Safety League describes the progress of the movement in the various provinces during 1920. It contains also the seventh annual report of the Ontario Safety League, an older organization, but now a member of the Canadian League. The Ontario League remains in charge of safety work in that province.

The National League reports that in 1920 a second Provincial League was established in Manitoba, with headquarters in Winnipeg, and it is anticipated that the Canadian National Safety League will in the future fulfil one of its chief functions by assisting in the creation of other Provincial Safety Leagues. Owing to the interest taken by the Manitoba Government in safety work in that province the clerical and office work of the Manitoba Safety League is being handled through the office of the Provincial Bureau of Labour, overhead expenses being thus reduced to a minimum. Another affiliated body is the Shawinigan Falls Safety League, organized in connection with a recent safety movement among several large industrial plants in the Province of Quebec. This league, which is car-

rying on useful work by means of traffic regulation, school instruction, food and health inspection and guidance, will soon lead, it is hoped, to the formation of a Quebec Safety League. The Canadian National organization holds a special charter from the Dominion Government, and is authorized to carry on safety work in the Dominion of Canada. Its objects are set forth in the charter as follows: "To safeguard and protect the public, especially children, from the dangers of automobiles, railroads, street railways, and all other forms of vehicular traffic on the public highways in the Dominion of Canada. To educate the public through schools, churches, literature and all channels of publicity upon matters pertinent to public safety. To minimize the injury and killing of persons employed in stores, factories, workshops, and all departments of industrial and mercantile activity, by instilling into the minds of employer and employee the full meaning of 'Safety Always.' To cooperate, so far as lies in the power of the League, in preventing the useless destruction of life and property by fire. To advocate and secure possible remedies and preventives, and to assist in the enactment and en-

forcement of ordinances requisite to carry out the foregoing."

The seventh annual report of the Ontario Safety League records a remarkable extension during the year 1920 in the work of this organization. Much of the success achieved is attributed to the co-operation of the Ontario Government and its various departments; the city councils in Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa and London; the Ontario Motor League; the Board of Education in numerous towns and cities; the Fire and Police Departments; Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce; District Labour Councils; public libraries; principals and teachers of schools; safety

workers in big industries, and many others. During the year the general work in the schools was extended and improved; a 3-day safety convention was held in April and a "safety-week" in October; a vigilance committee was formed in Toronto, their duties being to report infractions of the Motor Vehicles Act or the traffic by-laws. Bulletins dealing with industrial hazards were issued each week to hundreds of industries in Ontario, some of these covering specific hazards and others dealing with safety from a general viewpoint, and there was evidence of good results from these notices. The headquarters of both the Canadian and the Ontario Leagues are in Toronto.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IN THE UNITED STATES

THE United States Children's Bureau has recently compiled statistics on the subject of the employment of children in industry, from 14 to 16 years of age. These statistics, which cover the period 1913-1920, are based on published reports, employment certificates, and such information as could be secured through inquiries sent out to various cities. Only twelve out of the seventy-one cities solicited furnished complete and satisfactory statistics covering the whole period, but these were considered fairly representative of the country as a whole, the South Atlantic States being the only ones not represented. Other cities furnished statistics for more recent comparison, and good use of this information was also made.

Before the War

According to statistics for manufacturing establishments given in the Census of Manufacturers for 1914, the number of employed children under 16 years of age was diminishing during the years just prior to 1914, the decrease being due mainly to the extension of child labour legislation. The industrial depression which marked the opening

months of the war and continued throughout the winter of 1914-15 was reflected in the numbers of children taking out permits to work, which showed a decrease amounting to approximately from one-fifth to two-thirds.

During the War

By the latter part of 1915, the effect of foreign orders for war goods was beginning to make itself felt in the unprecedented rise in the number of children entering gainful employment, the cities not showing an increase being those not immediately affected by the increased manufacture of munitions for export. Heavy increases were practically everywhere recorded for 1916 and 1917, the exceptions being in Detroit and San Francisco; the large decrease in the former being caused by the law of 1915 raising the minimum age from 14 to 15 years, and the decrease in the latter being attributable to the strengthening of the minimum age provision of the former law and improved physical requirements for certification. Massachusetts cities, manufacturing foundry and machine-shop products recorded increases in 1916 ranging from 90 to 145 per cent. The

increase was most striking in centres where children were not normally employed in large numbers; textile cities which always employed children not showing relatively large increases. An exception to this is Lowell, which showed an increase of almost 400 per cent over 1915, due to the large foundries, machine shops and cartridge plants which had recently been established there. In nearly all the cities furnishing complete statistics, a larger number of children were certificated in 1916 than in 1913.

After the United States entered the War

After the entrance of the United States into the war, the number of children taking out employment certificates continued to rise. The causes for this increase were varied and included the rising of cost of living, the absence of the breadwinner on military duty, the high wages offered by employers hard pressed for help and a general spirit of adventure, due to excitement of the war, which pervaded many children, especially boys. The extent of this increase is indicated below:

State	Increase in 1917 over 1916	Increase in 1918 over 1917
New Hampshire...	119 per cent	58 per cent
Rhode Island.....	6 "	14.7 "

A few cities recorded a decrease in 1917, but so large had been the increase in these cities in 1915 and 1916 that the net increase over 1913 was still considerable. Four of the cities where decreases were shown were in New York State, where an amendment to the child-labour law, effective February 1, 1917, requiring higher educational qualifications, was no doubt responsible. In 1918 four more cities showed decreases, attributable to the strengthening of the child labour laws, the raising of the educational requirements; and the restriction of school exemptions in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Michigan. With these exceptions

the year 1918 was the peak year as regards the number of children going to work. In several cities the increase was striking. In Washington D.C. there was an increase of more than 163 per cent, said to be due largely to a demand for child workers in Government offices. In Louisville, Kentucky, there was an increase of 52 per cent, following an increase in 1917 of 174 per cent, so that the number of children receiving employment certificates in 1918 was four times as great as in 1916; this, despite the fact that in 1918 Kentucky had strengthened its requirements relating to evidence acceptable in proof of age. In Philadelphia an increase of 82 per cent in 1917 was followed by a still further increase of 15 per cent in 1918, due to the fact that boys of 16 were allowed to work in the shipyards and munitions plant, receiving unusually high wages, so that there was a shortage of help in office, trade, and messenger service, to be filled by younger children.

Children Illegally Employed

The foregoing figures relate only to children legally certificated, and give no indication of the numbers going to work without complying with the law. While in a few instances higher standards became effective during the war due to changes in child-labour and school-attendance laws, in certain places pre-war standards were actually relaxed. Reports from labour commissioners and factory inspectors indicate the difficulty experienced during the war years in adequately administering child-labour laws. In Philadelphia violations of this law were four times as great in 1917 as in 1916. In inspections made by the Children's Bureau of 63 shipyards where steel ships were being built, approximately 60 per cent of the children found at work, who claimed to be 16 and were without certificates, were actually only 14 or 15 years of age. From this it is clear that in many cases the increase recorded in the number of children receiving certificates represents only the minimum increase

during the year in which industry was most affected by the war.

half of 1920, a decrease over the latter half of 1919 was shown.

Post-Armistice Conditions

Summary

With the shutting down of war industries, the return of soldiers, and, possibly, the uncertainty of the business outlook, there were fewer places for children to fill; consequently, during 1919, there was a general decrease shown in the number of children receiving employment certificates. The few exceptions, where the increase was large, were due to the high cost of living and labour shortage, and where slight, probably to the normal increase of population. In 1920 the number of children receiving certificates again mounted, the continued increase in the cost of living and the lure of high wages being assigned by a number of certificating officers as causes for this increase. But, beginning with the late summer of 1920, there occurred a depression in industry and business, accompanied by a gradual decline in the prices of necessities, and a similar decline in the number of certificates issued to children. Thus, in the latter

In summing up, it was found that for the entire period 1913-1920, an increase of about 13 per cent in 1920 could be recorded over 1913. The increase in the population of those cities represented during that period was 14 per cent, from which it would appear that the number of children taking out certificates to work had kept pace with the growing population. A number of States represented by those cities passed legislation during the period under discussion, which would tend to decrease the number of children going to work without legal certificates, but possibly resulting in larger numbers receiving certificates. Therefore, while the number of children taking out certificates has increased in proportion to the increase in population, it cannot be stated positively, any more than it can be denied, that the number of children actually going to work in 1920 increased in like proportion over the number going to work in 1913.

DECISION IN ROCHESTER CLOTHING TRADES DISPUTE

THE decision of Dr. William M. Liserson, the impartial chairman of the Rochester Clothing Market, in the recent arbitration proceedings, is briefly reviewed in *Bloomfield's Labour Digest*. Dr. Leiserson, says the *Digest*, dwells particularly on the necessity of reducing labour costs in the clothing industry, so that employers may get enough business to prevent unemployment. The decision places all workers on a piece-work basis.

"If no other method of decreasing costs can be found, wages will have to be reduced in order that more work may be provided," declares Dr. Leiserson in that part of his decision in which he gives the conclusions he arrived at from the facts presented. "This would

be better than no cut at all with a great deal of unemployment, for lower wage rates, which increase the amount of business and employment, might bring greater annual earnings.

"However, aside from some peaks of wages, especially among the under-pressers, where earnings are considerably higher than the level of the market, and which may be cut without injury to any one, a better method of reducing cost is available than cutting wages. It is possible to transfer the week workers who are paid on a time basis, and whose unit costs of production are much higher than that of the piece workers, to a basis where they, too, would be paid according to production. This would decrease production

costs and thus result in a saving in labour cost much greater than could be secured in any other way.

"The entire problem of wage readjustment at the present time arises out of the emergency created by the industrial depression from which the clothing industry is suffering. Something must be done to lower costs and prices in order that the industry may revive. The interests of all concerned require that more work be offered to the employees, and this can only be done now by a sacrifice of some kind. In an emergency of this kind the chairman would have to reduce wages even though wages were comparatively low. Similarly, the chairman is of the opinion that the same emergency justifies a change in the wage payment plan from a time basis to a production basis, although if there

were no emergency, such a change might not be justified. As an alternative, therefore, to a cut in wages, the chairman is of the opinion that time workers may properly be changed to payment by the piece.

"This change from a time basis to payment according to production is, in the mind of the chairman, the most sound method of bringing industry out of the present depression. What is needed is lower costs and prices and at the same time increasing purchasing power of the people. By changing from week work to payment by the piece, the earnings of the workers would actually be increased and at the same time the unit cost of production, as experience has amply demonstrated, would be considerably reduced by the increased output."

LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA, 1920

THE Tenth Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada, covering the year 1920, has been issued by the Department of Labour. In addition to the statistics furnished, the report contains much general information as to the activities of the organized labour bodies operating in Canada, as well as references to important labour events in other countries. The total trades union membership reported at the close of 1920 is 373,842, a slight decrease from the figures of December, 1919, when the total stood at 378,047, as comprised in 2,918 local branches, an increase of 71 over the branches of last year. Of the 2,918 branches in the Dominion, 2,455 are affiliates of international organizations and between them they comprise 267,247 members, a gain over 1919 in this class of membership of 7,000 and in branches of 146; 259 local branches with 25,406 members are what are termed non-international bodies, these figures showing a loss of 66 branches and 7,966 members; 30 are independent units, a gain of one, the reported membership

of 27 being 31,189, an increase of 22,911 for this group; the national and Catholic unions now number 124, a gain of 41, comprising a reported membership of 45,000, an increase of 10,000; the local units of the One Big Union, which in 1919 were reported at 101 have decreased to 51, and the estimated membership is 5,000, a drop of 36,150. The membership of all classes of organized labour in Canada, as reported to the Department for the past ten years, has been as follows:

1911.....	133,132	1916.....	160,407
1912.....	160,120	1917.....	204,630
1913.....	175,799	1918.....	248,887
1914.....	166,163	1919.....	378,047
1915.....	143,343	1920.....	373,842

TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP BY PROVINCES.—Including all classes of trade unions in the Dominion, the standing by provinces is as follows: Ontario, 1,231; Quebec, 568; British Columbia, 251; Alberta, 230; Nova Scotia, 167; Saskatchewan, 160; Manitoba, 159; New

Brunswick, 142 and Prince Edward Island, 10.

TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP IN CHIEF CITIES.—The number of cities in Canada, having not less than 20 local branches of the international and non-international organizations and independent units has increased by three, there now being 35. These cities represent 59 per cent of the local branches of unions just mentioned and comprise 60 per cent of the branches of all classes which reported their membership, as well as containing approximately 44 per cent of the trade union membership of 373,842 in the Dominion, as reported from headquarters of the central organizations. Montreal leads the cities with 215 local branches of all classes of unions, 121 of which reported 45,209 members; Toronto stands in second place with 164 branches, the membership of 104 which reported being 25,978; Winnipeg occupies third position with 91 branches, 57 of which reported 9,940 members. Other cities in order of number of branches of all classes are: Vancouver, 86 branches, 55 reporting 9,670 members; Ottawa, 85 branches, 57 reporting 11,143 members; Quebec, 75 branches, 36 reporting 6,502 members; Hamilton, 73 branches, 50 reporting 5,184 members; London, 67 branches, 46 reporting 5,009 members; Edmonton, 63 branches, 42 reporting 3,867 members; Calgary, 59 branches, 43 reporting 4,310 members; St. John, 49 branches, 25 reporting 3,809 members; Victoria, 49 branches, 34 reporting 2,490 members; Halifax, 37 branches, 26 reporting 3,251 members; Saskatoon, 37 branches, 26 reporting 1,390 members; Regina, 35 branches, 22 reporting 1,187 members; St. Thomas, 34 branches, 26 reporting 2,853 members; Windsor, 33 branches, 24 reporting 1,469 members; Moose Jaw, 33 branches, 24 reporting 2,020 members; Sault Ste. Marie, 32 branches, 24 reporting 1,980 members; Brantford, 28 branches, 21 reporting 1,345 members; Moncton, 27 branches, 22 reporting 3,368 members; Fort William, 28 branches, 18 reporting 1,178 members;

Kingston, 27 branches, 15 reporting 1,010 members; Niagara Falls, 26 branches, 16 reporting 3,819 members; Peterborough, 26 branches, 12 reporting 410 members; St. Catharines, 26 branches, 14 reporting 592 members; Stratford, 26 branches, 16 reporting 1,700 members; Brandon, 26 branches, 18 reporting 1,089 members; Lethbridge, 25 branches, 18 reporting 1,675 members; Belleville, 23 branches, 19 reporting 1,494 members; Sydney, 22 branches, 14 reporting 1,526 members; Sarnia, 22 branches, 19 reporting 936 members; Brockville, 21 branches, 13 reporting 522 members; Guelph, 21 branches, 15 reporting 516 members; North Bay, 21 branches, 16 reporting 1,697 members. The cities which were included in this class in 1919, and which have been dropped owing to their local branch unions falling below 20 are Kitchener and Welland, while Lethbridge, Belleville, Sydney, Brockville and Guelph have increased their local branches sufficiently to place their names in the list.

BENEFITS PAID BY CENTRAL LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.—Of the 101 international organizations in Canada, 71 have made payments during 1920 on account of benefits to members. The report contains a table showing the disbursements made for this purpose among the whole membership, the total expenditure being \$19,463,610, an increase of \$3,913,558 as compared with the payments made in 1919. The amount expended for each class of benefit was as follows:

Death benefits	\$10,718,687
Unemployed and travelling benefits	75,844
Strike benefits	6,393,313
Sick and accident benefits	1,557,876
Old age pensions and other benefits	717,890

Only one of the non-international organizations, the Federated Association of Letter Carriers, reported payments for benefits, having spent \$12,000 for death claims.

BENEFITS PAID BY LOCAL BRANCHES.—

A statement is also published in the report showing the amount paid in benefits for the year 1920 by local branch unions in Canada to their own members, the disbursements aggregating \$324,155, a sum of \$258,938 less than that reported in 1919. The payments made on account of the benefits indicated were as follows:

Death benefits	\$80,950
Unemployed benefits.....	8,322

Strike benefits	38,689
Sick benefits	149,947
Other benefits	46,247

A COMPLETE TRADE UNION DIRECTORY.

—As a directory of trade unions, the report is very complete, containing as it does particulars not only of every known local trade union in Canada, but also a list of all central organizations, together with the names and address of the chief executive officers for the year 1921.

THIRD CONVENTION OF INTERNATIONAL RAILWAYMEN'S CONGRESS

A SUMMARY of the proceedings of the third conference of the International Railwaymen's Congress, held in London on November 29-30, 1920, has just been issued by the International Labour Office, Geneva. Thirty-five delegates, representing 1,357,000 workers and nine countries were present, the countries represented being Austria (membership 86,000), Belgium (membership 83,500), Denmark (membership 10,000), France (membership 100,000), Germany (membership 300,000), Holland (membership 20,500), Luxemburg (membership 7,000), Sweden (membership 40,000), and the United Kingdom (membership 510,000). The Federation of Scandinavian Locomotive men, with a membership of 9,500, was also represented. Previous meetings were held at Milan in 1900, and in Paris in 1906. The Railway workers' organization forms a section of the International Transport Workers' Federation, the constitution of which now allows a large measure of autonomy to its constituent sections. The other sections holding their own conferences are the International Seamen's and the International Dock and Waterside Workers' organizations. Mr. R. Williams, President of the International Transport Workers' Federation, occupied the chair. The secretary was Mr. Edo Fimmen, also secretary of the International

Federation of Trades Unions and of the International Transport Federation.

The Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, in welcoming the delegates to Great Britain, emphasized the need for international brotherhood, which would have prevented such calamities as the late war. Labour, he said, was no longer insular, or national, and was now ready to help in the solution of the world's problems. In England the amalgamation of the various railway unions had resulted in the securing of a higher standard of living for the workers, had reduced working hours, and increased wages, and now the workers were about to enter upon a struggle for a share in control and management, and to hold the government to a promise it had already made.

HOURS OF LABOUR.

Referring to the decision of the International Labour Conference at Washington that an 8-hour day should be worked on the railways, several delegates described how this decision had been applied in their own countries.* Several countries, it was stated, had

* An account of the measures taken in various countries to carry out the recommendations of the Washington Conference was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for March, 1921, page 362.

attempted to evade the obligation to conform with the decision, and in many countries reactionary forces were said to be at work to defeat it. In Switzerland a referendum had been taken, and the 8-hour day was approved by a large majority of the people. The French delegate, M. Bidegaray, stated that in France the principle had been accepted, but the railwaymen had to be increasingly on the alert to frustrate attempts to avoid giving it effect. In Germany, it was stated by Delegate Scheffel, a general 8-hour day was established in an Act passed after the Revolution. This act applied not only to state railways, but to privately owned concerns, and provided that with certain exceptions employees must work 208 hours per month. A strong movement, however, had been organized by their opponents to lengthen the working day, owing to the large annual deficit on the State-owned railways; German workers, the delegate said, were fully prepared to work longer hours, but only in furtherance of socialization. He was opposed to setting up the equivalent of works councils on the railways. These councils were too narrow in their scope, and substituted co-partnership for management and administration by labour.

M. J. Bowens (Belgium) reported good progress in Belgium in the movement for establishing a 48-hour week, with not more than 10 hours on any one day. The 8-hour day, however, was not yet established.

Delegate Temschik (Austria) stated that the number of railway workers in Austria had declined from about 300,000 before the war to about 105,000, the length of railway lines having decreased from 20,000 to 5,000 kilometres. The Reparations Commission had recommended the lengthening of the working day and the reduction of the staff, with a view to economy in administration.

Delegate Moltmaker (Holland) stated that railway workers were exempted from the provisions of the general 8-

hour law passed in 1918, and instead were required to work 96 hours in a fortnight.

Delegate Franzen (Sweden) reported that in the Scandinavian countries (Sweden, Norway and Denmark) an 8-hour day, or a month of 208 hours was provided by law for all workers except those on the railways, and for most of the latter, but the railwaymen wished to shorten the working day to 7 hours. The Swedish Government had appointed a joint committee to supervise the State railways.

Delegate Eick (Luxemburg) reported that an 8-hour day was established in Luxemburg on the day following the Armistice. Works councils were established by law, with direct workers' representation.

STANDARDIZATION OF WORKING CONDITIONS.

Delegate Moltmaker (Holland) advocated the adoption of a uniform international standard in regard to the wages, hours of labour and social status of railwaymen. He suggested that the losses suffered on the railways in each country should be divided internationally.

Delegate Thomas (United Kingdom) characterized such proposals as impracticable and Utopian. The annual deficit on English railways alone was £38,000,000. It was impossible, in his opinion, to impose the same standards, for instance, in England and Austria.

Delegate Scheffel (Germany) said that German railway workers aimed at the combination of all transport workers in one Traffic Union, which would embrace all those engaged in transport, including sailors, canal workers, railwaymen, and air transport workers. Already, by agreements made with the Government, the number of wage classes in existence had been reduced from 23 to 7, while other agreements related to hours, legal status, holidays, sickness, etc.

Delegate E. G. Anderson, (United Kingdom) stated that in England the number of grades on the railways had been brought down from about 700 to 100. The object of the railwaymen was to standardize upwards to the highest point, if possible. Average rates of wages had already been reached. Difficulties in standardizing had risen owing to the existence of hybrid grades, or men who do a little of two or more kinds of work, but these hybrid grades were being eliminated to some extent.

Delegate Moltmaker (Holland) re-

commended that as international wage standards were for the present out of reach, information should be collected on existing practice in regard for instance to sickness insurance, holidays with pay, courts of arbitration in disputes. Such information would form a basis for future action.

A motion was passed urging upon the governments of the various countries represented "the necessity of adopting all safety appliances in order to reduce the loss of life from accidents among railway servants."

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE FOUR WEEK PERIOD OF MARCH 1 TO MARCH 26, 1921

REPORTS from Employment Offices to the Dominion headquarters of the Employment Service of Canada for the four week period ended March 26, show that approximately the same number of placements were made during the period as during the preceding four week period. The offices reported that 19,374 applicants were referred to regular positions and that 13,842 placements were effected. This compares with 13,875 placements made during the preceding four weeks.

During the period under review regular placements were reported by weeks as follows:—

Week ended March 5.....	3,468
Week ended March 12.....	3,423
Week ended March 19.....	3,368
Week ended March 26.....	3,583

In addition 5,040 casual jobs (employment of a duration of less than one week) were supplied and were reported by weeks as follows:—

Week ended March 5.....	1,181
Week ended March 12.....	1,227
Week ended March 19.....	1,478
Week ended March 26.....	1,154

Placements in casual work during the

preceding period totalled 5,165, representing a decrease during the present four weeks of 125 placements.

The accompanying table presents in some detail the work of the offices for the four week period ended March 26. It will be noted that at the beginning of the period (February 28) there were 37,067 applicants unplaced, in comparison with 34,779 unplaced on March 26, after allowance had been made for cancellations and placements. The number of vacancies remaining unfilled on February 28 was 7,662, while the unfilled vacancies on March 26 totalled 8,953. On comparing the above with the figures for the corresponding period of last year it will be of interest to note that the number of applicants unplaced on March 27, 1920, totalled 23,891, while the vacancies remaining unfilled on this date totalled 11,842.

During the period at present under review, the number of applications registered at the offices was 31,502, of which 25,071 were men and 6,431 were women. The number of vacancies notified by Employers to the Service during this period totalled 22,265, of which 14,759 were for men and 7,506 were for women. When compared with

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR FOUR-WEEK PERIOD ENDED MARCH 26, 1921

Office	Applicants unplaced at beginning of period		Applicants registered during period		Vacancies unfilled at beginning of period		Vacancies notified during period		Applicants referred to positions during period		Placements made during period	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Amherst.....	203	10	313	11	56	7	30	5	33	7	24	3
Halifax.....	1,462	65	208	26	68	26	60	20	70	5	67	7
New Glasgow.....	228	37	179	38	103	17	15	20	27	29	44	18
Sydney.....	298	14	140	13	23	8	33	18	48	9	44	6
	2,191	126	840	88	250	58	138	63	178	50	179	34
Nova Scotia	2,317		928		308		201		228		213	
Moncton.....	439	39	257	52	166	11	125	73	104	44	80	39
New Brunswick ..	478		309		177		198		148		119	
Hull.....	136	0	227	4	202	0	102	4	57	4	57	4
Montreal.....	906	102	1,475	232	10	92	92	269	72	132	61	116
Quebec.....	267	20	212	27	13	6	25	19	45	21	33	14
Sherbrooke.....	70	18	127	43	14	6	99	28	111	33	105	33
Three Rivers.....	36	8	63	23	0	2	12	25	24	36	10	12
	1,415	148	2,104	329	239	106	330	345	309	226	266	179
Quebec.....	1,563		2,433		345		675		535		445	
Belleville.....	40	17	69	6	9	12	88	15	70	6	74	6
Brantford.....	211	9	137	11	14	7	89	16	75	11	56	7
Chatham.....	1	0	111	1	18	9	287	0	105	0	73	0
Cobalt.....	23	1	125	1	68	1	77	1	70	1	90	1
Port William.....	351	12	244	8	150	3	255	12	213	6	197	4
Guelph.....	127	46	153	8	88	98	54	13	65	3	30	0
Hamilton.....	3,027	77	832	338	25	153	128	325	127	299	73	63
Kingston.....	121	7	244	1	158	2	175	4	700	5	267	1
Kitchener.....	85	11	134	0	149	6	39	6	49	1	37	0
London.....	424	37	210	143	82	133	193	151	146	89	130	54
Niagara Falls.....	22	3	94	4	165	3	131	4	58	4	57	4
North Bay.....	102	4	215	1	32	10	35	5	34	2	33	2
Oshawa.....	203	21	169	1	91	18	170	0	157	1	157	1
Ottawa, Dalhousie St.....	59	0	40	0	48	0	28	0	42	0	29	0
Ottawa, Queen St.....	287	36	504	91	44	61	357	190	372	128	180	52
Pembroke.....	0	0	63	2	347	1	53	1	58	2	46	2
Peterborough.....	271	20	114	15	91	25	104	5	78	10	65	6
Port Arthur.....	8	2	496	5	266	1	337	7	373	4	383	4
St. Catharines.....	198	28	314	26	17	38	176	19	185	20	139	11
St. Thomas.....	289	4	92	1	50	12	75	6	62	1	58	1
Sarnia.....	6	3	65	3	25	1	80	1	78	2	77	2
Sault Ste. Marie.....	139	5	317	5	333	5	156	2	132	2	129	2
Sudbury.....	40	0	200	0	689	15	238	0	211	0	215	0
Timmins.....	43	1	224	3	380	4	104	2	118	2	118	2
Toronto:												
Men's Industrial Sec.	8,747	0	2,789	0	591	0	799	0	558	0	472	0
Men's Farm Sec.....	230	0	440	0	188	0	419	0	404	0	390	0
Womens' Domestic.....	0	110	0	715	0	394	0	1,394	0	842	0	192
Womens' Industrial.....	0	47	0	228	0	324	0	90	0	81	0	56
Womens' Clerical.....	0	153	0	351	0	78	0	103	0	117	0	62
Womens' Farm Sec.....	0	28	0	22	0	73	0	70	0	25	0	11
Men's Unskilled Sec.....	144	0	29	0	3	0	6	0	30	0	20	0
Windsor.....	284	10	223	8	38	5	175	3	169	5	162	4
	15,482	692	8,647	1,998	4,159	1,492	4,828	2,444	4,337	1,669	3,757	550
Ontario.....	16,174		10,645		5,651		7,272		6,006		4,307	

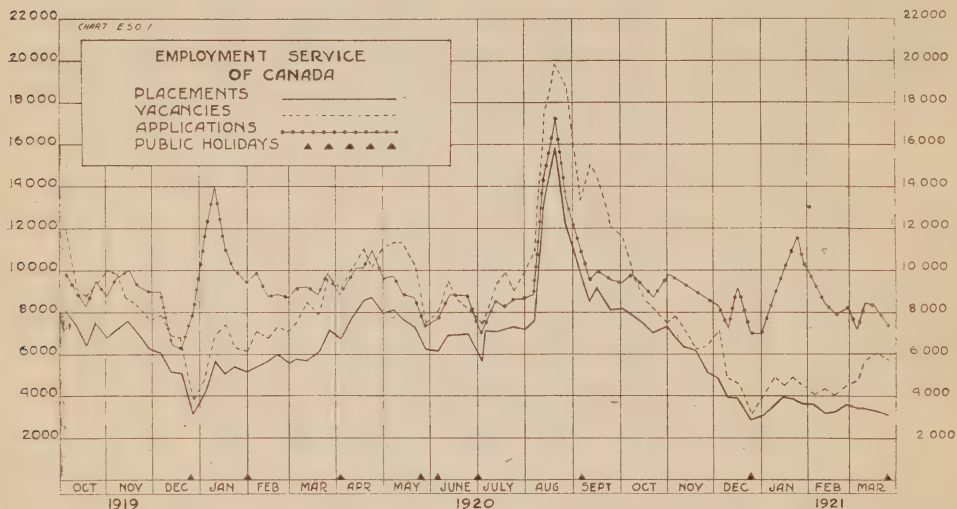
REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR FOUR-WEEK PERIOD ENDED MARCH 26, 1921.—Con.

Office	Applicants unplaced at beginning of period		Applicants registered during period		Vacancies unfilled at beginning of period		Vacancies notified during period		Applicants referred to positions during period		Placements made during period	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Brandon.....	81	14	149	45	8	29	240	65	165	40	125	23
Dauphin.....	25	0	90	3	0	0	71	11	0	.....	52	3
Portage la Prairie.....	13	7	177	56	12	12	175	72	201	83	141	28
Winnipeg:												
220 Bannatyne Ave.	3,668	0	1,099	0	121	0	597	0	638	0	310	0
179 Henry Ave.....	0	0	390	0	120	0	402	0	390	0	328	0
439 Main St.....	19	19	706	118	28	14	862	110	648	58	648	58
1 Imperial Bk Bldg.	0	211	0	117	0	117	0	140	0	91	0	52
216 Bannatyne Ave.	0	101	0	1,192	0	96	0	1,326	0	1,153	0	333
2 Imperial Bk. Bld. (Juvenile)	161	137	166	154	3	20	84	74	70	63	70	63
	3,967	489	2,777	1,685	292	288	2,431	1,798	2,112	1,488	1,674	560
Manitoba.....	4,456		4,462		580		4,229		3,600		2,234	
Estevan.....	34	1	105	25	1	6	115	25	113	27	83	20
Moose Jaw.....	595	12	280	77	25	30	321	128	182	89	141	48
North Battleford.....	21	0	42	5	9	2	62	7	49	6	20	1
Prince Albert.....	22	6	68	7	3	0	113	13	85	9	67	7
Regina.....	367	36	461	240	28	38	482	437	385	235	288	144
Saskatoon.....	134	5	609	143	28	36	761	306	644	154	535	119
Swift Current.....	6	6	235	42	10	18	282	70	226	58	104	8
Weyburn.....	55	1	74	11	3	1	122	15	132	11	87	10
Yorkton.....	6	0	70	9	13	1	101	13	71	9	25	5
	1,296	67	1,964	559	120	132	2,359	1,014	1,887	598	1,350	362
Saskatchewan....	1,363		2,523		252		3,373		2,485		1,712	
Calgary.....	835	64	1,584	407	39	58	927	584	941	379	671	155
Calgary, Juvenile.....	3	0	7	0	3	0	8	0	8	0	5	0
Drumheller.....	47	1	202	30	0	0	96	11	103	10	78	9
Edmonton.....	643	40	1,361	573	77	45	1,179	565	1,124	638	1,075	383
Lethbridge.....	41	7	197	43	0	0	192	52	178	43	155	27
Medicine Hat.....	68	0	132	32	0	5	138	38	130	32	104	22
	1,637	112	3,483	1,085	119	108	2,540	1,250	2,484	1,102	2,088	596
Alberta.....	1,749		4,568		227		3,790		3,586		2,684	
Cranbrooke.....	9	1	199	3	20	1	175	1	172	1	155	0
Fernie.....	0	0	78	0	0	0	66	0	66	0	44	0
Grand Forks.....	16	0	46	0	0	0	32	0	32	0	30	0
Kamloops.....	35	2	176	13	2	0	99	11	99	11	88	8
Kelowna.....	17	0	25	13	0	0	23	13	26	13	22	13
Nanaimo.....	51	0	61	0	0	0	19	0	19	0	19	0
Nelson.....	29	7	98	10	0	0	86	12	88	11	93	9
New Westminster.....	144	0	207	0	4	0	124	0	125	0	98	0
Prince George.....	0	0	32	0	0	0	29	0	18	0	21	0
Prince Rupert.....	209	0	276	0	0	0	286	0	255	0	257	0
Revelstoke.....	10	0	103	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	37	0
Vancouver:												
Richard St.....	2,665	82	1,673	382	7	28	282	285	462	324	399	165
Powell St.....	4,625	0	1,291	0	35	0	482	0	578	0	442	0
Vernon.....	-170	2	130	1	3	1	67	1	61	1	58	1
Victoria.....	857	36	604	213	0	21	203	196	208	216	102	67
	8,837	130	4,999	635	71	51	2,008	519	2,209	577	1,865	263
British Columbia	8,967		5,634		122		2,527		2,785		2,128	
	35,264	1,802	25,071	6,431	5,416	2,245	14,759	7,506	13,620	5,754	10,463	2,533
Total for Canada.	37,057		31,502		7,662		22,265		19,374		13,642	

the preceding period, this is an increase of 5,176 vacancies.

The accompanying chart presents in graphic form the number of applications, vacancies and placements, week by week, since the beginning of October, 1919. It will be noted that for the

period the curve for applications has a slightly downward tendency while the curve for vacancies shows on the whole an increase. Placements maintained the same relative position at the end of the period as at the end of the preceding four week period.



EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA FROM MARCH 26 TO APRIL 16, 1921, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

WEEKLY reports from employers to the Dominion headquarters of the Employment Service of Canada during the four weeks from March 26 to April 16 inclusive showed declines for the first two weeks totalling 19,479, followed in the two latter weeks by gains aggregating 11,321 persons, the result being a net loss for the whole period of 8,158 employees.

The change reported for each week as compared with the preceding week is as follows:—

Week ending March 26, a decrease of 6,083 persons or 1.0 per cent.

Week ending April 2, a decrease of 13,396 persons or 2.2 per cent.

Week ending April 9, an increase of 8,357 persons or 1.4 per cent.

Week ending April 16, an increase of 2,964 persons or .5 per cent.

In the different districts employment conditions experienced fluctuations. For the first week all provinces with the exception of British Columbia reported declines, Ontario leading with a total

of 3,164 persons. For the second week British Columbia and Alberta reported small increases, all others showed losses, those in Quebec totalling 10,223 persons with Ontario next in order. In the third week the Eastern provinces without exception reported increases in employment, Quebec leading with a total of 7,536 persons, while the Prairie provinces registered considerable contractions. For the fourth week all provinces except New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan reported increases over the previous week.

The summary of returns by industrial groups shows that employers in Lumber and its Products reported additions to staff during all four weeks: this was largely a seasonal trend due to the reopening of saw mills. Other groups reporting additions to staff in the main were Telephones, Local Transportation, Tobacco, Fish Canning and Packing and Water Transportation. Losses were sustained throughout the entire period by Textiles, Coal Mining, Railway Transportation and Rubber Products.

The contraction in Logging, due to the closing of winter camps, was to some extent offset by the resumption of river work. Contraction in Textile firms showed most noticeably in Ontario and Quebec. The losses in Railway Transportation were distributed through all districts. The depression in Coal Mining continued in the Maritime Provinces, while in Alberta a fairly serious decline in the first week of the period was changed in the second week to an increase, which in the third week again showed an adverse balance due to temporary release of employees; in the

fourth week there was again a small increase. In British Columbia increases were registered in all weeks with the exception of the second, the balances being slight. The losses in Rubber Products were confined to Ontario and Quebec.

The gains in the Lumber and Lumber Products group were confined to the saw mills section almost wholly, the most noticeable increases occurring in Ontario and British Columbia. Tobacco manufacturing experienced a considerable increase in activity chiefly the Province of Quebec. The marked increase in employment in Fish Canning and Packing was of course a seasonal development affecting only the coastal regions, both Atlantic and Pacific. In Trade there was on the whole very little change: a slightly more favourable of employment prevailed in wholesale business.

Employment during the four weeks under review was much more unfavourable than during the same period in 1920, the index number (with the week of January, 1917, as a base) standing at about 85.5 as compared with approximately 102 at the same time last year. All provinces shared in this depression, but the contractions in Ontario and Quebec were the most serious. The heaviest losses occurred in the Manufacturing group, chiefly in Iron and Steel products, Textiles and Lumbering. Other groups showing considerable losses in this respect were Logging, Railway Transportation, Railway Construction and Maintenance and Transportation. It should be noted that a good deal of the fluctuation in Iron and Steel Products was due to the tempor-

UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS AT THE CLOSE OF MARCH, 1921,
AS REPORTED BY UNIONS MAKING RETURNS

THE present article on unemployment among the members of local trade unions deals with unemployment as at the end of March, 1921, and is based on returns received from 1,563 labour organizations with a combined membership of 206,901 persons. For all occupations reporting, 16.48 per cent of the members were unemployed as compared with 16.12 per cent in February, 1921, 3.13 per cent in March, 1920, 5.0 per cent in March, 1919, 1.39 per cent in March, 1918, and 2.07 per cent in March, 1917. Unemployment as used here has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons occupied in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of sickness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions mak-

ing returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that the percentage of unemployment figures have reference only to those unions reporting.

The accompanying chart shows the curve of unemployment by quarters for 1916-17-18, and by months for 1919, 1920 and to March of this year. A similar chart was reproduced in the February, 1921 issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, on page 214, and also in other previous issues. It will be seen that while there was a nominal decline in the percentage of unemployment for January (due to very slight recovery from the holiday and inventory losses, recorded at the close of December) the curve again mounted steeply in the two



following months, the percentage of idleness standing at 16.48 for the period under review.

That the percentage of unemployment showed a nominal increase over the preceding month may be attributed to increased slackness in the manufacturing and mechanical industries, particularly in metals, machinery and conveyances, and also in transportation. In the last two, the unemployment is partly a reflection of a temporary shutdown for the Easter season in railroad shops. Some improvement was noted in the building and construction group. In comparison with the returns for March of preceding years, the increase in unemployment was of a general character, occurring in all groups of industries.

Table I on this page summarizes the returns by provinces. Trade unionists in Ontario, Alberta and British Colum-

bia showed slightly greater activity than in February, but in all other provinces conditions were not as good. As compared with the figures for the corresponding month in preceding years, unemployment was more pronounced in every section of the country.

The percentages reported unemployed in the different occupations and industries are indicated in table 2 on page 707.

Unemployment in the manufacturing and mechanical industries, as reported by 374 organizations with a combined membership of 51,997 persons, was more prevalent than in the preceding month, and also than in March of previous years, 14.40 per cent of the members being out of work as compared with 11.13 per cent in February 1921, 1.93 per cent in March 1920, 4.18 per cent in March 1919, .91 per cent in March 1918 and 1.2 per cent in March 1917.

As mentioned previously, part of this increase in unemployment occurred in the metals, machinery and conveyances sub-group, where moulders, blacksmiths, machinists and other tradesmen were affected by the closing of railroad shops for the Easter season. In addition, there was less activity in the clothing and laundering, pulp, paper and fibre, woodworking and furniture, leather, boots, shoes, and rubber, glass bottle blowing, jewellery and oil refining groups, both as compared with February, 1921 and with March of preceding years, with the exception of clothing, in which the percentage for March, 1917, exceeded that reported for the period under review. The percentage out of work in the food, tobacco and liquor industry was considerably smaller than in the preceding month, but it was somewhat larger than in March of preceding years, with the exception of 1919 when the figures were practically the same. The same is true also for workers in the textile, carpet and cordage groups. In printing, publishing and paper goods, there was less inactivity than in February, but the percent-

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES.

Month	New Scotia & Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Dec. 1915.	.20	.7	9.54	8.1	3.2	7.0	4.3	14.79	7.93
June 1916.	.49	.88	1.83	1.67	1.2	2.6	3.03	5.80	2.13
Dec. 1916.	.29	.23	3.70	1.56	1.01	1.63	1.70	2.43	1.96
June 1917.	.25	.22	2.50	.94	.58	.25	.84	1.80	1.20
Dec. 1917.	2.64	4.14	3.19	2.45	1.07	2.41	1.55	3.18	2.50
June 1918.	1.17	.27	.45	.37	.29	.18	.39	.92	.41
Dec. 1918.	2.02	.42	2.17	2.92	1.31	2.15	2.07	4.02	2.51
Jan. 1919.	1.25	.84	3.93	4.58	3.62	5.73	1.97	5.05	3.87
Feb. 1919.	5.68	2.73	4.92	5.50	2.82	4.47	4.16	7.79	5.23
Mar. 1919.	2.18	2.97	3.90	6.67	1.80	5.31	3.56	8.22	5.00
April 1919.	2.41	2.46	4.39	4.27	1.65	3.95	2.26	10.07	4.44
May 1919.	4.66	3.38	5.26	2.61	1.47	2.86	1.43	4.92	3.63
June 1919.	2.69	2.43	4.00	1.81	1.19	2.51	1.68	3.37	2.58
July 1919.	4.13	1.48	2.54	1.52	.92	2.77	1.90	5.82	2.43
Aug. 1919.	5.44	1.53	2.72	1.26	.81	1.95	1.09	4.06	2.19
Sept. 1919.	1.53	1.09	2.28	1.42	.73	1.29	.94	3.98	1.79
Oct. 1919.	3.19	1.37	2.50	.81	1.28	.59	.93	5.02	2.33
Nov. 1919.	1.21	1.57	2.88	2.04	2.07	1.20	.52	17.06	3.59
Dec. 1919.	1.47	2.02	3.20	1.90	4.97	6.01	2.79	18.62	4.23
Jan. 1920.	2.72	3.97	3.41	2.66	4.50	4.92	4.01	11.78	4.02
Feb. 1920.	5.08	2.37	2.31	2.91	4.62	5.24	5.12	10.21	3.96
Mar. 1920.	1.88	3.06	3.25	2.34	3.18	4.03	2.06	7.60	3.13
Apr. 1920.	.61	1.03	2.56	2.27	2.71	3.19	1.71	6.01	2.52
May 1920.	.38	.53	3.96	1.70	2.63	1.32	1.49	5.57	2.40
June 1920.	.56	.40	3.05	1.60	1.41	2.15	1.15	5.81	2.14
July 1920.	.10	.20	2.85	1.51	1.33	.89	.43	9.25	2.35
Aug. 1920.	.26	1.02	4.50	1.73	.31	.53	.67	4.66	2.37
Sept. 1920.	.25	.10	7.59	1.89	.49	1.4	.55	5.09	3.26
Oct. 1920.	.34	.42	9.54	3.01	3.34	.34	.83	15.65	6.09
Nov. 1920.	2.21	.45	14.73	6.39	4.32	4.13	3.62	24.70	10.24
Dec. 1920.	6.90	11.00	19.57	12.29	7.76	10.13	9.24	11.59	13.05
Jan. 1921.	5.85	8.11	13.27	14.16	8.81	10.09	9.72	21.56	13.07
Feb. 1921.	14.35	7.3	10.72	14.76	8.85	12.07	10.34	42.08	16.12
Mar. 1921.	17.88	11.68	16.88	12.98	10.54	12.07	9.77	34.59	16.48

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES.

Month	Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries.	Metals, Machinery and Conveyances.	Food, Tobacco and Liquors.	Textile, Carpets and Cordage.	Clothing.	Pulp, Paper and Fibre.	Printing, Publishing and Paper Goods.	Woodworking and Furniture.	Leather, Boots, Shoes, and Rubber.	Glass Bottle Blowing.	Jewelry Working.	Oil Refining.	Transportation.	Steam Railways.	Street and Electric Railways.	Navigation.	Teaming and Driving.	Mining, Quarrying and Refining of Ores.	Building and Construction.	Public Employment.	Fishing.	Lumbering and Logging.	Miscellaneous.	All Occupations.								
December 1915	3.1	0	0.8	0	3.3	0	3.7	3.7	0	0	0	0	0	2.45	2.4	2.3	16.59	0	5.9	28.3	0	23.3	.....	8.4	7.93						
January 1916	1.1	0	4.9	0	6	0	8	5.9	0	0	0	0	0	0.50	5	3	1.40	0	1.2	8.6	0	.....	3.1	2.13							
February 1916	2.3	7.1	1.2	0	6.48	0	34	6	4.33	0	0	0	0	1.06	62	18	20	48.99	0	65	5.24	11	.....	1.3	1.96						
March 1916	1.79	1.1	1.50	0	4.95	0	79	62	6.28	3.56	0	0	0	0.32	35	20	0	0	2.09	9.58	17	0	.....	1.58	2.50						
April 1916	2.77	7.6	3.29	0.11	21	34	0.72	3.00	2.92	4.48	0	0	0	0.72	76	17	87	0	2.09	9.58	17	0	.....	1.58	2.50						
May 1916	4.2	14	1.78	0.05	18	0	72	2.20	0	0	0	0	0	0.20	21	0	41	0.05	18	1.57	0.2	0	.....	4.49	4.1						
June 1916	2.89	3.53	8.63	1.41	3.42	4.3	86	0	1.33	32	0	0	0	0.71	35	0.6	4.23	2.57	1.24	8.68	47	0	.....	2.29	2.51						
July 1916	3.32	3.21	8.24	11.50	3.22	2.23	69	10.57	1.19	0	27	5.88	1.80	1.78	3.3	3.76	3.33	2.98	1.42	16.29	33	50	.....	2.84	3.87						
August 1916	4.29	5.61	9.90	12.29	2.26	96	70	2.78	4.00	9.44	74	4.61	3.52	2.74	3.43	13.69	3.61	3.79	16.24	48	17	54	.....	4.07	5.23						
September 1916	4.18	6.79	3.99	2.87	3.29	8	59	2.21	4.32	10.03	4.8	0	0	3.04	2.87	38	12.09	2.93	1.67	16.45	07	0	.....	4.74	5.00						
October 1916	3.17	4.26	4.06	2.04	0	76	59	1.07	8.63	7.93	6	0	0	3.52	2.40	20	21.15	2.69	12.05	01	0	.....	4.30	4.44							
November 1916	4.05	7.27	3.82	3.2	73	1.17	46	0	1.3	5.96	0	0	0	1.53	1.62	15	8.05	2.82	58	4.71	0	4.10	.....	7.26	3.63						
December 1916	3.16	4.69	1.90	1.54	32	1.61	1.64	4.08	19	9.89	0	0	0	1.81	1.98	53	3.68	2.28	58	4.71	0	.....	3.99	2.58							
January 1917	2.95	4.84	1.83	1.60	0	34	1.86	0	0.6	0	0	0	0	2.07	1.83	14	7.96	9.25	47	3.88	0	.....	2.79	2.43							
February 1917	3.33	5.39	5.42	3.87	55	1.07	1.45	5.9	37	64.33	0	0	0	1.59	1.42	13	4.54	2.26	45	2.86	17	0	.....	1.58	2.19						
March 1917	2.57	4.60	8.0	1.08	05	3.0	1.71	1.3	15	1.18	0	0	0	0.95	99	13	2.44	3.6	1.11	2.91	11	0	.....	2.07	1.79						
April 1917	2.27	4.60	1.29	0.05	85	2.1	1.13	1.40	20	1.61	0	0	0	1.10	76	2.19	2.60	1.36	91	5.42	06	0	.....	2.95	2.03						
May 1917	3.16	5.73	1.58	0.05	44	2.23	1.06	5.0	47	2.71	0	5.60	3.27	1.59	1.17	24	82	37	1.44	5.82	47	20	75	3.24	3.59							
June 1917	2.79	3.72	11.32	3.6	12	62	1.08	1.15	44	6.22	0	2.29	1.92	1.90	1.8	18	9.86	7.75	84	11.77	68	24	21	4.23	4.29							
July 1917	2.96	4.11	7.90	1.8	14	34	1.31	44	3.9	8.92	44	2.22	1.60	1.78	1.2	18	12.14	1.2	3.87	12	84	12	14	5.45	4.02							
August 1917	2.49	3.38	10.20	0	15	05	1.31	26	7.7	1.93	0	2.22	1.67	1.80	1.0	10	4.10	3.29	6.88	1.66	8	45	.....	3.66	3.13						
September 1917	1.93	2.29	6.04	0.3	15	0	1.28	38	1.38	14.42	0	.....	1.79	1.80	1.0	10	4.10	3.29	6.88	1.66	8	45	.....	3.66	3.13					
October 1917	2.28	3.54	4.70	0.05	40	02	1.24	23	3.25	1.92	11	.....	1.83	1.95	0.9	2.67	2.43	1.18	5.92	43	0	.....	2.49	2.52						
November 1917	3.40	4.46	4.47	0.02	256	0	1.17	12	17	8.87	1.53	42	2.92	1.34	1.51	09	2.03	2.43	1.16	4.32	04	0	.....	1.57	2.40						
December 1917	2.17	2.09	4.33	0	1.57	0	1.53	1.56	11.88	1.87	8.18	5.38	1.73	1.73	72	09	22	42	61	94	3.99	03	.....	2.48	2.14						
January 1918	7.74	1.74	1.49	08	22	04	1.37	33	43	56	17.36	3	0	5.38	61	53	03	3.34	09	24	2.99	12	.....	1.84	2.35						
February 1918	8.80	5.30	2.02	02	38	96	1.20	2.18	16	27	15.57	6.02	6.52	7.7	77	20	2.45	0.78	06	2.04	02	1	.....	1.49	2.37						
March 1918	11.90	4.67	2.64	55	49	21	2.17	2.92	20	63	48	5.82	0	9.3	53	47	8.68	1.56	11	3.70	01	1.40	25	3.99	4.44	6.09						
April 1918	15.56	13.46	6.64	2	07	59	2.3	7.26	7	61	47	14.18	0	2.59	2.86	1	31	2.69	1	58	12.44	3	07	6.50	42.60	6.78	10.24					
May 1918	21.39	17.89	25.32	10	60	60	2.92	13.99	16.69	26	12	25.97	0	6.09	4	1	91	37	18	11	11	1.25	26	47	1.26	11	10	12	68	7.80	13.05	
June 1918	14.67	21.84	21.12	55	9	21	03	3.86	14	42	14	14	7	7.98	6	2	03	55	70	5	02	70	52	9	7.9	7.4	13	07	9.05	16.12		
July 1918	11.13	33.28	17.56	6	15	2	73	4	67	7	26	6	6	9	68	8	00	66	37	3	53	9	01	21	9	9	05	18	12	9.05	16.12	
August 1918	14.40	27	7.5	6.78	3.08	4.12	6.89	3.92	14	14	12	78	30.98	10.84	12.41	28	7.95	4.14	12	06	25	67	5	06	32	11	60	75	10	04	16	48

TABLE III.—UNEMPLOYMENT ON MARCH 31 1921.

OCCUPATIONS	Nova Scotia & Prince Ed. Island				New Brunswick				Quebec				Ontario			
	No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- ployed	
	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent
1-Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries	14	1989	780	39.22	18	2122	343	16.16	68	21847	2468	11.30	194	20546	3174	15.45
2-(a) METALS, MACHINERY & CONVEYANCES	12	1862	776	41.68	11	1154	191	16.55	22	5187	1643	31.68	96	8274	2266	27.39
3- Moulders.	3	170	106		1	52	52		3	881	629		20	1553	588	
4- Blacksmiths.					2	146	1		2	227	176		10	479	108	
5- Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders.					1	25	0		4	2174	534		15	1446	495	
6- Patternmakers.									1	213	90		8	323	100	
7- Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers.					1	29	7						5	124	23	
8- Machinists.	5	325	92		3	732	102		10	1454	189		28	3398	853	
9- Sheet Metal Workers and Tinsmiths.	4	1367	578		3	170	29		2	238	25		10	951	94	
10-(b) Food, Tobacco and Liquor.					1	13	0	0	5	705	41	5.82	15	1245	89	7.15
11- Flour and Cereal Mill Employees.									1	114	0		1	34	0	
12- Meat Cutters and Butchers.									3	576	28		8	539	4	
13- Bakers and Confectioners.									1	15	13		3	272	80	
14- Cigar and Tobacco Makers.					1	13	0						3	300	5	
15- Brewery Workers.																
16-(c) TEXTILES, CARPETS and CORDAGE.					1	550	0	0	1	2834	38	1.31	4	387	80	20.67
17-(d) CLOTHING and LAUNDERING.									5	6870	250	3.64	14	887	42	4.74
18- Tailors.													6	243	5	
19- Garment Workers.									5	6870	250		6	204	25	
20- Hat, Glove and Fur Workers.													2	440	12	
21-(e) PULP, PAPER and FIBRE.					1	230	147	63.91	9	1143	94	8.22	12	2950	10	3.5
22-(f) PRINTING, PUBLISHING & PAPER GOODS	2	127	4	3.15	3	132	2	1.52	11	2166	60	2.77	37	5331	231	4.33
23- Compositors.	2	127	4		2	101	2		4	1046	16		18	2327	73	
24- Pressmen and Assistants.					1	31	0		2	502	20		7	1138	41	
25- Bookbinders.									2	421	18		3	1162	87	
26- Stereotypers and Electrotypes.													3	117	2	
27- Engravers and Lithographers.									2	169	6		6	587	28	
28- Others.									1	28	0					
29-(g) WOODWORKING and FURNITURE.					1	43	3	6.98	2	310	7	2.26	4	452	107	23.67
30-(h) LEATHER, BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS									9	2030	298	14.26	10	645	59	9.15
31-(i) GLASS BOTTLE BLOWING.									3	222	37	16.67	1	60	40	66.67
32-(j) JEWELRY WORKERS.									1	260	0	0	1	415	250	60.24
33-(k) OIL REFINING.																
34-Transportation	49	3496	263	7.52	32	3334	126	3.78	101	16953	4007	23.64	258	32264	2204	6.83
35-(a) STEAM RAILWAYS.	49	3361	249	7.41	30	2841	121	4.26	91	15065	3890	25.82	232	25893	2166	8.37
36- Conductors.	1	44	0		1	75	0		5	266	1		26	1376	19	
37- Locomotive Engineers.	7	251	8		3	286	1		12	828	6		30	2118	0	
38- Locomotive Firemen.	6	409	34		2	250	27		9	913	107		25	2668	331	
39- Carmen.	4	145	0		4	675	27		11	4723	2731		34	3749	568	
40- Trainmen.	5	693	100		5	489	30		11	2401	381		27	5102	583	
41- Telegraphers (System Divisions).	4	326	10		4	150	4		5	1466	39		6	2921	63	
42- Telegraphers (Local Divisions).	2	121	0		2	121	0		2	121	0		2	357	45	
43- Road Maintenance Men.	8	925	79		7	605	22		19	2224	540		39	4527	478	
44- Shop Employees.													43	3075	79	
45- Railway Employees.	9	447	18		4	251	10		17	2123	85		9	4346	2	0.05
46-(b) STREET & ELECTRIC RY. EMPLOYEES.					1	243	0	0	3	523	0	0	9	4346	2	0.05
47-(c) NAVIGATION.	2	86	14	16.28					3	750	37	4.87	8	1651	29	1.76
48- Marine Engineers.	2	86	14						2	110	37		7	222	29	
49- Others.									1	650	0		1	1429	0	
50-(d) TEAMSTERS and CHAUFFEURS.	1	49	0	0	1	250	5	2	4	605	80	13.22	9	374	7	1.87
51-Mining, Quarrying and Refining of Ores.	18	7307	1144	15.66					2	342	2	58	1	70	20	28.57
52- Miners.	17	7017	1019						1	300	0		1	70	20	28.57
53- Quarry Workers.	1	290	125						1	42	2					
54- Mill and Smeltermen.																
55-Building and Construction.	5	438	134	30.59	11	641	154	24.02	35	8999	1731	19.24	166	17030	42.65	25.04
56- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers.	3	279	86		2	29	22		5	1537	675		33	3098	1630	
57- Carpenters and Joiners.	2	159	48		4	511	120		16	5091	538		52	7207	1215	
58- Electrical Workers.									4	1204	167		16	1823	199	
59- Granite and Stonecutters.									2	157	25		11	410	66	
60- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers.					1	37	3		1	96	0		19	1452	202	
61- Plumbers & Steamfitters.					3	59	9		1	311	21		17	1097	228	
62- Tile-layers, Lathers and Roofers.					1	5	0		2	53	28		5	184	69	
63- Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.									4	550	277		7	500	180	
64- Steam- Shovel and Dredgemen.													1	397	28	
65- Hod Carriers and Building Labourers.													5	862	448	
66-Public Employment.	3	78	0	0	5	155	0	0	8	1844	150	9.12	27	2916	151	5.52
67- Civic Employees.					3	103	0		5	1525	150		7	2534	161	
68- Letter Carriers and Postal Employees.	3	78	0		2	52	0		3	119	0		20	382	0	0
69-Fishing													2	291	0	0
70-Lumber Working and Logging					1	51	25	49.02	1	18	14	77.78	2	500	100	20.00
71-Miscellaneous	2	173	89	51.45	1	100	100	100	16	3560	636	17.87	73	5060	286	5.65
72- Retail Clerks.									2	315	0		1	128	0	
73- Hotel and Restaurant Employees.									1	32	0		3	673	87	
74- Barbers.									2	228	19		18	679	3	
75- Musicians and Theatre Employees.	1	25	2						3	714	76		22	1990	34	
76- Stationary Engineers and Firemen.									2	197	0		19	972	39	
77- Others.	1	148	87		1	100	100		6	2074	541		10	618	123	
All occupations.	91	13481	2410	17.88	68	6403	748	11.68	231	53363	9008	16.88	723	78677	10210	12.98

AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS.

Manitoba				Saskatchewan				Alberta				British Columbia				Canada										
No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed								
Unions	Members-ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members-ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members-ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members-ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members-ship	Members	Per cent							
																			Feb. 1921	Mar. 1921	Mar. 1920	Mar. 1919	Mar. 1918	Mar. 1917		
13	1172	81	6.91	13	393	34	8.65	21	1556	108	6.94	33	2372	498	20.99	374	51987	7486	11.13	14.40	1.93	4.18	.91	1.22	1	
7	529	10	1.89	5	145	22	15.17	9	1012	63	6.23	12	1243	415	33.39	174	19406	5386	23.28	27.75	2.29	5.51	.28	.29	2	
1	37	6						1	15	0		1	98	40		30	3806	1421	33.96	50.64	7.0	6.30	.07	.97		
1	28	0										1	6	0		16	886	285	11.20	32.17	.44	0.03	.19	0		
1	190	0		1	23	4		1	76	0		3	544	240		26	4478	1273	39.69	28.43	4.0	3.28	.25	.28	5	
								1	10	1		1	36	12		11	582	203	27.42	34.88	2.35	6.05	.20	.29	6	
																6	153	30	24.71	19.61	1.44	11.33	2.03	0	7	
3	216	4		3	116	18		4	859	38		4	424	99		60	7524	1400	13.88	18.61	1.51	7.89	.11	.26	8	
1	58	0		1	6	0		2	52	24		2	135	24		25	2977	774	18.31	26.00	1.95	1.39	.59	3.78	9	
				1	4	4	100	4	178	19	10.67	2	111	0	0	30	2256	153	17.55	6.78	6.04	6.79	.85	1.75	10	
																									11	
								2	90	2		1	27	0		3	175	0	42.11	0	8.19	18.58	0	0	12	
								1	12	12		1	6	0		8	422	109	36.12	25.83	19.91	5.58	0	1.99	14	
				1	4	4		1	76	5		2	78	0		6	454	10	4.66	2.20	4.0	2.16	1.40	2.77	15	
																8	3821	118	5.15	3.09	.03	3.93	.05	0	16	
								1	6	0	0	2	180	35	19.44	22	7943	327	2.73	4.12	.15	2.27	3.40	5.46	17	
								1	6	0		1	150	5		8	399	10	4.81	2.51	0	4.42	1.25	0	18	
												1	30	30		12	7104	305	3.82	4.29	.31	1.71	4.75	0	19	
																2	440	12	16.59	2.73	0	0	11.20	20	20	
												1	88	0	0	23	4311	251	2.97	6.89	0	3.29	0	0	21	
4	269	19	7.06	7	244	8	3.28	5	335	9	2.69	10	432	21	4.86	79	9036	254	4.57	3.92	1.28	5.9	.78	52	22	
				4	188	8		2	157	6		5	179	5		37	4125	114	4.34	2.76	1.93	.48	.41	.57	23	
2	193	19		1	20	2		1	70	3		2	143	16		16	2097	99	6.93	4.72	.68	3.8	1.03	.45	24	
				1	23	0		1	95	0		2	94	0		9	1795	105	3.30	5.85	.69	1.34	2.13	.33	25	
1	26	0		1	13	0		1	13	0		1	16	0		7	185	2	.54	1.08	1.04	.39	1.43	0	26	
1	50	0														9	806	34	3.66	4.22	1.4	.92	.28	.93	27	
																1	28	0		0	0	0	0	0	28	
2	374	52	13.90					1	10	2	20.00	1	30	2	6.67	10	1209	171	7.72	14.14	.38	2.21	4.60	69	29	
								1	15	15	100	1	112	6	5.36	21	2857	385	6.26	12.78	1.38	4.22	7.83	4.18	30	
												1	60	5	8.33	5	297	92	20.39	30.99	14.42	10.03	2.23	1.92	31	
												1	116	14	12.07	1	116	14	6.03	12.07	0	2.67	0	0	32	
52	6922	465	6.72	55	4310	478	11.09	51	5618	554	9.86	60	6547	514	7.86	658	79444	8611	9.52	10.84	1.79	3.04	.37	.99	34	
46	5417	465	8.58	49	3980	478	12.01	47	5198	645	10.48	50	3961	242	6.11	591	65716	8156	8.02	12.41	1.80	2.87	.29	1.12	35	
5	295	3		4	248	0		3	250	0		5	298	0		50	2852	23	1.17	.81	.24	.23	.47	.36	36	
6	444	0		8	411	29		6	454	0		7	343	3		79	5135	47	.79	.92	.26	.16	.11	.90	37	
3	384	90		9	650	73		5	468	60		6	383	51		65	6125	773	7.53	12.62	2.82	3.22	.39	.73	38	
2	53	2		6	148	4		6	446	4		6	388	13		73	10927	3349	11.80	32.43	.84	2.68	.07	2.31	39	
4	803	118		5	676	210		6	1166	280		7	11950	1793	11.11	70	11950	1793	11.11	15.00	2.39	7.73	.57	1.89	40	
4	1013	30		4	462	14		4	795	23		4	863	25		35	7996	208	2.04	2.60	.08	.03	0	0	41	
	87	0														7	686	45	17.42	6.56	0	.44	0	0	42	
14	1770	169		7	1008	119		10	1281	144		12	970	50		116	13370	1601	11.88	11.97	2.09	2.32	.34	.15	43	
																43	3075	79	0	2.57				.44	44	
7	568	53		6	377	29		7	338	34		3	56	9		53	4200	238	7.02	5.67	2.74	.45	.07	1.49	45	
3	1938	0	0	3	184	0	0	1	234	3	1.28	2	554	15	2.71	22	7122	20	3.00	.28	1.0	.38	.38	.09	46	
												4	1744	257	14.74	17	4241	337	56.57	7.95	4.10	12.09	1.79	1.80	47	
												1	364	60		12	782	140	33.90	17.90	5.45	8.82	1.92	.47	48	
												3	1380	197		5	3459	197	63.76	5.70	2.96	14.10	1.16	3.07	49	
3	467	0	0	3	146	0	0	3	186	6	3.23	4	288	0	0	28	2365	98	3.83	4.14	3.29	2.63	.08	0	50	
								11	3034	150	4.94	4	700	65	9.29	36	11453	1381	9.01	12.06	.65	1.87	.40	.80	51	
								11	3034	150		3	595	0		33	11016	1189	8.76	10.79	.55	1.87	.36	.84	52	
																2	332	127	0	38.25				.53		
												1	105	65		1	105	65	63.64	61.09	1.92		.61	.71	54	
14	1775	607	34	19	14	525	185	35.24	14	984	371	37.70	15	1474	733	49.73	274	31866	8180	31.38	25.67	9.88	16.45	7.63	7.47	55
3	489	342		5	192	108		4	206	142		3	212	140		58	6042	3145	54.53	52.05	12.16	36.36	19.57	17.90	56	
3	495	153		2	76	45		2	173	98		6	1126	578		87	14838	2795	27.67	18.84	12.60	14.51	5.01	4.26	57	
1	277	0		3	178	5		3	256	12		1	23	0		28	3761	383	7.86	10.19	1.96	6.50	1.73	2.84	58	
1	84	57		1	9	4		1	5	5		1	25	0		17	690	157	16.09	22.75	27.44	15.05	23.22	17.50	59	
1	75	15		1	16	3		1	38	4		1	7	0		25	1721	227	13.72	13.19	2.03	9.82	.26	2.11	60	
2	110	12		2	54	20		2	98	32		1	61	10		28	1790	332	17.60	18.55	6.76	6.61	4.31	3.04	61	
1	19	12										2	20	5		11	281	114	52.00	40.57	4.97	48.48	3.77	2.26	62	
1	74	0														12	1124	457	39.91	40.66	6.03	27.72	5.75	3.41	63	
								1	208	78						2	605	106	20.65	17.52	8.76	49.10	1.83	22.70	64	
																6	1014	464	66.45	45.76	3.47	12.85	0	2.31	65	
1	152	16														74	6991	354	3.58	5.06	1.66	.07	0	.47	66	
2	131	0	0	8	302	0	0	12	865	43	4.97	9	900	0	0	31	5559	354	5.13	6.37	2.24	1.0	0	1.84	67	
2	131	0		5	200	0		4	179	0		4	291	0		43	1432	0	.15	0	0	0	0	.10	68	
												2	1612	611	37.90	4	1805	611	63.05	32.11	3.45	0	0	0	69	
8	950	1	.11	8	320	9	2.81	16	1383	87	6.23	12	1546	108	6.86	7	10155	6169	63.64	60.75	3.66	4.74				

age out of work was larger than in March of preceding years.

In addition to the total unemployment there was considerable short time for moulders, blacksmiths, boilermakers, pattern makers, metal polishers, machinists, steel and tin workers, bakers, confectioners, textile workers, tailors, garment workers, paper makers, printers, musical instrument, boot and shoe workers.

Reports from 658 organizations for transportation workers, with an aggregate membership of 79,444 persons, indicated that 10.84 per cent of the members were out of work as compared with 9.52 per cent in February, 1921, 1.79 per cent in March, 1920, 3.04 per cent in March, 1919, .37 per cent in March, 1918, and .99 per cent in March, 1917. These increases in unemployment occurred almost entirely among steam railway employees, whose returns constituted about 85 per cent of the entire group membership reporting. As stated above, workers in this industry, notably carmen, were largely affected by temporary shutdowns on the railways. In addition there was slightly less activity for teamsters and chauffeurs than in February and also than in March of previous years. Street and electric railway employees and navigation workers, however, were more fully employed than in the preceding month. In the former sub-group the percentage of unemployment was exceeded by those reported in March 1918 and 1919, but on the other hand it was larger than in March, 1920 and 1917. Navigation workers, however, were less fully employed than in March of any other year of the record with the exception of 1919. Reports were also tabulated from 8 locals of longshoremen showing 586 of the 2,208 members unemployed, a percentage of 26.5 as compared with 23.4 per cent in February, 1921, 20.7 per cent in March, 1920, 20.1 per cent in March, 1919, 13.4 per cent in March 1918, 4.5 per cent in March, 1917. These returns, on account of the casual nature

of longshore work are not included in the accompanying tabulations. As in the case of the manufacturing group, a large number of unions classified in transportation showed a good deal of short time.

In the mining, quarrying and refining of ores group, returns were tabulated from 36 unions with a combined membership of 11,453 persons showing 12.06 per cent of idleness as compared with 9.01 per cent in February, 1921, .65 per cent in March, 1920, 1.87 per cent in March, 1919, .40 per cent in March, 1918 and .80 per cent in March, 1917. Miners, particularly in Nova Scotia were not as fully employed as in any of the above months, while there was also less activity for quarry workers as represented by two organizations. A large number of miners were working only part time in addition to those entirely out of work.

The percentage of unemployment among workers in building and construction was 25.67, as compared with a percentage of 31.38 in the preceding month and with 9.88 per cent in March, 1920, 16.45 per cent in March, 1919, 7.63 per cent in March, 1918, and 7.47 per cent in March, 1917.

Bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, painters, decorators and paper hangers, tile layers, lathers and roofers, steam, shovel and dredgemen, hod carriers and building labourers, were somewhat more fully employed than in the preceding month, but in most cases, the percentages out of work were larger than in March of previous years.* Electrical workers, plumbers and steam fitters, and bridge and structural iron workers, showed greater slackness than in any of the months used in this article for comparative purposes. The percentage out of work among granite and stone cutters was more pronounced than in February and also than in March, 1917 and 1919, while it was exceeded by those reported for March, 1920 and 1918. Consider-

able short time was registered in all of the above organizations.

The percentage out of work in the public employment group stood at 5.06, as compared with 3.54 per cent in February, 1921, 1.66 per cent in March, 1920, .07 per cent in March, 1919, 4.7 per cent in March, 1917, and with no unemployment in March, 1918. This increase in slackness may be attributed to decreased activity for civic employees, some of whom also reported short time.

Logging and lumber workers, as registered by 7 organizations showed an unemployment percentage of 60.75 as compared with 65.64 per cent in February. Figures for March of previous years are not available. The slight decline in the percentage of unemployment reflected increased activity in sawmills, as well as the commencement of river drives. Fishermen, as reported by 4 unions were more fully employed than in the preceding month, but the percentage out of work was very much larger than in March of previous years.

Unemployment in the group of miscellaneous trades, as recorded by 136

unions with a combined membership of 13,092 persons, was slightly more prevalent than in any months used in this article for comparative purposes, 10.04 per cent of the members being out of work as compared with 9.05 per cent in February, 1921, 3.66 per cent in March, 1920, 4.74 per cent in March, 1919, 1.25 per cent in March, 1918 and 2.11 per cent in March, 1917. Retail clerks as indicated by 4 associations, showed no unemployment as compared with small percentages in previous tabulations. Hotel and restaurant employees, musicians and theatre employees and unclassified workers registered larger percentages of unemployment than in February and also than in March of preceding years. Barbers were slightly more active than in the preceding month, but the percentage out of work exceeded those reported in March of other years. The percentage of idleness among stationary engineers and firemen was larger than in February and also than in March, 1918 and 1917, but there was less unemployment than in March, 1920 and 1919. Some short time was reported in these unions. The tabular statement on pages 708-709 presents the returns in some detail.

EMPLOYMENT FOR CIVIC EMPLOYEES IN FIFTEEN CITIES, MARCH, 1921

REPORTS from 15 cities showing the number of civic employees temporarily engaged and the wages paid these persons during the month of March showed an increase of less than one-half of one per cent in the number of employees and of nearly 11 per cent in the wages paid, as compared with the preceding month. In March, 1921, 12,132 persons were temporarily employed and the wages amounted to \$918,024.95 as compared with 12,077 employees and an aggregate payroll of \$827,691.32 in the preceding month.

In comparison with the returns for the same period in 1920, there was a slight increase in the number of employees and a decline of about three per cent in the wages paid, there having been 12,079 employees with a total payroll of \$947,236.79 in March of last year.

Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Victoria registered increases in the number of persons temporarily employed as compared with both February, 1921, and March, 1920. At Toronto and Saskatoon there were

gains in the former, with declines in the latter comparison. On the other hand, Brandon and Vancouver showed decreases as compared with the returns for the preceding month with gains as compared with March of last year. At St. John, Montreal, Ottawa, Moose Jaw and Calgary there were reductions in both cases.

As to wages, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Ed-

monton and Victoria recorded increases as compared with the preceding month and also with the corresponding month of last year. Saskatoon registered a gain in comparison with February, but a decline as compared with March 1920. On the contrary, St. John and Vancouver showed losses in the former with gains in the latter comparison. At Montreal, Ottawa, Moose Jaw, and Calgary there were decreases in both cases.

EMPLOYMENT (BOTH CONTRACT AND MUNICIPAL WORK) AFFORDED WORKPEOPLE TEMPORARILY EMPLOYED BY FIFTEEN CITY CORPORATIONS, MARCH, 1921, COMPARED WITH FEBRUARY, 1921, AND WITH MARCH, 1920

City	Number of employees temporarily employed during the month of:			Amount of wages paid employees temporarily employed during the month of:		
	February, 1921	March, 1921	March, 1920	February, 1921	March, 1921	March, 1920
St. John.....	341	229	324	\$19,958.16	\$17,987.44	\$15,623.78
Montreal.....	*3,941	3,372	5,759	224,805.32	212,488.67	411,200.84
Ottawa.....	817	743	918	55,896.58	53,317.98	65,143.73
Toronto.....	*1,267	1,456	1,725	125,909.46	159,327.05	144,138.72
Hamilton.....	*1,650	1,746	402	78,361.87	88,166.24	34,863.87
London.....	499 ^c	687	347	44,836.59	60,222.62	27,389.74
Winnipeg.....	1,140	1,268	853	88,564.62	118,042.45	75,818.27
Brandon.....	70	61	45	5,062.56	5,262.32	3,072.73
Regina.....	112	244	206	11,698.05	22,225.89	14,565.18
Moose Jaw.....	*100	89	105	10,818.15	10,442.50	11,663.55
Saskatoon.....	91	116	130	9,539.15	11,964.03	13,041.26
Calgary.....	371	314	373	32,210.98	30,948.97	43,519.81
Edmonton.....	31	168	68	1,424.21	15,910.09	4,472.33
Vancouver.....	1,369	1,298	591	91,813.44	78,394.82	59,771.13
Victoria.....	278	332	233	26,792.18	33,323.88	22,951.85
Total.....	12,077	12,123	12,079	\$827,691.32	\$918,024.95	\$947,238.79

*R vised figures.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE BUILDING TRADES DURING MARCH, 1921, AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS

EMPLOYMENT in the building trades, as indicated by the value of building permits issued in 56 cities, showed an increase during March as compared with the preceding month, the value rising

from \$3,216,085 in February to \$6,610,703 in March, an increase of \$3,394,618 or nearly 106 per cent. All provinces reported increases in this comparison, that of \$2,701,083, or nearly 214 per

cent in Ontario being the most pronounced.

As compared with the figures for the corresponding month in 1920 there was a decline of \$1,549,457 or nearly 19 per cent, the value for March of last year having been \$8,160,160. In this comparison New Brunswick, Ontario and British Columbia showed increases, while of the declines registered in the other sections of the country, that of \$738,830 or 77.7 per cent in Alberta was the largest.

Of the larger cities, Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg reported increases in the value of the permits issued in comparison with the returns for February, with declines as compared with the corresponding month in 1920. Vancouver showed gains in both cases.

Of the smaller centres, Sydney, St. John, Belleville, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton, London, Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, Sarnia, Welland, Windsor, Woodstock, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Point Grey registered increases as compared with figures for both February, 1921, and March, 1920.

The returns from 35 cities formerly used in this report (which are distinguished by asterisks and which are also tabulated separately for statistical purposes) showed that the total value of the building permits issued by these cities was \$5,789,237 as compared with \$2,831,156 in February. There was, therefore, an increase of \$2,958,081 or 104.5 per cent as compared with the returns for the preceding month. In comparison with the corresponding month of last year, however, there was a decline of \$1,767,674 or 23.4 per cent, the value for March, 1920, having been \$7,556,911.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED
BY BUILDING PERMITS

City	February, 1921	March, 1921	March, 1920
	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island			
Charlottetown.....	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nova Scotia	112,230	176,850	255,825
*Hali ax.....	101,780	144,750	226,460
*New Glasgow.....	Nil	1,500	50
*Sydney.....	10,450	30,600	29,315
New Brunswick	4,650	60,720	52,748
*Fredericton.....	Nil	Nil	5,958
*Monton.....	1,650	38,720	42,290
*St. John.....	3,000	22,000	4,500
Quebec	1,089,255	1,113,500	1,535,045
*Montreal-Maisonneuve.....	623,605	765,885	945,496
*Quebec.....	160,345	192,545	322,524
*Shawinigan Falls.....	Nil	6,800	Nil
*Sherbrooke.....	39,400	76,700	99,550
*Three Rivers.....	52,780	39,520	47,675
*Westmount.....	213,125	32,050	49,800
Ontario	1,264,788	3,965,871	3,773,074
Belleville.....	Nil	21,800	5,700
*Brantford.....	6,265	60,590	73,955
Chatham.....	700	24,325	24,450
*Fort William.....	4,650	15,275	22,700
Galt.....	1,500	19,900	Nil
*Guelph.....	4,690	31,966	18,545
*Hamilton.....	117,500	348,050	311,325
*Kingston.....	2,870	22,850	28,330
*Kit heney.....	26,200	157,425	319,690
*London.....	65,460	151,655	99,360
Niagara Falls.....	18,250	70,450	30,300
Oshawa.....	7,750	54,915	64,950
*Ottawa.....	78,800	76,910	102,775
Owen Sound.....	1,000	9,000	6,500
*Peterborough.....	425	13,445	65,060
*Port Arthur.....	2,050	8,677	9,346
*Stratford.....	3,235	14,691	49,625
*St. Catharines.....	13,821	67,800	63,250
*St. Thomas.....	5,920	6,325	14,875
Sarnia.....	37,110	157,129	61,505
Sault Ste Marie.....	5,400	13,980	26,100
*Toronto.....	737,777	1,806,572	2,062,747
Welland.....	25,070	37,175	13,350
*Windsor.....	97,700	760,651	283,395
Woodstock.....	645	14,415	10,241
Manitoba	57,395	225,985	592,577
*Brandon.....	3,075	4,460	2,427
*St. Boniface.....	9,470	26,875	30,250
*Winnipeg.....	44,850	194,650	559,900
Saskatchewan	58,000	130,899	290,425
*Moose Jaw.....	10,000	38,520	23,675
*Regina.....	40,000	77,325	260,050
*Saskatoon.....	8,000	15,050	6,700
Alberta	85,165	211,845	950,325
*Calgary.....	65,470	139,000	333,400
*Edmonton.....	13,685	60,450	600,650
Lethbridge.....	2,280	9,470	11,220
Medicine Hat.....	3,800	2,575	5,055
British Columbia	544,602	725,387	710,141
Nanaimo.....	850	6,370	230
*New Westminster.....	11,500	21,750	21,250
Point Grey.....	197,510	233,945	151,699
Prince Rupert.....	10,114	23,075	26,458
South Vancouver.....	63,480	87,767	129,233
*Vancouver.....	239,443	323,160	308,477
*Victoria.....	21,705	29,320	72,794
Total—56 Cities	\$3,216,085	\$5,610,703	\$8,160,160
Total—35 Cities	\$2,831,156	\$5,789,237	\$7,556,911

RECENT CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA

THE following is a summary of the principle changes in wages during recent months, of which information has reached the Department. It will be seen that most of the changes were reductions, but in certain cases increases are shown, these having been provided for by agreements previously entered into. In the case of certain important industries, particularly Pulp and Paper, and Building and Construction, little information has been given, owing to the fact either that wage changes are still being negotiated, or that the employees are now on strike. No reference is made to reductions announced by employers but not agreed to by employees. Also, in many cases wages have remained as they were.

In comparing conditions with those in the United States it is noted that considerable reductions have been effected there in some industries, and negotiations are still being carried on in others. In the Textile, Clothing, Printing, and Meat Packing Industries, wage reductions have recently been put into effect, and on Railway and Steamship Lines, and in the Building Trades, these are still being negotiated. Early in May, the United States Steel Corporation, although having recently announced that wages would remain unchanged, put into effect a reduction of wages, reducing selling prices at the same time, with certain exceptions. All these reductions have not been confined to unorganized, or imperfectly organized, trades, but, in many cases, have been accepted by Trade Unions.

The United States Railroad Labour Board announced, on May 17, its decision that "prevailing conditions justify to an extent yet to be determined, a readjustment downward of the wages of the employees of the carriers which are parties to the disputes already heard by the Board." Pending disputes will be heard in June, and decisions thereon will be effective on July 1.

Metal Trades

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—*Charlotte-town*: Moulders' wages in one firm have been reduced 10 per cent, the old rates being 50-65 cents per hour (averaging $52\frac{1}{4}$ cents per hour), and the new rate 47 cents per hour; apprentices, old rate, 17 cents, per hour, new rate, $15\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour. Another firm has made the following reduction in hourly rates:—machinists, from 50 cents to $48\frac{1}{2}$ cents, fitters, from 48 cents to 40 cents, patternmakers, from 43 cents to 37 cents, moulders, from 60 cents to 55 cents, boilermakers, from 46 cents to 28.8 cents.

NOVA SCOTIA.—*Amherst*: One firm has reduced wages 10 per cent for moulders and machinists; the old rate of moulders being 75-78 cents per hour, the new rate, 68-72 cents per hour; machinists, old rate, 72-77 cents per hour, new rate, 65-70 cents per hour; specialists, old rates, 50-65 cents per hour, new rates, 45-58 cents per hour. *Halifax*: Wages in the metal trades have been reduced 5 cents per hour, boilermakers being reduced from $72\frac{1}{2}$ cents to $67\frac{1}{2}$ cents, electricians, blacksmiths, machinists, riveters, sheet metal workers, etc., from $72\frac{1}{2}$ cents to $67\frac{1}{2}$ cents, patternmakers, from 75 cents to 70 cents, and labourers, from $47\frac{1}{2}$ cents to $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents. *New Glasgow*: Wages in all the metal trades were reduced 20 per cent by one firm on February 20, 1921, by another on May 1, 1921, in the latter case the old rates being from \$3.50 \$4.00 per 10 hour day. *Sydney*: Wages in the steel works, were reduced 20 per cent, the old rate being, minimum, \$3.85 per day, average, \$5.30 per day. *Sydney Mines*: 20 per cent reduction in all metal trades February 20, 1921.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—*Moncton*: One firm has reduced the monthly wages of automobile mechanics from \$120 to \$100. and

of garage men from \$70 to \$65. *St. John:* The wages per week of metal workers were reduced 10 per cent on March 14, the old rate being from \$22-\$40, and the new rates from \$19-\$32.50.

QUEBEC.—*Montreal:* One firm reduced the wages of machinists and fitters in January, 1921, from 70 to 60 cents per hour, and in the same month, another firm raised the wages of boilermakers from 70-72½ cents per hour. In January, 1921, the Montreal Harbour Commission reduced the hourly rates of machinists from 70 cents to 65 cents, of fitters from 70 cents to 68 cents, of carpenters on ship construction from 60 cents to 55 cents, and of ship watchmen, per day, from \$4.25 to \$4.00. The City of Montreal raised the wages of blacksmiths, per hour, from 60 cents to 65 cents, of millwrights, and machinists, from 70 cents to 72 cents; and reduced the wages of electric linemen, per month, from \$115 to \$110, of fitters, per hour, from 70 cents to 55 cents. Iron moulders were reduced from 85 cents per hour in 1920 to 80 cents per hour in 1921, still working 9 hours per day. *Quebec:* One foundry in Quebec reduced the rate of second class machinists in January, 1921, from 50 cents to 45 cents per hour. *St. John's:* The City of St. John's increased the wages of blacksmiths in January 1921 from 70 cents to 75 cents per hour. One firm reduced wage rates per hour as follows: blacksmiths, old rates (1920) 55-63 cents, new rates (January, 1921), 48-55 cents; cabinet makers, old rates, 50-60 cents, new rates, 44-50 cents; carpenters, old rates, 50-55 cents, new rates, 44-48 cents; electricians, old rates, 40-50 cents, new rates, 35-44 cents; millwrights, old rates, 55-60 cents, new rates, 44-53 cents. *Sorel:* One firm decreased the hourly rates of 90 labourers from 30 cents to 25 cents, and of 20 machinists, from 45 cents to 40 cents. Another firm cut wages of all classes 25 cents per day, on March 7, 1921, increasing hours from 9 to 10. *Three Rivers:* One firm reduced the hourly rates in January 1921, as follows:—moulders, old rates, 78-87 cents, new

rates, 70-75 cents; machinists, old rates, 60-70 cents, new rates, 50-65 cents; labourers, old rate, 42 cents, new rate, 36 cents. *Upper Bedford:* One firm cut wages 20 per cent on January 10, most of the work being piece work.

ONTARIO.—*Belleville:* One firm reduced the hourly rate of boilermakers, in January, 1921, from 65 cents to 55 cents. *Brantford:* One firm reduced the hourly rates of labourers in January, 1921, from 45 cents to 40 cents. Another firm reduced the wages of machinists in January, 1921, the old rates being 70-85 cents per hour, the new rates, 68-77 cents. A third firm reduced the rates of machinists on April 6, the old rates being 82-85 cents per hour, the new rate, 70 cents per hour. *Fort William:* One firm reduced wages of all employees 10 per cent on February 1, 1921. *Hamilton:* One firm reported, on February 18, 1921, a general reduction of 17½ per cent. Another firm, in January, 1921, reduced the hourly rates of boilermakers from 65 cents to 60 cents, and of labourers from 45 cents to 40 cents. *London:* One firm in January, 1921, reduced the hourly rates of machinists and fitters from 76 cents to 68½ cents, and of moulders from 75 cents to 67½ cents. Another firm, in January, 1921, reduced the hourly rates of machinists from 70 cents to 62 cents, of moulders from 67½ cents, to 64 cents and of blacksmiths from 47½ cents to 43 cents. Another firm reduced all piece work rates 12½ per cent in 1920. *Midland:* Boilermakers' union reported the following reductions in hourly rates on January 5, 1921:—Ship builders, old rates, 80-85 cents, new rate, 70 cents; helpers, old rate, 47½ cents, new rate, 40 cents. *Ottawa:* One firm reduced the wages of common labour on the 7th of May, 1921, from 40 cents to 35 cents per hour, and of handy men, from 45 cents to 40 cents per hour. In all machine shops the wages were reduced 10 per cent, on May 1, 1921, the old rates being:—Machinists, 64-71 cents; blacksmiths, 48-60 cents; blacksmith's helpers, 34-40 cents; moulders and core makers, 70 cents; cleaners, 42 cents. *Sault Ste.*

Marie: One firm reduced the wages of steel workers and associated trades 20 per cent in January, 1921. *Toronto:* One firm reduced the wages of all employees 10 per cent February 16, 1921.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—*New Westminster:* One firm reduced the hourly rates of employees in January, 1921, as follows:—Moulders, from 86½ cents to 78 cents; machinists, from 91¾ cents to 82 cents. Another firm reduced the wages of moulders, the old rates being, 86½-90 cents, and the new rates, 78 3-8-82 cents, and of labourers, the old rate being 60-63 cents, and the new rates, 54-58 cents. *Vancouver:* One firm reduced the wages of all employees 10 per cent on January 24, 1921. Another firm reduced wages in January, 1921 as follows:—Machinists, moulders and boilermakers from \$6.90 to \$6.27 per day, labourers, from \$4.75 to \$4.33 per day. *Victoria:* One firm reduced the rates of boilermakers, per day, from \$7.00 to \$6.40. One firm reduced the rates of machinists, per day, from \$6.72 to \$6.20, and another firm, from \$6.60 to \$6.20.

Shipbuilding

ONTARIO.—*Port Arthur:* One firm reduced the wages of all classes in May, 1921, 17 per cent, 383 employees being affected. The old rates per hour were 47-90 cents, and the new rates 39-75 cents, hours per week being increased from 48 to 55. *Toronto:* In January, 1921, one firm reduced hourly rates as follows:—Riggers, from 77½ cents to 60 cents; ship carpenters, and caulkers, from 85 cents to 75 cents, plumbers, riveters, and machinists, from 90 cents to 75 cents; and blacksmiths, from 88 cents and \$1.00 to 75c.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—*Vancouver:* One firm reduced the wages, per day, of employees, in January, 1921, as follows:—Caulkers, from \$7.98 to \$7.50; derrickmen, from \$6.84 to \$6.00; shipwrights, from \$7.00 to \$6.50; steel caulkers and riveters, from \$6.24 to \$6.00, riggers, from \$6.24 to \$5.80. Another firm, on March 2, 1921, reduced the daily rates

as follows:—Caulkers, from \$8.10 to \$7.50; shipwrights, from \$7.02 to \$6.50; machinists, from \$6.40 to \$6.00, and labourers, from \$4.26 to \$4.00. *Victoria:* About February 4, 1921, wages of all crafts were reduced by one firm 50 cents per 8 hour day, the highest classes now (after reduction) being:—caulkers, wood, \$7.90; anglesmiths, \$7.70; patternmakers, \$7.35 and electric welders, \$7.00. Acetylene welders and burners, blacksmiths, boilermakers, chippers and caulkers, electricians, engineers, machinists, pipefitters, plumbers, riggers, riveters, shipfitters, toolsmiths, etc., \$6.20; carpenters, coppersmiths, millwrights, shipwrights, ship joiners, sheet metal workers, \$6.80; painters, \$5.70; practically all remaining employees, including labourers, helpers and specialists, receiving between \$4.00 and \$5.00 per day. There were 325 men affected.

Foods, Drinks and Tobacco

Wages of employees in the meat packing industry in Montreal, Toronto, Chatham and Hull were reduced 12½ per cent in March, 1921.

QUEBEC.—*Montreal:* Wages of sugar refiners were 30 cents per hour January 3, 1921, when the refinery reopened, the rate when operations ceased in October, 1920 having been 42 cents per hour.

ONTARIO.—*Hamilton:* Wages of tobacco workers were reduced 10 per cent on January 10, 1921.

ALBERTA.—*Calgary:* Early in 1921, wages of meat packers in one firm were reduced 5 cents per hour, 184 employees being affected. On May 16, 1921, a further cut of 10 cents per hour went into effect for all employees. In one flour mill wages per hour were reduced on May 1, 1921, as follows:—Millers, from 82½ cents to 72½ cents; packers, from 72½ cents to 62½ cents; common labour, from 57½ cents to 52½ cents. In another flour mill wages were reduced as follows:—Millers, from \$175 to \$160 per month; assistant millers, from \$140 to \$125 per month; packers, from 62½

cents to 50 cents per hour, and common labour, from 57½ cents to 45 cents per hour.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—*New Westminster:* Wages of labourers in a distillery were reduced in January, 1921, from \$25 to \$24 per week. *Vancouver:* The wages of bakers have been reduced at different times, February 1, 1921, April 1, 1921 and May 1, 1921; the old rates were from \$30 to \$39 per week, and the new rates from \$28.50 to \$37.50. The wages of bakery drivers were likewise reduced, the old rates ranging from \$30 to \$35 per week, and the new rates from \$20.50 to \$31.50. Bakers work a 44-hour week; drivers work a 55 hour-week, and receive a commission.

Textiles

The wages of about 3,500 cotton mill employees at Marysville, N.B., Milltown, N.B., Cornwall, Ont., and Hamilton, Ont., were reduced 12½ per cent, reduction effective January 24, 1921.

QUEBEC.—*Three Rivers:* One firm reduced wages January 10, 1921, by removing the 10 per cent advance granted in 1920, reducing the average wage per year from \$833 to \$754.

Clothing, Boots and Shoes

QUEBEC.—*Montreal:* On February 19, 1921, one firm reduced wages of coat makers 15 per cent. Wages per week of hat makers have been reduced as follows, hours remaining 44 per week; cutters reduced from \$44 to \$40; operators, \$38.50 to \$33.50; blockers, \$33 to \$30. Wages per week of clothing workers have been reduced as follows: Cutters, pressers and operators reduced from \$45 to \$40, finishers from \$35 to \$30; finishers, female, from \$27 to \$24. In the boot and shoe industry, one firm reduced wages on February 14, 1921, 12 per cent, reduction affecting 400 workers. Another firm has reduced weekly wages 5 per cent; the 1920

rate having been: cutters, \$24; lasters, \$30; finishers, \$22.50.

ONTARIO.—*Almonte:* Two firms reduced wages of knitting mill workers 25 per cent, one on March 1, 1921, the other on May 9, 1921. *Ottawa:* one firm reduced wages of garment workers 15 per cent on April 1, 1921. *Sault Ste. Marie:* One firm reduced wages of garment makers on February 14, 1921, old weekly rates being \$36 and \$24, and new, \$33 and \$22.50.

MANITOBA.—*Winnipeg:* One firm reduced wages on March 1, 1921, weekly rates of seamstresses being reduced from \$15 to \$14.25 and dressmakers from \$21.50 to \$20.40.

Printing Trades

ONTARIO.—*London:* Wages of hand and machine compositors were \$35 per week in 1920, and were increased to \$39 by March 1, 1921; job pressmen, both cylinder and platen were increased from \$27.50 to \$34; web pressmen, news, were increased from \$30 to \$34; web assistants were increased from \$15 to \$28; feeders, cylinder press, from \$14 to \$22. Electrotypers were increased from \$34 to \$36. Bookbinders' weekly rates were increased as follows: finishers and rulers from \$30 to \$35; forwarders from \$30 to \$33; bindery girls from \$10 to \$16.50. In every case hours remained the same, whether 44 or 48.

MANITOBA.—*Winnipeg:* Stereotypers' rates were increased on May 1, 1921, from \$41 to \$44 per week, 15 workers being affected. News printers, night, were increased on January 1, 1921, from \$48 to \$51, and news printers, day, on January 1, 1921, from \$45 to \$48, 130 workers being affected. On May 1, weekly wages of 30 web pressmen—journeymen were increased from \$41 to \$44; and of 6 web pressmen—charge-men—from \$48.50 to \$50. On May 1, 1921, weekly hours of job printers—night—were reduced from 45 to 41, of job printers—day, of printing pressmen and of bookbinders, from 48 to 44, in

every case weekly wages remaining the same.

Pulp and Paper

QUEBEC.—*Three Rivers*: One firm reduced wages 15 per cent on March 7, 1921, reduction affecting about 150 workers.

Woodworking

NOVA SCOTIA.—*Amherst*: One firm reduced wages 10 per cent on February 7, 1921, previous to which date, wages per hour were as follows: boys, 25 cents; labourers, 34 to 40 cents; inside men and bench hands, 45, 50 and 60 cents. Another firm on February 7, 1921, reduced wages of yard men, which had been \$3.50 per 9-hour day, 15 per cent; and of inside men, which had been \$3.75 to \$4.50 per 9-hour day, 7 per cent.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—*Moncton*: On January 17 one firm reduced wages 15 per cent, 40 men being affected.

ONTARIO.—*Hamilton*: One firm reduced hourly rates of cabinet makers, the 1920 rates being 50 to 55 cents, and the rates in January, 1921, 45 to 50 cents. *Ottawa*: Wages of wood workers in all factories were reduced 10 per cent on April 15, 1921; the rates in force with one firm before reduction were 57-60 cents per hour, and after reduction the men were receiving 47-51 cents and 54 cents per hour. *Stratford*: one firm on April 11, 1921, reduced wages of management, office staff, foremen and men 5 to 8 per cent; wages in factory affecting 180 men were before reduction, 20-75 cents per hour, and after, 19-68 cents, and for women, before reduction 27 to 33 cents per hour, and after, 25 to 30 cents. *Toronto*: One firm on January 15, 1921, reduced rates of 17 piano workers on piece work 10 per cent. *Windsor*: On December 1, 1920, one firm reduced wages of employees, piano workers, 20 per cent; and another firm reduced wages of employees, cabinet makers, from 75 to 60 cents per hour.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—*Vancouver*: One

firm reduced wages of employees, upholsterers, from \$6.80 to \$6.00 per day, the latter being the rate in January, 1921.

Rubber and Leather

QUEBEC.—*Montreal*: One firm in 1921 reduced wages of employees $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, wages previous to reduction having been: operators, 54 cents per hour, labourers, 36 cents, both working a 55-hour week.

ONTARIO.—*Toronto*: One firm on March 8, 1921, reduced wages of harness makers 10 per cent and of collar makers 5 per cent. Rate previous to reduction was 55 cents per hour.

Chemicals

NOVA SCOTIA.—*Sydney*: One firm reduced wages of 50 labourers, the 1920 rate being $42\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour, and the rate in January, 1921, 38 cents per hour. Another firm reduced wages of all employees 20 per cent on February 16, 1921.

ONTARIO.—*Sulphide*: One firm reduced wages of employees by 5 cents per hour on February 1, 1921.

Transportation, Forwarding, Storage

QUEBEC.—*Montreal*: Wages of long-shoremen were reduced on January 1, 1921, from 70 to 60 cents per hour, and of ship liners on April 16, 1921, from 65 to 60 cents per hour, both classes working 10 hours.

ONTARIO.—*Hamilton*: One firm reduced wages of 10 chauffeurs from \$20 to \$17 per week, and of 5 chauffeurs from \$22 to \$19 per week, the latter rates being effective in January, 1921. *Ottawa*: Wages of coal drivers were reduced from \$4.00 to \$3.50 per day, with a 50-hour week in June, July and August, effective May 13, 1921. *Port Arthur*: Wages of 50 elevator employees were reduced on April 15, 1921, from 60 to 50 cents. *Toronto*: Wages of Marine Engineers No.

I have been reduced 10 to 15 per cent for the season of 1921.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—*New Westminster*: One firm has increased wages of chauffeurs from \$5 to \$5.50 per day and reduced wages of labourers from \$5.50 to \$5 per day, latter rates in effect in January 1921. Another firm reduced wages of 4 automobile mechanics from 70 to 65 cents per hour, the latter rate being effective in January, 1921. *Vancouver*: Wages of deck hands on tugs have been reduced 10 per cent. One steamship company has reduced wages of licensed officers 25 per cent and of unlicensed officers 15 per cent.

Mining, Metals

ONTARIO.—*Cobalt*: 700 metal miners and millmen were affected by a reduction of 75 cents per day effective April 1, 1921. The new rates per day are as follows: Machine runners, \$4.50; helpers, \$4.00; muckers, \$3.75.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—*Anyox*: Wages of metal miners reduced 25 cents per day, effective April 1, 1921. *Grand Forks* and *Sandon-Slocan* district: Wages of metal miners reduced 50 cents per day, effective January 1, 1921. *Roseland* and *Kimberly* (miners) and *Trail* (smelters): Wages reduced for men on day wages, 55 cents per day, and for men on monthly pay roll, \$15 per month.

Mining, Coal

ALBERTA.—Certain small companies recently reduced wages of employees from 60 to 50 cents per hour, affecting about 200 employees.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—*Vancouver Island*: Coal miners' wages have been reduced twice, on February 1, 1921, and on May 1, 1921. The rates, for one class being in 1920, \$3.00 per day, reduced 40 cents on February 1 and 26¼ cents on May 1, 1921; and for the other class, \$3.15 per day in 1920, reduced 43 cents on February 1, 1921, and 27½ cents on May 1, 1921.

Building and Construction

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—*Charlottetown*: Wages per hour in building trades were reduced in the Spring of 1921, as follows, all working 54 hours: Wages of stone masons reduced from 90 cents to 80-90 cents per hour; bricklayers, from \$1.00 to 90 cents; stonecutters, from 65 to 60 cents; plasterers, from 75 to 60 cents; carpenters, from 50 to 45 cents; sheet iron workers, from 65 to 60 cents; painters, from 45-50 to 45 cents; electrical workers, from 45 to 40 cents; cement finishers, from 40 to 35 cents; cement mixers, from 35 to 30 cents; tile layers, from 55 to 50 cents; teamsters, Trade Union minimum rates, from 60 to 50 cents, prevailing rates, from 75 to 65 cents; labourers, from 35 to 30 cents.

NOVA SCOTIA.—*Amherst*: One firm reduced wages of masons in January 1921, from 80 to 60 cents per hour. *Halifax*: One firm reduced wages of masons in January 1921, from 90 to 75 cents per hour, and of labourers from 45 to 40 cents per hour. One firm on February 16, 1921, reduced wages per hour of employees as follows: Carpenters reduced from 66 to 60 cents; mechanics, from 60-70 to 60 cents; handymen, from 50-60 to 50 cents; labourers, from 40 to 37½ cents. Hours were increased from 9 to 10 per day, and board was reduced from \$8 to \$7 per week. *Sydney*: Wages per hour were reduced by May 1, as follows: stone masons, bricklayers and stonecutters, from \$1.00 to 95 cents; cement workers, from 60 to 55-60 cents, all these trades working 48 hours; ordinary labourers, from 40 to 37-40 cents, working 54 hours.

QUEBEC.—*Montreal*: Bricklayers have accepted a reduction from \$1.00, in 1920, to 90 cents in May, 1921, working 9 hours. Cement finishers' wages have been reduced from 75 to 65 cents per hour, hours remaining 8 per day.

ONTARIO.—*Sault Ste. Marie*: One contracting firm, about January 1, 1921,

reduced wages of employees 10 per cent. In the Spring, 1921, wages of bricklayers were reduced from \$1.15 to \$1.02½ per hour, men working an 8-hour day.

MANITOBA.—*Winnipeg*: In the Spring of 1921, the following changes in hourly rates were made: sheet metal workers, reduced from 90 to 82½ cents; bricklayers, from \$1.25 to \$1.15; marble setters, from \$1.20 to \$1.10; and painters, from 87½ to 81 cents. Approximately 900 men were affected.

ALBERTA.—*Calgary*: On May 1, wages for building labour were reduced from 60 to 50 cents per hour.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—*Vancouver*: Wages per day of 8 hours in building trades have been reduced as follows: carpenters, from \$7.50 to \$6.50; bricklayers, masons and plasterers, from \$9.00 to \$8.00.

Lumbering

NOVA SCOTIA.—*Sydney*: In January, 1921, one firm reduced wages of sawmill labour from 40 to 38 cents per hour.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Wages in the bush averaged \$60 per month with board in January, 1921, as compared with \$75-85 per month with board in the Fall of 1920.

ONTARIO.—*Fort Francis*: Wages in the bush dropped in January, 1921, from \$70 to \$45 per month. *Iroquois Falls*: Wages of bushmen per month with board fell from \$75-\$85 in the Fall of 1920, to \$45-\$60 in January, 1921.

South Temiskaming: Wages of shanty-men per month were \$75-85 in the Fall of 1920, and while wages of employees retained were not reduced, new men were engaged in January, 1921, at \$55-\$65 per month.

ALBERTA.—*Edmonton*: Wages of 500 lumber mill employees, including bushmen, were reduced 15 per cent, reduction reported in May 1921.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—*Fernie*: Wages of loggers including sawyers, teamsters, etc., which were \$4.50-\$6.00 per day in the Fall of 1920, depending on the camp, have been reduced to an average of \$3.50 per day. *New Westminster*: Wages of 100 shingle makers were reduced 20 per cent on January 8, 1921. *Vancouver*: Wages of loggers were reported reduced from \$6.00 to \$4.00 per day; in sawmills, wages of Orientals were reduced from 45-58 cents per hour to 22-45 cents, and of white labour, from 45 cents-\$1.00 per hour to 35-90 cents.

Miscellaneous

ALBERTA.—*Calgary*: Rate for common labour which was 60 cents per hour in September, 1920, was reduced to 50 cents in January, 1921, and again to 45 cents in May, 1921. *Edmonton*: Wages of 125 hotel and restaurant cooks have been reduced 25 per cent. *Lethbridge*: Wages of common labour have been reduced 10 cents per hour. *Medicine Hat*: Wages of common labour have been reduced from 50 to 45 cents per hour since January.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS

THE following agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions have recently been received by the Department. In the case of each agreement the rates of wages in the important occupations are given, together with the significant points as to working conditions and a summary of other information of general interest.

Building and Construction

TORONTO, ONT.—**MASTER PAINTERS, FIRMS, COMPANIES OR CONTRACTORS, AND BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS AND DECORATORS, No. 151.** Agreement in effect from March 28, 1921, to March 31, 1922.

Wages, per hour—Journeyman, 75

cents. Hours of labour, eight per day, four hours on Saturday.

Overtime, time and one-half, except when three shifts are being worked, when overtime shall be straight time. Sundays and holidays, double time. Travelling expenses to be paid on outside jobs.

Transportation - Steam Railways

CANADA.—THE RAILWAY ASSOCIATION OF CANADA AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS, THE BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN AND ENGINEMEN, THE ORDER OF RAILWAY CONDUCTORS, THE BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD TRAINMEN, THE ORDER OF RAILROAD TELEGRAPHERS, AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF MAINTENANCE OF WAY EMPLOYEES AND RAILWAY SHOP LABOURERS.

For the text of this agreement see page 668.

Transportation—Electric Railways

OTTAWA—OTTAWA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA, No. 279.

Agreement as summarized in September, 1920 LABOUR GAZETTE, page 1231, as in effect from May 29, 1920 to May 1, 1921, has been renewed and will continue effective until May 1, 1922.

SASKATOON, SASK.—BY-LAW REGULATING WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS OF CITY OF SASKATOON MUNICIPAL STREET RAILWAY. By-law to be in force from March 21, 1921 to January 1, 1922.

Two-men cars: Wage scale (retroactive to January 1, 1921) per hour—1st 6 months, 50 cents; 2nd 6 months, 52 cents; 3rd 6 months, 56 cents; 4th 6 months, 58 cents; 3rd year and thereafter, 60 cents. Training students, 5 cents per hour above schedule. Sundays, time and one-quarter. Holidays, time and one-half. Snow-sweeper or work car men, 5 cents extra per hour up to

ten hours; thereafter, time and one-half.

Motormen or conductors having been suspended or discharged and later found not guilty of conduct warranting suspension to be re-instated and paid for all time lost.

No discrimination against motormen or conductors for being or not being union members.

Regular runs to conform as nearly as possible to nine hours; runs calling for ten-hour day may be selected by those desiring and entitled to same.

Usual regulations regarding furnishing and equipment of street cars.

Motormen and conductors having been in service for one year continuously prior to May 1, 1921, to be entitled to one week's holiday with pay during succeeding year, and after two years' service, to two weeks' holiday.

Absence through illness, not exceeding two weeks, to be paid for at regular rate, on approval of a committee of three employees.

Uniforms to be supplied by City.

Proper officials of City at all times to treat with motormen and conductors or a committee of same on any subject concerning their interests.

Complaints or grievances to be heard by proper officials of the City; and any employee failing to get satisfaction may appeal to Mayor, Commissioner or City Council.

Motor Conductors on one-man Cars: Wage scale (to take effect from the time the cars are first operated by one man): per hour—1st 6 months, 60 cents; 2nd 6 months, 62 cents; 3rd 6 months, 66 cents; 4th 6 months, 68 cents; 3rd year and thereafter, 70 cents. Training students, 5 cents extra per hour. Clauses governing rates for Sundays, holidays and sweepers and general clauses are similar to those given above for motormen and conductors, with the exception that in the case of

the hours clause, a working day is to be eight hours when possible.

Mechanical Department: Wage Scale (retroactive to January 1, 1921): Per hour—skilled mechanics, painter and carpenter, armature winder, 73½ cents; junior mechanics, blacksmith, 68½ cents; pitman, general workers, 58½ cents; car cleaners and helpers, 53½ cents. Night foreman, \$145 per month.

Overtime and Sunday work, time and one-half, except in the case of trackmen and greasers whose additional pay shall be determined by the Superintendent.

Shop employees who have been in service one year or more may be promoted or have pay increased at discretion of council. In event of men being taken on, City reserves right to pay wages according to ability.

Holidays and sick leave as in the case of motormen and conductors.

Municipal Employment—(Not Elsewhere Specified)

SASKATOON, SASK.—BY-LAW REGULATING WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS OF PUMPING PLANT AND ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF SASKATOON. By-law to be in force from date of final passing, with any wage increases contained therein retroactive to January 1, 1921.

Outside Electrical Workers: Hours of labour: eight and one-half per day; four and one-half hours on Saturdays; excepting meter readers and wiring inspector whose hours shall be eight per day and four on Saturdays. Hours of are and tungsten patrolmen in accordance with their necessary duties.

Minimum wages: Per month—Meter readers and collectors, \$142.50; meter repairer and tester, \$161; electrical wiring inspector, \$170: Per hour, sub-line foreman, 96½ cents; linemen, 91 cents; wiremen, 80½ cents; are patrolmen, 74¾ cents; meter installers, 75 cents; are trimmers, 70 cents; tungsten patrol-

men, 63¼ cents: Apprentice linemen: 1st 3 months, 60 cents; thereafter, 1st 6 months, 62½ cents; 2nd 6 months, 65 cents; 3rd 6 months, 67½ cents; 4th 6 months, 70 cents; last nine months of 3 years' period, 72½ cents. Overtime, including Saturday afternoons, time, and one-half; Saturdays after 5.30 p.m. and Sundays and holidays, double time.

Tradesmen employed by the Line Department to be paid recognized union rate and work union hours, if not permanent employees of the Department and provided for in this agreement.

Power House Workers: Hours of labour, nine per day, four and one-half hours on Saturdays. Overtime, to 10 p.m., time and one-half; thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time. Workers on monthly basis not to work over eight hours per day except in event of break-down of plant. When duties demand Sunday labour, one day off in seven to be allowed if possible, or if not overtime to be paid for seventh day.

The Electrical Engineer may dismiss workers without notice when work is completed or worker proves unsatisfactory.

Minimum wages: Per month, chief engineer, \$209.90, engineer in charge of shift, \$163.90, spare engineers, 1st 12 months, \$152.50; after 12 months, \$163.90; boiler room attendants operating automatic stokers, turbine attendants, \$142.50. Per hour: skilled mechanics, 74½ cents; blacksmith, 69½ cents; mechanics' helpers, 59½ cents; foreman boiler cleaner, 69½ cents; boiler cleaners, ash and coal handlers, 59½ cents. Per month, chief electricians, \$181.10; draftsman, \$163.90; coal controller, \$158.10; store-keeper, \$130.

Tradesmen employed at power house to be paid recognized union rates and work union hours if not permanent employees of the Department.

Switchboard operators, per month, \$122.50 to \$152.50, with three increases,

to be granted upon recommendation of the Electrical Engineer.

Pumping Station Workers: Monthly workers not to work over eight hours per day except in event of breakdown of plant.

Overtime to be paid for seventh day in event of Sunday labour.

Hours of labour, 9 per day.

City Engineer may dismiss any worker without notice when work has been completed or if worker proves unsatisfactory.

Minimum wages at pumping station and filtration plant, per month: chief engineer, \$204.10; assistant chief engineer, \$175.35; shift engineers, \$188.10; spare engineers, first 12 months, \$147.50; thereafter, \$158.10; fireman, \$137.50; oilers and cleaners, \$122.50. Tradesmen employed on temporary work to be

paid union rates and work union hours.

Overtime rates time and one-half to 10 p.m., thereafter, double time.

Vacations: All monthly employees excepting chief engineers, wiring inspector, draftsman, construction foreman and meter readers, fourteen days' holidays with pay after one year's service. The above-mentioned, after one year's service, twenty-one days' holidays with pay. No overtime to be paid to these employees. Hourly workers, in the service for one year continuously prior to May 1, one week's holidays with pay, and in service two years continuously prior to May 1, two weeks' holiday with pay. Sick leave to the extent of two weeks to be allowed, paid at regular rate. Workers temporarily laid off to be entitled to the above benefits on a *pro rata* basis. Sick pay to be granted only on approval of a committee of five employees.

FAIR WAGE CONTRACTS, APRIL, 1921

DURING April the Department of Labour received for insertion in the LABOUR GAZETTE the following information relative to six fair wage contracts, of which five were awarded by the Department of Public Works, and one by the Department of Marine and Fisheries. All the contracts contained the usual fair wage clause which provides for the prompt payment of such wages as are current in the district in which the work is to be performed, and for observance on the various works under contract of the prevailing hours of labour, and which otherwise prevents abuses and secures the legitimate rights of the labour employed.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair wages, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Docking, repairing and renewal, and painting of Tug "Helena." Name of contractor, Halifax Shipyards, Limited, Halifax, N. S. Date of contract, April 6, 1921. Amount of contract, \$25,200.

Superstructure of a Strauss Trunnion Bascule Bridge, Burlington Channel, Ont. Name of contractor, The Hamilton Bridge Works, Hamilton, Ontario. Date of contract, April 8, 1921. Amount of contract, \$22,896.

Construction of timber pilewood wharf, McLaren's Landing, Ont. Name of contractor, J. S. Leitch, Toronto, Ontario. Date of contract, April 11, 1921. Amount of contract, unit prices.

Laboratory and interior fittings in Educational Block, R. M. C. Kingston, Ont. Name of contractor, McKelvey and Birch, Limited, Kingston, Ont.

Date of contract, April 22, 1921.
Amount of contract, \$20,257.

Substructure of bridge over St. John River between Edmunston, N. B., and Madawaska, Maine. Name of contractors, J. R. Burpee and His Majesty, and The State Highway Commission of Maine. Date of contract April 20, 1921. Amount of contract, unit prices.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

Construction of a lightkeeper's dwelling at Lepreau, N. B. Name of contractor, W. F. Fitzgerald, St. John West, N. B. Amount of contract, \$5,975.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The following is a statement of payments made in April for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department sub-

ject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair wages and the performance of work under sanitary conditions.

Nature of orders.	Amount of orders
Making metal dating stamps and type and other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 1,282.36
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.....	210.59
Supplying mail bag fittings.....	9,364.50
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.....	13,601.38
Repairing letter boxes, etc.....	11.75
Supplying mail bagging.....	72,627.05

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE IN CANADA, APRIL, 1921

THE movement of prices continued downward, the most important declines, however, being seasonal changes appearing in grains, butter, cheese milk and eggs. Hogs were down, but cattle and beef were slightly higher. Sugar also showed a slight advance. In materials, there were numerous declines in leather, textiles, metals and implements, and in building materials.

In retail prices, the average cost of a list of staple foods in sixty cities was \$12.74 for April as compared with \$13.23 for March, \$15.99 for April, 1920, \$13.55 for April, 1919, \$12.57 for April, 1918, and \$7.51 for April, 1914. The chief changes for the month were in eggs and in potatoes, decreases in these commodities accounting for a fall of 36 cents out of 50 cents in the budget. Sugar and butter showed slight increases, meats were practically unchanged and there were slight decreases in rolled oats, rice, prunes and evaporated apples. In fuel, coal was slightly lower as is usual in the spring for a short time. Rent showed

a slight increase in the average and further increases for May were reported.

In wholesale prices the index number was down to 253.7 as compared with 263.1 for March, 353.1 for April, 1920, 279.6 for April, 1919, 269.4 for April, 1918 and 136.7 for April 1914. The chief decreases were in Grains and Fodder, Dairy Products, Fruits and Vegetables, Textiles, Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes, Metals, Fuel and Lighting, Building Materials and House Furnishings.

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of April of over one hundred staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent for 6-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada having a population of 10,000 or over. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of com-

modity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these have been published each month since the beginning of 1910, the figures being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers who did a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts exclusively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts, with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central without modern conveniences or with incomplete conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, those being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by va-

rious authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. As market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various foods therefore tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the difference in quality. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income. While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were considered to afford a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit fresh and canned vegetables, etc.; so that the comparative expenditure would be little changed.

The index number of wholesale prices

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOOD, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	BEEF					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Lamb, leg, roast, per lb.	PORK			BACON	
	Strloin steak, per lb.	Round Steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime per lb.	Shoulder roast, pr. lb.	Stewing, per lb.				Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Fresh chops, loin, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Break'ast, not sliced, per lb.	Break'ast, sliced, per lb.
Dominion Average.....	35.2	31.1	28.3	22.2	17.5	25.2	32.0	37.2	34.8	37.9	33.4	47.2	58.2
Nova Scotia (Average).....	35.4	33.3	29.2	25.3	20.3	21.0	28.7	35.9	33.4	34.8	32.9	51.9	58.5
1-Sydney.....	35.8	30.4	29.3	24.7	21	19.6	30.1	36.1	34.5	36.3	33.5	54.1	59.1
2-New Glasgow.....	35	34.4	29.4	24	19.8	17.5	25	35	32	34	33	51	57.1
3-Amherst.....	30.7	23.5	22	20.5	16.3	20	32.5	35	33	28	27.8	51.2	55
4-Hali ax.....	41.4	35.7	36.7	27.1	23.5	23.7	30.7	38.6	36.4	38	33.7	51.1	56.5
5-Truro.....	39	37.5	23.5	30	21	24	25	35	36	37.5	36.6	.....	65
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown....	30	29	29.6	22.6	17.6	18.3	23.5	27.5	28.3	29.3	32.8	43	46.2
New Brunswick (Average)....	38.6	31.6	28.1	22.8	17.8	21.3	28.6	32.5	33.6	33.2	31.9	53.1	55.7
7-Moncton.....	35.3	30.6	26.3	24.6	16.6	21.5	32	34	34	31.8	52.3	56.2	
8-St John.....	46.6	36.6	35	24.3	19.3	21	35	36.6	36.6	36	31.5	50	50
9-Fredericton.....	34.6	29	26.6	22.3	17.3	22.6	27.3	33.3	32.3	31.6	36	52.5	57.5
10-Bathurst.....	30	30	24.6	20	18	20	20	27.5	31.6	31	28.3	57.5	59
Quebec (Average).....	31.9	31.7	30.4	22.5	16.8	20.8	29.9	35.3	30.7	31.5	29.4	48.2	54.1
11-Quebec.....	30.8	31.4	27	22.8	16.2	23.8	27.9	31.4	29	29.1	31.2	43.5	50
12-Three Rivers.....	37.5	37	37.3	27	20	24	30.8	41.2	33.1	34.4	30.8	60	60
13-Sherbrooke.....	33.1	39.3	37.5	26.2	17.5	20	35	40	31.2	34.2	29.2	48	53.7
14-Sorel.....	30	30.6	30	20.6	16.6	29	30	32.6	29	29.3	28.6	48	50
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	23.3	25.7	23.3	17.3	14.2	18.3	24.5	29	24.8	25	25.7	48.3	.....
16-St. John's.....	29.5	28.7	28.2	21.2	17	20.2	26.2	31.6	28.5	28.2	27.8	42.5	60
17-Thetford Mines.....	30	30	30	25	20	15	15	35	35	31.6	45	55.7	
18-Montreal.....	35.7	33	34.1	21.1	13.9	14.5	33.7	29.2	33.6	34.8	29.9	52	55.7
19-Hull.....	32.2	29.8	26.6	21.4	15.8	21.8	31.2	37.5	32.1	33.6	30.2	46.6	49.8
Ontario (Average).....	35.3	32.0	28.7	23.1	17.9	28.3	32.7	38.6	35.2	39.3	33.6	51.7	58.1
20-Ottawa.....	35.9	32.7	30.5	24	16.9	24.7	31.8	39.1	35.5	36.8	32.9	53.6	58.4
21-Brockville.....	35	35	27.5	22.5	20	22.5	30	30	35	35	31	51.2	58.5
22-Kingston.....	32.6	28	27.2	21.4	15.3	18.2	29.2	33.9	32	34.4	29	49.4	52.8
23-Belleville.....	31	26	27.3	21.8	15.3	27.1	33.3	39.3	30.6	30.6	.....	53	56.3
24-Peterborough.....	33.9	36.6	28	32.8	16.8	29	35	40	35.5	38.6	32.4	56.1	60.6
25-Orillia.....	34.6	30	26.2	20.8	16	30.6	28.7	36	33.8	34.2	28.6	51.6	56.6
26-Toronto.....	37.1	30.3	30	21.4	18.2	26.3	31.1	40.7	34.7	43.4	34.4	52.8	56.9
27-Niagara Falls.....	43	37.8	31.6	24.5	16.6	32.5	35	43.3	40	44.5	31.6	49.7	54.3
28-St. Catharines.....	34.1	31.2	27	21.7	16.6	28.8	36	38.6	35.6	41.1	35	51.3	57.8
29-Hamilton.....	36.1	30.4	29.5	23.4	19.3	29.9	33.8	41.1	34.2	42.6	35	49.2	53.6
30-Brantford.....	36.2	31	29.2	23.4	17.7	27	34.4	40	38.5	42.5	33.1	49.9	56.7
31-Galt.....	40	33.3	34.3	24.3	17	33.3	33.5	41.6	35	45	40	43.7	51.8
32-Guelph.....	37.6	32.2	30	25	20.9	30.9	34.3	39	33	39.5	31.5	44.5	47.8
33-Kitchener.....	33.5	30.7	25.4	23.3	19.5	31.5	32.6	37.5	34.6	37.5	40	47.4	49.7
34-Woodstock.....	37.8	33.2	28.4	23.4	18.8	30.3	29	34.3	35.5	40.7	30	49.7	55.2
35-Stratford.....	33.6	29.9	26.2	24.4	19.7	25.6	31.6	35.7	34	35.9	28	55.6	58.3
36-London.....	37.8	33.9	30.3	23.8	18.7	27.1	31.8	43.4	36.7	43.3	37.5	52.9	56.8
37-St. Thomas.....	34.4	30.6	27.6	21.4	17.1	27.2	30.5	33.7	34.7	43.7	35.4	51.2	53.4
38-Chatham.....	36.8	34.3	26.6	22.7	16.5	30.1	23.3	33.3	33.7	40.2	30.2	54	55.8
39-Windsor.....	37.8	32.6	30.5	23.3	18.2	32.5	33.2	40.5	35.2	40.3	33.1	51.9	56.7
40-Owen Sound.....	32	28	27.6	24.5	20	28.8	30	35.6	33.3	35	30	53.7	58.7
41-Cobalt.....	33.3	33.3	32.3	25.3	19.6	30	.....	40	36.2	38.3	32	52.1	55
42-Sault Ste. Marie.....	3.88	35	28.1	22.3	16.8	31.2	35.8	38.3	36.3	37.5	33.6	54	59
43-Port Arthur.....	40	35	30	25.5	19.1	26.6	39	43.3	40	45	43.7	57.5	64
44-Port William.....	36	27.8	27.1	19.7	15.7	26.2	36.5	40.5	35.9	40	38.3	51.4	58.4
Manitoba (Average).....	32.4	25.1	25.5	17.9	14.1	23.1	32.1	35.3	33.2	37.4	33.8	53.7	59.0
45-Winnipeg.....	33	25.6	25.7	16.7	14.4	22.9	31.2	37.6	33.4	39.8	37.5	55.2	59.9
46-Brandon.....	31.7	26.5	25.3	19	13.8	23.3	33	33	33	35	30	52.1	58
Saskatchewan (Average)....	32.5	25.7	23.7	18.0	13.8	22.5	31.2	35.5	33.5	35.9	32.1	61.1	65.4
47-Regina.....	35	27.1	24.7	17.1	14	24.5	34.5	36	35.1	40.3	28.5	63	65
48-Prince Albert.....	30	26.7	21.7	18.3	12.7	16.7	26.7	33.3	31	31	35	57.5	62.5
49-Saskatoon.....	31.2	25	23.2	17.5	11.2	22.5	31.5	35	33	36.2	35	57.2	64.1
50-Moose Jaw.....	33.7	28	24.7	19	17.2	26.2	33	37.5	35	36.2	30	66.7	70
Alberta (Average).....	31.5	24.8	22.0	15.8	14.6	22.1	31.2	35.7	35.4	41.8	33.9	62.9	68.9
51-Medicine Hat.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	80
52-Edmonton.....	32.7	24	22.3	14.7	15	22.7	33.5	37.3	39.3	43.3	33.8	58.1	65
53-Calgary.....	29.5	23.4	20.8	14.8	12.1	20.3	23.5	31.7	32.6	42.1	35.4	56.3	62.1
54-Lethbridge.....	32.3	27	23	18	16.7	23.3	31.7	38	34.3	40	32.5	62.3	68.3
British Columbia (Average)	38.0	32.0	29.1	22.4	18.8	29.3	37.6	41.1	41.4	45.0	38.8	55.4	62.1
55-Fernie.....	37.8	32.2	29.4	23.6	16	26.6	39.6	40	46.2	43.4	37	59.6	67.5
56-Nelson.....	40	34	31.7	20.7	15.7	27.3	37.7	42.5	43.3	43.3	38.3	65	73.3
57-Trail.....	35	30	25	19	15.3	23.7	33	.....	40.7	41.7	35	55	60
58-New Westminster.....	37.5	32.5	30	23.5	18.5	30	37.5	37.5	40	45	37	53.6	58.7
59-Vancouver.....	37.6	41.7	27.2	20.5	19.4	30.2	36.3	41	40.1	43.2	39	56	61.8
60-Victoria.....	36.6	32	25.8	20.4	20.4	31.4	37	43	37	43	34	46.4	53.3
61-Nanaimo.....	39.8	33.8	33	26.2	22.2	37.5	39.5	43.7	43	43.2	45	55.3	60
2-Prince Rupert.....	40	30	31	25	22.5	27.5	40	40	45	50	45	.....	.....

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1921

Ham, boiled, sliced per lb.	FISH													Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.
	Cod steak, fresh, lb.	Haddock, fresh and rozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and rozen, per lb.	Herrings, fresh and rozen per, lb.	Whitefish, fresh and rozen, per lb.	Other fish, fresh and rozen, per lb.	Salt, herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, bondless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, sockeye, lb. tin.	Canned salmon, med. lb. tin.	Canned salmon pinks, lb. tin.	
cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.
71.8	71.6	14.7	29.9	14.1	20.0	26.1	12.7	63.6	23.6	20.1	70.3	36.6	27.1	28.0
72.2	13.7	12.8	35.6					55.3	21.4	17.0	47.5	35.1	28.3	27.4
74	10		35-40					54	23.8	17.8	55	35.8	29.3	28.1
71.8	15	15	35					59	21	20		34.3	27.4	28.6
72.5	14-15	11-12	35			20-30		54.2	22	15		36.5	30	26
70.3	14		35					52.6	20	14.5	40	38.7	30	27
72.5	15	12						56.6	20	17.5		30	25	27.5
60	10-12	11-13	35					67	17.6	19		43.2	33.3	28.6
73.6	13.8	13.0	33.8			36.3		63.3	22.6	17.4	53.3	37.5	27.6	27.1
77.5	12	12	35				10	68	20.6	16.5	52.5	35	30	26.4
75	15	15	40			40-45		61.6	21.6	17.6	52.5		26.6	28
68.3	18	15	30	12		30		65	23.6	17.3	55		29	29
	10	10	30					57.3	25	18		40	26.2	25
71.2	16.2	12.9	31.0	12.5	21.6	23.1	10.7	71.3	21.3	21.0	53.0	36.1	27.5	29.0
71.5	10	10		15	15					19.2	49.6	30.3	26.8	28.6
72.5	15	13	30					75		30	51.4	35	26	32
76.2	20	15	35				12		25.6	19	50.6	38.3	30.4	31.6
71.6	15	13	35			25	10	80	20	19	51.6	40	27.5	31
67.5					25						55	31.2	26.6	28.3
72.5		20	25		25		10	60	15	16	52.5	40	31	26.2
70.9	18-20	8.5-10	30-32		25			70.1	24.9	25	62.5	40	30	30
67.1	18	8-12.5	30	10	18	12.5-30			21.2	18.6	51.1	33.5	24.5	26.8
											53.1	36.7	24.6	27
69.4	19.6	15.8	30.2	14.9	21.1	21.6	12.0	64.4	23.7	19.6	54.9	38.0	27.3	26.2
69.8	18	8-12.5	30	10	18	12.530		50	23.1	18	55.1	32.8	27.4	27.9
70	18-20		30	10	20	20-25	10	50	23.6	19	50	40	26.8	26.8
65.8	12.5-15	10-12.5	25-30	10	20-22			60	21	17.6	49.8	38.3	25.7	25.1
72.5	25		26		22			27.5	19.5	54	38.3	25.6	25.1	23
68.2	15	15	25-30	12	20			60	24	21.6	54	32.5	27.1	28.7
67.5					15		8		22.5	17.2	59.3	38.5	27.2	27.1
69.7	20	12-14	25-30	13-15	16-20	18-22		70	21.6	19.2	54.3	38.1	28.7	24.9
69	18	20	28	18	20				23.5	20	58.8	38	25.8	25.9
67.2	22	15	30-35	25-30	15		15		27.5	19	58.8	42.5	32.3	23.6
68.3	20	15	30-35	15-18	25		15	75	23.5	18.7	53.6	38.3	26.3	24
68.9	20-25	20-25	35	15-20	25-30				23.1	15	54.1	35.8	26.5	24.2
65.4	18	15	33	15	17	25			23.2	18.3	56.6	37.5	26.4	24.4
62.5			35		20		12.5		23.3		53	31	24.5	26
65.3			15	22				75	25	20	55.5	40	26.3	23.8
63.8			30	15	22		15	60	21	23	52.5	39	27.8	24
70	20		12.5	30	18		12.5		22.5	20	53.7	38.3	31.2	25.4
70.3			20	18	18			75	23.5	18.2	54.1	29	25.2	25.3
66.8	20-25	15	30	15	18		10	50	24.1	18.6	57.2	35	27.8	25.5
67.7	18	15	35	20	25		12		23.5	21.5	55.8	35	28.7	24.3
73.3	25		38	20	20-25			24.5	26		55.6	43.7	28.3	28.2
71.2				15				20	16.5	52.7	38	28	24.1	40
69.4		20-25	30	15	25			61.2	26.2	21.1	53.3	42.5	30.5	27.5
71.8				25	25	12.5			27.5	17.5	56.3	42.5	30.8	25.2
82	16-18	17	25-30	18-20	20-22	10		25	21.6	52.5	37.5	25	35	43
79.5	20	15	25-30		17	18		67.5	25	19	53.3		28	33.3
74.9			26.8		17.5				25.0	18.6	53.3	38.2	25.0	29.2
75.7			20-35		20				28	18.1	53.3	39.7	25	29.3
74.1			30		15				22	19.1	53.3	36.7	25	29
73.4	16.3		24.5	12.8	16.5				25.5	22.3	53.7	28.9	25.9	31.2
75.6	20		28	10	18				28.3	24.2	57.1	38.2	22.8	28
70			25-30		15				23.5	25	52.5	40	26.7	30
73			20	18.5	18				30	20	55	37.5	24	31.7
75	10-15		20-25	10	15		15		20	20	50		30	35
75.6	18.9		26.3	14.4	14.2		15.8		25.0	20.8	52.3	38.3	25.5	29.7
85											50			
72.6	17.5-20		23-25	12.5-15	12.5	25-30	15		23.1	21	54.8	32.5	23.9	31
71	20	20	25		15		12.5		27	19.8	56.7	42.5	25	30.5
73.8	18		30	15	15		20		25	21.5	47.5	40	27.5	27.5
77.1	19.4		26.9	13.2	20.0	31.3	13.3		25.2	23.7	51.6	35.7	25.7	30.4
80	20		25-30	18	20		15		28.6	23.7	55	50	30	40
78.3	25	22	30	15		40	15		30	25	55	40	30	32.5
73.7	22		30	15	20	33-35	15		29.3	24.3	50	38	27	32.5
77	18		25	10		20-25			22.7	25	54	30	25	25
77.7	15		25				12.5		24.6	23.3	51	36.6	22.5	27.5
76	18		28	8		35	12.5		24.3	20	49	33.3	21.2	26.3
78.7	20		25			25			24.3	23	49	22.5	25	26.8
75	17.5		25				10		17.5	25	50	35	25	32.5

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOOD, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	EGGS		Milk, per quart.	BUTTER			Oleomargarine, best, per lb.	CHEESE		Bread plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits (bulk), per lb.
	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1 and storage, per doz.		Dairy, solids per lb.	Dairy, prints, per lb.	Creamery, prints per lb.		Old, per lb.	New, per lb.		
Dominion Average	cents. 40.3	cents. 38.3	cents. 14.9	cents. 54.7	cents. 56.0	cents. 63.9	cents. 38.4	cents. 39.8	cents. 38.4	cents. 8.5	cents. 20.8
Nova Scotia (Average).....	48.1	47.0	15.7	56.7	57.9	66.3	41.4	38.0	37.7	9.1	19.7
1-Sydney.....	58	53.7	17	58.3	60.2	66.1	40.8	39.8	36.8	9.3	20.1
2-New Glasgow.....	45.4	43	16	57.5	57.8	65.2	45	38	39	9.3	20.2
3-Amherst.....	42.5	.....	15	57.5	56.7	65.7	39	35.7	35	8.7	19.6
4-Halifax.....	49	44.3	16	55	57	67	39.7	36.5	38.3	8.7	18.5
5-Truro.....	45.6	.....	14	55	.....	67.6	42.5	40	39.5	9.3	20
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	33	32.3	12-13	51	53.2	60	36	35	35	9.3	21.4
New Brunswick (Average).....	45.7	43.9	15.0	54.5	58.5	64.8	41.2	38.0	38.9	9.8	20.7
7-Moncton.....	46.4	45	15-16	55	55	64.6	43.3	38.2	40	9.3	20.6
8-St. John.....	41.6	41.6	15-16	58	60.5	66.6	39.2	37	38.7	10	21
9-Fredericton.....	53.7	45	14	50	60	63.3	39	36.6	38	9.3	21
10-Bathurst.....	41.2	.....	15	55	.....	64.5	43.3	40	.....	10.7	20
Quebec (Average).....	45.0	39.7	14.0	55.6	56.8	61.8	37.4	38.7	36.2	7.6	21.1
11-Quebec.....	42.2	42	16	53.6	52.6	60.9	35.6	39	36	8.5	19.8
12-Three Rivers.....	50.1	45.6	16	58	58	62	38	42.1	39.2	8	21.4
13-Sherbrooke.....	45.9	.....	12.5	55	55	64	37.8	39.3	40	9.3	21.6
14-Sorel.....	48	40	14	.....	.....	57.2	37.5	37	35	6	21.3
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	41.9	38	13	.....	.....	61.6	38.5	36.5	33.5	6.7	20.7
16-St. John's.....	43.7	40	12.5	60	.....	62.5	38.5	42.6	35	7.3	20.3
17-Thetford Mines.....	52.2	.....	15	60	65	65	39.3	35	35	8	23
18-Montreal.....	42.9	35.4	14	57.8	58.7	61.2	36	40.7	36.7	6.7-7.3	21.9
19-Hull.....	38	37.2	13	45	51.6	62.2	35.1	36.1	35	8	20.2
Ontario (Average)	38.2	36.5	14.6	58.4	59.2	64.2	36.7	40.5	38.5	7.9	20.7
20-Ottawa.....	39.2	37.8	13	58.5	58	61.3	36.4	39.5	37.8	8	20.7
21-Brockville.....	37	.....	13	60	60	64.8	34.6	38.1	36.5	7.7	20
22-Kingston.....	37.1	35	11	53.3	58.2	63.1	35.6	39.6	35.1	6.7	19.3
23-Bellesville.....	30.1	25	13	60	60	63.5	34.6	38.2	36.5	6.7	20.2
24-Peterborough.....	43.9	40	12.5	61.3	62.8	64.4	36.8	40.4	40	8	20.7
25-Orillia.....	30.7	.....	14.3	53.3	58.6	63.7	35.3	43.3	38.2	8	23.8
26-Toronto.....	38.7	37.5	15.4	58	56.4	64.2	35.4	40.8	38.8	8	20.3
27-Niagara Falls.....	41.9	.....	16	58	60	66.8	38.7	42.6	39.4	8	21.6
28-St. Catharines.....	40.1	.....	15	56.5	61	63.3	34.9	40.8	38.4	8.7	18.8
29-Hamilton.....	39.8	39	15	60.6	60.8	64.1	35.4	40.1	39.1	6.7	20.6
30-Brantford.....	38.5	.....	14	59.5	60.7	63.3	35	39.6	39.5	8	20
31-Galt.....	36	.....	12.5	60	59.6	62.4	38.4	38.7	35.3	8	20.5
32-Guelph.....	37.8	.....	14.3	57	56.3	62.5	37.4	42.6	38	8	20
33-Kitchener.....	37.6	35	14.3	59	.....	60.6	35.8	41.4	39.6	8	22.7
34-Woodstock.....	31.6	30	14	55	58.6	63	36.3	41.8	39	8	20
35-Stratford.....	33.8	30	13.3	.....	58.5	63	38.3	40	40	8	20.6
36-London.....	34.2	.....	13	59.3	58.5	64.5	35.6	42.4	39.3	8	20
37-St. Thomas.....	33.1	30	13.5	60	63	64.1	37	42.4	38.2	8.7	20.4
38-Chatham.....	30.6	.....	16	62.5	63	65.6	36.5	42	39.6	8.7	21.8
39-Windsor.....	33.8	34	16-20	65	62.5	67.5	38	43	39	8.7	21
40-Owen Sound.....	28.8	23	15	60	58.5	61.8	37.1	38.8	37	7.3	20
41-Cobalt.....	52.2	45	20	.....	.....	67.4	37.5	39.3	39.5	7.4	21.2
42-Sault Ste. Marie.....	45.6	41.6	16	59.3	60	65.9	37.5	41	40	6.7	20.5
43-Port Arthur.....	53.5	45	16.7	50	.....	67.9	40	37.5	.....	9.3	.....
44-Fort William.....	50.5	51.2	16.7	.....	46.6	66.3	40.1	38	40	9.3	22.6
Manitoba (Average).....	32.5	35.0	14.5	47.6	49.2	63.7	38.5	41.2	20.7	8.4	23.1
45-Winnipeg.....	35.8	35	14	45.2	48.4	65.2	37.8	41.7	41.3	8	22.5
46-Brandon.....	29.2	.....	15	50	50	62.1	39.1	40.6	40	8.8	23.7
Saskatchewan (Average).....	32.1	.....	15.8	45.0	46.4	60.7	39.1	40.5	38.7	8.3	21.7
47-Regina.....	31.6	.....	16	.....	41.1	61	38.3	38.8	38.8	8	25.5
48-Prince Albert.....	37.5	35	14.3	45	46.7	60	41.7	40	40	7.3	17.5
49-Saskatoon.....	29.4	.....	17	.....	51.3	61.8	41.2	43.3	41	10	22
50-Moose Jaw.....	30	.....	16	45	.....	60	35	40	35	8	.....
Alberta (Average)	35.2	32.5	15.0	45.8	47.8	62.6	40.4	43.5	39.5	8.1	21.7
51-Medicine Hat.....	35	.....	.....	50	45	65	44	50	45	.....	25
52-Edmonton.....	35.3	35	13.3	45	46	62.2	39.7	40	35	8	20.2
53-Calgary.....	35.4	.....	15	43	55	63.2	39.9	44	38	8.4	19.2
54-Lethbridge.....	35	30	16.7	45	42.5	60	41.7	40	40	8	22.5
British Columbia (Average).....	43.1	38.5	16.1	51.1	52.0	65.8	40.7	39.2	39.7	10.3	20.4
55-Fernie.....	43.3	37.5	20	45	45	64.4	44	40	40	10	20
56-Nelson.....	45	.....	19	50	53.3	70	45	40	40	12	22
57-Trail.....	47.5	40	15	40	41.5	64.2	40	35	.....	9.3	17
58-New Westminster.....	37.8	35	11.1	.....	.....	64.2	39.5	40	40	.....	22.5
59-Vancouver.....	42.3	40	11.1	50	55	64.1	37.6	40.2	39	8.9	19.3
60-Victoria.....	39.3	.....	14.3	58	65	68.7	37.1	40.8	38.7	9.8	25
61-Nanaimo.....	37.2	.....	18	60	65	67	42.5	37.5	40.6	9.8	20
62-Prince Rupert.....	52.5	40	20	55	.....	64	40	40	.....	12.5	17

a Price per single quart higher.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1921—(Continued)

FLOUR		Rolled oats, per lb.	Cornmeal, per lb.	Barley, pearl, per lb.	RICE				Taroia, medium, pearl, per lb.	CANNED VEGETABLES			
Spring wheat, in 24-lb. bag, per lb.	Ordinary family in 24-lb. bag, per lb.				Rangoon, " per lb.	Patna, per lb.	Japan, per lb.	Siam, per lb.		Tomatoes, 2½s. per can.	Peas, standard, 2s. per can.	Corn, 2s. per can.	
cents. 6.9	cents. 6.6	cents. 6.4	cents. 7.4	cents. 10.6	cents. 11.2	cents. 13.5	cents. 12.7	cents. 10.9	cents. 13.9	cents. 25.4	cents. 19.4	cents. 18.8	
7.3	7.1	7.0	7.3	10.1	12.2	14.2	14.0	12.3	17.7	21.9	20.5	20.7	1
7.8	7.5	7.6	7.3	9.3	11.2	13.4	.....	10	17.1	22.9	22.3	22.3	2
7.3	7.1	7	6.8	10	12	14.8	12	12	17.3	22.3	21.5	22.5	3
7.1	6.7	6.6	7.3	10	12	15	.....	15	18.5	20	19.6	19.7	4
6.9	6.9	6.6	7.6	10	11	13	12	.....	17.1	20.3	19.2	19.1	5
7.4	6.9	7	7.6	10	15	15	18	.....	18.5	24	20	20	6
7.0	6.5	6.6	7.3	8.8	11	14.7	12	.....	16.8	20.6	20.1	20	7
7.1	6.8	7.2	7.8	10.4	10.0	15.4	14.0	12.8	18.2	20.4	19.5	18.9	8
7.1	7.1	7.6	8	9.6	.....	15	.....	12	18.6	20.6	20	20	9
7.2	6.9	7.1	8.1	11.4	10	17.5	18	12	18.3	20.8	19.2	19.2	10
7.0	6.7	7	7	12.5	10	18	18	12	17.5	19.5	19.5	17.5	
7.1	6.5	7	8	8	10	11	10	12	18.3	20.5	19.3	19	
7.2	6.7	7.6	8.4	10.7	10.9	13.2	12.8	10.2	15.8	16.6	18.9	17.2	
7.4	6.7	6.5	.....	9.2	9	11.1	11.3	10	15.5	16.5	17.6	17.1	11
7.4	7.0	7.7	11.2	11	12.4	14.1	12	11.3	16.7	18.2	20.2	19	12
7.1	6.7	7.6	7.7	12.2	9.5	15.7	14	10.6	15.4	16.5	19.1	16.9	13
7.0	6.5	8.3	12.5	11	11.7	15	.....	.....	16	17	20.7	16.2	14
6.9	6.3	7.7	6	10	11.5	14.6	11	10	16	16.4	20.3	16.4	15
7.2	6.7	8.3	7.5	11.7	15	14.7	20	.....	17.5	17.4	18.2	17.2	16
7.3	7.0	8	6.5	11.2	12.5	10	13	12.3	17	16.6	21.5	21.5	17
7.3	6.6	6.7	8.4	10.1	9.3	13.1	12.1	10.1	14.3	15.6	17.2	15.8	18
6.8	6.7	7.2	7.4	10	7.5	10.7	9	7.3	14.2	15.4	15.2	15	19
6.8	6.4	6.0	6.5	10.5	11.4	13.3	13.8	11.4	12.9	17.8	17.7	17.2	20
7.3	6.9	7.1	7.3	10.2	10.5	10.7	12.2	9.3	11	16.6	16.4	16.2	21
6.5	6.4	5.7	8	10	10.3	13.7	13	10	11.5	15.4	15.4	15.4	22
6.6	6.7	5.7	5.5	11.3	10.3	14.4	.....	10	13.3	15	15	14.7	23
7	.....	5.5	5.5	10	11.2	15	10	15	12.5	16.2	16.1	15.7	24
6.5	6.3	5.1	5.6	11	12.7	11.5	12.7	9.5	13.2	17.5	16.3	17.2	25
6.9	6.3	5.3	5.2	12.4	10.8	15	14.2	10	12.6	19.2	19.2	18.4	26
6.7	6.4	5.9	6.7	10	9.7	11.9	11.2	10.4	11.2	17.2	17.2	16.1	27
7.3	6.5	6	6.4	10.1	10.7	14.8	10.8	13.1	19	17.8	18.2	18.2	28
7.2	6.4	6.4	6.8	10.5	16.5	14.1	16	11.5	13.5	19	18.4	16.4	29
7.0	6.7	5.6	6.6	9.8	10.5	12	13.3	11.1	12.2	17.8	17.9	16.5	30
7.3	6.6	6.1	5.7	10.6	10	12	12.2	.....	11.8	17.6	17	16.3	31
.....	6.4	6.1	6.6	9.6	8	11.2	14	11.1	12.9	17.8	18.5	17.6	32
6.6	5.6	5.9	7.1	10	12.5	12	17.3	10.5	10.8	17	16	16	33
6	5.8	5.3	5.7	8.8	11.2	14	11.5	12.2	17.6	18.3	17.7	17.5	34
.....	5.8	5.4	6.5	9.7	11.6	12.4	15	12.5	12	14.7	14.7	14.7	35
7.3	.....	6.5	8.3	10.2	12	15	16.2	10	15.1	18.8	18.8	18.6	36
6.8	6.7	5.5	6.6	9.9	11.2	12.8	13	10.7	12.3	17.6	18	17.1	37
6.7	6.3	5.3	5.5	11.7	11.2	20	33	15	13.2	18.7	18.7	17.2	38
6.6	6.3	6.1	6.8	9.2	10	11.5	12.7	9.6	13.8	18.7	18.7	18.7	39
6.7	6.7	7.7	7.2	12.5	17.5	14	19	14.3	16.1	18.7	19.2	18.5	40
6.5	5.6	5.1	5.5	8.7	11.3	12.5	13.2	.....	12.4	17.1	17.2	16.2	41
7.1	.....	12	15	12	15	15	12.6	15	19.8	20	20	19.5	42
6.8	6.7	6.8	7.7	11.8	10.2	14.3	13.3	13.7	13.5	18	18.8	18.5	43
6.7	6.5	6.3	7	11	10	12.5	13.1	10.5	14	20.8	20	21.6	44
6.8	6.9	5.2	6.3	11.2	10.4	14	13.5	13	14	18.7	19	19.3	45
6.9	6.8	6.3	7.6	10.5	.....	13.7	12.4	8.1	14.9	21.2	20.4	20.6	46
6.9	6.9	6.5	7	11.2	.....	12.7	12.3	9	11.7	20.8	20.2	20	47
6.9	6.7	6.1	8.2	9.7	10	15	12.5	9.1	18	21.6	20.6	21.2	48
6.9	6.5	5.5	7.3	11.4	12.5	14.1	12.9	10.1	12.5	21.9	22.5	21.8	49
6.6	6.5	5	6.7	9.7	.....	15	11.2	8.6	12.2	20.6	21	20.6	50
6.5	6.2	5	6	11.3	.....	13.1	17.5	11.8	11.3	20.7	23.3	21.7	51
6.6	.....	6.5	6.5	9.5	15	.....	10	.....	13.9	23.6	23	22.5	52
7.7	6.9	.....	10	15	10	.....	10	10	.....	22.5	22.5	22.5	53
6.7	6.7	5.1	7.6	10.5	9.5	10.0	10.3	8.9	11.7	22.5	22.7	20.9	54
6.7	.....	4.5	7.5	12.5	10	.....	10.7	7.8	10.5	21.4	21.6	21.6	55
6.6	6.5	4.8	9	8	9	.....	8	8.7	12	23.6	24	22	56
6.7	6.9	6	7	11.2	12	.....	10	10.2	12.5	22.5	22.5	20	57
6.9	6.6	6.7	8.5	11.2	10.1	.....	9.6	8.8	10.7	20.6	21.2	20.9	58
6.7	6.7	9	9	15	12.5	.....	12.5	12.5	13.5	20	21.2	20	59
7.3	.....	6	9	12.2	.....	.....	12.7	.....	15	24	25	25	60
6.7	.....	5.5	6.7	11.2	.....	.....	8.1	.....	15	20	20	20	61
7.6	.....	5.2	10	8.8	.....	.....	6.8	7	8	20	21.4	20.7	62
6.8	6.7	5.9	8.5	10.5	10	.....	9.2	8.7	9.7	20	19.7	20.7	63
6.7	6.5	7.3	8.1	11.5	10	.....	8.6	7.1	9.8	20.8	21.6	21.7	64
6.3	.....	6.7	8.5	10.6	8	.....	9	.....	9.9	20	20	20	65
6.9	.....	8	8	10	.....	.....	10	.....	10	20	20	20	66

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOOD, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions yellow, red, etc per lb.	POTATOES		APPLES			Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice per packet (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.
			Per bag, 1½ bu. (90 lb.)	Per peck, (15 lbs.)	Fresh, best or eating, per gal.	Fresh, cooking, per gallon.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.			
Dominion Average	cents. 9.0	cents. 4.5	\$ 1.456	cents. 29.7	cents. 46.7	cents. 35.7	cents. 22.4	cents. 20.4	cents. 32.6	cents. 27.2
Nova Scotia (Average)	9.1	5.1	1.614	32.5	52.7	41.0	21.4	20.1	31.4	28.6
1-Sydney	9.9	5.3	1.89	39.3	50	31.5	21.3	21.3	33.3	30
2-New-Glasgow	9.1	5	1.69	33.1			21.8	20.8	31.7	30
3-Amherst	8.8	5	1.08	22.6	42.7	42.5	20.6	16.6	32.3	27
4-Hali ax	10.3	4.9	1.68	33.6	63	40	20	18	29.3	27.5
5-Truro	7.6	5.2	1.73	33.7	55	50	23.3	24	32.2	
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown	9.2	5.3	1.15	20.4	35	25	23.7	22.1	29	24
New Brunswick (Average)	9.6	5.0	1.415	29.5	56.3		21.1	21.5	29.0	30.8
7-Moncton	10.5	5.1	1.43	30	62.5	50	22.5	23.3	28.3	30
8-St. John	9.4	5.1	1.75	30.6	50		18.2	22.5	27.7	30
9-Fredericton	10	4.3	1.40	25			23.7	20	30	35
10-Bathurst	8.5	5.6	1.08	32.5			20	20	30	28
Quebec (Average)	9.0	5.6	1.279	26.9	51.6	41.2	22.2	22.1	31.9	29.4
11-Quebec	9.3	6.1	1.18	27.4		38.3	21.2	25	31.7	27.9
12-Three Rivers	10.1	7.6	1.45	30	52	42.5	22	23.7	31.1	35
13-Sherbrooke	9	6	1.47	28.5	55.3	45.6	19.6	22.8	33.1	28.7
14-Sorel	9	5.7	1.06	25	53.3		27.5	25	30	32.5
15-St. Hyacinthe	8.3	4.8	.963	23.3	45	37.5	20	20.2	31.5	29
16-St. John's	9.6	5.4	1.04	21			25	23.7	31.7	27.5
17-Thetford Mines	8.2	5	1.69	30	60	50	23.3	21.7	33.7	28
18-Montreal	8.9	4.5	1.37	27.1	50.2	39.6	20	19.6	32.4	28.9
19-Hull	9	5.4	1.29	30	45.5	35	21.2	17.3	31.8	27
Ontario (Average)	9.0	4.5	1.300	27.3	37.5	29.9	22.4	20.3	32.5	25.0
20-Ottawa	9.3	5.7	1.37	30	54.2	44.1	20.8	19.9	32.2	25.2
21-Brockville	8.2	6.2	1.20	22.5	45	42.5	18.7	18.7	33.7	24
22-Kingston	9	4.9	1.11	24.4	37.5	27.5		16.7	32.2	23.7
23-Belleville	8.5	5	.958	21	25	22.5		17.2	34.2	23.3
24-Peterborough	9.5	5.2	1.08	24	36.6	33.2	17.4	20.5	31.6	22.1
25-Orillia	8.4	4.4	.975	20.6	45	32.5	18.5	22	31.8	26
26-Toronto	8.7	3.9	1.21	27.5	36.8	30.5	21.6	20.3	31.7	23.1
27-Niagara Falls	11.1	5.5	1.72	33.5		35		22	31.5	27.6
28-St. Catharines	9.8	4.6	1.50	29.3	23.7	20	30	22.1	33	26.7
29-Hamilton	9.5	4.2	1.20	27.2	32.5	26.6	21	22.5	32.1	24.5
30-Brantford	8.8	3.5	1.23	27.9	35	20	19	19	32.9	23.8
31-Galt	7.9	4.4	1.11	27.5	28.3	17.5	24	17.9	33.2	24.5
32-Guelph	8.6	5.8	1.08	26.2	36.6	35		17.4	31	23.7
33-Kitchener	8.7	4.8	1.19	25.7	22.5	20.7		21	33.6	24.6
34-Woodstock	8.4	3.8	1.22	24.1		20	20	19.1	33	25
35-Stratford	8.7	5	1.09	24				20.6	31.1	24
36-London	8.9	4.4	1.13	24.5			25	21.6	32.1	24.5
37-St. Thomas	9.6	3.2	1.17	24.6				18.6	34.4	24.2
38-Chatham	8.5	2.5	1.44	32.8	36.2	26.6	25	20	32	25
39-Windsor	8.6	3.4	1.42	25.2	31.6	30	31	24	31.3	29.4
40-Owen Sound	8.5	3.5	.98	22.1			20	19.6	30.5	21.7
41-Cobalt	9.6	5.7	1.58	22.5	50	30	22.6	21.3	31.4	26.6
42-Sault Ste. Marie	8.2	5.5	1.45	33.3	47.5	40.8	21.6	21.8	34.1	30
43-Port Arthur	10	4.5	2.08	42	45	35	21.6	22.3	33.3	25
44-Fort William	9.8	3.7	2.00	41	43.7	38	25	20.9	34.7	26.2
Manitoba (Average)	10.0	3.3	2.050	37.7			20.8	20.2	33.2	29.2
45-Winnipeg	10.3	3.4	2.17	38			17.6	18.8	34.2	29.2
46-Bandon	9.7	3.1	1.93	37.4			24	21.5	32.1	29.1
Saskatchewan (Average)	9.3	4.6	1.763	40.0	76.3		22.1	21.2	33.9	28.7
47-Regina	8.5	3.8	2.17	45	85		21	18.3	30.7	29.7
48-Prince Albert	9.1	4	1.50	25			20	20.7	35	32.5
49-Saskatoon	10.5	4.1	1.88	50	67.5		22.5	20.8	36	24
50-Moose Jaw	9	6.5	1.50	40			25	25		
Alberta (Average)	8.6	3.6	1.575	32.8			24.2	19.7	37.1	28.8
51-Medicine Hat	8.5	5	1.50	25			25	20	40	30
52-Edmonton	8.3	3.3	1.19	27.5			22.7	19.5	35.6	28.1
53-Calgary	8.4	3.4	1.86	38.7			25.7	19.1	35.2	29.6
54-Lethbridge	9	2.8	1.75	40			23.5	20	37.5	27.5
British Columbia (Average)	8.3	3.2	1.744	32.3	67.5	65.0	23.3	18.7	34.2	27.8
55-Fernie	10	3.2	1.67		75	70	25	20	35	30
56-Nelson	8.5	5.5	2.375	40			25	18.5	38	27.5
57-Trail	8.3	4.5	1.64	30			25	20	31.5	30
58-New Westminster	7.6	2.2	1.31				17.6	17	33	26
59-Vancouver	7.7	2.4	1.21		60	60	21	18.4	33.5	27.5
60-Victoria	7.7	3.2	1.50	29			25	16.2	33.8	28.8
62-Nanaimo	8	2.2	1.78	30			27.5	19.4	34	27.8
62-Prince Rupert	8.3	2.5	2.47				20	20	35	25

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1921—(Continued)

JAM		CANNED FRUITS				lb.	Honey, clover, strained, per 5-lb. tin.	SUGAR		TEA				
Strawberry, pure, per 4-lb. tin.	Raspberry, pure, per 4-lb. tin.	Peaches, 2's, per can.	Pears, 2's, per can.	Plums, 2's, per can.				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium (in bulk), per lb.	Black, medium (packets), per lb.	Green, medium (in bulk), per lb.	Green, medium (packets), per lb.	
\$ 1.223	\$ 1.206	cents. 40.3	cents. 38.8	cents. 31.1	\$ 1.099	cents. 65.6	cents. 1.718	cents. 12.8	cents. 12.1	cents. 56.3	cents. 56.5	cents. 64.2	cents. 59.3	
1.258	1.204	40.0	39.6	31.9	1.224	71.5	1.625	12.4	11.7	51.1	56.6		58.7	1
1.35	1.34	40.1	40.8	32.5	1.32	75		12.8	12.3	52.6	60.5			2
1.50	1.30	39.1	39.3	34.7	1.16	72.5		12.7	12	50	56			3
.95	.95	38.3	37.6	30	1.50	65	1.25	11.8	11.5	56	57.5			4
1.24	1.20	40	38.6	30	1.09	80	2.00	11.8	10.8	49.4	55.7	70	57.5	5
1.25	1.23	42.5	41.6	32.5	1.05	65		12.8	11.9	47.5	53.3		60	
1.38	1.38	35.7	39.8	25	1.21	75	1.50	12.8	11.2	46.5	52.8		55	6
1.390	1.340	39.5	41.6	36.0	1.217	61.7		12.3	11.7	54.4	56.3	69.8		7
1.35	1.25	38.7	38.6	33.7	1.20	65		12.2	11.7	55	55	67	60	8
1.27	1.27	35.8	38.7	34.3	1.00	62.5		12.5	11.6	55	55	72.5		9
1.87	1.77	45	50		1.45	57.5		12.5	11.9	57.5	60			10
1.07	1.07	38.5	39	40				12	11.5	50	55			
1.367	1.327	41.5	40.4	30.5	1.200	62.2	1.586	12.0	11.5	59.6	57.2	64.1	57.8	
1.32	1.26	37.1	38.5	30	1.12	56.6	1.95	11.8	11.1	56.1	56.2	60	52.2	11
1.32	1.37	38.5	37.8	27	1.18	62.5	1.30	12.3	12	57.5	54.5	68.7	54.5	12
1.38	1.22	43.5	46.6	31.2	1.04	65	2.25	11.8	11.3	61.4	59.7	61.4	55	13
1.40	1.40	40	42.5	28.3	1.25	63.3		12.3	11.7	60	57.5	60	60	14
1.63	1.60	41.7	42.5			61.3	1.25	12.1	11.7	63.3	57.7	68	58.7	15
1.58	1.48	40	38.3	31.7	1.40	67.5	1.57	12.1	11.7	68.3	57.5	70	60	16
1.37	1.35	53.3	42.5	40	1.50	67.5	1.58	12.1	11.5	63.7	61	71.2	70	17
1.31	1.26	37.2	38.2	28.6	1.01	61.7	1.37	11.3	11.1	55.8	56.1	62.7	56.3	18
.993	1.00	42.1	37	27.5	1.10	54	1.26	11.8	11.1	50	55	55	53.9	19
1.178	1.170	39.0	36.5	29.7	1.087	60.3	1.582	12.3	12.0	60.0	55.1	59.2	55.8	
1.05	1.05	40.8	40.3	28.2	1.02	60.4	1.53	11.9	11.5	51.9	55.7	61.6	59.3	20
1.16	1.16	40	38.2	30	1.06	60	1.66	12.6	12.2	48.3	54	53.7	53.7	21
1.23	1.21	36.6	35	27.1	1.01	57.1	1.47	12.1	11.5	50	53.6	57.1	56	22
1.27	1.25	40	43.3	31.2	1.05	61.2	1.50	12.1	12	56	54.5	60	55.5	23
1.20	1.19	40.8	29	25.6	1.05	61.6	1.55	11.8	11.6	57.2	55.4	63.1	54.2	24
1.22	1.22	35	35	21	1.04	57.5	1.50	12.6	12.1	54.1	55	56	55	25
1.02	1.01	34.1	30.7	25.3	.93	57	1.48	11.9	11.5	53.6	54.4	57.2	56.9	26
1.28	1.27	38	38.7	31.6	1.12	62.1	1.69	12.5	12	63.1	57.8	64.3	55.5	27
1.05	1.05	36.4	36.4	32.5	1.03	60.3	1.73	12.5	12.2	62.8	56.4	61.6	55.5	28
1.08	1.07	32	30.7	24.3	.975	59.5	1.47	11.8	11.4	58.1	57.8	61.1	57.4	29
1.00	1.00	35	30.7	28.2	.978	54.4	1.49	12.2	11.9	56.5	53.9	62.2	53.1	30
1.10	1.10	33.5	32.6	28	1.10	55	1.50	12.1	11.9	54.2	55.2	57.8	55.6	31
1.20	1.14	45	45	35	1.12	57.4	1.50	12.1	11.8	55	55.2	53.3	55	32
1.28	1.28	46.2	37	33	1.18	61.6	1.75	12	11.8	60	55.7	57.1	54.4	33
1.10	1.08	37.5	37.5	30	1.16	59.1	1.25	12.5	12.1	56	55.3	54	57.8	34
1.11	1.11	38	37.5	35	1.07	58.8	1.25	12.4	12.1	54.1	56	58.3	56	35
1.13	1.12	37.8	41.6	33	1.06	58.1	1.50	12.3	12	53.6	55	59.1	56.1	36
1.18	1.18	40	35	30	1.08	61	1.67	12.1	11.7	60.7	55.6	62.8	55.6	37
1.24	1.24	43	33.3	31	1.21	62.5	1.68	12.5	12.1	53.5	54.4	55	53.7	38
1.26	1.26	46.6	50	40	1.33	63.7	1.60	12.1	11.6	54	54.6	63.3	54.6	39
1.18	1.20	33.7	27.5	25	1.10	55	1.23	12.1	11.8	57.1	55	62.2	54	40
1.25	1.25	39.1	35	30	1.11	70.8	1.77	12.6	12.4	54	55	60	57.5	41
1.30	1.30	40.6	39.2	28	1.26	61.4	1.61	13	12.5	52.8	55	57.5	55	42
1.28	1.28	43.3	35	28.3	1.08	60	1.75	13.6	13.4	65	52.5	60	57.5	43
1.29	1.25	42.7	39.3	30.8	1.05	60	1.92	12.5	12.3	58.3	55	60.8	58.7	44
1.150	1.140	40.1	36.2	28.3	1.056	68.7	1.870	13.4	12.9	56.2	57.0	64.3	61.8	45
1.12	1.11	40.2	37.3	29	.991	65.8	1.87	13.7	13	54	55	62	63.6	46
1.18	1.17	40	35	27.5	1.02	67.5	1.87	13.1	12.8	58.3	59	66.6	60	
1.145	1.128	40.2	38.2	30.3	1.080	71.7	2.158	13.7	12.1	63.1	59.5	74.0	67.1	47
1.05	1.04	40.7	35.7	28.5	.97	71	2.18	14	13.1	63	55	76	58.8	48
1.15	1.15	41.7	38.3	32.5	1.07	73.3	2.25	14.1	12.8	67.5	58.3	80	81.7	49
1.23	1.17	38.3	38.6	32.5	1.03	77.5	2.20	14.2	13.5	57	64.7	75	68	49
1.15	1.15	40	40		1.25	60	2.00	12.5	9.1	65	60	65	60	50
1.113	1.100	45.8	43.0	31.1	1.009	78.5	2.120	14.4	13.6	59.0	59.2	73.8	65.6	51
1.10	1.10	40	40	25	1.10	90	2.10	15	14	60	60	60	50	52
1.10	1.10	42.1	43	32	.955	73.9	2.11	14.1	13.2	55	57	80	64.3	53
1.13	1.08	46.2	46	30	1.03	75	2.17	14.2	13.1	66	60	77.5	73	54
1.12	1.12	55		37.5	.95	75	2.10	14.1	13.9	55	60	77.5	75	
1.185	1.199	41.4	41.8	35.5	97.9	72.6	1.980	14.1	13.2	54.2	57.6	68.4	66.7	55
1.10	1.10	45	45	45	1.10	80	1.65	15	14	60	60			56
1.25	1.25	40	40	35	1.00	90	2.25	15	14.5	63.5	65	80	85	57
1.25	1.25	40	40	31.5	1.00	70	2.30	14.5	13.5	47.5	55	70	67.5	58
1.23	1.21	43.7	43.7	37.5	.95	69	1.85	13.2	12.5	53	59	68		59
1.23	1.18	40.4	41.8	33.3	.92	64.2	1.96	13.2	12.4	52.1	60	67.2	60.8	59
1.13	1.16	41	40	28.3	.912	68	2.10	13.2	12.8	51	55	63.3	70	60
1.19	1.24	41	48.7	33.3	.95	70		14.5	13.3	56.4	57	68.3	66.7	61
1.10	1.20	40	35	40	1.00	70	1.75	13.8	12.5	50	50	5	50	62

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOOD, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	COFFEE		Cocoa, pure, unsweet- ened, per ½ lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit, XXX per quart.	Salt, fine in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, standard, per bar.
	Ground, medium, per lb.	Beans, roasted, Rio, etc., per lb.							
	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.
Dominion Average.....	56.8	54.3	32.3	15.0	3.4	52.5	97.4	15.5	9.6
Nova Scotia (Average).....	6.11	53.5	33.7	12.4	4.0	51.6	69.7	14.6	10.3
1-Sydney.....	60	62.5	33.8	13.6	4.2	59.3	.783	14.5	10.8
2-New Glasgow.....	59	53.3	34	12.4	3.8	49.1	.701	15	9.8
3-Amherst.....	65		33	11	4.2	40	.615	14	10
4-Hall ax.....	57.4	58.3	32.5	13.2	4.8	58	.725	14.3	10.2
5-Truro.....	65	60	35	12	3	51	.662	15	10.7
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown ...	59.1	57.5	29	17.1	3.1	53.1	.73	14.1	10
New Brunswick (Average).....	63.9	55.0	32.6	12.3	4.2	52.9	70.1	13.9	10.2
7-Mon ton.....	69	60	33.7	11.6	4	50	.766	15	9.8
8-St. John.....	62.3	50	31.5	13	4.5	56.7	.687	13.7	10.4
9-Fredericton.....	57.5	55	32.5	11.2	4	55	.75	15	10.5
10-Bathurst.....	66.6		32.5	13.3		50	.60	12	10
Quebec (Average).....	56.5	57.9	30.6	13.3	3.6	51.9	98.3	13.7	10.0
11-Quebec.....	53.7	55	31.5	14.5	3.9	48.7	1.10	11.7	10
12-Three Rivers.....	56.3	51	30.5	13.9	4.7	49	1.08	15	10.3
13-Sherbrooke.....	58.1	56.7	28.3	14	3.9	50	.933	13.8	10.2
14-Sorel.....	53.3	65	30	13.3	4	53.3		14	10
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	53	52.5	33.1	11.6	4	50	1.05	14.3	9.8
16-St. John's.....	58.3	62.5	27.5	12.2	2.5	60	.867	14.5	10.7
17-Thet ord Mines.....	63.7	70	33.3	13.9	2.5	53.3	.95	13.7	9.4
18-Montreal.....	56.9	54.7	30.7	15.1	3.6	54.3	.95	12.8	9.7
19-Hull.....	55	53.3	30.6	11.2	3.7	48.7	.933	13.4	9.6
Ontario (Average).....	56.6	54.6	31.8	13.2	2.7	49.7	99.0	12.8	10.1
20-Ottawa.....	54.7	50	31.8	12.3	2.7	52.6	.88	13.1	10.1
21-Brockville.....	50	50	30.7	13.3	2.8	45		13.1	10
22-Kingston.....	51.6	50	30	12.5	2.5	47.5	.828	12.6	9.8
23-Belleville.....	56.3	54	32.5	12.5	2.6	45	.866	11.5	9.8
24-Peterborough.....	58.1	56.2	31	14	2.7	45.4	.875	13.5	9.9
25-Orillia.....	56.6	57.5	32.5	14	2.5	47.5	.86	13.5	10
26-Toronto.....	48.3	53	31.1	12.4	2.9	46.5	.806	12.3	9.9
27-Niagara Falls.....	62.5	58	33.7	14.1	2.3	51.2	.95	13.1	10.1
28-St. Catharines.....	57.6	56.6	31.1	12.7	3.6	56.2	1.14	13.8	10.2
29-Hamilton.....	58.9	56.3	30.8	12.3	2.7	47.1	.952	13	9.8
30-Brant ord.....	55.9	54.6	30	12.7	2.6	49.5	.942	12.7	10
31-Galt.....	58.7	58.3	30.5	13.5	3.2	56.5	.96	13.6	9.8
32-Guelph.....	63	47.5	28.6	13.6	2	46	1.00	12.5	9.9
33-Kitchener.....	49.1	48.3	32.2	11.5	2.6	47.5	1.16	13.3	10
34-Woodstock.....	54	50	33	12.1	2.6	51.1	.85	12.6	10
35-Strat ord.....	57	55	31.6	12.9	2.6	50	.95	13	10
36-London.....	56.4	56.4	31.5	14	2.6	51.6	1.02	12.6	10.2
37-St. Thomas.....	61.5	56	33.5	13.9	2.7	56.6	.95	13.7	10
38-Chatham.....	54.4	53.6	30	12.7	2.8	42.8	.91	12.3	10
39-Windsor.....	58.6	57.8	35	13.4	2.3	52.8	1.20	13.3	10.1
40-Owen Sound.....	58.3	51.6	30	11.4	2.5	50	.866	11.3	10.0
41-Cobalt.....	59	54	33.7	13.9	3.3	49	1.31	15	11
42-Sault Ste. Marie.....	58.5	56	31.8	15	3.3	47.1	.95	12	10.6
43-Port Arthur.....	52.5	58.3	31.6	15	2.5	56.6	1.37	10	10
44-Fort William.....	62.5	60	33.8	13.6	2.4	51.6	1.35	12.7	10.2
Manitoba (Average).....	55.1	53.7	33.1	13.4	3.5	49.8	1.045	13.6	8.8
45-Winnipeg.....	56.2	55.6	34.1	13.2	3.5	51.7	1.09	12.6	8.6
46-Brandon.....	54	51.7	32.1	13.6	3.5	47.5	1.00	14.6	8.9
Saskatchewan (Average).....	57.2	54.0	33.8	20.4	4.3	59.4	1.150	18.2	9.2
47-Regina.....	56.2	54.1	35	20	4.3	64	1.05	15.6	9.6
48-Prince Albert.....	51.7	46.7	35	20	4	56.7	1.25	20	8
49-Saskatoon.....	56	50	35	21.7	4.6	56.7		17.3	9.1
50-Moose Jaw.....	65	65	30	20		60		20	10
Alberta (Average).....	59.4	55.3	36.3	18.0	4.5	59.9	1.190	15.6	9.5
51-Medicine Hat.....	60	60	40	19	5	75	1.25	17.5	10
52-Edmonton.....	56.8	52	35.4	17	3.4	51.5	1.19	15	8.1
53-Calgary.....	60.8	59	34.7	16	4.3	48	1.15	15	9.8
54-Lethbridge.....	60	59	35	20	5	65	1.17	15	10
British Columbia (Average).....	50.2	46.8	32.8	21.2	4.1	56.1	1.087	14.3	7.2
55-Fernie.....	52.5	47.5	25	15	4	60	1.32	15	7
56-Nelson.....	60	55	40	25		62.5	1.17	22	9
57-Trail.....	46.5	44	30	27.5	4	50	1.15	15	7.5
58-New Westminster.....	51.6	43.7	35	17.5	3.7	54	1.10	13.3	6
59-Vancouver.....	53.8	51.3	34.2	18	4.3	50.6	.944	13.2	8
60-Victoria.....	47	50	33.8	23.3	4.5	57.5	.975	13.2	6.6
61-Nanaimo.....	55.5	52.6	34.1	23	3.8	54.1	1.04	12.9	7
62-Prince Rupert.....	35	30	30	20	4.3	60	1.00	10	7

a Calculated price per cord from price quoted.
Jack pine, poplar, etc.

b Natural gas used.

c Lignite.

d Hard coal.

e Including delivery.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1921—(Concluded)

COAL		WOOD								RENT	
Anthracite, per ton.	Bituminous, per ton.	Hard (long), per cord.	Hard (stove lengths), per cord.	Soft (long), per cord.	Soft (stove lengths), per cord.	Millwood cuttings, etc., per cord.	Coal, oil, per gallon.	Matches, parlour (500) per box.	Six-roomed house with modern conveniences per month.	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences or none per month.	
\$ 18.401	\$ 13.303	\$ 14.179	\$ 15.956	\$ 10.525	\$ 11.666	\$ 10.683	cents. 38.6	cents. 14.7	\$ 26.524	\$ 18.850	
20.000	10.190	11.300	12.400	7.800	7.375	10.143	39.0	15.0	22.750	17.400	
	7.20	6.00	7.00	5.00	6.00		40	15	16.00-20.00	10.00-14.00	
	7.75	12.00	12.00	8.00	8.00	11.43	38	15	25.00	18.00	
	9.50	11.00	12.00	9.00	9.50	7.00	38	15	15.00-20.00	12.00-15.00	
20.00	13.50	17.50	19.00	12.00		12.00	39	15	40.00	25.00-35.00	
	13.00	10.00	12.00	5.00	6.00		40	15	18.00-20.00	12.00-15.00	
22.50	12.50	12.00	14.00	9.50	11.50	10.50	35	15	16.00-18.00	12.00-13.00	
20.166	13.720	14.500	16.500	8.500	10.250	7.974	36.3	15.0	24.500	17.250	
	11.50-14.00	12.00	14.00	8.00	9.00		40	15	25.00-45.00	18.00-24.00	
19.00	13.25-17.00	16.00	18.00	8.00	10.00	8.421	29-35	15	18.00	15.00	
20.00	14.00	16.00	18.00	10.00	12.00	8.00	32-38	15	25.00	18.00	
21.5	12.00-14.00	14.00	16.00	8.00	10.00	7.50	38	15	20.00	15.00	
17.333	14.107	14.917	15.786	11.226	12.597	11.250	36.2	14.6	19.222	13.312	
18.50	16.00	a16.00	a16.00	a13.33	a13.33	a12.00-14.00	35	15	20.00-25.00		
17.00	12.00	12.00	18.00	9.00	12.00	8.00	35-4	15	20.00	12.00	
18.00	14.00	13.00	15.00				40	15	20.00	18.00	
18.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	13.00-14.00	14.00-15.00	8.00	35-40	15	14.00	7.00	
14.75		a17.333		a12.00			35-37		20.00	12.50	
17.00	12.00	16.00	19.00	11.00	a12.00	a15.00	30-35	12	15.00-20.00	10.00-15.00	
18.00							36	15	16.00-18.00	12.00-15.00	
13.00	13.00-17.00	15.00-19.00	17.00-20.00	10.50-12.00	12.50-13.00	a15.00	35-38	15	18.00-25.00	13.00-18.00	
16.75	16.50-17.00	14.00	16.00	8.50	11.00	8.50	35	15	19.00-24.00	13.00-18.00	
17.310	14.555	15.104	17.093	12.000	14.233	11.913	35.1	14.8	27.601	19.620	
18.75	16.50-17.00	14.00	16.00	8.50	11.00	8.50	30-35	15	25.00-33.00	18.00-24.00	
16.00			a22.15	14.00	a18.52	a16.00	35	15	20.00	14.00	
16.50	16.50	15.00	16.00	14.00	15.00	a14.00	30-33	14	18.00-25.00	15.00-20.00	
17.00	16.00	14.00	15.00	11.00	12.00	10.00	25-30	15	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00	
17.00	13.00	14.00	15.50	8.00	10.00	6.00	28-30	15	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	
17.00	11.50	14.00-15.00	15.00	8.00	a7.734	a7.734	35	15	15.00-20.00	13.00-15.00	
15.50		19.00	20.00	15.00	16.00	13.00	39-42	15	40.00	25.00	
15.50	10.00	b	b	b	b	b	36	15	20.00-28.00	18.00-23.00	
17.00-18.00							33	15	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00	
15.50	11.50	15.00	15.00	13.00	13.00		42	15	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	
16.00	13.50	16.00	16.00			a10.00	37	15	20.00-35.00	17.00	
17.00	14.00		16.00		12.00	a12.00	32	13-12.5	18.00	14.00	
16.50	14.00	19.00	20.00	12.50	13.50	a14.50	35	15	22.00-26.00	14.00-18.00	
16.00	14.00	16.00	18.00	14.00	16.00		35	15	40.00	25.00	
15.00	18.00	12.00	15.00	10.00	12.00	a13.33	36	15	20.00	15.00	
17.00	17.00	17.00		16.00			35		25.00-30.00	14.00-18.00	
16.50	15.00	16.00	17.50		16.00	13.25	35	14	25.00-40.00	16.00-25.00	
17.00	17.00	12.00-13.00	17.00		14.00	a16.00	35	15	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	
18.00	16.00		20.00		20.00	9.00-15.00	35-36	15	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	
21.00	15.00						25-28	15	35.00-50.00	25.00-35.00	
18.00-23.00	13.00	15.00	16.00	12.00	12.00	6.00-9.00	35	15	15.00-18.00	12.00-15.00	
20.00	13.00	12.00	15.00	12.00	15.00		40	15	22.00	14.00	
19.00	15.00	18.00	21.00	15.00	18.00	a12.00	40-45	15	35.00	20.00-25.00	
19.50	15.50	14.00	16.00	13.00	15.00		35	13.3	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00	
19.50	15.00	14.00	15.00	10.00	11.50		40	15	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00	
22.650	14.800	13.000	14.250	11.000	12.250	11.000	42.5	15.0	35.000	25.500	
23.50	15.60	12.00	13.50	11.00	12.50	9.00	45	15	35.00-50.00	25.00-35.00	
24.00	14.00	14.00	15.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	40	15	25.00-30.00	18.00-20.00	
25.333	13.533	11.250	12.500	9.667	11.333	12.550	42.5	14.4	35.000	21.875	
25.00	13.65	f13.50	f15.00	11.00	12.00	12.00	40	15	35.00-50.00	30.00	
26.00	13.00	f9.00	f10.00	6.00	7.00		45	15	25.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	
25.00	13.00-17.00				15.00	13.00	40	15	30.00-40.00	20.00	
	12.50			12.00			45	12.5	35.00	20.00	
	8.842				12.500		40.0	15.0	31.200	21.000	
		b	b	b	b	b	35	15	25.00	15.00	
	7.75			8.50	e9.00		35	15	35.00	25.00	
	e9.10-11.35				a16.00	a13.00	45	15	40.00	30.00	
	8.50						45	15	25.00	14.00	
17.175	12.476			10.000	12.333	7.711	50.3	14.0	25.550	20.714	
	7.50-7.75				12.00		50		20.00	18.00	
a16.00	11.50-14.25			11.50	14.25	a12.047	60	15	20.00-30.00	18.00-25.00	
	10.50-13.40			12.00	15.00		65	15	30.00	20.00	
	15.25					a7.50	40	15	18.00-20.00	12.00-14.00	
a18.35	14.75			8.00	10.00	7.00-8.00	50-55	10	29.00	25.00	
	13.50-14.20			8.50	a10.666	a6.176	55		18.00-22.00		
	e9.00					a5.333	40		22.00-30.00	18.00-22.00	
	14.50						40	15	30.00-40.00	25.00-30.00	

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF
THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA

Commodities.	Quantity	1900*	1905*	1910	1911	1912	1913	April 1914	April 1915	April 1916	April 1917	April 1918	April 1919	April 1920	Mar. 1921	April 1921
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin, steak.....	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	49.0	46.6	48.4	58.0	67.8	75.4	76.4	69.2	70.4
Beef, shoulder, roast....	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	27.8	28.0	29.6	33.0	32.8	33.2	39.6	48.2	52.4	49.8	43.6	44.4
Veal, roast forequarters..	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	17.6	17.1	18.1	21.7	26.3	27.4	26.5	26.1	25.2
Mutton, roast, hindq'r..	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.1	21.0	20.8	22.6	26.9	32.2	35.5	35.8	31.9	32.0
Pork, fresh, roast ham..	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	17.8	17.5	19.5	20.3	18.4	20.9	27.3	35.7	36.1	38.8	34.9	34.8
Pork, salt, mess.....	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	33.0	33.2	35.2	37.0	34.8	37.0	47.6	67.2	69.4	72.2	68.2	66.8
Bacon, break'ast.....	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	26.1	24.7	27.6	34.5	48.1	50.6	53.7	54.5	47.2
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	38.2	35.0	37.8	56.4	69.4	72.6	78.2	59.4	56.0
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	25.7	30.0	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	24.0	23.4	26.6	37.1	46.0	49.8	55.8	55.0	40.3
Eggs, storage.....	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	27.9	31.2	23.1	23.2	21.8	26.0	32.9	43.9	43.9	48.6	50.6	38.3
Milk.....	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	49.2	49.8	51.0	53.4	54.6	52.8	60.6	72.0	82.2	90.6	90.6	89.4
Butter, dairy, solid.....	2 lbs	44.2	49.4	55.2	53.0	58.4	58.0	59.0	66.2	66.6	85.2	98.4	121.6	131.2	108.2	109.4
Butter, cream'y, prints..	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	34.7	37.9	38.3	47.9	54.8	65.7	72.3	63.0	63.9
Cheese, old.....	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	21.4	23.6	24.7	33.0	33.2	35.9	40.2	39.0	39.8
Cheese, new.....	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	19.3	22.0	23.3	30.8	31.1	34.5	37.7	37.7	38.4
Bread, plain, white.....	15 "	55.5	53.5	66.0	64.5	60.0	61.5	64.5	72.0	69.0	93.0	117.0	117.0	136.5	127.5	127.5
Flour, family.....	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	33.0	43.0	37.0	59.0	67.0	67.0	77.0	66.0	66.0
Rolled oats.....	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	26.0	24.0	28.0	40.0	37.5	42.0	34.0	32.0
Rice, good, medium.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	11.6	11.8	12.8	13.8	21.4	24.2	33.4	24.0	22.4
Beans, handpicked.....	2 "	8.6	9.7	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	11.8	13.8	18.3	26.8	33.8	24.0	23.8	19.8	18.0
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	13.0	11.6	13.3	14.6	22.1	22.4	27.9	22.9	22.4
Prunes, medium size.....	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	12.2	12.9	11.6	12.5	12.9	13.0	14.3	17.6	20.2	27.5	21.4	20.4
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	24.0	26.0	23.6	22.4	32.4	34.4	38.4	42.4	47.6	78.0	50.4	51.2
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.3	11.0	12.0	11.0	10.4	14.6	16.0	17.6	20.0	22.0	36.8	24.0	24.2
Tea, black, medium.....	1/4 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	8.8	9.2	9.8	10.9	12.8	15.7	16.4	14.3	14.1
Tea, green, medium.....	1/4 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.7	9.7	10.2	10.8	12.1	15.5	17.0	15.7	15.4
Coffee, medium.....	1/4 "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.6	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.2	12.1	14.8	14.4	14.2
Potatoes.....	2 pks	24.1	28.0	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.1	43.3	32.0	61.5	99.0	64.3	56.0	159.5	57.4	48.5
Vinegar, white wine.....	1/8 pt.	.7	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.9	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.9	1.0	.9
All Foods.....		\$5.48	\$5.96	\$6.85	\$7.14	\$7.34	\$7.34	\$7.51	\$7.79	\$8.34	\$10.77	\$12.57	\$13.35	\$15.99	\$13.23	\$12.74
Starch, laundry.....	1/8 lb.	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.7	5.2
Coal, anthracite.....	1 1/8 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.0	52.1	53.1	53.5	64.7	71.8	80.3	94.4	118.4	115.0
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	38.4	37.2	37.7	50.8	57.8	61.5	67.7	86.4	83.1
Wood, hard.....	" cd.	32.5	35.3	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	43.8	34.1	41.5	50.6	67.1	77.2	79.7	88.3	88.6
Wood, soft.....	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.0	30.0	30.6	34.2	31.4	30.2	36.9	49.9	55.9	61.4	65.9	68.8
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.1	21.0	23.7	24.4	23.6	23.0	24.5	26.8	28.1	34.1	38.8	38.6
Fuel and lighting.....		\$1.50	\$1.63	\$1.76	\$1.78	\$1.82	\$1.91	\$1.93	\$1.79	\$1.86	\$2.28	\$2.73	\$3.03	\$3.37	\$3.978	3.941
Rent.....	1/4 mo.	\$2.37	\$2.89	\$4.05	\$4.05	\$4.60	\$4.75	\$4.85	\$4.17	\$3.98	\$4.27	\$4.56	\$4.91	\$5.93	\$6.621	\$6.680
Grand Totals.....		\$9.37	10.50	12.79	13.08	13.79	\$14.02	\$14.32	\$13.79	\$14.21	\$17.34	\$19.91	\$21.34	\$25.33	\$23.873	\$23.40

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

Nova Scotia.....	\$5.61	\$5.83	\$6.82	\$6.78	\$7.17	\$7.29	\$7.23	\$7.39	\$3.43	\$10.61	\$12.80	\$13.43	\$16.16	\$13.75	\$13.23
Prince Edward Island.....	4.81	5.26	5.81	5.80	6.11	6.34	6.51	6.61	7.46	9.09	11.01	11.85	14.47	12.21	11.91
New Brunswick.....	5.39	5.83	6.55	6.84	7.13	7.04	7.23	7.57	8.41	10.70	12.50	13.23	15.97	13.40	13.03
Quebec.....	5.15	5.64	5.33	6.46	6.97	6.87	7.04	7.17	8.03	10.66	12.24	12.78	15.22	12.78	12.33
Ontario.....	5.01	5.60	6.50	6.67	7.25	7.20	7.29	7.43	8.30	11.14	12.57	13.32	16.07	12.99	12.65
Manitoba.....	5.35	6.19	7.46	7.41	7.88	7.87	7.97	7.93	8.54	9.74	11.97	12.92	16.14	13.18	12.43
Saskatchewan.....	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.03	8.16	8.25	8.03	8.33	8.30	10.39	12.58	13.37	15.77	13.32	12.58
Alberta.....	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.03	8.15	8.33	7.97	8.33	8.26	10.76	12.72	13.36	15.99	13.16	12.48
British Columbia.....	6.90	7.74	8.32	8.79	9.03	9.03	9.13	8.93	8.50	11.14	13.03	14.43	17.07	14.21	13.67

*December only.

is based on the quotations for 271 commodities, and is the simple average of the percentages of current prices of the several commodities in relation to the average prices for the base period, 1890-1899, these being therefore made equal to 100. The quotations for most farm products are obtained weekly and averaged for the month, the quotations for other commodities are taken for the middle of the month. The table of index numbers shows the changes by groups and sub-groups for the previous month and for the corresponding months back to 1913.

Retail Prices

Meats showed less change than during recent months, prices of beef being steady. Lard and pork products were lower. Eggs showed considerable decreases in most of the cities. Milk was lower in St. John's, P.Q., Montreal, Kingston, London, Moose Jaw and New Westminster. Butter was slightly lower in some of the cities, but in others there were slight increases. Cheese averaged lower in some of the cities, but higher in others. Soda biscuits, flour, rolled oats, cornmeal, barley and rice tended downward. Beans were slightly lower and onions declined in many of the cities. There was a general decline in potatoes throughout the Dominion. Evaporated apples and prunes averaged slightly lower. Jam and canned fruit tended lower. Sugar showed a slight increase in most of the localities, less than half a cent per pound. Cream of tartar was lower in many cities. Anthracite coal was lower in several of the cities east of Windsor. Bituminous coal declined in several of the cities. Wood showed little change. Rent was up at Peterborough and Chatham, but down at Stratford.

Wholesale Prices

GRAINS AND FODDER.—Wheat No. 1, Manitoba Northern, fell from \$1.99 to \$1.79 per bushel at the beginning of the month and later to \$1.70. Ontario winter wheat had fallen from \$1.80 to \$1.50 at Toronto. Oats at Winnipeg fell from 47 to 43 cents. American corn at Toronto fell from 96 to 73 cents per bushel. Flaxseed at Winnipeg fell from \$1.72 to \$1.48 per bushel. Peas fell from \$1.65 to \$1.35 per bushel. Rye fell from \$1.45 to \$1.35 per bushel. Hay was \$2.00 higher at Toronto at \$26.00 per ton. Straw was firmer at \$12.50. Bran fell from \$36.00 per ton to \$31.00 and shorts from \$36.00 to \$33.00.

ANIMALS AND MEATS.—Cattle advanced at Toronto from \$9.50 to \$10.00 per hundred pounds for choice butchers. At Winnipeg choice cattle fell from \$8.50 to \$8.00 per hundred, but rose to \$8.25. Beef, dressed hindquarters, rose from 23 cents per pound to 24 cents. Barrelled beef fell from \$30.00 to \$25.00 per barrel. Veal was down from 20-23 cents per pound to 16-19 cents. Hogs fell from \$14.00 per hundred pounds to \$10.75 in Toronto. Bacon fell from 40 cents per pound to 38 cents. Lard dropped from 18½ cents per pound to 15½ cents. Sheep were down from \$10.00 per hundred pounds to \$9.50. Fowl in Montreal fell from 38 cents per pound to 35 cents.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Butter, finest creamery, at Montreal had fallen from 58 to 55 cents during March, and during April fell to 52 cents, by the last week when a further decrease set in, resulting in a fall to 32 cents by the first of May. Cheese fell from 30 cents per pound to 25 cents. Eggs fell from 38 cents per dozen at Toronto to 34 cents, but by the

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR APRIL, 1921, MARCH, 1921, APRIL, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914 AND 1913

(Average price 1890-1899 = 100)

		Number of commodities.	INDEX NUMBERS									
			*April 1921	*Mar. 1921	*April 1920	*April 1919	*April 1918	April 1917	April 1916	April 1915	April 1914	April 1913
I.—GRAINS AND FODDERS—												
Grains, Ontario.....	6	203.5	233.2	418.9	309.0	438.9	330.3	182.9	216.9	143.8	136.6	
Grains, Western.....	4	188.2	207.5	438.8	304.6	363.0	290.1	165.4	203.8	124.6	121.9	
Fodder.....	5	240.0	244.1	343.4	279.0	216.5	200.0	179.1	188.6	163.9	144.8	
All.....	15	211.6	229.9	399.0	297.8	344.5	276.2	177.0	204.0	145.4	136.0	
II.—ANIMALS AND MEATS—												
Cattle and Beef.....	6	272.7	280.2	349.2	379.9	341.9	288.0	213.5	202.8	219.3	188.3	
Hogs and hog products.....	6	279.0	288.9	363.9	373.6	364.7	287.7	204.7	162.1	172.6	184.6	
Sheep and mutton.....	3	244.8	238.6	295.7	314.2	329.2	252.5	217.7	179.8	172.6	172.3	
Poultry.....	2	554.6	553.2	476.6	476.2	409.9	297.3	272.8	211.4	221.8	179.3	
All.....	17	303.2	308.1	359.9	377.4	355.7	282.7	248.1	185.4	194.8	183.1	
III.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.....												
	9	248.5	268.8	302.6	282.9	241.7	215.1	170.1	160.7	148.6	150.9	
IV.—FISH—												
Prepared fish.....	6	200.6	200.5	227.2	236.6	241.6	199.9	151.8	144.6	155.6	160.5	
Fresh fish.....	3	275.5	254.9	263.2	247.8	228.6	233.8	230.9	145.9	161.0	155.2	
All.....	9	225.5	218.6	239.2	240.3	237.3	213.5	171.4	145.2	157.4	158.4	
V.—OTHER FOODS—												
(a) Fruits and Vegetables—												
Fresh fruits, native.....	1	303.3	258.8	312.5	275.7	193.0	239.0	183.8	128.7	193.0	96.5	
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	234.9	238.7	185.0	173.9	178.7	119.7	105.0	83.4	88.6	108.0	
Dried fruits.....	4	192.3	192.3	283.4	249.0	275.6	198.6	150.9	121.9	121.7	113.2	
Fresh vegetables.....	5	162.0	177.0	678.9	275.3	299.7	542.9	271.5	132.8	190.0	122.9	
Canned Vegetables.....	3	171.7	171.7	216.3	202.4	258.3	232.2	105.5	101.2	97.7	125.2	
All.....	16	193.9	209.6	377.8	236.1	256.6	294.6	173.5	114.7	136.8	116.5	
(b) Miscellaneous groceries—												
Breadstuffs.....	10	236.4	245.6	311.9	246.1	261.2	226.7	147.5	164.9	125.4	126.3	
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	182.7	210.1	222.7	199.3	151.6	142.9	125.4	113.3	107.7	118.2	
Sugar, etc.....	6	241.2	258.5	407.7	280.9	250.5	197.6	162.9	146.8	101.2	115.4	
Condiments.....	5	180.4	201.2	231.9	236.5	227.9	161.4	145.6	120.3	104.6	98.0	
All.....	25	217.8	234.1	304.6	245.2	234.4	193.2	147.3	143.9	112.6	116.7	
VI.—TEXTILES—												
Woolens.....	5	241.2	243.4	412.7	380.9	395.6	261.2	212.7	170.2	138.0	125.2	
Cottons.....	4	219.9	231.4	490.1	359.2	290.3	203.7	151.6	125.6	146.1	143.4	
Silks.....	3	158.8	155.3	246.2	145.8	134.1	112.1	111.2	79.7	93.2	86.7	
Jutes.....	2	308.2	305.9	642.1	609.5	639.5	431.6	320.2	226.6	225.4	213.0	
Flax products.....	4	331.0	363.3	568.7	471.8	391.1	286.9	235.5	168.7	114.7	120.4	
Oil loths.....	2	252.1	252.1	306.7	273.8	193.7	147.1	132.5	103.5	104.6	104.7	
All.....	20	250.3	258.9	428.7	371.6	335.6	238.1	186.1	145.5	133.6	128.8	
VII.—HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES—												
Hides and tallow.....	4	148.4	1135.3	507.6	300.2	257.4	291.9	248.5	202.7	206.4	177.3	
Leather.....	4	194.6	205.5	315.0	265.0	265.0	268.5	187.1	172.2	151.4	152.7	
Boots and Shoes.....	3	232.0	257.8	339.7	244.4	231.9	221.1	180.6	158.3	155.7	153.9	
All.....	11	188.0	1194.2	391.8	272.2	252.9	264.1	207.6	179.5	172.6	161.9	
VIII.—METALS AND IMPLEMENTS—												
Iron and steel.....	11	215.8	226.4	273.2	205.1	278.0	221.2	144.0	103.9	102.7	106.1	
Other metals.....	12	148.3	153.2	236.8	181.0	255.2	277.4	233.2	173.8	124.9	133.2	
Implements.....	10	254.4	256.1	250.3	235.6	220.9	166.0	134.8	110.6	106.6	105.6	
All.....	33	203.0	208.8	253.0	205.6	251.9	224.7	191.8	131.4	112.3	116.3	
IX.—FUEL AND LIGHTING—												
Fuel.....	6	274.8	284.3	311.4	245.1	238.5	211.0	148.3	119.4	127.7	137.6	
Lighting.....	4	256.8	262.5	258.7	240.4	222.4	106.9	88.5	90.0	92.7	92.2	
All.....	10	267.6	275.6	289.3	243.2	192.0	169.3	124.4	107.6	113.7	119.4	
X.—BUILDING MATERIALS—												
Lumber.....	14	414.7	418.3	485.0	277.7	268.3	204.8	182.4	176.7	182.4	178.4	
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	250.0	254.2	256.7	219.9	222.0	191.2	152.5	111.2	113.3	111.8	
Paints, oils and glass.....	14	302.6	318.2	473.5	300.7	297.9	255.2	198.9	150.4	140.8	146.9	
All.....	48	313.4	322.9	386.6	269.1	257.6	213.8	174.8	141.7	141.5	141.6	
XI.—HOUSE FURNISHING—												
Furniture.....	6	351.9	436.5	449.2	332.1	237.3	185.1	143.6	146.7	157.1	146.6	
Crockery and glassware.....	4	515.0	512.0	439.0	375.4	279.8	234.5	183.8	155.1	133.9	130.9	
Table cutlery.....	2	164.1	164.1	164.1	155.1	150.7	132.2	126.6	80.3	72.4	72.4	
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	285.9	286.5	292.2	258.3	251.4	177.1	132.4	125.5	124.6	117.8	
All.....	16	352.7	384.5	371.8	302.3	229.4	188.8	143.7	135.2	128.8	126.2	
XII.—DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.....												
	16	203.6	205.2	227.2	238.2	275.9	272.8	260.9	159.2	111.6	112.7	
XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS—												
Raw wools.....	4	498.0	498.0	1779.7	887.4	535.4	412.4	295.7	133.8	241.3	346.5	
Liquors and tobaccos.....	6	270.1	298.0	316.3	256.2	209.0	159.0	143.5	135.8	138.4	134.5	
Sundries.....	7	187.3	187.7	207.5	213.2	217.1	172.1	139.9	113.8	108.4	113.4	
All.....	17	289.7	299.6	615.8	387.0	289.1	224.0	177.5	126.3	150.3	175.7	
All commodities.....	262†	253.7	263.1	353.1	279.6	269.4	231.1	181.0	146.4	136.7	136.3	

(*) Preliminary figures. (†) Nine commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1916.
‡ Revised.

end of the month had risen to 39 cents. Milk at Montreal fell from 33c. per gallon to 29 cents. At the end of the month in several other cities prices for the spring were set lower.

FISH.—Salmon trout and white fish were up to 22 cents and 25 cents per pound for the spring catch at Toronto. Halibut was down to 10 cents per pound on the Atlantic Coast. First reports of the spring catch of the Lunenburg fleet indicated a good catch for the season. Stocks of dry cod on the market caused weakness and the price was down to \$6.00 per quintal. The stocks of pickled fish were not large, but the prices were easier, salt herring falling 50 cents per barrel, being down to about \$6.00.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—Winter apples were firmer at \$6.50-\$10.00 per barrel. Potatoes at Toronto and Montreal fell from \$1.15 per bag to 80 cents. Lemons were down from \$4.75 per box to \$4.25. Beans were easier at \$2.50 per bushel.

MISCELLANEOUS FOODS.—Oatmeal fell from \$4.90 to \$4.50 per bag. Tapioca fell from 8½ cents per pound to 7 cents. Flour, spring wheat patents, fell from \$10.50 per barrel to \$10.00. Tea was again lower, some grades falling 10 cents per pound. Chocolate was lower, one brand falling from 38 cents to 32 cents per pound. Sugar advanced 50 cents per hundred pounds at Toronto, that is from \$10.89 per hundred pounds to \$11.39. Glucose, molasses, honey and cream of tartar were down.

TEXTILES.—The wool market continued dull. Yarn fell from \$1.00 to 95 cents per pound. Raw cotton at New York was slightly firmer. Coloured cottons averaged lower. Raw silk at New York showed firmness, Japan filatures rising to \$6.40 per pound as compared with \$5.97½ in March and \$6.35 in January. Jute was slightly firmer, but hessians averaged lower. Flax fibre fell from 50 cents per pound to 40 cents.

HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES.—Calfskins advanced from 7 cents per pound to 11 cents. Leather continued to fall, oak sides being down from 67 cents to 64 cents per pound, harness leather, from 63 cents to 59 cents per pound, and waxed split from 40 cents to 35 cents per pound. Boots were down 10 per cent.

METALS AND IMPLEMENTS.—Pig iron fell from \$41.80 per ton to \$36.80. Black sheets were down from \$6.75 per hundred pounds to \$5.75 and galvanized sheets from \$9.60 to \$8.85. Tin plates fell from \$27.00 per box to \$24.50. Brass, quicksilver, tin and zinc were down, but silver rose from 57 cents per ounce to 59 cents. Axes and soldering coppers declined.

FUEL AND LIGHTING.—Anthracite coal fell from \$15.25 per ton to \$14.25 at Montreal. Connellsville coke fell from \$5.50 per ton to \$5.00 at the ovens. Coal oil fell from 27 cents per gallon to 25 cents.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—In lumber, pine, box boards, fell \$2.00 per M. at Ottawa. Lath fell from \$13.50 per M. to \$13.00 at Toronto. At Victoria, B.C., rough lumber and shiplap fell \$1.00 per M. and flooring fell \$5.00 per M. Building paper, plain, fell from \$1.65 to \$1.45 per roll. Iron pipes, nails, and sash cord were down. Linseed oil, turpentine, shellac and window glass declined.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.—In furniture there have been considerable decreases, particularly in goods containing plate glass which has fallen steeply. The decreases reported averaged 20 per cent. In kitchen furnishings sad irons declined from \$2.45 per set to \$2.18.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Bleaching powder, brimstone and caustic soda declined.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Hops and malt declined. Pulp, ground wood, fell from \$50.00 per ton to \$45.00.

PRICES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES

THE accompanying tables and the following notes show the movements in prices in other countries as compared with the movement in Canada.

The United Kingdom

The Ministry of Labour reported on April 1, that the downward movement in retail prices was continuing, the cost of food for a workingman's family being 138 per cent above the corresponding figure for July, 1914. On March 1, the percentage increase was 149. Decreases occurred during the month in eggs, butter, margarine, milk and potatoes with smaller reductions in flour, bread, sugar, tea and bacon. There was no change in rents reported during the month. Clothing was estimated at between 220 and 230 per cent in cost above the level of July, 1914. Fuel and light rose to about 145 per cent above the pre-war level as compared with 140 per cent on March 1. The decline in the cost of clothing was shown by the figures for the three months February, March and April. For these months the percentage increases over the prices for July, 1914, were about 255, 240 and 225 respectively.

When the average increases in the cost of these items are combined in proportion to their importance in a working-class budget and allowance is made for the changes in the prices of soap, soda, house furnishings, tobacco, fares and newspapers, the increase in the cost of living since July, 1914, is estimated at 133 per cent as compared with 141 per cent on March 1.

Retail prices of food at the end of April were calculated to be only 132 per cent above July, 1914, a decrease during the month of seven per cent.

The index number of "The Economist" indicated a further decline in wholesale prices during the month of April. The downward movement began in April, 1920, and except in July, was

maintained throughout the year. During April, 1921, the number dropped 163 points, and stood at a point 41 per cent below the level for March, 1920, but 92 per cent above the level for July, 1914. The sharp declines in textiles which have been recorded for several months were stopped in April and a slight advance occurred. In all other groups there were decreases.

New Zealand

The index number of retail prices of foods in New Zealand decreased 3.4 per cent in March as compared with the preceding month. The highest point in the retail price movement since July, 1914, was reached in December, 1920, but the index number fell to about the same level as in July-August, 1920, being 69 per cent above the pre-war level.

The decline in wholesale prices began in October, 1920, and in the following January the index number had fallen 58 points, all groups of commodities contributing to the decrease with the exception of building materials and coal. In the case of the latter commodity, a rise of 3 per cent offset to some extent the decline in other groups.

India

The Department of Statistics at Calcutta reported a decrease in February in the index number of wholesale prices of 75 commodities, continuing the decline begun in September. The price of sugar advanced considerably during the month, but in all other groups prices fell, cotton and cotton manufactures, oils, pulses and cereals, building materials and manufactured articles showing important declines.

France

The French Ministry of Labour publishes a quarterly index number of retail prices of food, fuel and lighting in towns with a population of more than

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC., IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

Country	CANADA		UNITED KINGDOM	FRANCE		ITALY	SWITZERLAND	SPAIN		BELGIUM	HOLLAND	DENMARK
	29 foods 60 cities		21 foods	13 articles		21 articles	Cost of living	12 articles	12 articles		29 articles	Foods
	Cost	Percent*	600 towns	Chief cities	Paris	Towns		Capitals	Towns		6 towns	
1900	\$ 5.48	74	88.5a								98	
1905	5.95	80	91.0a								99	
1910	6.95	94	96.3a	1000	1000			98.0e	98.1e		113	
1913	7.33	99	101.6a			100		102.0e	101.0e		114	
1914—January	7.73	105									116	
July	7.42	100	100	1004	1075		100c	106.9e	106.0e	100		100
1915—January	7.97	107	118	1105b	1295		107c	107.7d	110.8d		128	
July	7.80	105	132.5	1235b	1288		119c	113.8e	117.1e	166	148	128
1916—January	8.28	112	145	1136b	1439		126c	117.6d	118.4d		153	
July	8.46	114	161	1420b	1387		140c	120.3e	123.4e	363	170	146
1917—January	10.27	138	187	1547b	1491		148c	123.6d	125.6b		186	
July	11.62	157	204	1845b	1971		179c	136.1e	139.8e	818	212	166
1918—January	12.42	167	206	2120b	2056		197c	145.4d	149.3d			
July	13.00	175	210	2446b	2210	346.1	230c	161.8e	172.8e	1467		187
1919—January	13.78	186	230	2794b	2665		252c	167.7d	178.5d	639		186
July	13.77	186	209	2897b	2811		261c	180.0e	190.9e	354		212
1920—January	15.30	206	236	3204b	3119	383.8	245c	192.3d	208.1d	410	258	251
February	15.70	212	235		3195	392.9				445	256	
March	15.98	215	233		3646	401.3				473	261	
April	15.99	215	235	3802b	3352	415.5				488	265	
May	16.65	224	246		4069	435.4				492	272	
June	16.92	228	255		3967	445.1				490	276	
July	16.84	227	258	3898b	4006	451.8		202.6e	220.3e	479	271	253
August	16.42	221	262		4014	464.1				480	271	
September	15.95	215	267		4373	479.6					269	
October	15.83	213	270	4519b	4517	507.4					270	
November	15.32	206	291		4577						263	
December	14.84	200	282		4557						253	
1921—January	14.48	195	278								236	276
February	14.08	190	263								214	
Mar h.	13.23	178	249									
April	12.74	172	238									

Country	NORWAY	SWEDEN	FINLAND	GERMANY	SOUTH AFRICA	NEW ZEALAND	AUSTRALIA	INDIA	UNITED STATES	MEXICO
	Foods	21 articles	Cost of living	Cost of living	18 foods	59 foods	49 foods groceries		51 cities	Federal District A
		44 towns		Berlin	9 towns	25 towns	30 towns	Calcutta	22 foods	
1900										
1905										
1910					1000	991f			93	100
1913					1147	1037f	1106		100	100
1914—January					1131		1099		104	101.8
July	100	100	100			1070	1164	100	102	102.1
1915—January					1214g	1190	1240		103	102.9
July						1200	1522	108	100	101.7
1916—January	143				1312g	1236	1504		107	105.7
July	160					1276	1516	110	111	109.9
1917—January		160			1446g	1359	1453		128	119.6
July	261	177				1357	1470	116	146	129.3
1918—January		221			1511g	1427	1505		160	144.6
July	279	268				1491	1523	121	167	155.1
1919—January	279	339			1535	1553			185	167.5
July	289	310			1574	1539			190	171.5
1920—January	295	298	819.4		2000	1688			153	192.0
February	294	290	832.3	100	2115	1708	1892	154	200	190.8
Mar h.	298	291	839.9	124	2074	1730	1903	151	200	193.4
April	305	297	849.5	141	2074	1738		151	211	196.3
May	311	294	853.3	136	2131	1746	2054	159	215	200.3
June	311	294	867.5	130	2197	1742	2175	164	219	199.7
July	319	297	911.0	143	2221	1791		170	219	202.6
August	333	308	991.0	127	2197	1834	2254	167	207	198.5
September	336	307	1031.8	127	2189	1849	2289	166	203	200.1
October	340	306	1063.0	139	2217	1899		165	198	194.9
November	342	303	1085.0	139		1887	2170	161	193	191.3
December	342	294	1103.2			1915	2143		178	183.9
1921—January	334	283	1065.4			1906			172	179.6
February	308	262	1012.7			1873			158	175.6
Mar h.		253				1810			156	166.4
April										164.5

* Increase over July, 1914. a Calculated from annual index number. b Quarter beginning in specified month. c Previous month.
 e Average for April-September. d Average for October-March. f Four chief cities. g Average for year. h Number of commodities varies from time to time.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Country	CANADA		UNITED KINGDOM				FRANCE	ITALY	HOLLAND	SWEDEN	SOUTH AFRICA
Authority	Labour Dept.	Micell	Board of Trade	Econ-omist	Statist	Times	Statistique Générale	Bachi	Central Bureau of Statistics	Statistical Office	Census & Statistics Office
No. of commodities	271c	40	47	44	45	40	45	40	49	47	188
Base period.....	1890-1899	1900-1909	1900	1901-1905	1867-1877	1913	1901-1910	1901-1905	1901-1910	1913	1914
1890.....	110.3	.....	103.3	102.2	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1895.....	95.6	.....	90.7	87.6	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1900.....	108.2	.....	100.0	110.5	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1905.....	113.8	.....	97.6	103.3	72	.....	98.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
1910.....	124.2	.....	108.8	113.3	78	.....	108.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1913.....	135.5	.....	116.5	122.3	85	100	115.6	126.0	114	100	.....
1914—January.....	136.5	120.9	.....	119.0	83.5	.....	115.4	128.6	.....	.....	1000
July.....	134.6	120.0	117.2a	116.6	82.4	.....	.....	115.6	121. a	116. a	.....
1915—January.....	138.9	.....	.....	136.5	96.4	.....	143.9	132.7	.....	.....	1109
July.....	150.2	.....	143.9a	149.1	106.4	.....	163.7	164.4	170a	145a	.....
1916—January.....	172.1	.....	.....	174.5	132.6	.....	.....	164.4	.....	.....	1229
July.....	180.9	.....	186.5a	191.1	130.5	.....	210.6	232.3	266a	185a	.....
1917—January.....	219.7	.....	.....	225.1	159.3	.....	249.2	290.0	.....	.....	1470
July.....	248.7	.....	243.0a	254.4	176.9	.....	309.8	383.3	340a	244a	.....
1918—January.....	258.1	225.7	.....	262.9	186.2	.....	361.6	457.6	.....	.....	1663
July.....	284.0	248.3	269.4a	278.5	193.1	.....	389.9	540.6	454a	339a	.....
1919—January.....	286.5	231.3	288.5	265.9	190.7	232.2	401.8	410.1	.....	369	1799
July.....	294.0	250.8	281.8	293.2	206.4	252.0	456.6	456.6	349a	320	1831
1920—January.....	338.4	280.8	356.6	353.1	245.3	313.4	562.7	634.7	334	319	2860
February.....	343.5	281.2	368.6	370.9	260.4	325.1	603.3	701.0	329	342	.....
March.....	349.0	287.6	375.2	379.6	261.8	329.0	641.0	780.0	331	354	.....
April.....	353.1	295.2	374.4	374.2	266.1	329.2	679.2	855.7	338	354	2500
May.....	356.6	298.3	371.8	372.7	260.0	323.4	635.9	830.3	339	361	.....
June.....	349.3	296.9	393.5	356.7	255.7	307.4	569.6	774.7	339	366	.....
July.....	346.8	292.9	404.3	358.0	254.6	305.8	572.9	772.4	343	363	2608
August.....	330.2	274.4	379.4	352.0	253.5	298.9	579.5	795.9	330	365	.....
September.....	326.6	254.4	385.5	347.5	248.7	295.1	607.7	832.2	328	362	.....
October.....	317.6	242.1	377.5	326.0	239.9	290.1	581.5	834.3	323	346	2563
November.....	304.2	233.1	364.4	299.7	223.8	257.7	532.0	829.1	297	331	.....
December.....	290.5	221.6	352.2	269.3	207.2	240.3	502.6	800.6	266	299	.....
1921—January.....	281.3	212.6	.....	255.3	197.2	.....	469.6	.....	243	267	.....
February.....	270.1	197.8	.....	235.8	183.0	.....	434.3	.....	229	250	.....
March.....	263.1	190.0	.....	231.7	177.2	.....	411.9	.....	.....	237	.....
April.....	253.7	186.4	.....	224.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Country	EGYPT	NEW ZEALAND	AUSTRIA	INDIA	JAPAN	UNITED STATES					
Authority	Dept. Statistics	Government Statistician	Commonwealth Statistician	Dept. of Statistics	Bank of Japan	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Federal Reserve Board	Annalist	Bradstreet	Dun	Gibson
No. of commodities	24	.....	92	75	56	328	88	25	96	200	22
Base period.....	.....	1909-1913	1911	July, 1914	Oct., 1900	1913	1913	1890-1899	.....	.....	.....
1890.....	.....	.....	1053	.....	.....	83.5	.....	109.252	.....	90.876	43.4
1895.....	.....	.....	760	.....	.....	69.2	.....	94.604	6.4346	81.251	42.0
1900.....	.....	.....	894	.....	.....	81.7	.....	99.388	7.8839	93.355	44.2
1905.....	.....	.....	910	.....	.....	85.7	.....	110.652	8.0987	99.315	47.3
1910.....	.....	984	1003	.....	.....	97.3	.....	137.172	8.9981	121.301	59.3
1913.....	.....	1051	1088	.....	132.2	100	100	139.980	9.2076	118.576	58.1
1914—January.....	.....	10455	10855	.....	.....	100	.....	142.452	8.8857	124.528	58.2
July.....	.....	10733	11856	100	126.3a	100	.....	144.879	8.6566	119.708	58.9
1915—January.....	.....	13236	13876	.....	.....	99	.....	150.95	9.1431	124.168	64.7
July.....	102a	14036	18226	.....	127.8a	101	.....	147.29	9.8588	124.958	64.4
1916—January.....	.....	14506	15026	.....	.....	110	.....	153.68	10.9163	137.666	65.6
July.....	124a	15936	15056	.....	154.9a	120	.....	170.11	11.5294	175.142	71.9
1917—January.....	.....	16846	15255	.....	.....	151	.....	208.88	13.7277	169.562	87.4
July.....	168a	18946	17156	.....	196.4a	187	.....	265.61	16.0680	221.950	116.4
1918—January.....	.....	1677	18876	.....	.....	185	.....	278.696	17.9366	222.175	118.9
July.....	207a	1808	19546	.....	.....	198	.....	285.474	19.1849	232.575	123.3
1919—January.....	.....	1888	1959	.....	253.2	203	195	299.142	18.5348	230.146	119.7
July.....	225a	1788	2008	.....	326.8	219	211	313.647	18.8964	227.973	127.9
1920—January.....	318	1999	2311	218	398.0	248	242	294.935	20.3638	247.394	130.4
February.....	354	2039	2354	209	414.6	249	242	296.672	20.8690	253.748	127.3
March.....	338	2123	2383	198	425.2	253	248	298.909	20.7950	253.016	133.8
April.....	308	2153	2478	200	397.2	265	263	321.000	20.7124	257.901	147.4
May.....	293	2167	2567	210	359.7	272	264	321.898	20.7341	263.352	155.4
June.....	292	2158	2658	206	327.7	269	258	318.274	19.8752	262.149	154.7
July.....	283	2262	2671	209	316.6	262	250	307.680	19.3528	260.414	141.9
August.....	279	2261	2692	209	311.0	250	234	305.893	18.8273	252.288	125.8
September.....	299	2267	2618	208	305.0	242	226	267.657	17.9746	248.287	118.5
October.....	300	2291	2450	206	298.5	225	208	247.145	16.9094	237.341	106.9
November.....	287	2247	2371	194	292.7	207	190	238.557	16.6750	227.138	95.7
December.....	238	2249	2245	180	271.9	189	173	204.769	13.6263	211.628	86.0
1921—January.....	.....	2233	2233	178	265.8	177	163	195.647	12.6631	198.600	81.9
February.....	.....	.....	.....	174	.....	167	154	186.939	12.3689	185.822	78.8
March.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	162	150	196.623	11.8650	181.921	80.8
April.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	191.511	11.3749	174.404	75.1
May.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.8208	166.658	.....

a. Average for year. b. Quarter beginning in specified month. c. 230 commodities, 1890-1909: 272, 1910-1914: 271, 1915-1921.

10,000, the basis of comparison being prices in 1910. The figure for the first quarter of 1921 shows the first decline since 1916, and is 4.8 per cent below the index number for the previous quarter, but 329 per cent above the level of prices in the third quarter of 1914.

In Paris, the monthly index numbers recorded a decrease in June, 1920, but the upward movement, continued with this exception until December, when a decline set in. In March, the index number was 6.1 per cent lower than in the preceding month, and 259 per cent higher than in July, 1914.

Wholesale prices in France have fallen steadily since last September according to the index number calculated by the French Statistical Office.

Holland

In Holland, the retail prices of 20 articles have been declining since October, 1920, the index number in February having fallen 22 points below that for January. In Amsterdam, the cost of food for a working-class family shows a decrease in March, 1921, of 0.3 per cent compared with the cost in the preceding month. As compared with 1913, the increase in the cost of food in Amsterdam is estimated at 99 per cent.

The downward movement in wholesale prices in Holland began in July, 1920, the index figure for February, 1921, being about 34 per cent below the figure for July, 1920, and about 89 per cent above that for July, 1914.

Italy

The Italian Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare publishes an index number of retail prices of 21 articles in the most important towns, the latest figures available being for October, 1920, when the highest point during the year was reached. The index number for that month was 407 per cent above that for the year 1913 and about 6 per cent above that for September, 1920.

The Municipal Labour Office at Rome reported an increase of 2.7 per cent in

the cost of food in March as compared with February prices, the increase over the first half of 1914 being estimated at 286 per cent. If the cost of clothing, fuel, lighting, rent, etc., is taken into consideration, the increase over the preceding month is 1.4 per cent and 284 per cent above the pre-war figure.

In Milan, the increase in March in the cost of food is estimated by the Municipal Labour Office to have been 4.5 per cent above the cost in February and 489 per cent higher than in the first six months of 1914. When other items are included in the calculation, such as fuel, lighting, rent and clothing, a somewhat smaller increase appears, the percentage increases above the preceding month and above the pre-war figure, being 0.4 and 468 respectively.

The index number of wholesale prices in Italy calculated by Professor Bachi reached the high mark for the year in November, 1920, and a decline of 6 points below it is recorded in January. Textiles, minerals and metals are largely responsible for the decrease, but vegetable foods have also declined slightly. Animal foods have increased 18 points since November and a large increase is recorded in the group of miscellaneous vegetable products.

Sweden

The Swedish Department of Social Affairs reports a decrease in March of 9 points in the index number of the cost of food, fuel, and light, the level of retail prices of these commodities being estimated at 153 per cent above that for July, 1914, as compared with 162 per cent in February. At the end of each quarter an estimate is made of the changes in the total family expenditure including rent, clothing, taxes and other items. On April 1, 1921, this calculation showed an increase of 149 per cent as compared with July, 1914, but a decrease of about 8 per cent from the level of the previous quarter.

The decline in wholesale prices, which began in October, 1920, continued dur-

ing March, a drop of 25 per cent occurring during the month in the prices of coal and coke. There was an increase in the group of vegetable food-stuffs due to higher prices for meat and rye. Hides and leather fell below the level of 1914.

Finland

The index number of the cost of living in Finland is reported to have declined 90 points in February, 1921, below the level in December, 1920, when the highest point of the year was reached. Food prices are falling more rapidly than prices of other commodities, but declines are also shown in clothing and fuel. Rents are reported considerably higher. The level of food prices was 100.6 per cent and the general level of the cost of living 912.7 per cent higher than in July, 1914.

Germany

Wholesale prices in Germany were estimated by the *Frankfurter Zeitung* in April, 1921, to be 14 times as high as in July, 1914, but there has been a general decrease since December, 1920. There has been a rapid decline in the textiles group, the index number for April, 1921, being 21 per cent below that for January, 1920, but prices were still 22 times as high as before the war. Increases in the prices of milk and eggs almost offset the fall in the prices of other foods during the month.

United States

Retail prices of food in the United States continued to decline according to the index number published by the Bureau of Labour Statistics at Washington. The downward movement begun in August, 1920, brought the figure for March to 156, as compared with 158 for February and 100 for the year 1913.

The index number of wholesale prices show declines to have been general during the months of March and April. The Bureau of Labour Statistics and the Federal Reserve Board reported index numbers in March to be 162 and 150 respectively, the corresponding figures for February being 167 and 154,

as compared with 100 in 1913, in each case. Both *The Annalist* and *Bradstreet's* show increases in March, but report declines in April. Dun's index number has indicated a continuous decline since May, 1920, amounting to 36.7 per cent. On May 1, this index number reached the lowest point since November, 1916. It is stated, however, that more stability has developed in certain markets within recent weeks and there is now a disposition to hold prices firmer in some quarters. The largest decline during April was in meats, and represented a falling off of nearly 11 per cent. All foodstuffs declined 5.2 per cent. Bradstreet's index number for May 1 showed a decrease, metals and naval stores being up, but all the other groups were down.

A calculation as to changes in the average cost of living in the cities throughout the United States up to March, 1921, by the National Industrial Conference Board, New York, an association of employers indicates that the cost of all items in that month was 68.7 per cent above July, 1914, food being up 56 per cent, rent 71 per cent, clothes 74 per cent, and sundries 85 per cent. Since July, 1920, food had fallen 30 per cent, clothing 37 per cent, and all items $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, while fuel and rent were higher. Fuel, however, fell 9 per cent since November, 1920.

The Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life issues monthly the results of a calculation as to the changes in the cost of living. The March figures showed a decline of 17.9 per cent since July, 1920, when the peak was reached. The index number for all groups fell to 145.1 for March as compared with 158.6 for February, 171.5 for January and 202.6 for July, 1920. The index number for the clothing groups fell to 208.2 for March as compared with 219.9 for January and 290.9 for July, 1920. The other groups showed little change, increases in rent offsetting a slight decrease in fuel in March.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1921

ACCORDING to information received by the Department the industrial accident record for the first quarter of 1921 shows 196 fatal accidents reported during that period as compared with 329 during the previous quarter and 303 in the corresponding quarter of 1920. Of these fatalities, 70 occurred in January, 63 in February and 63 in March of this year as against 85 in January, 101 in February, and 116 in March of last year. In the steam railway service group, during the quarter, there were 38 deaths reported; in lumbering, 31; and in mining and quarrying, 28.

In addition to the accidents reported as occurring during the quarter, the Department also received information of 19 additional fatal accidents pertaining to the year 1920, thus bringing the total industrial fatalities for that year up to 1,189 instead of 1,170 as reported in the March issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. These accidents have been noted in a supplementary statement at the end of this article.

The following statement does not necessarily include all the fatal industrial accidents that may have occurred, but it has been prepared from information received from all sources available.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1921

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Age.	Cause of fatality.
METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEYANCES—				
Moulder at steel plant.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	Jan. 10	54	Internal hemorrhage while raising mould.
Employee at car foundry.....	Fort William, Ont.....	" 12	33	Fell from car.
Employee at foundry.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 14	40	Struck by falling casing when hook gave way.
Fitter.....	Stellarton, N.S.....	" 27	39	Crushed between engines.
Employee at machinery plant.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 28	36	Struck by falling mould.
Employee at boiler works.....	Port Colborne, Ont.....	Feb. 1	63	Cut finger; infection.
Millwright.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 4	49	Fall of ladder.
Labourer with railway company....	Rainy River, Ont.....	" 7	29	Caught in shafting.
Workman at furnace factory.....	Port Colborne, Ont.....	" 7	.....	Crushed by falling casting.
Crane operator at wire plant.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 16	.....	Crushed by bundle.
Employee at steel works.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont....	" 18	.....	Caught between locomotive and coke hopper.
Millwright at steel plant.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont....	Mar. 24	.....	Crushed between car and platform.
Workman at steel car plant.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 3	40	Crushed between steel and car.
Labourer at steel car plant.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	" 9	.....	Crushed by crane.
Repairman at railway shop.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 4	.....	Placed hand on fuse; electrocuted.
Repairman at railway shop.....	Charlottetown, P.E.I....	" 9	53	Chain broke letting tender fall.
Workman at locomotive works.....	Kingston, Ont.....	" 25	41	Cut head; infection.
FOODS, TOBACCOS AND LIQUORS:				
Elevator man at brewery.....	Montreal, Que.....	Jan. 22	32	Fell down elevator shaft.
Driver for milling company.....	Canifton, Ont.....	" 25	68	Fell from wagon.
Workman at cigar factory.....	London, Ont.....	Feb. 19	.....	Crushed under press.
Fireman at confectionery plant.....	London, Ont.....	Mar. 4	59	Fell down into boiler room.
Employee at candy factory.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 12	25	Poisoned; drank Columbia spirits.
CLOTHING AND LAUNDERING:—				
Operator at laundry.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Mar. 7	16	Caught in extractor basket.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1921—Continued.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Age.	Cause of fatality.
PULP, PAPER AND FIBRE:—				
Fireman at paper plant.....	Espanola, Ont.....	Jan. 12	24	Buried under coal.
Screen tender.....	Port Alice, B.C.....	Feb. 16	30	Clothes caught in moving shaft.
Workman at paper plant.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	Mar. 14	26	Struck on head by log.
WOODWORKING AND FURNITURE:—				
Employee of sash factory.....	Granby, Que.....	Jan. 18	.....	Shaft broke—struck by falling pulley
CLAY, GLASS AND STONE:—				
Labourer at cement plant.....	Point Anne, Ont.....	Jan. 4	36	Struck on head by belt.
Foreman at cement plant.....	Montreal East, Que.....	Feb. 21	46	Caught in line shaft.
Employee at glass works.....	Thorold, Ont.....	Mar. 27	48	Electrocuted while inserting switch to start motor.
PAINTS, OILS, CHEMICALS AND EXPLOSIVES:—				
Porter at drug plant.....	Montreal, Que.....	Jan. 28	35	Explosion of steam boiler.
Foreman at drug plant.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 31	50	Explosion of flashlight powder.
Workman at salt works.....	Goderich, Ont.....	" 29	37	Fell off ladder.
Crane operator at chemical plant.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	Mar. 9	21	Caught between travelling crane and girder.
STEAM RAILWAY SERVICE:—				
Brakeman and fireman (2).....	Turtle, Ont.....	Jan. 1	.....	Collision.
Brakeman.....	South Devon, N.B.....	" 13	.....	Frightened horse; struck by piling from load.
Brakeman.....	Hogarth, Ont.....	" 18	43	Fell under cars.
Brakeman.....	Englehart, Ont.....	" 19	.....	Fell from van.
Fireman.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 18	.....	Struck by engine.
Workman.....	York, Ont.....	" 7	40	Struck by engine.
Car Inspector.....	Kenora, Ont.....	" 16	.....	Fell from van; run over.
Sectionman.....	Romeo, B.C.....	" 14	55	Buried by snowslide.
Sectionman.....	Redditt, Ont.....	" 26	35	Struck by engine.
Sectionman.....	Galt, Ont.....	" 28	44	Cut thumb; infection.
Sectionman.....	Eddy, B.C.....	" 29	35	Crushed under snow plough.
Engineer.....	Boston Bar, B.C.....	Feb. 6	42	Rockslide caused derailment.
Watchman.....	Cathedral, B.C.....	" 8	25	Jumped from train and run over.
Car cleaner.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 11	45	Crushed between cars.
Sectionman.....	Near Williams, Ont.....	" 16	18	Train struck hand car.
Sectionman.....	Palmerston, Ont.....	" 21	69	Crushed between cars.
Fireman.....	Burlington Jct., Ont.....	" 18	25	Run down by train.
Special agent.....	Turcot West, Que.....	" 20	49	Run down by train.
Brakeman.....	New Liskeard, Ont.....	" 26	.....	Fell between wheels while applying brakes.
Labourer.....	Lucerne, B.C.....	" 24	51	Snowslide.
Operator, fireman, roadmaster (3).....	Mount Resplendent, Alta.....	" 24	.....	Snowslide.
Yardman.....	Pt. St. Charles, Que.....	" 28	29	Crushed between cars.
Sectionman.....	China Bar, B.C.....	Mar. 1	30	Rockslide.
Sectionman.....	Lachine, Que.....	" 2	20	Fractured skull; jumped to avoid train at viaduct.
Sectionman.....	Sioux Lookout, Ont.....	" 16	42	Struck by train.
Section foreman.....	Dorr, B.C.....	" 16	21	Struck by train.
Carman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 4	.....	Struck by car.
Carman.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	" 4	.....	Strain.
Trainman.....	St. John, N.B.....	" 4	.....	Fell from trestle.
Checker.....	Woodstock, Ont.....	" 12	.....	Struck by train.
Engineer.....	Urguhart Siding, N.S.....	" 18	59	Derailment; engine struck open switch
Foreman.....	Grant, Ont.....	" 20	36	Burned.
Brakeman.....	Marysville, Ont.....	" 21	.....	Struck by train when leaning out of window.
Storekeeper.....	St. Thomas, Ont.....	" 24	28	Struck by engine.
Signalman.....	Vaudreuil, Que.....	" 21	.....	Derailment of motor rail car.
NAVIGATION:—				
Marine engineer.....	Cornwall, Ont.....	Jan. 29	39	Fell into open hatchway.
Stevedore.....	St. John, N.B.....	Feb. 15	42	Fell through hatch.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1921—*Continued.*

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Age.	Cause of fatality.
MISCELLANEOUS TRANSPORT:—				
Carter.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Jan. 4	68	Crushed by horse.
			Over	
Teamster.....	Aerial, Alta.....	" 4	21	Upsetting of a load of coal.
			Over	
Teamster.....	St. Albert, Alberta.....	" 7	21	Up setting of a load of hay.
Teamster.....	Wardner, B.C.....	" 20	32	Fell from load.
Driver of motor truck.....	St. Stephens, N.B.....	Mar. 1	60	Truck skidded and overturned.
Teamster.....	St. John, N.B.....	" 17	75	Fell from wagon.
MINES, SMELTERS AND QUARRIES:—				
Miner.....	Stellarton, N.S.....	Jan. 4	21	Fall of rock from roof.
Miner.....	Little Bras d'Or, N.S.....	" 4	40	Slipped on travelling slope.
Miner.....	Blairmore, Alta.....	" 5	18	Caught between delivery belt and chute.
Miner.....	South Wellington, B.C.....	" 18	.....	Fall of roof.
Miner.....	Queens Co., N.B.....	" 30	.....	Crushed by descending cage.
Brusher.....	Dominion No. 11, N.S.....	" 3	.....	Fall of rock.
Labourer at mine.....	Thetford Mines, Que.....	" 19	23	Crushed between heavy stones.
			Under	
Rope rider.....	Bellevue, Alta.....	" 25	21	Crushed between moving cars.
Workman at quarry.....	La Tuque, Que.....	" 5	19	Premature blast.
Miners (2).....	Mountain Park, Alta.....	Feb. 1	.....	Gas explosion.
Miner.....	Nordegg, Alta.....	" 5	21	Crushed by falling coal.
			Over	
Miner.....	Commerce, Alta.....	" 13	21	Caught between cage and shaft.
Mining engineer.....	Brule, Alta.....	" 22	47	Fall of rock.
Coal miner.....	Bankhead, Alta.....	" 25	.....	Fall of coal.
Messenger.....	Thetford Mines, Que.....	" 5	13	Fall of rock.
Rope rider.....	Coal Creek, B.C.....	" 26	19	Suffocation; cave-in.
Miner.....	Westville, N.S.....	Mar. 8	47	Fall of rock from roof.
Miner.....	Canmore, Alta.....	" 21	21	Fall of rock.
Miner.....	Goldenville, N.S.....	" 28	.....	Fall of rock.
			Over	
Miner.....	Lethbridge, Alta.....	" 28	21	Drowned.
Coal Miner.....	Pinto, Sask.....	" 29	36	Clay fell from roof of mine.
Shooter and loader.....	New Waterford, N.S.....	" 1	28	Fall of stone from roof.
Driller.....	Creighton Mine, Ont.....	" 10	30	Fall of rock.
Labourer.....	Thetford Mines, Que.....	" 25	21	Struck by falling stone.
Mucker.....	Thetford Mines, Que.....	" 30	25	Fall of rock.
Machine helper.....	Sudbury, Ont.....	" 11	31	Fall of rock.
Quarryman.....	Wentworth, N.S.....	" 9	33	Crushed by fall of rock.
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION:—				
Driller with power commission.....	Stamford, Ont.....	Jan. 5	24	Crushed under car.
Labourer with power commission.....	Stamford, Ont.....	" 15	32	Struck by train.
Road superintendent.....	Thamesville, Ont.....	" 6	59	Struck by train.
Labourer with contractor.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 13	52	Fell off ladder.
Labourer with power commission.....	Stamford, Ont.....	Feb. 2	.....	Fell from bridge.
Employees at road construction (2).....	Yonge Mills, Ont.....	" 8	69-40	Premature blast.
Workman with dredging company.....	St. Catharines, Ont.....	" 17	.....	Fell off scaffold.
Steam fitter.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 20	55	Valve lifted and steam caused strangulation.
Steam fitter.....	St. Pierre aux Liens, Que.....	" 23	25	Fell off scaffold.
Workman with power commission.....	Stamford, Ont.....	" 21	.....	Run over by work train.
Foreman with power commission.....	Stamford, Ont.....	" 22	30	Struck by car—fell off trestle.
Fireman with power commission.....	Stamford, Ont.....	" 22	25	Collision—burned.
Labourer with power commission.....	Stamford, Ont.....	" 22	.....	Collision—burned.
Employee with power commission.....	Stamford, Ont.....	Mar. 12	30	Pinned under a pile of lumber.
Employee of power commission.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	" 18	65	Collision of work trains.
Labourer.....	Thorold, Ont.....	" 8	30	Struck by derrick.
Painter.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 22	45	Fell off ladder.
Bridge foreman.....	Hearst, Ont.....	" 30	.....	Burned in boarding car.
Workman at pier construction.....	South Devon, N.B.....	" 24	50	Fall.
Labourer.....	Twin Falls, Ont.....	" 29	45	Crushed by bucket.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1921—Continued.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Age.	Cause of fatality.
LUMBERING:—				
Tree feller.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	Jan. 4	.....	Struck by falling tree.
Chokerman.....	Mission, B.C.....	" 6	34	Struck by snag.
Millman.....	Northumberland Co., N.B.....	" 8	58	Drawn into barker knives.
Labourer.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 12	43	Crushed by log from carriage.
Labourers, (2).....	Bevan, B.C.....	" 13	30-31	Tree fell causing pile of wood to upset on men.
Loader.....	Nesto, Ont.....	" 14	30	Struck by tree.
Woodsmen.....	Restigouche Co., N.B.....	" 22	37	Fell from log landing.
Superintendent.....	Kitchener, B.C.....	" 24	35	Struck by falling log.
Log cutter.....	Yahk, B.C.....	" 24	.....	Struck by falling tree.
Labourer.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	" 24	32	Fell off log-dump.
Workman.....	Webbwood, Ont.....	Feb. 2	23	Crushed under log.
Workman.....	Howardville, Man.....	" 12	28	Struck by misplaced shaft.
Loader.....	Ladysmith, B.C.....	" 8	35	Fell and crushed between logs.
Bushman.....	Timmins, Ont.....	" 14	40	Struck on head by log.
Tie maker.....	Pritchard, B.C.....	" 16	30	Struck by falling tree.
Bushman.....	Kashaborn, Ont.....	" 14	.....	Struck on head by tree.
Bushman.....	Sioux Lookout, Ont.....	" 25	36	Struck on head by tree.
Lumberman.....	Shabagua, Ont.....	" 14	.....	Struck by falling tree.
Employee at sawmill.....	Windsor, Que.....	" 16	22	Stomach punctured; stick caught and flew back from saw.
Logger.....	Stave Falls, B.C.....	" 28	45	Struck by snubbing line.
Workman.....	Mississauga Ont.....	" 19	.....	Struck on head by cable.
Labourer.....	Haliburton, Ont.....	Mar. 4	46	Struck by log.
Lumberman.....	Lindsay, Ont.....	" 5	.....	Sleigh slewed and load upset.
Lumberman.....	West Bay, Ont.....	" 17	.....	Struck by falling tree.
Sawyer.....	Widewater, Alta.....	" 16	21	Struck by tree.
Workman.....	Grand River, Ont.....	" 11	60	Drowned while clearing logs from waste weir.
Feller.....	Headquarters, B.C.....	" 22	39	Struck by falling limb.
Sawmill worker.....	Woodville Mills, P.E.I.....	" 11	37	Dam broke while at water wheel.
Sawmill worker.....	Belle River, P.E.I.....	" 7	67	Septic poisoning; struck by breaking belt.
Sawmill worker.....	Ellsroft, Alta.....	" 14	27	Struck by plank.
PUBLIC UTILITIES:—				
Operator with power commission.....	Erindale, Ont.....	Jan. 7	31	Fell from headgate.
Lineman with power commission.....	Galt, Ont.....	" 29	21	Fell from pole.
Labourer at gas works.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 29	42	Fell into gas trap.
Messenger with telegraph company.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 18	51	Struck by train.
Power house attendant.....	Port Alice, B.C.....	Feb. 28	52	Tree fell demolishing pump house.
Lineman.....	Kamloops, B.C.....	Mar. 23	.....	Electrocuted.
PUBLIC AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYMENT:—				
Fireman.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Jan. 29	.....	Burned at a fire bustion.
Labourer.....	Wilsonville, Ont.....	" 29	30	Crushed under gravel.
Fireman.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Feb. 3	.....	Suffocated in fire.
Handyman.....	North Temiskaming, Q.....	" 21	29	Fall from scaffold.
AGRICULTURE:—				
Farmers, (2).....	Near Brantford, Ont.....	Jan. 5	50-50	Crushed by falling beam.
Farm hand.....	Bowmanville, Ont.....	" 8	44	Struck by swinging door.
Farmer's helper.....	Hemmingford, Que.....	" 12	40	Struck by falling tree.
Farmer's helper.....	Glen Sandfield, Ont.....	" 18	54	Crushed in threshing machine.
Rancher.....	Abbotsford, B.C.....	" 9	38	Explosion while blasting stumps.
Farmer.....	Lacadie Station, Que.....	Feb. 4	.....	Struck by train.
Barn foreman.....	Gleichen, Alberta.....	" 10	21	Overturning of wagon.
Engineer at farm.....	Near Chatham, Ont.....	" 22	47	Caught in machinery.
Farm hand.....	Cote St. Paul, Que.....	" 16	25	Struck by falling tree.
Farmer's helper.....	Giffard, Que.....	" 18	.....	Struck by falling beam.
Farmer.....	Ste. Adele, Que.....	Mar. 5	55	Fell from top of barn.
Farmer.....	Stoke Centre, Que.....	" 16	.....	Struck by a belt.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1921—*Continued.*

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Age.	Cause of fatality.
FISHING AND HUNTING:—				
Fishermen (4).....	Pacific Ocean.....	Mar. 13	.....	Vessel wrecked.
MISCELLANEOUS TRADES:—				
Labourer.....	Half Island Cove, N.S....	Jan. 4	.....	Fell down stairs (died Mar. 29).
Trucker at electric bulb factory...	Toronto, Ont.....	" 15	55	Crushed by descending elevator.
Grain buyer.....	Jenner, Alta.....	" 31	21	Burned; explosion of kerosene.
Window cleaner.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Feb. 5	39	Fall.
Sign erector.....	London, Ont.....	" 10	50	Struck by falling timber.
Window cleaner.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Mar. 8	73	Fell from ladder.
Millman.....	King Co., N. B.....	" 12	19	Caught in a rotary carriage.
Mechanic.....	Near Steveville, Alta....	Feb 7	Under 21	Discharge of a gun

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED FOR 1920.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date	Age.	Cause of fatality.
Logger.....	Stave Falls, B.C.....	Mar. 1	36	Struck by shingle bolt.
Timberman.....	Reserve Mines, N.S....	Apr. 30	.....	Fall of rock (died Jan. 10, 1921).
Trainman.....	York Co., N.B.....	May 10	36	Embankment caved in sending engine into river.
Smelterman.....	Galetta, Ont.....	Aug. 9	.....	Asphyxiated
Labourer at municipal quarry.....	Grimsby, Ont.....	Sept. 17	.....	Struck by box; fell into pit.
Labourer at steel plant.....	Collingwood, Ont.....	" 3	65	Burned by acid.
Driver.....	Caledonia Mines, N.S....	" 27	20	Jammed between tub and roof. (Died Apr. 22, 1921).
Trainman.....	Westmoreland, Co., N.S.	Oct. 12	21	Pinned under derailed engine.
Trainman.....	Restigouche Co., N.B....	" 20	33	Run over by engine.
Miner.....	Comox, B.C.....	" 25	21	Struck by coal.
Woodsmen.....	Northumberland Co., N. B.	Nov. 7	22	Struck by falling tree.
Labourer.....	Sydney, N.S.....	" 18	37	Fell from ladder (died Jan. 30, 1921).
Labourer.....	York Co., N.B.....	" 25	19	Buried under embankment.
Labourer.....	Gloucester Co., N.B....	Dec. 4	.....	Fell striking back on stump.
Workman with contractor.....	Fort William, Ont.....	" 6	57	Fell on rail; infected knee.
Miner.....	Halkirk, Alta.....	" 8	21	Explosion of gasoline tank.
Mill worker.....	St. John, N.B.....	" 15	53	Struck by stick thrown from electric fan.
Jitney driver.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 24	.....	Collision (died Jan. 1, 1921).
Labourer.....	Near Spirit River, Alta..	" 27	21	Fell from bridge.

Accidents reported in yearly statement:

March issue LABOUR GAZETTE..... 1,170

Supplementary list for 1920..... 19

Total fatal accidents reported for 1920..... 1,189

MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1921

IMMIGRATION.—The following statements compiled from information furnished by the Department of Immigration and Colonization give details as to the total immigration into Canada during the first quarter of 1921. For purposes of comparison the figures for the previous quarter and for the corresponding quarter in 1920 are also given:

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING
THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1921.

	British	From U.S.A.	Other countries	Totals
1921				
January.....	987	1,751	1,515	4,253
February.....	1,380	1,936	2,012	5,328
March.....	4,865	4,292	1,852	11,009
	7,232	7,979	5,379	20,590
Last quarter, 1920.....	14,265	9,317	9,300	32,882
First quarter, 1920.....	8,774	8,786	2,055	19,615

The table on page 749 gives the nationality, sex and destination of all immigrants entering Canada during the first quarter of 1921.

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.—During the first quarter of 1921 there were 769 homestead entries recorded in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, as compared with 1,310 for the last quarter of 1920, and 815 for the corresponding quarter of 1920. The statement opposite shows the number and nationality of those who took up homesteads in the various provinces during the first quarter of 1921.

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES BY PROVINCES AND NATIONALITY OF HOMESTEADERS DURING FIRST QUARTER OF 1921

Nationality.	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Total 3 months.
Canadians from Ontario.....	10	31	36	2	79
" " Quebec.....	6	8	13	1	28
" " Nova Scotia.....		1	6	3	10
" " New Brunswick.....	1	2	6		9
" " Prince Edward Island.....	1		5		6
" " Manitoba.....	17	9	2		28
" " Saskatchewan.....	2	12	5		19
" " Alberta.....			27		27
" " British Columbia.....			4	3	7
Persons who had previous entry.....	14	42	85	4	145
Newfoundlanders.....			1		1
Americans.....	3	41	94	3	141
English.....	21	26	52	10	109
Scotch.....	5	16	14	1	36
Irish.....	4	5	13	1	23
French.....		2			2
Belgians.....	1	2	1		5
Swiss.....		1	1		2
Roumanians.....		1	2		3
Germans.....		1	5		6
Austro-Hungarians.....	7	10	17		34
Danes (other than Icelanders).....	3	2	17		9
Icelanders.....	3				3
Swedes.....		5	2	3	10
Norwegians.....	3	7	2	1	13
Russians (other than Finns).....		2	7		9
Finns.....	1				1
Poles.....	1	2	1		4
	103	228	405	33	769

Total homestead entries, first quarter, 1921:—

January.....	237
February.....	237
March.....	295
	769

Total homestead entries, last quarter, 1920..... 1,310
Total homestead entries, first quarter, 1920..... 815

LANDS PATENTED.—According to information supplied by the Department of the Interior with respect to letters patent covering Dominion lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, the number of patents issued during the first quarter of 1921 was 5,181, and the number of acres was 800,594, as compared with 4,377 patents and 674,969 acres in the last quarter of 1920, and 5,326 patents and 817,542 acres in the corresponding quarter of 1920.

STATEMENT OF SEX, NATIONALITY, OCCUPATION, ETC. OF ALL IMMIGRANTS DURING LAST QUARTER OF 1920.

Nationality	Sex			Occupation										Destination				
	Adult males	Adult females	Children under 14	Totals		Farming Class		Labouring Class		Mechanics		Trading Class		Mining Class		Not Classified		Mar. Pro.
						M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
African, South.....	2	3	1	6	1	1	1					1				1		1
Argentinian.....																		
Australian.....	2	3	3	8	1	2										1		3
Austrian.....	1	1	1	3												1		1
Belgian.....	45	52	26	123	34	28	19	2	1	4	2					10	5	6
Bermudian.....	1																	
Chinese.....	1111	36	82	1229	7	3	1	1				70	17	10		240	19	72
Czecho-Slovak.....	11	22	3	36	7	8		1				1				4	14	2
Dutch.....	41	20	8	69	19	3		1				1				3	16	7
French.....	31	28	17	76	12	7	4	2	1	1	7	1		2		1	8	9
German.....	8			8	2	3		6	1							1	14	7
Great Britain and Ireland—																		
English.....	1954	1823	977	4754	1109	291	286	182	51	56	336	192	93	82	75	24	41	101
Irish.....	410	229	82	721	279	47	21	45	10	12	35	9	10	19	8	1	1	24
Scottish.....	727	628	274	1629	415	61	47	12	9	143	67	40	44	7	5	20	2	35
Welsh.....	57	39	22	118	40	13	11	5	1	4	3	2	1	1	5	1	2	8
Greek.....	15	33	17	65				4	7	2						2	7	15
Hebrew—																		
Hebrew (n.e.s.).....	209	155		364	41	30	16	42	5	45	26	13	22	9	8	68	59	132
Hebrew Polish.....	234	275	203	712	29	11	21	56	8	7	52	30	25	15	6	52	32	188
Hebrew Russian.....	45	39	26	110	8	3	2	5	1	1	4	2				3	25	31
Hindoo.....																		
Italian.....	202	137	68	407	22	10	116	7	1	31	6	2	1	11		26	22	87
Japanese.....	24	32	9	65	9	13	1	7	50	3		1	8			3	8	3
Jugo-Slav.....	9	18	1	28	1	1		1		1								
Negro.....	2	3	1	6														
New Zealand.....	20	5	3	30				28		1		2				4		1
Polish.....	3	2	4	9														
Romanian.....	116	200	187	503	31	30	34	41	9	6	13	17	11	7	4	2	2	16
Russian.....	93	112	73	278	31	18	25	5	1	12	8	10	4	6	1	117	23	116
Swedish.....	56	48	26	130	13	13	18	5	1	7	3	1	3	2	1	13	20	55
Swiss.....	144	58	20	222	13	13		12								23	115	30
Scandinavian—																		
Danish.....	76	18	6	100	32	2	1	9	1	3		2		1		7	29	8
Icelandic.....	2	1		3														
Norwegian.....	28	15	6	49	15	4	1	1		1		1				4	10	7
Swedish.....	105	33	3	141	46	7	1	31		11		1				11	16	11
Spanish.....	1			1														
Swiss.....	23	14	3	40	21	4	1					1				6	1	4
Turkish—																		
Arabian.....	1			1														
Armenian.....	7	26	5	38	1	1		3	3	2		1				5	3	16
Syrian.....	8	20	20	48				3	1	1	2	1				11	3	7
Ukrainian.....	6	4	3	13	2											2	3	2
U.S.A. Citizens via ocean ports.....																		
West Indian.....	1	5	4	10												2	1	2
Immigration via ocean ports.....	5836	4427	2348	12611	2235	612	509	675	131	103	725	388	213	1087	184	9	14	1137
Immigration from U.S.A.....	4308	2078	1593	7979	1971	631	728	775	227	171	759	195	186	435	187	5	10	164
Total Immigration.....	10144	6505	3941	20590	4206	1243	1237	1450	408	274	1484	583	399	1522	371	14	24	1301

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

THE three legal decisions which are summarized below have reference respectively to the power of municipalities to grant bonuses to retiring employees, the liability of an employer

for an injury to an employee during meal hour, and the liability of an employer for an injury to a workman placed in a dangerous position.

A municipality may grant reasonable bonuses to retiring employees without express power to do so

The Finance Committee of the City Council of Edmonton, acting on a report of the city commissioners, had recommended the payment of a bonus of \$1,000 to each of three employees on their retirement from the service of the city. An elector of Edmonton then brought an action against the city and the city treasurer asking for an injunction to restrain them from paying these bonuses. A temporary injunction was granted and the matter was afterwards referred by agreement to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta for final judgment.

The only specific reference in the Edmonton charter to the question of granting bonuses to retiring employees is contained in section 57 which reads as follows: "The Council may grant any officer of the city, who has been in the service of the city, including its previous existence as a town, for at least twenty years, and who, while in such service has become incapable through age or illness of efficiently discharging the duties of his office, a sum not exceeding his aggregate salary for the last three years of his service as a gratuity upon his dismissal or resignation."

The plaintiff contended that inasmuch as the statute had expressly given power to grant a gratuity in specified cases there must be implied the prohibition against the granting of one in any other case which does not come within the words of the section. In the opinion of the court the legislature in passing this section was not considering the or-

dinary case of a comparatively small gratuity, but what it was obviously intending to do was to authorize the payment of an extremely large bonus or gratuity where an official had served for 20 years, and age or illness prevented further efficient service. With respect to one of the retiring employees, who was a city commissioner and who resigned on account of his ill health, the court held that he might be considered an officer within the meaning of this section, and that as he had served for 21 years and resigned on account of his health his bonus might be authorized by the section. The other two gratuities, however, were not authorized within the meaning of the section. The court held that that only meant that in their case the council had not especial authority to give them as much as three years' salary. In considering the question whether the city council had a general power to grant reasonable gratuities to its employees the court pointed out that by section 221 the council was authorized to "make by-laws and regulations for the peace, order, good government and general welfare of the City of Edmonton." Under a similarly wide clause it had been held elsewhere that some such payments could be lawfully made. It was further held by the court that as the City of Edmonton carried on business undertakings or so-called "utilities" which used formerly to be carried on by private business companies, it was the law of trading corporations rather than that of municipal corporations that

might be more properly applied. Under the law of trading corporations a gratuity to employees in the case of joint stock companies can be given without express powers. The principle was quoted from another judgment "that where there are directors of a trading company these directors necessarily have incidentally the power of doing that which is ordinarily and reasonably done in every such business with a view to getting either better work from their servants or with a view to attracting customers to them."

The court was of the opinion that this principle ought properly to be ap-

plied to municipal corporations which carry on such operations as are conducted by the City of Edmonton. The only possible doubt would seem to lie in the fact that the servants in question were retiring from the service, but the payment was held to be proper on account of the probable encouragement to employees generally, to those who still remained in the service and not merely those who at the moment received the gratuity. The judgment of the court, therefore, was that the injunction should be dissolved and the action dismissed with costs. (*Alberta—Bellamy vs. City of Edmonton.*)

A workman injured during meal hour at a place permitted by employer and under control of foreman may recover compensation under Quebec Act

A painter was injured by the explosion of a gasoline stove when he was taking his lunch in a tool shed near the building on which he was employed. He brought an action in the Superior Court at Montreal for compensation against his employer under the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act. It was claimed by the employer that the stove in question was in a shed separated from the house where the work was being done, that it was not for the use of the employees, that the accident did not occur in the course of employment but during the hour of lunch, which the plaintiff should have taken at home or in a restaurant and not at the place of work, or at least if he chose the latter place he did so at his own risk.

It was held by the court that it was the regular practice for the men to take their lunch in the tool shed and that the stove was used by the men with the knowledge and consent of the defendant to warm up their dinner and to heat water for their tea.

The judgment was in part as follows: "The act governs injuries to workmen

rising out of accidents happening by reason of or in the course of their work. The term 'work' is treated in our jurisprudence as being synonymous with 'employment,' and it is settled that the employment is not broken by an interval of rest, and still less so by time taken for a meal, particularly if the meal is taken upon the works, or, in case of an outside contract such as now in question, at a place permitted by the employer and under the control of a foreman. The accident upon which this action is based happened during the interval for dinner and at a place designated by the defendant in the usual way as the place where the workmen should take their meals, and under the supervision of a foreman, and it, therefore, comes within the ambit of the plaintiff's work."

The plaintiff's action was accordingly maintained and the defendant was condemned to pay him the sum of \$103.95 and \$33 per annum from February 4, 1919, and costs. (*Quebec—Boucher vs. Bourdon.*)

Employers are not entitled unnecessarily to expose their servants to danger

A labourer under the instruction of a foreman was excavating earth beneath a frozen surface when the top crust fell and injured him. He brought action in a court in Alberta against his employer for damages for personal injuries under the Common law.

At the close of the evidence for the plaintiff, the case was taken from the jury and the action dismissed on the ground that there was no evidence of negligence. The plaintiff appealed against this judgment and the case was heard in the Appellate division of the Supreme Court of Alberta. It was held by the Court, with one judge dissenting, that in this class of work the foremen were under a legal duty to go further in the way of anticipating danger than the day labourers under

their control could be expected to do; that the jury could have properly held that by having a man watching above and giving warning when the crust was about to break the accident would have been avoided, and that the jury could have reasonably held that a prudent foreman would have anticipated the moment when the frozen crust was about to fall and warned the workmen. The opinion in another case was cited that "Employers are not entitled unnecessarily to expose their servants to danger which they can escape only by constant vigilance and unfailing alertness." It was therefore held that the trial judge erred in withdrawing the case from the jury. The appeal was therefore allowed with costs and a new trial was ordered. (*Alberta—Dickey vs. Canadian National Railways.*)

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

Prepared and edited in the Department of Labour, Ottawa

MINISTER—THE HONOURABLE GIDEON D. ROBERTSON.
DEPUTY MINISTER—F. A. AGLAND.

Volume 21

JUNE, 1921

Number 6

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

The month in brief

This issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE contains a review of the First Annual Report of the Director of Technical Education for Canada, issued by the Department of Labour, and a summary of recent labour legislation in the provinces of Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia.

At the beginning of May, unemployment among trade unions was 16.27 per cent of the total membership as compared with 16.48 at the beginning of April and 2.52 at the beginning of May, 1920. According to returns received from over 5,000 firms there was a slow but steady improvement in the volume of employment, although conditions as compared with the same month in 1920 were noticeably less favourable.

The cost of the weekly family budget of staple foods continued to decline, averaging \$12.25 at the beginning of May as compared with \$12.68 in April, \$16.65 in May, 1920, \$13.53 in May, 1919, and \$7.42 in May, 1914. The index number of wholesale prices for May fell to 247.3, as compared with 253.7 for April, 356.6 for May, 1920, 284.1 for May, 1919, and 136.3 for May, 1914.

The time loss due to industrial disputes was greater than during April and also greater than during May, 1920. There were in existence during the month 45 strikes, involving about 8,238 workpeople and resulting in a time loss

of 163,520 working days. At the end of the month there were on record 26 strikes involving about 6,709 workpeople.

Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During the month of May the Department received four applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, and further appointments were made in connection with applications which had been received during previous months.

Proposed Joint Council in Calgary build- ing trades

A meeting of representatives of employers and employees in the building trades of Calgary, Alberta, was recently held for the purpose of considering the formation of a joint industrial council along the lines approved at the Joint Conference of the Building and Construction Industries held at Ottawa on May 3-6. The proposal was favourably received and a sub-committee was appointed to draft a constitution for ratification at a future meeting.

District 18, U.M.W. of A. given full local autonomy

A conference of representatives of the local unions of the United Mine Workers of America of District 18 was held at Calgary during the month

of June for the purpose of considering the restoration of local autonomy to the District. At this conference full autonomy was restored to the District by the International Executive which had been administering its affairs since July, 1919. A constitution was adopted and steps are now being taken for the election of district officers.

Safety rules for cold storage plants in Alberta Following conferences with representatives of companies operating refrigerating plants the Alberta Workmen's

Compensation Board has made regulations for the protection of employees in these plants, which become operative on July 1. The regulations provide that a safety valve must be attached to all refrigerating machines to relieve the pressure when it reaches or exceeds 250 pounds; that another valve be attached to provide an escape for ammonia fumes in case of fire; that gas masks of a type approved by the Board be provided for workmen entering rooms in which ammonia is in use; and that employers must test their safety valves and other apparatus for the prevention of accidents at least once a year, and gas masks once a month, and submit to the Board a report of the tests in each case.

Dominion Coal Workers' Relief Association The organization by the employees of the Dominion Coal Company of

Nova Scotia under the name of the Dominion Coal Workers' Relief Association, was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1919, page 502. At the conclusion of the second year of its existence the organization reports a membership of 6,128, an increase of 766 over the previous year, three-fourths of the employees of the company being now members of the Association. During the past year the amount of sick benefit paid weekly was raised from \$6 to \$9 for the first six months, from \$3 to \$4.50 for the following six months, and from \$2 to \$2.25 for the two years thereafter. One hun-

dred dollars from the company and \$50 from the government are also paid in death benefits, the widow further receiving \$8 a month for five years and \$3 a month for each child under the age of 14 years. The receipts of the Association are made up of weekly contributions from the employees of \$1 per month and 25 cents a month per member from the company, together with a further grant from the Provincial Government, the amount of which is proportionate to the quantity of coal raised. During the past year the total revenue was \$122,718, of which sum \$83,753 was from members' contributions, \$20,596 from the Dominion Coal Company, \$13,546 from the Provincial Government and \$4,824 from interest. The financial statement shows an estimated surplus at the end of the financial year, after allowing for liabilities incurred for the families of deceased members, of \$84,320. The excess of income over expenditure and liabilities was about \$50,000.

Canadian National Council on Child Welfare

A meeting of the provisional executive of the Canadian National Council on Child Welfare was held at Ottawa on May 30, at which a basis of organization was approved and a permanent executive was appointed. It was decided to hold a meeting of the Council in Montreal in the autumn. It was recommended that sub-committees be appointed on child hygiene, the child in industry, education and recreation, the neglected delinquent and defective child and the ethical development of the child.

The following officers were elected: President, Mr. J. Arthur McBride, Montreal; vice-presidents, Miss Elizabeth Breeze, Vancouver, and Mrs. William Todd, Orillia; secretary, Miss Charlotte Whitton, Toronto; treasurer, Mme. Jules Tessier; executive, five to be appointed in October, Mrs. Richard Hooper, St. John; Mrs. N. C. Smillie, Ottawa; Dr. R. E. Wodehouse, Toronto; Rev. E. Thomas, Toronto, and a representative from the Trades and Labour Congress.

Wage reductions in Great Britain in 1921

According to London press despatches the British Minister of Labour recently gave particulars of the wage reductions which have been carried into effect in Great Britain during the first four months of the current year. Nearly all of these reductions were agreed upon after conferences of Joint Industrial Councils, or, where these did not exist, between employers' associations and trade unions. The total number of workers affected is estimated at 1,750,000, fifty-one trades being represented. The reductions fell under one of the three following categories: (1) Reductions under agreements whereby wages vary in accordance with the Ministry of Labour's index number for "cost of living." Under this head came 650,000 railway workers, with a wage reduction of 4 shillings per week; over 200,000 wool workers, with 4 reductions of 10 per cent on base rates, totalling 12 shillings per week for men, and 8 shillings per week for women; civil engineering trades, with a reduction of 1d. to 3d. per hour; 50,000 hosiery workers, with a reduction in their bonus of 1d. in the shilling. (2) Reductions made in accordance with sliding scales based on the selling price of the commodity. The chief example under this head was the iron and steel industry in which about 125,000 workers were affected by reductions ranging from 22 per cent to 66 per cent on standard rates, equivalent to a reduction of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to 20 per cent on current earnings. (3) Reductions by agreements between employers' associations and trade unions. Under this head came 250,000 workers in shipyards, with a reduction of 6 shillings per week for time workers and 15 per cent for piece workers. Reports from other sources indicate that the 12 months' wages agreement in the cotton trade has expired. The increase given on May 6, 1920, was 70 per cent on standard rates, which was equivalent to 28 per cent on the wages current at the time. A decrease is now proposed of 95 per cent on standard rates, equi-

valent to 6 shillings in the pound on a full week's wage. The wages now being paid are 215 per cent above the standard rates.

National Building Trades Agreement in Great Britain

The National Wages and Conditions Council for the Building Trades of Great Britain which met in London, on April

22 and May 5 and 6, issued the following joint statement with reference to negotiations for changes in wages: "The National Wages and Conditions Council has considered the references to it of the notices pending for alterations of wages and conditions, and although, owing to the complexity of the matters submitted, the council has not yet completed its labours, it has arrived at the following decisions and adjourned until May 31, when it expects to be in a position to complete the business. The council had before them the fact that upon the present day cost of living there is warrant for a reduction under the sliding scale of 3d. per hour, but as an interim award the reduction indicated in the following resolution has been given: 'The council agreed that the wages of craftsmen and labourers be reduced 2d. per hour as and from May 16, and that the wages of labourers be reduced a further 1d. per hour as from July 1, and that this meeting stands adjourned until May 31, when the difference between the rates of craftsmen's and labourers' wages will be further considered and decided.' In the interim, a joint committee of employers and labourers, with a representative of the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives, shall meet to inquire into the operation of any reduction of labourers' wages and the effect such reduction would have on the lower paid districts in order that the minimum shall not fall below an agreed amount. It was further agreed that both parties in the meantime shall endeavour to arrive at a recommendation as regards hours of work, which will be considered at the July meeting of the council."

The Agreement applies to the whole of England, Scotland and Wales and is the first which has been come to in the Industry on a national basis, the previous methods of negotiation being on a district basis. Consideration of the employers' application for an extension of the 44-hour working week was adjourned to May 31.

Joint Industrial Councils for Railways in Great Britain It is announced that the three British railwaymen's unions,—the National Union of Railwaymen, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, and the Railway Clerks' Association—have signed an agreement with the companies, which provides that when the railways are de-controlled joint councils of officials and employees are to be formed to deal with various questions. The carrying out of the agreement is conditional as to its main provisions on the understanding that the Railways Bill to be introduced in the House of Commons shall contain no other reference to management or conditions of service than those embodied in the agreement; that is to say, the demand for representation on boards of directors made by the railwaymen's leaders will be forgone in favor of joint councils of officers and elected employees. The precise functions of the joint councils are not yet determined, but will be generally on the lines of Clause 16 of the Whitley Report. The new agreement provides for the continuation of the Central and National Wages Boards until otherwise determined by twelve months' notice not to be given until January 1, 1922. Each of the parties to the agreement will have separate representation on the boards. In default of agreement between the unions concerned and the individual railway companies on the questions of rates of pay, hours of duty, and conditions of service, matters in dispute will be referred to the Central and National

Wages Boards, provided that the constitution for that body does not prejudice any rights to raise any point relative to the issue. In dealing with matters of discipline, it has been agreed that employees shall be permitted to state their case, to call witnesses, and to advance extenuating circumstances before the officials of the company before a final decision is arrived at. Cases of doubt will be placed before the higher officials of the company and a right to appeal in writing to a superior officer is provided for. If an employee desires, he can be heard in person and be accompanied as spokesman by a fellow-workman in his own grade, or by a headquarters' official of his trade union. The details of the joint council scheme are being handled in detail by a committee composed of six representatives of the companies and six of the unions which met in London on May 20 to work out details and which, after reporting progress, adjourned to May 30.

Non-manual workers seek recognition in industrial disputes

At an emergency conference of the National Federation of Professional, Technical, Administrative and Supervisory Workers of Great Britain resolutions were passed as follows: (a) Expressing disapproval of the neglect to call into co-operation professional and supervisory workers in initiating proposals for changes in the industries in which they are involved, although when a dispute takes place the support of staff workers was expected by both sides, and demanding that representatives of such workers should participate in all conferences and negotiations between employers (or the State) and employees which involved non-manual workers, and: (b) expressing the opinion that satisfactory wages and conditions of employment can only be established by negotiation and agreement between the employers and the organizations representing the workers.

Industrial re-habilitation laws of United States Congress

The *International Labour Review* for February, 1921, contains a resumé of legislation enacted by the United States congress in respect to industrial rehabilitation. This legislation comprises the Vocational Education Act, and its amendment, of 1917, the Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1918 and its amendment of 1919, and the Industrial Rehabilitation Act of 1920, (see LABOUR GAZETTE, August 1920, p. 1025) administered by the Federal Board of Vocational Education, established under the Act of 1917, and composed of the Secretary of Labour, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, the United States Commissioner of Education, and three citizens appointed by the president to represent respectively agricultural, manufacturing and commercial, and labour interests.

Kansas Court of Industrial Relations

According to a recent report of the presiding judge of the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations, (see LABOUR GAZETTE March, and May, 1920, pages 300 and 550) the Court tried 26 formal lawsuits during the first year of its operation, and in every case its findings were accepted by both parties, and there was no appeal. He states that the work in the mining industry, during that period, was hampered by the bitter opposition of radical labour leaders, but, "nevertheless, during the whole year from February 1, 1920, to February 1, 1921, no strike of coal miners had been called by union leaders," and the production of coal in Kansas in 1920 "is at least 20 per cent greater than in 1919." During the year two small strikes were called in Kansas by members of the miners' board. The parties guilty of calling these strikes were prosecuted in the District Court, the jurisdiction of the Industrial Relations Court being confined to the matter of industrial controversy and investigations into industrial conditions.

Educational programme for American labour

An educational programme to help establish a better understanding between workers and employers has recently been adopted by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labour. It aims to: (1) Minimize unemployment and the "turnover" in industry by scientific study of labour needs, seasonal occupations, working conditions with special reference to the human element in industry, and the processes of production; (2) amend immigration laws to provide for elastic regulation of immigration, based on labour supply and demand; (3) educate employers to the view that only through trade unionism can industry be stabilized and radicalism eliminated; (4) repeal "oppressive and restrictive legislation" now in effect and prevent enactment of similar laws in the future, on the theory that such legislation causes unrest instead of curing it; (5) establish joint industrial councils in the various industries, made up of an equal number of representatives of employers and workers, to consider all problems relating to their particular industry and act in an advisory capacity to the industries themselves, the public and legislative bodies; (6) maintain wages at present levels; (7) "humanize" industry by awakening the worker's personal interest in his work.

Arbitration bill for Germany

A conciliation and arbitration measure recently introduced in the German Reichstag provides for the establishment of joint conciliation and arbitration commissions composed of employers and workers. These commissions shall include local and regional commissions, and at the head of the organization shall be the Federal Conciliation and Arbitration department (Reichseinigungsamt). No strike or lockout may be declared before an appeal has been made to a commission. The decision of the commis-

sion, however, shall not be binding upon either party, except in public utilities such as gas, electricity or waterworks, and in certain agricultural cases. A strike or lockout may be declared only after a vote has been taken by secret ballot, and by a three-fourths majority of the voters, and this decision may take effect only after a definite interval of time.

Proposed

National Council of Labour of Italy

In 1902, a Supreme Council of Labour was constituted by the parliament of Italy. This body has been subject to

criticism on the grounds that its powers were purely consultative and its membership included no direct representatives of the classes concerned. Various schemes for its reform have been proposed. On November 10, 1920, Signor Labriola, Minister of the Department of Labour, introduced a bill, the main features of which were as follows: (1) The preservation of the consultative character of the existing Council but with power to propose bills to the Government on its own initiative; (2) power to conduct inquiries in regard to the cost of production in industrial establishments; (3) power to act as arbitrator in serious economic disputes; (4) creation of a section for industries administered by the state; (5) elimination of all members other than class representatives; (6) election by general vote of members of organizations; (7) equality of class representation; (8) election within each class by the system of proportional representation.

This scheme was opposed in the Chamber of Deputies by various parties as inadequate. The trade unionists especially criticized it because it failed to give the Council any powers of decision

and because only representatives of opposing interests, namely, employers and workers, were eligible for membership. The bill was referred to a Commission of the Chamber of Deputies, which is engaged in framing counter-proposals based on the various political and labour points of view.

Compulsory arbitration abolished in Norway

The Norwegian Government recently decided not to renew the "provisional" Compulsory Arbitration Act, which has been in force since 1916. It was passed in that year, largely in order to deal with widespread disputes in the engineering, mining and superphosphate industries, the introduction of such a measure having been the subject of agitation ever since 1909. The Act was renewable annually, and the period expired on April 1. The decision to allow it to lapse is stated to be largely due to its unsatisfactory working in the industrial conflicts of the past year.

Jottings

At the International Conference on the Welfare of Women and Children which will be held at Geneva during the last week of June under the auspices of the League of Nations, Mrs. Obed Smith, wife of the Canadian Immigration Commissioner, London, England, has been appointed by the Dominion Government to represent Canada.

A Department of Labour has recently been established at Bombay, India, with Mr. Findlay Sharras, formerly Director of Statistics in India, as Labour Commissioner. This department was set up after consultation with the chairman of the British Industrial Court, and is intended for intelligence purposes and to help in the settlement of disputes.

At a recent conference of labour leaders of the United States it was decided

to establish a resident workers' college at Katona, N.Y., to be known as the "New Brookwood". The object of this college is to provide for the American labour movement, from the ranks of the workers, a body of trained, responsible and liberally educated men and women.

At the Sixth National Convention of Industrial Engineers, held at Milwaukee on April 27 to 29, a discussion took place on the question of a better term for "Welfare Work" that would cover all the activities carried on by employers for the betterment of their employees and that would not be so objectionable to the workers. The term "Mutual Service" was finally agreed upon.

The United States Bureau of Mines has recently issued a report which indicates that fewer lives were lost in metal mine accidents in the United States during 1919 than in any previous year for which accident statistics have been compiled. In 1919, the number of men killed was 468 and the number injured was 31,506, as compared with 646 killed and 42,915 injured in 1918. For every 1,000 men employed in 1919 during a full-time year of 300 working days 3.43 men were killed and 231.18 men were injured.

The annual report of the Wholesale Branch of the French Co-operative So-

cieties for 1920, shows that in spite of the fall of prices in that year the turnover of the branch has continued to increase. The turnover in the year 1913 was 12,163,974 francs; in 1918, 59,510,505 francs; in 1919, 121,406,362 francs; in 1920, 165,930,377 francs.

The Japanese Government has passed a regulation prohibiting night work for all female workers under 14 years of age, in the employ of the Tokyo Central Telephone Bureau. This new regulation will affect more than 400 children. It is expected that similar improvements will be introduced in all government telephone bureaus throughout Japan.

In accordance with the recommendation made at the Washington Conference (League of Nations) the Japanese Government has prohibited the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

The Department for Social Affairs of Sweden has declined to recommend the ratification of the Washington Convention (League of Nations) in regard to the 8-hour working day, but has proposed the retention of the 48-hour week, with a daily maximum of 9 hours and maximum overtime per annum increased from 150 to 200 hours.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS DURING MAY, 1921

I.—General Review

The month was characterized by a gradual improvement in the industrial situation as a whole, without distinctive movements in any groups, apart from the usual seasonal variations in dairying, fish canning, water transportation, build-

**The Labour
Market**

ing construction and automobile manufacturing. The upward tendency was continued with fair regularity throughout the entire month. Compared with the situation in the same month last year, conditions generally were strikingly less favourable in practically all lines of industry. Logging declined in

the usual way with the ending of river operations, and where summer cuts were under way the tendency was to employ fewer workers than normally. Lumber and lumber products maintained the average of the previous month, with some slight expansion in sawmill work and carriage manufacturing. On the whole the manufacturing industry changed very little, although some upward tendencies were observed. Fish canning and packing on both coasts maintained a fair average, salmon plants in British Columbia operating under better conditions. Meat, cereal and flour plants showed only minor changes, but dairying registered the usual seasonal increase. Iron and steel products showed improvement in some lines, varying between localities. Automobile plants experienced the usual seasonal expansion, though on a moderate scale. Ship yards in both East and West were operating on a slightly lower level than in April. The textile group also varied, net changes being relatively small. There was a slight improvement in the leather industries, and rubber products benefited by the seasonal demand for automobile tires. Railway transportation, construction and maintenance recovered to some extent the losses of the previous month, but in common with other lines the situation compared unfavourably with that of the corresponding month of last year. Water transportation continued the movement of the previous month, involving further shifting of activity from Maritime ports to St. Lawrence and upper lake points, but Great Lakes traffic was much below normal. On the west coast there was little change. The coal mining situation in Nova Scotia was eased somewhat as a result of the re-opening of navigation to summer ports, combined with the coal strike in Britain. In Alberta and British Columbia fields conditions were less favourable. The usual development of activity in metalliferous mining at this time of the year was less marked than usual.

The loss of time on account of industrial disputes was greater than during April, 1921, or May, 1920. There were in

Strikes

existence at some time or other during the month 45 strikes, involving 8,238 workpeople and resulting in an estimated time loss of 163,520 working days, as compared with 19 strikes, 3,697 workpeople and 57,071 working days in April, 1921; and 79 strikes, 13,856 workpeople and 159,972 working days in May, 1920. On May 1, there were on record ten strikes affecting 942 workpeople. Thirty-five strikes were reported as having commenced during May, as compared with ten during April, 1921. Four of the strikes commencing prior to May and fifteen of the strikes commencing during May were reported terminated, leaving 26 strikes, involving 6,709 workpeople on record at the end of the month.

The departmental index number of wholesale prices stood at 247.3 for May as compared with 253.7 for April, 356.6 for May, 1920, 284.1 for May, 1919, 275.8 for May, 1918, 243.8 for May, 1917, 183.3 for May, 1916, 147.4 for May, 1915 and 136.3 for May, 1914. The chief changes for the month were decreases in dairy products, animals and meats, grain and fodder, textiles and in building materials. There was a slight general recovery in the prices of lead, zinc, quicksilver, antimony and tin. Iron products continued to ease off gradually. All the groups were lower than a year ago and nearly all were lower than two years ago.

In retail prices the average cost of a list of 29 staple foods in 60 cities at the first of May was \$12.25 as compared with \$12.68 for April, \$16.65 for May, 1920, \$13.53 for May, 1919, \$12.66 for May, 1918, \$11.82 for May, 1917, \$8.37 for May, 1916, \$7.34 for May, 1915, and \$7.42 for May, 1914. The total for foods, fuel and rent in the 60 cities averaged

\$22.84 in May as compared with \$23.31 in April, \$26.44 in May, 1920, \$21.92 in May, 1919, \$20.67 in May, 1918, and \$14.19 in May, 1914. The chief changes for the month were decreases in eggs,

milk, butter and potatoes, with slight decreases in nearly all the other items. Coal, wood and coal oil averaged slightly lower. Rents averaged higher in Quebec and Ontario.

II.—Industries and Trades

Logging

ACTIVITY in the logging industry in the Maritime provinces experienced the usual decline incident to the completion of river driving. At New Glasgow there was a small amount of cutting and hauling of pulp wood by contract, but conditions in general were unsettled. The drive in the upper St. John valley was very small this year; there was some rafting on the St. John, Restigouche and Miramichi rivers. Elsewhere in this district operations were on a very minor scale. In Quebec and Ontario the month saw the completion of nearly all river work. This condition prevailed generally at St. Lawrence points and through Northern Ontario. The Port Arthur-Sudbury zones reported very active conditions prior to the end of the month. In Manitoba, more especially at The Pas, an abnormally late season caused a late drive, and not until the third week of the month were operations in full swing. At Prince Rupert and Fraser River points logging was abnormally dull.

Mining

In the coal districts of the Maritime provinces conditions were still below normal, but at many points a marked improvement over the previous month was recorded. Examples were the Sydney Mines, the Springhill Mines, the Joggins Mines, and those at Westville, where at the end of the month the industry was running at about normal for

this year. The depression of last month was continued in the Glace Bay district, at Inverness and especially in the Stelarton fields. The British coal strike and the re-opening of navigation combined to relieve what was a rather serious situation in both provinces. The mines at Minto shared less in the revival of activity, and were working only two or three days per week, largely because of lack of orders. In Alberta, where the factors which influenced Maritime coal fields favourably had little effect, conditions were not so good. Canmore and Hillcrest fields, however, were exceptions. The Brazeau, Taber, Blairmore and Coleman fields all were running considerably below normal. In British Columbia most fields changed very little during the month, but the Cumberland and Fernie districts showed increased activity. In Northern Ontario, metalliferous mining was still abnormally slack. Nickel mines at Nickelton, Copper Cliff and Coniston were operating with greatly reduced staffs. In the precious metals, the Cobalt field showed little change, but at Timmins, Porcupine and Schumacher there was increased activity. In British Columbia the Kimberley, Rossland and Anyox districts were operating under slightly better conditions, but the gold mines at Stewart were running on greatly reduced staffs, and the Trail silverlead mines were considerably below normal. Quarries in the Maritime provinces showed slightly greater activity, in anticipation of building demands. The Quebec asbestos fields, with a few exceptions, were much below normal, staffs in some cases having been reduced fifty per cent.

The Manufacturing Industries

In the Maritime provinces fish and lobster canning maintained about normal activity for the time of the year. Sugar refineries varied; at Dartmouth considerable reduction of staff took place toward the end of the month, while at St. John mills were noticeably busier. Candy manufacturing showed little change. Flour mills and biscuit factories in Quebec were rather better situated than in April but were still much below normal. Sugar refineries varied; one large plant in Montreal decreased its staff in about the same proportion that another factory increased. Candy manufacturing was rather duller than in the previous month. Packing companies experienced little change, the balance of employment in Montreal and Hull plants being favourable on the whole. In Ontario, meat packers and abattoirs, with a few exceptions, reported slightly less favourable conditions. Dairy companies, on the other hand, registered the usual seasonal increases in production. Cereal and flour mills varied between localities; thus flour mills at Keewatin showed no change while oatmeal mills at Peterborough worked on greatly reduced staff and flour mills at Port Colborne experienced slightly better conditions. In sugar refining the outstanding feature in this province was the shut down of the Chatham plant and the continuance of abnormally depressed conditions at the Wallaceburg factory. Canning plants at Leamington showed greater activity over the previous month, but were still considerably below normal. Candy, confectionery and biscuits firms, in the main, were duller than in the previous month, but the majority were running at about their average for this year, especially in Toronto and London. Starch plants at Cardinal and Fort William showed practically no change, and were running at about normal. In Manitoba, flour mills in the Winnipeg district regained their losses of the previous month and showed average ac-

tivity. Grain elevator companies showed a slight decline in line with the previous month. Packing plants and milk factories exhibited slightly greater activity. In Saskatchewan the flour mills at Moose Jaw were running with slightly reduced staffs. In Alberta packing plants continued to decline slightly; dairies, on the other hand, continued to show improvement. In British Columbia, sugar refineries at Vancouver were running on about the same basis as in the previous month. Canneries on the Skeena, and indeed generally, were running toward the end of the month with greatly increased staffs, incidental to the usual seasonal increase in their products.

The situation in the Maritime provinces in the iron and steel industries was moderately favourable. Steel car manufacturing in New Glasgow showed no change. IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS.

Rolling mills at Sydney experienced a minor decrease in activity, while steel furnaces made additions to staff. Forging plants continued to show slackness, while in shipyard work there was a moderate expansion. At Trenton a rolling mill and nut and bolt mill were operating with only part of staff employed. A large order for rails forecasted increased activity at Sydney. Railway shops at Sackville were still running on part time only. In Quebec conditions in this industry were still considerably below normal on the average. The shipyards at Montreal and Three Rivers reduced staff considerably, but at Sorel more workers were taken on. Engine and boiler works in Montreal showed no change, while machinery plants in that city varied slightly, some larger firms being rather more active. Similar firms in Sherbrooke were running with slightly reduced staffs. Structural iron works at Lachine and Montreal also were somewhat slacker. Forging shops in Montreal varied, some of the smaller firms giving evidence of decreased productivity. Stamped and enamelware plants in the same district were in slightly better condition. In

Ontario the general situation was very similar. Agricultural implement firms in Brantford, Hamilton, Orillia, Smith's Falls and Toronto showed fairly general decreases in staffs. Tool plants in St. Catharines and Galt experienced practically no change, though much below normal for this year. Engine and boiler factories at Galt and Toronto were working under somewhat improved conditions, but machinery plants at Peterboro, Hamilton and Toronto slightly decreased their working strength. Forging shops in Oshawa and Swansea were in much the same situation; rolling mills in Toronto and Sault Ste. Marie added to their staffs and were consequently more active. Wire factories at Leaside and Hamilton showed practically no change, though one large plant in Hamilton reduced staff almost 50 per cent. Hardware plants in Hamilton were operating on a slightly better basis, while safe and vault firms were slacker. Shipbuilding at Midland and Toronto experienced minor declines. Automobile plants in Chatham, Ford, Oshawa and Walkerville exhibited the usual seasonal increase in production, though on a much smaller scale than is usual. Car works in Hamilton and Oshawa reported slightly reduced staffs. The locomotive works at Kingston continued to decrease staff and at the end of the month closed down. In Winnipeg structural iron plants varied, the changes being slight but on the whole unfavourable. Rolling mills at Selkirk showed considerable additions to staff with proportionately increased activity. The ship repairing and shipbuilding industries at Victoria and Vancouver showed less volume of work and were running on reduced staffs.

The leather industry in Quebec showed only minor changes as compared with the previous month.

LEATHER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS. Shoe firms in Montreal varied, the majority having increased staffs in different proportions, while in a few cases there were reductions. In the cities of Quebec and St. Hyacinthe conditions were not so favour-

able. Rubber factories in Granby were still much below normal, though reporting little change from previous month, and much the same condition prevailed in this industry in Montreal. At St. Jerome still further reductions in staffs took place. In Ontario the leather situation was parallel to that in Quebec. London factories showed both increased and decreased activity, the net difference being small as compared with the previous month; Galt and Toronto firms increased their staffs, and similar expansions on a small scale occurred in tanneries at Kitchener, London and Toronto. Toronto rubber factories were still much below normal, but tire plants were running under more favourable conditions than in the previous month. Much the same situation obtained in Kitchener, with the increases in the tire section rather larger. At Bowmanville tire manufacturing failed to recover. At Guelph the rubber industry was operating on a much more favourable basis than in the previous month, but in plants at Port Dalhousie and Merriton considerable reductions in staff took place.

In the Maritime district the lumber industry as a whole was below normal. At

LUMBER PRODUCTS. Plaster Rock, N. B., lumber mills showed increased activity over the

previous month and at Moncton mills were operating longer hours with reduced wages. Lumber yards were reported as stocking, an unusually early development. At New Glasgow several sawmills ceased operating. In both provinces wood-working factories were fairly active. There was comparatively little change in the lumber situation in Quebec. In Hull, small additions to staffs were reported. At Levis wooden shipbuilding had fallen off slightly. At Sayabec and Quebec the mills were taking on additional workers. There was no change reported in the Breakeyville mills. In Ontario, wood-working plants at Chatham, London, Toronto and Pembroke, manufacturing wooden parts for agricultural implements, phonographs, barrels, etc., showed a tendency to slack-

ness. Office and household furniture factories at Newmarket, Stratford and Brantford also were on a less favourable basis than in the previous month. Lumber mills at Arnprior, Byng Inlet, Pembroke, Keewatin and Rockland showed considerably increased activity; in some cases large additions to staff were made. The Fort Francis mills showed moderate contractions in this respect. At Orillia carriage factories experienced to some extent the usual seasonal expansion, but not up to the normal for this year. At The Pas in Manitoba a marked increase in activity in lumber mills occurred, co-incident with the opening in full of river operations. In British Columbia timber scaled during the month of April had totalled 156,936,663 feet of all species, Douglas fir leading by a 50 per cent margin. During the month of May sawmills at Chemainus, Golden, New Westminster and Vancouver exhibited lessened activity, and at Fraser Mills there was a 50 per cent reduction in staff. At Wardener on the other hand there was a decidedly more favourable situation.

In the Maritime Provinces conditions in this industry varied. Paper mills at

PULP AND
PAPER
PRODUCTS.

Murray, N.S., showed a substantial enlargement of staff, while at Bathurst the pulp mills considerably reduced their

working force. In Quebec the situation changed very little as compared with the previous month. Slight seasonal expansions were reported from Hull, Shawinigan Falls, Beauharnois, Usine, St. Laurent, East Angus, La Tuque, Bagotville, Buckingham and River Madeleine. At Three Rivers a marked increase in activity occurred; mills at Jonquière, Cap Magdeleine and Windsor Mills showed no change. Decreases in number of workers employed occurred at Donnacona, St. Jerome, Chicoutimi, Kenogami and Val Jalbort mills. In Montreal the same was true of news pulp and paper firms. In Ontario there were no changes in mills at Iroquois

Falls, Sault Ste. Marie, Sturgeon Falls, Espanola, Thorold and Dryden. Slightly greater activity prevailed at Ottawa and Hawkesbury, but at Cornwall conditions were less favourable than in the previous month. The beaver board industry at Thorold continued to decline slightly. Printing and publishing in Ottawa showed little change, while in Toronto conditions varied, the increases and decreases being all of a minor character. In the Prairie Provinces the printing trades showed only slight variations, practically all being below normal. British Columbia pulp and paper mills reported only minor changes, those at Port Alice and Woodfibre operating on a slightly less favourable basis, while at Powell River and Ocean Falls small additions to staffs occurred. Printing and publishing experienced a slight depression in Vancouver.

Cotton mills at Yarmouth reported somewhat lessened activity, while at Truro

hosiery and knit goods
TEXTILE manufacturing expanded
PRODUCTS. slightly. Cotton mills
at Marysville and St.

John, N.B., showed slight reductions in staffs, while the same industry at Milltown increased its operations slightly. In Quebec variations in this industry were all of a minor nature. Minor expansions in hosiery and knit goods were exhibited by mills at St. Hyacinthe, while at St. Jerome there were corresponding contractions. Thread, yarn and cloths' mills at Lachute, St. John's, Three Rivers and Montmorency Falls reported minor reductions in staffs, but several Montreal mills and mills at Sherbrooke increased their operations slightly. A number of garment and personal furnishings firms in Montreal showed increased activity, but in other Montreal firms and at Ontario, Que., at St. John's less favourable conditions prevailed. Bedding factories in Montreal were operating with slightly increased staffs. Much the same situation obtained in Ontario. Cordage firms at Brantford and Welland showed practically no

change, although still much below normal. Carpet factories at Toronto reported some improvement, while at Guelph conditions were less favourable. Bedding factories in Toronto were much the same as in the previous month. Garments and personal furnishings factories varied; decline in business occurred at Hamilton, London and Toronto plants, while ladies' wear factories in Toronto showed improvement. Thread, yarn and cloth mills changed very little; there were minor decreases in staffs of mills at Welland, Hamilton, Cornwall and Preston. Factories in this line at Almonte and Hespeler showed slightly greater activity. Hosiery and knit goods firms in the main experienced slight depressions, chiefly at Dunnville, Galt, Hamilton, Paris and Brantford. Some mills in Hamilton and Toronto were exceptions. In Alberta somewhat lessened activity prevailed, noticeably in garment factories at Edmonton.

In Nova Scotia oil plants there was toward the end of the month some slackness, more especially at
MISCELLANEOUS. Dartmouth. At St. John the broom and brush industry was only slightly below normal, while brass and copper plants showed increased activity. The aluminum plants at Shawinigan Falls operated under slightly more favourable conditions, while the nickel plant at Deschenes remained practically shut down. The can factory at Montreal and plants manufacturing non-ferrous metal products were on the whole a little better than normal, while aluminum plants in Montreal exhibited no change and the carbide plant at Shawinigan Falls slightly decreased its staff. Musical instrument and electrical appliance firms in Montreal to some extent were operating under slightly less favourable conditions, but paint works were increasing their output in anticipation of building demands. The light, heat and power industry in Montreal expanded noticeably, but no change in this line occurred at Quebec. Tobacco and cigars on the

whole showed moderate increases, more especially in Montreal. Glass factories in Montreal showed marked improvement. In Ontario, the electrical appliances industry was rather less active than in the previous month, and musical instrument plants noticeably so. Electric power production at Hamilton and Toronto showed only minor changes; much the same situation prevailed in the case of tobacco and kodak factories. At Sarnia there were still further reductions in the staffs of oils firms, through of a minor nature only. Gas manufacturing and safety razor shops at Toronto also exhibited slight declines. At Welland the carbide plant and at Niagara Falls the cynamid factory were operating under slightly duller conditions. Aluminum plants at Toronto improved slightly, but the majority of brass and copper firms showed contractions in payrolls. The nickel industry at Copper Cliff expanded slightly, but silver plants at Toronto remained somewhat below normal. Glass factories improved noticeably during the month, and cement plants to a lesser degree. Electric power production in Manitoba showed minor contractions. In British Columbia there were slight increases in activity in this line, while oil plants at Ioco showed a small reduction in staff, as also the copper smelters at Anyox.

Construction

The value of building permits in 56 cities during April amounted to \$12,502,330, as compared with \$6,610,703 in March representing an increase of about 89 per cent. In May, the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and Canadian National Railways reported an increase in the volume of employment afforded by railway construction, including maintenance of way, there being a net gain of about 5,900 persons reported. The Canadian Pacific showed the largest increase totalling about 4,700 persons, with the Canadian National figures at 1,100 and the Grand Trunk reporting a nominal increase only. There was some im-

provement in the general situation with respect to building operations, mainly through the commencement of contracts which had been deferred the previous month because of wage disputes or in anticipation of lower prices for materials. Supplementing this expansion was a considerable increase in the amount of work on highways. But in comparison with normal years the gain was slow. In the Maritime provinces, at Amherst, New Glasgow and Sydney, conditions were not favourable. At Halifax and Moncton, however, there was towards the end of the month a marked improvement in the building situation. Municipal work, mainly in paving and bridge construction as it affected large contracting firms, chiefly in Montreal, showed that on the whole there was a fair amount of improvement though conditions were still below normal. In Ontario, work upon contracts was slow in commencing and a similar analysis of large firms in Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa and Windsor indicated only slight expansions in activity. In many cases industrial disputes retarded the usual increase in activity. Public highway work, as reported from Toronto, showed little change, the number of employees being still much below normal. The situation in Western Canada was very similar; improvement in the situation was very gradual and on a small scale.

Transportation

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway in April were \$13,761,840, as compared with \$15,929,416 in the same month last year. The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railway in May were \$7,794,059, as compared with \$8,305,860 in May, 1920. During May the number of persons employed by the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and Canadian National Railways in railway operations, including general offices, train and engine crews, station

employees, sleeping, parlor, and dining car employees, showed a small gain totaling about 800, nearly all due to additions to Canadian Pacific staffs. A nominal reduction in the staff of the Canadian National was offset by correspondingly small additions in the case of the Grand Trunk. Water transportation showed movements along the lines indicated in the previous month, mainly a further slackening of work in Maritime winter ports and the transferring of activity to St. Lawrence and upper lake ports. In the Maritime Provinces there was increasing activity in coastal shipment of coal. Longshore activities in this district fluctuated, several ports showing slightly increased activity towards the end of the month. At Quebec expansion proceeded steadily during the month, while stevedoring at Montreal maintained approximately the same level. Street railway transportation in Montreal and Quebec registered a slight expansion. In Ontario, activity at lake ports increased noticeably, but at many points was reported not as good as last year. In some localities railways were reducing staffs following the reopening of water transportation. Lake Superior ports reported navigation much duller than usual. Street railway transportation in Hamilton, London, Toronto and Ottawa showed slight gains over the previous month. In Manitoba electric railways decreased slightly the number of employees. In Alberta additional workers were taken on. On the Pacific coast no marked changes occurred in the volume of shipping. Electric railway transportation in Vancouver expanded slightly, but in Victoria lesser reductions occurred.

Trade

Throughout the Dominion both retail and wholesale trade improved slightly, in varying degrees according to locality, but no marked advances occurred.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907

PROCEEDINGS FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1921

DURING the month of May the Department received four applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, and further appointments were made in connection with applications which had been received during previous months.

Applications Received

During the month of May applications for the establishment of Boards were received as follows:

(1) From the employees of the London Street Railway Company, being motormen, conductors, barnmen, trackmen and linemen, members of Division No. 741, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. A Board was established, Mr. J. M. Donahue, London, being appointed a member on the nomination of the employees concerned. The Board was not completed, however, as, through the mediation of an officer of the Department, who was in the locality, negotiations between the parties were renewed and an adjustment reached of matters in dispute.

(2) From the employees of the Ottawa Gas Company, being members of Federal Labour Union No. 16517, American Federation of Labour. A Board was established, Messrs. G. D. Kelley and Wm. Lodge, Ottawa, being appointed members on the nomination of the company and employees respectively. A chairman had not been named at the close of the month.

(3) From the employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Port McNicoll, Ont., being clerks, freight handlers, etc., members of Lodge No. 1506, International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. At the close of the month this dispute was receiving the attention of a

special officer of the Department in the locality, looking towards an adjustment without Board reference.

(4) From the freight handling staffs of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Grand Trunk Railway (including the Canadian National Railways), Montreal Wharf. Through the mediation of an officer of the Department in the locality a settlement of this dispute was effected and the establishment of a Board rendered unnecessary.

Other proceedings under the Act

During the month of May other proceedings under the Act took place as follows:

(1) A Board was established in connection with the dispute between the Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees in the Stores Department, Fort Rouge, Winnipeg, being members of Victoria Lodge No. 1326, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The Board was composed as follows: Mr. R. W. Craig, K.C., Winnipeg, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members, Messrs. C. E. Dafoe and T. J. Murray, Winnipeg, nominees of the company and employees respectively.

(2) The Board established to deal with the dispute between the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company and certain of its employees being members of Local Div. No. 846, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, was completed by the appointment of Mr. D. Dick, Jr., Welland, as chairman. Mr. Dick was appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the other two members, Messrs. Geo. D. Kelley and Jos. Gibbons.

(3) A Board was established to deal with the dispute between the Toronto and York Radial Company and certain of its employees on the Metropolitan, Mimico and Scarboro Divisions, being linemen, wiremen, train despatchers, operators, etc., members of the Toronto Branch of the Canadian Electrical Trades Union, Mr. Louis Braithwaite, Toronto, being appointed a member on the recommendation of the employees concerned. The Board had not been completed at the close of the month.

(4) A change was made in the Board established to deal with the dispute between the Canada Steamship Company, operating on the Great Lakes of Canada, and its employees, being firemen, oilers, wheelmen, watchmen, deckhands, cooks, stewards, etc., members of the Sailors, Firemen and Cooks' Union of Canada. Mr. A. E. House, Midland, Ont., who had been appointed a member on the recommendation of the employees concerned, found it ne-

cessary to resign, and Mr. D. K. Kennedy, Midland, Ont., was nominated by the employees in his stead. In the absence of a recommendation from the employing company, Lt. Col. G. E. Burns, Montreal, was appointed a member of the Board by the Minister as representing the company. The chairman had not been named at the close of the month.

(5) A Board was established in connection with the dispute between the Algoma Eastern Railway, Sudbury, Ont., and certain of its employees, being members of Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labour. The Board was composed as follows: Rev. Father Brennan, Espanola, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members, Mr. Basil Campbell, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the company, and Mr. Fred Brancroft, Oakville, Ont., nominee of the employees concerned.

COST OF LIVING ADJUSTMENT OF WAGES OF VANCOUVER ISLAND COAL MINERS

THE Cost of Living Commission appointed on January 21, 1919, to determine every three months the changes in the cost of living for coal miners on Vancouver Island, and to report the amount by which wage rates should therefore be increased or decreased, forwarded its report for the quarter ending March 31, 1921,* to the Department, on May 2, 1921. The Commission consisted of Mr. Matthew Gunness, replacing Mr. John McAllister, formerly representative of the miners; Mr. Tully Boyce, representing the operators; and Mr. D. T. Bulger, Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour, Chairman.

As in previous investigations, forms were sent out to the merchants and deal-

ers with whom the majority of miners are accustomed to trade in the various localities. The forms contained the same list of groceries, provisions, meats, etc., that was used on previous occasions. The method of computing the changes for the period under review was the same as used for previous adjustments, namely, to determine the percentage of increase or decrease, as the case may be, of prices of March 31 over December 31, for groceries, provisions, meats, etc., and to add a further two-fifths of this increase, or decrease, as an equivalent to cover similar increases or decreases in clothing, etc. A decrease of 8.75 per cent was ascertained, which amounted to a decrease in wages of 26.14 cents per day where the base rate was \$3 per day, and 27½ cents per day where the base

*For previous orders see LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1921, page 356, and various preceding issues.

rate was \$3.15, the decrease in wages to become effective May 1, 1921, and to apply to all underground service, clerical and office employees.

Retail price list returns were made by general merchants and seven retail dealers in meats in the towns of Nanaimo, Ladysmith, Cumberland, Courtenay, South Wellington, Union Bay, Bevan and Cassidy. Substantial decreases were noted in the prices of sugar, jams, mollasses and syrups, lard, ham, bacon and butter. Slight decreases in canned and evaporated vegetables, evaporated fruits, canned meats, soaps and all flours and meals other than Standard Patent Flour. Very slight advances were found in Standard Flour, cheese, pickle and vinegar. Slight advances were noted in fresh

beef and pork, but this was offset by slight decreases in mutton and veal.

Through an error in applying the proper amount for a reduction during the previous quarterly investigation the Commissioners found that an excess of four and three quarters ($4\frac{3}{4}$) cents per day was deducted from the day rate of the mine employees. To correct this error, the Commissioners recommended that an equivalent number of days at the rate of four and three quarters ($4\frac{3}{4}$) cents per day be granted this quarter to all mine employees corresponding to the number of days worked by each during the quarter ending March 31, 1921, the method and manner of said distribution of such amounts due the employees to be arranged between the companies and their employees in manner mutually satisfactory.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MAY, 1921

THIRTY-FIVE strikes, involving 7,296 employees were reported as having commenced during May. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 45 strikes, involving approximately 8,238 employees. The total time loss on account of industrial disputes was estimated at 163,520 working days, as compared with 57,071 working days in April, 1921, and 159,072 in May, 1920. The time loss occasioned by the 35 strikes which began in May was 141,272 working days, while a loss of 22,248 working days is charged to the 10 strikes that commenced prior to May. Termination was reported in the case of four strikes which commenced prior to May. Fifteen strikes commenced during May terminated during the month, leaving the following 26 strikes, involving 6,709

workpeople, on record on May 31: Mill workers, Chipman, N.B.; mine, mill and tramline workers, Stewart, B.C.; bricklayers, Calgary; building trades, Hamilton, Moose Jaw and Ottawa; carpenters and painters, Sault Ste. Marie; plumbers, Windsor; stonecutters, Montreal; employees of steel and coal companies, Sydney; machinists, Orillia; pattern-makers, Brantford; upholsterers, Toronto; machine operators, Thorold; paper mill employees, Fort Frances; pulp and papermakers, Iroquois Falls, and Sault Ste. Marie, Espanola and Sturgeon Falls; printing trades, Vancouver; photo-engravers, Montreal and Ottawa; printers, St. Hyacinthe and Vernon, B.C.; printers, bookbinders and pressmen, Halifax and Hamilton, and leather workers at Toronto.

Disputes by Industries

The following is a review of the disputes by industries in the order in which they appear in the statistical table. A brief summary is given of the more important strikes.

MINES, SMELTERS, QUARRIES, CLAY PRODUCTS, ETC.—The strike of coal miners in Cumberland County, N.S., which commenced on March 14, terminated on May 25. Work was resumed under the same conditions, practically, as prevailed prior to the strike, but on the understanding that if higher prices for coal were received, the men would benefit accordingly. Three hundred metalliferous miners at Stewart, B.C., struck on May 11 against a reduction in wages. The prevailing rate was \$6 to \$6.25 per day and the proposed reduction would decrease this rate to \$4.75 and \$5.50 per day. This strike remained un-terminated.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION.—Seventeen strikes, involving 2,903 employees, with an estimated time loss of 59,387 working days, was the approximation for this group during the month. The strikes in this group, with few exceptions, were all in protest against wage reductions. Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and Moncton were particularly affected, as in these cities nearly all the building trades were out at some time or other during the month. The proposed reductions averaged about 10 cents per hour. In some cases, a refusal to increase wages was the cause of striking. In Ottawa about 1,400 employees were on strike involving the following trades: carpenters, painters and paperhangers, plumbers and steamfitters, plasterers, steam and operating engineers, bricklayers and masons, and labourers. In Hamilton, about 500 were reported as on strike, involving bricklayers and masons, plasterers and lathers, carpenters, tinsmiths and sheet metal workers, electrical workers and painters. The trades on strike at Windsor were car-

penters, tinsmiths, sheet metal workers and plumbers, totalling to about 400 employees.

METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEYANCES.—The strike of yard employees at Sydney, which began on November 22, 1920, remained un-terminated. The latest strikes in this group were those of machinists in Orillia and Prince Rupert.

WOODWORKING. — Forty-eight woodworkers in Kincardine struck against an average wage reduction of 3¼ cents per hour. Work was resumed on May 30, some of the strikers being replaced by other workers and the wage schedule established at from 35 cents to 60 cents per hour.

PULP AND PAPER.—This group had the greatest time loss during the month. Six strikes, involving 3,647 employees with a time loss of about 69,709 working days occurred in these industries. A general action toward reduced wages as attempted, with few exceptions, by the employers, was the cause of the strikes. These proposed reductions as applied to Canadian mills entailed wage decreases of from 7 to 30 per cent. The district centering around Sault Ste. Marie had 2,000 employees on strike. Other centres on strike were: Iroquois Falls, 638 employees; Fort Frances, 229 employees; Hull, 250 employees, Kenogami and Jonquieres, Que., 430 employees.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.—Throughout Canada and the United States the printing trades launched a campaign for the 44-hour week. It resulted in general strikes in this industry. In Canada, during the month, there were 10 strikes, involving 887 employees and an approximate time loss of 19,619 working days. In some Canadian centres, there were other contributory causes, but in the main, the 44-hour week was the chief cause.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING MAY, 1921

Industry or Occupation.	Particulars.	No. of employees affected.	Time loss in working days.
Strikes commencing prior to May, 1921			
LUMBERING:—			
Mill Workers, Chipman, N.B.	Commenced March 14. In protest against a longer working day and a reduction in wages. Unterminated.	56	1,400
MINES, SMELTERS, QUARRIES, CLAY PRODUCTS, ETC.:—			
Coalminers, Cumberland County, N.S.	Commenced March 14. To enforce the Montreal agreement regarding wages. Settled by negotiations; work resumed May 5.	50	950
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION:—			
Carpenters, Sydney, N.S.	Commenced April 15. Against a reduction in wages. Settled by negotiations; work resumed May 14.	68	748
METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEYANCES:—			
Employees of steel and coal companies, Sydney, N.S.	Commenced November 22. For increased wages and improved working conditions. Unterminated.	150	3,750
Patternmakers, Brantford, Ont.	Commenced February 21. Against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.	9	225
WOODWORKING:—			
Upholsterers, Toronto, Ont.	Commenced January 24. Against increased hours and a reduction in wages. Unterminated.	8	200
Woodworkers, upholsterers and finishers, Kincardine, Ont.	Commenced April 25. Against a reduction in wages. Partly settled by replacement of strikers; work resumed May 30.	50	1,200
PULP AND PAPER:—			
Machine operators, Thorold, Ont.	Commenced February 8. Against a reduction in wages, and for union recognition. Unterminated.	100	2,500
Papermakers, Kenogami and Jonquiere, Que.	Commenced April 19. Against a reduction in wages. Work resumed May 31.	430	10,750
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING:—			
Pressmen, London, Ont.	Commenced April 20. In protest against discharge of employee. Information received indicates conditions no longer affected.		
LEATHER:—			
Shoe workers, Toronto, Ont.	Commenced April 26. Against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.	21	525
Strikes commencing during May, 1921			
MINES, SMELTERS, QUARRIES, CLAY PRODUCTS, ETC.:—			
Mine, mill and tramline workers, Stewart, B.C.	Commenced May 11. Against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.	300	5,400
RAILWAY, CANAL AND HARBOUR CONSTRUCTION:—			
Structural steel erectors, Saskatoon, Sask.	Commenced May 2. Against a reduction in wages. Settled by arbitration of Council of Industry, Winnipeg. Work resumed May 11.	25	200

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING MAY, 1921.—*Continued.*

Industry or Occupation.	Particulars.	No. of employees affected.	Time loss in working days.
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION:—			
Bricklayers, Calgary, Alta.	Commenced May 16. In protest against discrimination of union member. Terminated.	25	350
Building trades, Hamilton, Ont.	Commenced May 2. Against a reduction in wages. Terminated..	503	12,575
Building trades, Moncton, N.B.	Commenced May 3. Against a reduction in wages. Settled by negotiations; work resumed May 10.	165	990
Building trades, Moose Jaw, Sask.	Commenced May 9. Against a reduction in wages. Terminated..	12	240
Building trades, Ottawa, Ont.	Commenced May 2. Against a reduction in wages. Terminated..	1,400	35,000
Carpenters, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Commenced May 9. Against a reduction in wages. Terminated..	8	160
Ironworkers, (ornamental), Winnipeg, Man.	Commenced May 2. Against a reduction in wages. Settled by arbitration; work resumed May 11.	84	672
Painters, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Commenced May 2. Against a reduction in wages. Terminated..	15	375
Painters and paperhangers, Regina, Sask.	Commenced May 14. Against a reduction in wages. Settled by negotiations; work resumed May 31.	27	378
Plasterers, Regina, Sask.	Commenced May 16. Against a reduction in wages. Settled by negotiations; work resumed May 20.	22	110
Plumbers, Belleville, Ont.	Commenced May 2. For increased wages, closed shop and recognition of the union. Settled by negotiations; work resumed May 11.	11	88
Plumbers and steamfitters, Welland, Ont.	Commenced May 5. Against a reduction in wages. Settled by negotiations; work resumed May 12.	6	33
Plumbers, tinsmiths, sheet metal workers and carpenters, Windsor, Ont.	Commenced May 2. Against a reduction in wages. Plumbers' strike unterninated.	392	4,448.
Stonecutters, Montreal, Que.	Commenced May 2. For increased wages. Terminated.	82	2,050
Stonecutters, Winnipeg, Man.	Commenced May 14. Against a reduction in wages. Settled by negotiations; work resumed May 31.	68	952
Structural iron workers, Banff, Alta.	Commenced May 3. Against a reduction in wages. Settled by mediation of Joint Council of Industry, Winnipeg. Work resumed May 20.	15	218
METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEYANCES:—			
Machinists, Orillia, Ont.	Commenced May 9. Employees objected to being taken off their own work and having to divide up on other work. Terminated.	22	440
Machinists, Prince Rupert, B.C.	Commenced May 10. Against reduction in wages. Settled by negotiations; work resumed May 17.	20	110
PULP AND PAPER:—			
Paper mill employees, Fort Frances, Ont.	Commenced May 2. Against a reduction in wages. Terminated.	229	5,725
Papermakers, Hull, Que.	Commenced May 2. Against a reduction in wages. Settled by negotiations; work resumed May 17.	250	3,250
Pulp and papermakers, Iroquois Falls, Ont.	Commenced May 11. Against a reduction in wages. Terminated.	638	11,484

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING MAY, 1921.—*Continued.*

Industry or Occupation.	Particulars.	No. of employees affected.	Time loss in working days.
PULP AND PAPER—Continued.			
Pulp and paper workers, Sault Ste. Marie, Espanola and Sturgeon Falls, Ont.	Commenced May 11. Against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.	2,000	36,000
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING:—			
Compositors, etc., Vancouver, B.C.....	Commenced May 2. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.	250	6,250
Photo-engravers, Montreal, Que.....	Commenced May 2. For shorter hours. Unterminated.....	100	2,500
Photo-engravers, Ottawa, Ont.....	Commenced May 2. Against a reduction in wages. Unterminated..	25	625
Printers, Peterborough, Ont.....	Commenced May 2. For increased wages and shorter hours. Settled by negotiations; work resumed May 16.	31	372
Printers, Regina, Sask.....	Commenced May 5. Against a reduction in wages. Settled by negotiations; work resumed May 12.	81	486
Printers, St. Hyacinthe, Que.....	Commenced May 2. For increased wages. Unterminated.....	10	140
Printers, Vernon, B.C.....	Commenced May 2. For shorter hours. Unterminated.....	12	300
Printers, bookbinders, pressmen, etc., Halifax, N.S.	Commenced May 2. For shorter hours. Unterminated.....	42	1,050
Printers, bookbinders and pressmen, Victoria, B.C.	Commenced May 2. For shorter hours. Settled by negotiations; work resumed May 14.	36	396
Typesetters, pressmen and bookbinders, Hamilton, Ont.	Commenced May 2. Alleged violation of agreement by employers. Unterminated.	300	7,500
TRANSPORTATION:—			
Coal drivers, Ottawa, Ont.....	Commenced May 7. Demanding wage scale of 1920 as well as Saturday afternoons off with full pay during May, June, July and August. Settled by negotiations; work resumed May 13.	90	405

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING APRIL, 1921

THE following details with regard to strikes and lockouts in the United Kingdom during April, 1921, based on returns from employers and workpeople, are taken from the May issue of the *British Labour Gazette*.

NUMBER, MAGNITUDE AND DURATION.—The number of trade disputes, involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in

April, was 44, as compared with 42 in the previous month and 134 in April, 1920. By far the most important of these disputes was that involving about 1,150,000 coal miners throughout Great Britain, which began on April 1, and was still in progress at the end of the month. In the 43 other disputes beginning during April, about 10,000 workpeople were directly involved and about

1,000 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition to the numbers involved in new disputes, over 15,000* workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 54 disputes which began before April and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The total number of disputes in progress in April was thus 98, involving nearly 1,200,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during April, of over 23,000,000 days.

CAUSES.—Apart from the coal mining dispute, 26 of the 43 new disputes, directly involving about 7,000 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 7, directly involving nearly 2,000 workpeople, on other wages questions; and 10, directly involving over 1,000 workpeople, on other questions.

RESULTS.—During April settlements were effected in the case of 17 new disputes, directly involving about 3,000 workpeople, and 18 old disputes, directly involving about 4,000 workpeople. Of these disputes, 2, directly involving nearly 1,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 14, directly

involving about 1,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 19, directly involving over 5,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 7 disputes, directly involving over 2,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The following table classifies the disputes by groups of trades:

Groups of Trades	Number of Disputes			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in April.	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in April.
	Started before April 1.	Started in April.	Total.		
Building.....	12	4	16	4,000	59,000
Mining and Quarrying.....	6	4	10	1,154,000	23,060,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.....	10	9	19	5,000*	100,000
Woodworking and Furnishing.....	6	3	9	4,000	34,000
Other Trades.....	20	24	44	9,000	139,000
Total, April, 1921...	54	44	98	1,176,000	23,392,000
Total, March, 1921..	63	42	105	31,000*	469,000
Total, April, 1920...	84	134	218	140,000	880,000

*Considerable numbers of other workers are reported to have been rendered idle as a result of the strike of ship joiners, but the information at present available is insufficient to enable a trustworthy estimate of the total number to be made.

THE BRITISH COAL STRIKE

IN the LABOUR GAZETTE for May (pages 677 and 678) there was a review of the negotiations carried on throughout April in connection with the coal strike in Great Britain. During May, various suggestions for a solution of the problem were made by owners and others, but no settlement was reached.

On May 7, a new development occurred when a manifesto was issued by the Transport Workers' Federation and the National Union of Railwaymen. This manifesto announced that the dockers had been instructed not to handle imported coal and that the railwaymen

were not to move such coal if it was loaded by non-union labour. The trouble arose over the refusal of the dockers at Glasgow to handle a cargo of Welsh coal shipped from Cardiff to the Caledonian Railway. It was reported to have been mined before the strike under a contract signed before the strike. This coal was loaded by volunteer labour, but, when an attempt was made to forward it by rail, the signalmen refused to work the signals. It was claimed that by this action the signal men were acting contrary to the orders of their own union since the National Union of Railwaymen

had adopted a resolution to handle all coal intended for public utilities. However, this situation did not develop into strike action, for, at its executive meeting on May 14, the National Union of Railwaymen did nothing more than re-affirm its embargo on imported coal. The instructions of the National Union of Railwaymen and Transport Workers' executives were obeyed apparently only in such districts as approved of them, and where this occurred the Government seemed to have no difficulty in securing volunteer labour to handle and move foreign coal. On May 31, at a joint conference of the National Union of Railwaymen and the Transport Workers' Federation it was decided to remove the embargo on imported coal.

Meanwhile, unofficial conferences among coal owners, miners and Government representatives continued. Finally, after nearly a month had elapsed since the last formal definite negotiations, Mr. Lloyd George invited the coal owners and miners to a conference on May 27. In opening this conference, the Prime Minister repeated the Government's offer to grant £10,000,000 to help the coal industry over the period during which a permanent settlement would be negotiated. He strongly urged both sides that if they could not see an immediate prospect of agreeing as to figures, they should "agree as to the machinery for determining the figures." Proposals for a temporary settlement leading to a permanent agreement were handed by him to both parties. These proposals provided for a gradual scaling down of wages until they reach an economic level which the industry is capable of sustain-

ing, based on the grant of £10,000,000 from the National Treasury, and surrender by the owners of the standard profits for three months in the districts where Government assistance is required. The Government grant, however, will not be given until arrangements for continuing the agreement have been arrived at between the contending parties. As regards the permanent scheme, it was declared in the proposals that the controversy be settled by one of the three following methods:

- (1) That a National Wage Board should be set up, composed of equal numbers of representatives of the coal owners and miners, over which a neutral chairman with a casting vote should preside.
- (2) That a Tribunal of three persons should be established to decide the matters at issue.
- (3) That the questions in dispute should be referred to a single arbitrator.

The decision of the body or person selected should be binding upon both parties for a period of 12 months and thereafter subject to three months' notice upon either side.

The determining body shall decide:

The wage to be paid at the end of the temporary period.

In arriving at the decision upon this question regard should be had to:

- (1) The capacity of the industry in each district to pay.
- (2) The provision of a subsistence wage to the lowest paid worker.
- (3) The possibilities of increasing output.

The amount of the minimum standard wage in each district.

The proportion of profit to wages in the distribution of the proceeds of the industry.

The determining body must report within two months.

At the end of the month the owners and miners' executive were considering these proposals and the methods of permanent settlement.

DRAFT CONVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF FIRST AND SECOND INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCES BROUGHT BEFORE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT

THE Draft Conventions and Recommendations of the League of Nations International Labour Conference which was held in Washington, D.C., from October 29 to November 29, 1919,* and of the International Labour Conference which was held at Genoa, Italy, from June 15 to July 10, 1920,† were brought before the Dominion Parliament by the Minister of Justice on May 28. At the same time the Minister of Justice submitted a statement on behalf of the Government concerning these Draft Conventions and Recommendations in the terms following:—

“During the period which has elapsed since the conclusion of the Treaties of Peace two annual Conferences have been held of the International Labour Organization which was formed by the member states of the League of Nations under the authority of Part XIII of the Treaties of Peace. The first Conference was held in Washington, D.C., in October-November, 1919, and the second Conference in Genoa, Italy, in June-July, 1920. At the Washington Conference six Draft Conventions and six Recommendations were adopted and were afterwards referred by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to the member states for acceptance or otherwise. The Genoa Conference, which was devoted entirely to matters affecting seamen, resulted in the adoption of three Draft Conventions and four Recommendations, which were also duly transmitted through the League of Nations to the Canadian Government and to the other governments concerned.

“Following is a list of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations of the Washington Conference:—

1. Draft Convention limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week.

Draft Convention concerning unemployment.

Draft Convention concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth.

2. Draft Convention concerning employment of women during the night.

3. Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment.

Draft Convention concerning the night work of young persons employed in industry.

Recommendation concerning unemployment.

Recommendation concerning reciprocity of treatment of foreign workers.

Recommendation concerning the prevention of anthrax.

Recommendation concerning the protection of women and children against lead poisoning.

Recommendation concerning the establishment of Government Health Services.

Recommendation concerning the application of the Berne Convention of 1906, on the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

“Following is a list of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations of the Genoa Conference:—

Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea.

Draft Convention concerning unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship.

*See LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1919, p. 1425.

†See LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1920, p. 1316.

Draft Convention for establishing facilities for finding employment for season.

Recommendation concerning the limitation of hours of work in the fishing industry.

Recommendation concerning the the limitation of hours of work in inland navigation.

Recommendation concerning the establishment of national seamen's codes.

Recommendation concerning unemployment insurance for seamen.

"In connection with the above mentioned Draft Conventions and Recommendations, it is required by paragraph five of section 405 of the Treaties of Peace that each of the member states of the International Labour Organization shall, within a period of one year from the closing of the session of the Conference, or under exceptional circumstances, 'at the earliest practicable moment, and in no case later than eighteen months from the closing of the session of the Conference, bring the Recommendation or Draft Convention before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, for the enactment of legislation or other action.'

"Of the six Draft Conventions adopted by the Washington Conference, five have been found to fall within provincial authority, and the obligation of the Government of Canada under paragraph five of section 405, above mentioned, has already been fulfilled by the reference of these respective Conventions to the provincial authorities*. The five Draft Conventions in question are as follows:—

(1) Limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week.

(2) Concerning employment of women before and after childbirth.

(3) Concerning employment of women during the night.

(4) Fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment.

(5) Concerning the night work of young persons employed in industry.

"In the opinion of the Minister of Justice, the proposals of these five Draft Conventions 'involve legislation which is competent to Parliament in so far as Dominion works and undertakings are affected.'

"Four of these five Draft Conventions deal with the employment of women and children in industry, and may be considered as having little reference to Dominion works and undertakings. The Draft Convention limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week is of more importance on account of the various classes of works and undertakings in which the Dominion Government is engaged, including those in which government employees take part and others which are being executed under contract. This Draft Convention is at present receiving the attention of the Government and the subject will be made one of further investigation in the interval between this and the next session of Parliament.

"The Draft Convention of the Washington Conference concerning Unemployment is regarded as falling within federal jurisdiction. The principal object of this Convention is the establishment of a national system of employment agencies under the control of a central authority. The provisions of the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, chapter 21, Statutes of Canada, 1918, may be largely utilized for the purpose of carrying out the proposals of this Draft Convention except with respect to a section of the Convention referring to Unemployment Insurance, which, at the present time, has no application to Canada.

"With respect to the six Recommendations of the Washington Conference, the Minister of Justice has advised that four of these deal with subjects within the competence of the Dominion Parliament and that the fifth, namely, the Recommendation concerning the protection of women and chil-

*See LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1920, p. 1491.

dren against poisoning, involves legislation which the provincial legislatures have power to enact and apply generally (except in respect of Dominion works and undertakings), whilst the sixth Recommendation, namely, that concerning Unemployment, contains four proposals, three of which are within federal authority, and the fourth competent to the provincial legislatures alone. The four Recommendations which are deemed to be within federal authority deal respectively with the following subjects:—

Recommendation concerning the reciprocity of treatment of foreign workers.

Recommendation concerning the prevention of anthrax.

Recommendation concerning the establishment of Health services.

Recommendation concerning the application of the Berne Convention of 1906 on the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

“By reference to the text of the Recommendation concerning reciprocity of treatment of foreign workers, it will be observed that the execution of the same involves agreements between the countries concerned. No agreement has yet been made by Canada with any foreign country on this subject and it would appear that the obligations of Canada under the Treaties of Peace would be fulfilled for the present if the Recommendation were brought before Parliament and laid on the table of the House.

“The Recommendation concerning the prevention of anthrax and the Recommendation concerning the establishment of Health Services have both been and are receiving attention in the Department of Health. The subject of anthrax is also to receive attention at the next meeting of the International Labour Conference, which is to be held in Geneva in the month of October next.

“With respect to the Recommendation concerning the application of the Berne Convention 1906 on the Prohibition of the use of white phosphorus

in the manufacture of matches, the Parliament of Canada has already legislated on this subject in 1914, and Canada has since adhered to the Berne Convention.

“With respect to the Recommendation concerning Unemployment, Article 2 thereof regarding the recruiting of bodies of workers in other countries and consultation with employers and workers in each country in the industries concerned, the whole subject of Immigration is at present engaging the attention of a special commission of the International Labour Conference, which is to report next fall. The Canadian Government is represented on this commission, and it is felt that the decision of Canada on the Recommendation concerning Unemployment should await the completion of the work of the Immigration Commission. With respect to paragraph three of this Recommendation, which proposes the establishment of Unemployment Insurance, either through a government system or through a system of government subventions to associations whose rules provide for the payment of benefits to their unemployed members, the subject of Unemployment Insurance is at present being studied in the Department of Labour and it is intended to give further consideration to this subject in the interval before the next session of Parliament.

“The Draft Conventions adopted by the Seamen’s Conference at Genoa last summer were three in number relating respectively to (1) the establishment of facilities for finding employment for seamen; (2) fixing a minimum age of of fourteen for the admission of children to employment at sea; and (3) concerning unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of ships. There were also four Recommendations adopted relating respectively to (1) the limiting of hours of work in inland navigation; (2) the limiting of hours of work in the fishing industry; (3) unemployment insurance for seamen; and (4) the establishment of national seamen’s codes.

“The Deputy Minister of Justice has advised that the proposals contained

in the Recommendation concerning the limitation of hours of work in the fishing industry fall within provincial jurisdiction and copies of his opinion have been transmitted to the provincial governments. The Deputy Minister of Justice holds with respect to the other three Recommendations and to the three Draft Conventions of the Genoa Conference that the proposals therein contained are within federal jurisdiction. The proposals referred to have received attention in the Department of Marine, and it is evident that if the same are to be adopted certain amendments will be required in the Canada Shipping Act. A comprehensive revision of the Canada Shipping Act has been in contemplation for some time past, and it is proposed that the points raised in the Draft Conventions and Recommendations of the Genoa Conference shall receive attention in connection therewith between this and the next session of Parliament.

"Under the terms of the Treaties of Peace no obligation rests upon the member states of the International Labour Organization to ratify the individual Conventions and Recommendations which may be adopted at the annual Conferences; but whilst we are not bound in this country to ratify any decisions that are not regarded as being in the public interest, it is nevertheless intended by the Government that each of these proposals shall be considered on its merits and with due regard to all of the interests affected. Canada is a party to the Treaties of Peace which brought the International Labour Organization into existence. The Government, the employers and workers of Canada have each been respectively represented at the two Conferences which have already taken place, and it is intended that we shall take our further part in the working out of the high purposes of social justice and humane conditions of labour for which the Organization was founded.

"The Draft Conventions and Recommendations in question are hereby being brought before Parliament in accordance with the requirements of paragraph five

of article 405 of the Treaties of Peace, and the texts of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations are themselves being laid on the table of the House."

The opinion of the Deputy Minister of Justice with reference to federal and provincial jurisdiction respecting the matters dealt with in the recommendations of the Genoa Conference is given in the following letters:—

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, CANADA,

Ottawa, March 3, 1921.

Sir:—

Referring to your letter of the 28th January last, enclosing copies of the draft conventions and recommendations which were adopted by the International Labour Conference during its second meeting held in Genoa, Italy, from the 15th June to 10th July, 1920, and were lately received by the Government pursuant to the provisions of Article 405 of the Labour Part of the Treaty of Versailles and to the analogous provisions of the Treaty of St. Germain, from the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, I have had under consideration the questions submitted as to whether the proposals of these conventions and recommendations are to be regarded as within Dominion or Provincial competence, and also as to the procedure which the Government should follow in order to carry out its engagements as respects these draft conventions and recommendations under the provisions of the said Treaties. I propose to deal with the several draft conventions and recommendations in the order in which they appear in the official report.

1. *Recommendation concerning the limitation of hours of work in the fishing industry.*

My letter to you of the 17th February last (our registry file 2585-20) deals specifically with this recommendation.

2. *Recommendation concerning the limitation of hours of work in inland navigation.*

This recommendation is divided into five parts; which may be conveniently referred to as "proposals".

As to the 1st: I think the enactment of legislation to give effect to this proposal is within the exclusive authority of the Dominion.

As to the 2nd: This proposal, in relation to Canada, involves the necessity of entering into a convention with the United States for the attainment of the objects pointed to, and I am of the opinion that the Dominion alone is competent to carry out this part of the recommendation. Adequate legislative authority to provide for the performance of the obligations of Canada under such a convention is conferred upon the Parliament of Canada by sec. 132 of the British North America Act, 1867.

As to the 3rd: This proposal simply indicates the general lines of policy which the legislation referred to in the first proposal, and the inter-

national conventions referred to in the second proposal, should follow or embody.

As to the 4th: The question of what is inland navigation, as distinguished from maritime navigation, is one to be determined by the Dominion alone in connection with the legislation required to give effect to the proposals of this recommendation, and by the Dominion in conjunction with the United States in connection with the proposed international convention to limit the hours of work of persons employed in inland navigation or international waterways.

As to the 5th: The report referred to in this part of the recommendation should, of course be made by the Dominion Government.

3. Recommendation concerning the establishment of National Seamen's Codes.

The desideratum of this recommendation is that each member of the International Labour Organization shall undertake "the embodiment in a seamen's code of all its laws and regulations relating to seamen in their activities as such." I have assumed, though the recommendation is not explicit upon the point, that the word "seamen" as used in this definition refers to persons engaged in maritime navigation, and if this be a proper assumption, I think the Dominion alone is the competent authority to give effect to this recommendation. Its legislative powers in that behalf may be referred to several of the classes of subjects enumerated in sec. 91 of the British North America Act, 1867. Most of our legislation affecting seamen in their activities as such is to be found in the Canada Shipping Act, R.S.C. chap. 113, and its amendments, and the Merchants Shipping Act, 1894, as amended, but there are also some provisions touching seamen in the Criminal Code and in the Immigration Act, chap. 27 of the Statutes of Canada, 1910, as amended by chap. 12, 1911, and chap. 25, 1919, and may be also in some other statutes of Canada. It would seem to be necessary in order to carry out this recommendation, to consolidate these different provisions, or at all events such of them as are within the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada, in one statute.

I am of the opinion that the proposals of (4), the draft convention fixing the minimum age of admission of children to employment at sea, (5) recommendation concerning unemployment insurance for seamen, and (6) draft convention concerning unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship, involve legislation which is competent to the Parliament of Canada in virtue of its exclusive legislative authority in relation to "navigation and shipping" (sec. 91 (10)). I must add, however, in regard to the draft recommendation concerning unemployment insurance for seamen, that the granting of Government subventions to industrial organizations whose rules provide for the payment of benefits to their unemployed members, as an alternative method of carrying out this recommendation, involves no question of constitutional jurisdiction, and is therefore as competent to the Provinces as it is to the Dominion.

7. Draft Convention for establishing facilities for finding employment for seamen.

The legislation now on the statute books enables the Dominion, in so far as legislation for the purpose is required, to implement all the proposals of this convention.

The proposals of Articles 2 and 3 are fully answered by the provisions of sections 137, 138 and 139 of the Canada Shipping Act read in conjunction with sec. 322 and sections 248, 249 and 251 of the same Act, which, in effect, prohibit any person, other than a shipping master or deputy shipping master, from hiring, engaging, supplying or providing seamen to be entered on board any ship (other than certain excepted classes of ships) and prescribe appropriate penalties for any breach of the statutory prohibition. These provisions have been in force for many years, so that the question of licensing private agencies carrying on the work of finding employment for seamen as a commercial enterprise for pecuniary gain pending the adoption of measures for the abolition of such agencies does not arise. The existing Dominion-Provincial employment service which has been co-ordinated on a national basis, under the provisions of the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, chap. 21 of the Statutes of 1918, as amended by chap. 25 of the Statutes of 1920, and the regulations made thereunder, may be utilized to give full effect to the proposals of Articles 4, 5 and 8 of the conventions with respect to the establishment of public facilities for finding employment for seamen, but subject, of course, to the provisions of the Canada Shipping Act, by which authority to hire, engage, supply or provide seamen, is confined to the shipping masters and their deputies. The two services may be adequately articulated for the purpose of carrying out these proposals by regulations made under the authority of the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, and departmental instructions to shipping masters and their deputies.

The principles set forth under Articles 6 and 7 of the convention may be realized by means of departmental instructions to shipping masters and their deputies.

Article 9 of this convention contemplates that each country shall decide for itself whether provisions similar to those in this convention shall be put in force for deck-officers and engineer-officers. This, of course, is a question of policy for the determination of the Dominion Government. Some legislation would doubtless be necessary in order to apply similar provisions to such officers.

Finally, as to Article 10, the Dominion Government is the proper authority to communicate to the International Labour Office all available information, statistical or otherwise, concerning unemployment among seamen, and concerning the work of its seamen's employment agencies.

With respect to the procedure in the case of the conventions and recommendations which are within the provincial sphere, I think the procedure adopted in connection with the draft conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Conference which was held at Washington in 1919, should be followed, namely,

the view of the Dominion Government on the question of constitutional competence should be embodied, upon the report of the Minister of Justice, in the form of an Order-in-Council and a duly certified copy of the order transmitted, with accompanying copies of such draft conventions and recommendations, through the Secretary of State for Canada, to the different lieutenant-governors for the consideration of their respective governments with a view to such legislative action in line with the proposals of such conventions and recommendations as each Government may be advised to take.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) E. L. NEWCOMBE,
Deputy Minister of Justice.

The Deputy Minister,
Department of Marine
and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Ottawa, February 17th, 1921.

Sir:—

Referring to your letter of the 14th December, last, submitting a copy of the draft recommendation of the International Labour Conference,

held at Genoa last summer, proposing that each member of the International Labour Organization should enact legislation limiting the hours of work of all workers employed in the fishing industry, with such special provisions as may be necessary to meet the conditions peculiar to the fishing industry in each country, with a request for my opinion as to whether the proposed legislation comes within the sphere of the legislative authority of the Dominion or of the Provinces, I have the honour to state that, in my opinion, the draft recommendation involves legislation which it is competent for the Provinces to enact and apply generally and comprehensively, with relation to the inland fisheries, and in the case of the deep sea fisheries, subject to this limitation, that an obligation to observe the statutory regulations outside provincial territorial limits may be imposed upon employers and employees who are British subjects residing within the provincial jurisdiction whilst absent without an intention not to return, but not upon other persons.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) E. L. NEWCOMBE,
Deputy Minister of Justice.

E. Hawken, Esq.,
Acting Deputy Minister,
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Ont.

RECENT LABOUR LAWS OF ONTARIO, ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA

THE present article is a summary of the various laws bearing directly or indirectly on labour matters which have been recently enacted by the provincial legislatures of Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia. Legislation recently enacted in the provinces of New Brunswick, Quebec and Saskatchewan was summarized in the May issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Ontario

The Ontario Legislature was in session from January 25 to May 3, 1921, and passed a number of laws of interest to industrial workers including new acts relating to firemen and to prison labour and amendments to existing legislation

regarding factories, minimum wages, employment offices, mothers' pensions, etc.

The Fire Departments Two-Platoon Act provides for the adoption of the two-platoon system by permanent fire departments in cities having a population of 10,000 or over. Two systems of work are given in the Act either of which may be followed. According to the first a platoon may be twenty-four consecutive hours on duty and the following twenty-four consecutive hours off duty. The second plan gives one platoon ten consecutive hours day work while the other platoon takes the remaining fourteen hours night work, the two platoons changing every seven days from day to night duty. No deductions from holidays or salaries may be made by reason

of the application of the Act to any municipality.

The Extramural Employment of Sentenced Persons Act provides that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may authorize the employment of prisoners outside the gaol limits.

The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act was amended in several respects. The minimum age for the employment of children in shops is raised from twelve to fourteen years except in cases where members of an employer's own family work in a shop attached to the house in which they live. The factory inspector is charged with the duty of reporting to the Minimum Wage Board any violation of that section of the Minimum Wage Act which directs that notices of the orders of the Board be posted in the establishments concerned. The inspector may also direct the provision of seats for female employees where he considers that the work or any portion of it can be efficiently performed while such employees are seated. Finally a clause is added which states that nothing in the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act shall be deemed to authorize or excuse the employment of any child, youth, young girl or woman contrary to the provisions of the Adolescent School Attendance Act.

An amendment to the Trades and Labour Branch Act authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make regulations for the establishment of a Provincial Employment Service Council and local Employment Service Councils. Provision may also be made by regulation for advancing the amount of their travelling expenses to the place of employment to persons who have procured such employment through the Ontario Government Employment Bureaus. Advances may only be made, however, on condition that the employer agrees to reimburse the agency.

The scope of the Stationary and Hoisting Engineers Act was widened to include gas plants, all steam plants of over twenty-five horse-power, hoists in quarries and steam boilers working at a pressure of twenty pounds or over

which are used for portable or industrial work. The provision which required candidates for examination who are not British subjects to have completed one year's residence in Canada is replaced by a clause requiring such candidates to have made application for naturalization and to have the proper residence qualifications for becoming Canadian citizens. The section which permitted an uncertificated person to take charge of a steam plant for thirty days in cases of emergency is replaced by a new one which provides that any person may perform the duties of an engineer for a period not exceeding fourteen days in case the engineer has absented himself without having given seven days' notice.

The Minimum Wage Act was amended to extend the powers of the Board, permitting it, upon petition of employers or employees, or of its own motion, to vary or suspend any of its orders or to revise them in accordance with special or changed conditions in any industry or establishment, and also to make different orders for the same industry or industries in different localities in the Province when differing conditions justify such action.

A number of changes were made in the Mothers' Allowances Act, its benefits being now extended to a mother of two or more children under 14 years of age, whose husband has deserted her and has not been heard of for five years, and to a mother whose husband is an inmate of any asylum for the insane in Canada. A mother with only one child under fourteen years of age may receive an allowance under the Act, as amended, if she has a permanently disabled husband or an invalid child over fourteen years of age residing with her. A foster mother of two or more orphan children may also receive assistance. The Commission is authorized to deal with special cases and to enter into reciprocal arrangements with the other provinces with regard to the payment of allowances. Another clause of the amending Act provides that the age limit for children towards whose support allowances are paid shall be raised from 14 to 16 years

on the coming into force of the Adolescent School Attendance Act or any part thereof. Section 3 of this Act which comes into force on September 1, 1921 compels attendance at school until the age of 16 years.

Alberta

The Legislature of Alberta which met on February 15th and was prorogued on April 19th, 1921, passed laws dealing with workmen's compensation, regulation of factories, and pensions for provincial police.

The amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act which comes into force on July 1st, 1921, makes many changes in the scale of compensation. Where permanent total disability results from the injury a weekly payment equal to fifty-five per cent of the average weekly earnings of the workman during the twelve months previous to the injury replaces the flat rate of \$10 per week. Temporary total disability is for the period of its duration compensable at the same rate. In cases of permanent partial disability the weekly payment is fifty-five per cent of the difference between the average weekly earnings of the workman before and after the accident, but the board may, at its discretion, substitute a lump sum for the weekly payments when the impairment of earning capacity does not exceed ten per cent. In no other case may commutation of the periodical payments be made except on application of, and by agreement with, the beneficiary. The allowance to a widow or invalid widower is raised from \$30 to \$35 per month, while that payable to children who are the sole dependants is fixed at \$12.50 per month for each child under 16 years of age instead of \$10 with a maximum amount of \$50 instead of \$40 as formerly. Where the only dependants are persons other than those above mentioned they may receive a sum proportionate to the pecuniary loss which they have sustained, but not exceeding \$30 per month to a parent or parents, or \$65 in all. A new clause provides that where the work-

man leaves no widow, or the widow subsequently dies, a sister, aunt or foster mother who takes charge of the household may while so doing receive the same compensation as if she were the widow of the deceased workman. The amount which may be taken into account in computing average earnings of the workman may not exceed \$2,000 per annum. The amendment further permits the workmen in any industry or a majority of them as well as the employer, to make application to be brought or to have their industry brought within the scope of the Act. It also extends the benefits of the Act to all public employees.

The Factories Act was amended with regard to the section dealing with the appointment and powers of the Minimum Wage Committee. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is authorized to continue the existing Committee or change its personnel. The Committee is empowered to recommend the classification of employees according to locality and make recommendations concerning minimum wages and hours of labour. It may further recommend the division of occupations into classes as regards apprenticeship and also the period and conditions of apprenticeship. The amendment repeals that clause of the Act defining the word "apprentice" as meaning a person who has been engaged in his occupation for less than one year.

The Police Pensions Act provides that the Pension Fund established under the Alberta Provincial Police Act, 1917, shall be wound up and a new pension benefit fund established by the Commissioner of Police. The Commissioner is authorized to deduct 3 per cent from the pay of members of the force under 50 years of age and 5 per cent from that of members 50 years of age and over. Upon retirement after a service of seven years or more but less than 12 years a member will receive an allowance of one month's pay for each completed year of service computed at the rate, or the average rate, of pay received in the year of his retirement. After a service of twelve to fifteen years or fifteen to

twenty years, the allowance is one and a half and one and two-thirds months' pay respectively. After twenty years of service every member of the force receives for life an annual pension equal to one-half the annual pay he was receiving at the time of his retirement, and after twenty-five years' service a life pension equal to three-fifths of such annual pay. A member in either of the last two classes who has been less than three years in the rank at which he retires will be paid according to the rank from which he was last promoted. Any policeman who becomes physically or mentally unfit for further duty may receive a compassionate allowance ranging from \$200 up, according to length of service. Provision is made for dealing with special cases.

British Columbia

In British Columbia during the session which opened on February 8 and closed on April 2, 1921, a number of measures of interest to labour were enacted. Among these were laws giving effect to the draft conventions and recommendations of the first International Labour Conference held at Washington in 1919 pursuant to the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles. These laws which come into force on proclamation by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council concurrently with, or after, the coming into operation of similar laws in the other provinces of the Dominion, deal with employment of women during the night and before and after childbirth, night-work of young persons employed in industry, minimum age for employment of children and limitation of hours of work in industrial undertakings. In each case industries carried on by members of one family only are exempt from the working of the Act. Other legislation passed during the session included amendments to the Acts relating to employment agencies, minimum wages, coal mines regulation and mothers' pensions.

The Night Employment of Women Act prohibits the employment of any woman between the hours of 8 p.m.

and 7 a.m. in any industrial undertaking. Exception may be made in cases of emergency and to prevent loss through deterioration of raw materials. In seasonal undertakings or where exceptional circumstances demand it the night period may be reduced by the regulations to ten hours on sixty days of the year. The law does not apply to agricultural, horticultural and dairying industries.

The Maternity Protection Act forbids the employment of any woman in any industrial or commercial undertaking during the six weeks following her confinement, and permits her, on production of a medical certificate, to leave work for six weeks prior to the probable time of confinement. The Act also limits the right of the employer to dismiss such woman during her absence.

The Night Employment of Young Persons Act prohibits the employment of young persons under 18 years of age in any industrial undertaking between 8 p.m. and 7 a.m. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is empowered to make regulations suspending the operation of the Act in case of serious emergency or where the nature of the process demands continuous work.

The Employment of Children Act forbids the employment of boys under fourteen and girls under fifteen years of age in any industry. Employers must keep a register of all employees under 16 years of age.

The Hours of Work Act limits the working hours of persons employed in industrial undertakings to eight per day and forty-eight per week, subject to certain exceptions. Employers and employees may agree that in order to obtain a shorter day on one or more days of the week longer hours, but not more than nine per day, may be worked on the remaining days, provided that the weekly limit of forty-eight hours is not exceeded. Exception is also made in case of accident or emergency and change of shifts. Where continuous processes are carried on by a succession of shifts a maximum of fifty-six hours per week on the average is provided for. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is empowered to make regulations govern-

ing permanent and temporary exceptions, and giving agreements between employers and employees concerning hours of labour the force of regulations.

The Employment Agencies Repeal Act compels every person, firm, corporation or association keeping any office or agency for procuring work or employment for persons seeking work to keep a complete record of all transactions and make monthly returns in writing to the General Superintendent of the Government Employment Service. The records must be open to inspection by any authorized person.

The amendment to the Minimum Wage Act strengthens those clauses which protect apprentices and physical defectives from being employed at a lower wage than that fixed by the Board. Special licenses may be issued by the Board in the case of women over 18 years of age who enter a trade or industry where apprentices are not usually employed, but who are not sufficiently experienced to qualify as experienced employees. The number of employees holding special licenses who are permitted to be employed in any establishment is now placed at one-seventh of the whole instead of one-tenth as formerly, and the aggregate number of employees holding special licenses and employees under eighteen years of age employed in any one establishment is limited to thirty-five per cent of the total number of employees. The amending Act further provides that a copy of the *British Columbia Gazette* purporting to contain a copy of an order

of the Board shall constitute sufficient evidence of the making of such order.

The Coal Mines Regulation Act was amended to forbid any lamp or light other than a locked safety lamp to be used underground in any mine after July 1, 1921. The rule which directs the watering or treating of roads in dusty sections of a mine now applies to all mines.

By an amendment to the Mothers' Pensions Act, a widow, deserted wife, or the wife of an inmate of a penal institution or insane asylum may not benefit unless her husband was a resident of the Province at the time of his death, desertion of his wife or committal to the penitentiary or asylum. A clause providing for the payment of a pension to a mother whose husband, while domiciled in the Province, becomes totally incapacitated through accident or illness replaces the former clause which extended the benefits of the Act to a mother residing in British Columbia at the time of her husband's disablement through illness or accident.

The section of the Attachment of Debts Act which relates to attachment of wages was amended to exempt \$60 of a debt due a workman in respect of his wages instead of \$40 as formerly. Exemption of wages due for a period of less than one month shall be in proportion.

An amendment to the Public Schools Act compels attendance at school until the age of fifteen years instead of 14 years.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN CANADA

First Annual Report of the Director of Technical Education for Canada

THE First Annual Report of the Director of Technical Education for Canada for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1920, has recently been issued by the Department of Labour. For convenience, especially in connection with the tabulation of statistics, the report covers the school year ending June 30.

Technical education under the Federal Technical Education Act is held to apply to any education or training which will fit a boy or girl for useful employment in any chosen vocation with the exception of those vocations such as the professions (involving a degree), elementary and high school teach-

ing, agriculture, and nursing, for which education and training have already been provided.

With the exception of Prince Edward Island, where the demand for vocational training apart from agriculture is not great, the report states that the enactment of the Technical Education Act and the appointment of a Federal Director have given a decided impetus to the work in all the provinces, but the increased cost of building and equipment will no doubt adversely affect this development, and there is also difficulty in securing properly qualified teachers. As the separate provinces, with the exception of Ontario and Quebec, could not support the burden of providing a training school for these teachers, the suggestion is made that a single institution be established for the whole of Canada for the training of teachers for technical schools.

Out of \$700,000 available for distribution among the provinces under the Technical Education Act the sum of \$273,788 was paid during the fiscal year. There were in all the provinces 138 vocational schools with 1,810 teachers and an enrollment of 60,546 pupils. The report contains a detailed account of the work carried on in all these schools embodied in reports of the various provinces. Two appendices are included in the report, one containing a typical agreement between the federal and provincial governments, and the other the Vocational Education Act of Saskatchewan.

The report of the proceedings of the first National Conference on Technical Education, which was held at Ottawa on October 25-26 last, has also been recently issued by the Department of Labour. An account of the Conference appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1920, on page 1500.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN ALBERTA

Annual Report of the Board for 1920

THE third annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Alberta covers the operation of the Act for the calendar year 1920. When the Workmen's Compensation Act came into operation on August 1, 1918 (see LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1918, page 658), it applied only to the mining industry, but its scope was enlarged later, and during 1920 it included practically all industries where manual labour was employed, with the exception of retail stores and railways running outside the Province. During the past year the following administrative changes were introduced: assessments were made on estimated instead of actual payrolls, employers being required to forward their payrolls at the end of the year and not monthly, as formerly; the inspection of establishments coming within the scope of the Act was placed directly

under the jurisdiction of the Workmen's Compensation Board and removed from that of the Factory Inspector; various additional safety regulations were made throughout the year; clerical help and travelling salesmen, formerly excluded as not being exposed to the hazards of the industry, were brought within the scope of the act; the maximum of \$2,500 for which the Board was liable for compensation was abolished, and compensation was allowed for an indefinite period in such cases as that of a widow whose husband had been killed in an industrial accident, payments of compensation being henceforth made as long as she lives, or until she remarries, when she will receive \$480 in final settlement of her claims.

The total number of employers coming within the scope of the act during the year was 2,698. The number of per-

sons employed on December 31, 1920, in mining and allied industries (schedule 1), was 12,347, the wages earned by this group during the year being approximately \$19,380,475; while the number of persons employed in all other industries coming under the act (schedule 2) was 26,531, earning yearly wages estimated at \$37,939,779. These figures do not include Federal or Provincial government employees. The total amount of assessments levied during the year was \$443,126 (assessments collected during the year, including outstanding dues paid, amounted to \$445,310). With interest, and with the balance of \$250,560 carried forward from 1919, the fund collected by assessments totalled \$710,744. Of this amount \$194,965 was paid out for claims, \$37,978 was spent in administration of mine rescue work, and \$48,104 for expenses and equipment, leaving a balance of \$429,695. The amounts authorized to be collected under the Medical Aid provisions of the Act are 2 cents per day for industries coming under schedule 1 (mining group), and 1 cent per day for other industries. Collections from this source during 1920 amounted with interest to \$65,546, and together with the balance of \$19,420 from the preceding year, totalled \$84,966. Of this amount \$48,970 was paid out in medical and hospital services and \$6,855 in expenses, leaving a balance of \$29,140. A total balance thus remained for assessments and medical aid of \$458,336, which was available for estimated liabilities.

The number of accidents reported during the year was 6,418, of which 2,690 were in the mining group (schedule 1), and 3,728 in other industries (schedule 2). The number of claims disposed of by payment of compensation was 3,089. Of 81 fatalities during the year, 33 came under schedule 1, and 48 under schedule 2. The total expenditure during the year arising out of fatalities was \$21,733. Permanent partial disability resulted in 33 cases under schedule 1, and in 47 under schedule 2. Temporary total disability resulted in 2,549 cases under schedule 1, and in 3,541 cases under schedule 2, while

temporary partial disability resulted in 75 cases under schedule 1 and 92 under schedule 2. The total expenditure in connection with non-fatal accidents was \$173,231. The number of claims disposed of without payment of compensation was 545. In 1681 cases no claims for compensation were received, while 1,826 cases were still under consideration of the Board at the close of the year. The tables contained in the report correspond in form to those in other provinces, comparison being made easier by such standardization.

Mine Rescue and First Aid Work

The annual report of the Superintendent of Mine Rescue and First Aid Work, which is included in the report of the Board, states that since this work was organized 1,561 men have undergone training with self-contained breathing apparatus, and 1,022 men have taken instruction in first aid in the Province. Mine rescue stations are now in operation at the mines operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Lethbridge; North American Collieries, Ltd., Coalhurst; Jasper Park Collieries, Ltd., Pocohontas; Chinook Coal Company, Ltd., Commerce; Mountain Park Coal Company, Ltd., Mountain Park; and Brazeau Collieries, Ltd., Nordegg. There are also three mine rescue cars in operation; in Crow's Nest Pass district, at Canmore and Bankhead, and in the Drumheller and Big Valley district. All the mine rescue apparatus at present in use in the Province are of the Proto self-contained breathing type. The complete course of training is for a period of 10 days of two hours each. No person is granted a certificate of competency before he has passed an examination in this work. Arrangements have been made that each member of a trained team is required to take at least three hours training per month in mine rescue and first aid work, for which he is paid 70 cents per hour. Payment is made by the Workmen's Compensation Board on receipt of a time sheet from the superintendent of each mine rescue car and station. These

mine rescue teams are composed of five men, one of whom is captain with full charge of the team. A very rigid medical examination is made of each candidate before he is allowed to join a team. In addition to mine rescue stations resuscitation devices have been installed at the mines of the West Canadian

Collieries, Ltd., Bellevue; the International Coal and Coke Company, Ltd., and the Hillcrest Collieries, Ltd. The Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy has installed a branch library at several of the cars and stations, to which all mine employees and mining students have access.

NOVA SCOTIA ACCIDENT PREVENTION ASSOCIATION

SOME account was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February (page 126) of the proceedings of the conference of safety supervisors, held at Halifax in January under the auspices of the Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association. At the second annual meeting of the latter organization at Halifax on March 23, further information was given as to the progress of safety work in the province. The president, Mr. G. D. Macdougall, of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. Ltd., occupied the chair.

The secretary, Mr. H. R. Thompson, in outlining the functions of the Association, explained that it was designed to supplement the Workmen's Compensation Act by supplying the employers who are assessed under the act with detailed information with respect to its administration, and by enabling them to discuss all conditions and present their views to the Compensation Board. The rate of assessment depended, he said, upon the amount of compensation paid as the result of accidents occurring in the respective groups, and would therefore be reduced by the further elimination of accidents. The Compensation Act provided that the Board might contribute funds to an approved association for the prevention of accidents, and the Accident Prevention Association having

been approved under this clause was now in receipt of financial support from the Board. The expense incurred by the Association during the past year amounted to less than one per cent of the assessments. A field officer was now engaged in securing the co-operation of individual employers, of whom only a few had come to recognize the necessity for organized accident prevention work, and already an improvement was evident. "Sections" of the Association were being formed in several industries, first-aid classes established in various centres, active safety campaigns conducted in individual plants, and a decided impetus given generally to the work of accident prevention. The largest factor in prevention, the secretary claimed, was education, and measures were now under way for instituting school instruction which would not unduly add to the burden of teachers or scholars.

President Macdougall stated that employers in Nova Scotia were in a favourable position, as the Compensation Board had consented to meet the Association at least once a year to review and discuss the operation of the Act and the administration of the monies obtained from the employers.

Mr. F. W. Armstrong, vice-chairman

of the Workmen's Compensation Board, explained that, owing to under-estimated payrolls or fewer accidents than had been anticipated, somewhat larger surpluses had accumulated in certain groups than had been expected, and in consequence it was intended to make some retroactive payments to employers or credit the amounts to the present year. He also forecasted that reductions in some of the assessment rates would be made. As to "merit rating," by which preference would be given to concerns having the most efficient safety systems, this matter was under consideration, but no equitable plan had as yet been prepared.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

President, J. E. McLurg, Halifax Shipyards Limited.

First vice-president, C. C. Curtis, Cape Breton Electric Company, Limited.

Second vice-president, P. L. Spicer, Newville Lumber Company, Limited.

Secretary-treasurer, H. R. Thompson, Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

General Executive Committee—

Class 1. Mining.—A. W. Macdonald (Dominion Coal Co. Limited.)

Class 3. Lumbering and Woodworking.—R. E. Dickie.

Class 5. Metal Trades.—G. D. Macdougall (Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited).

Class 6. Miscellaneous manufacturing.—C V. Monaghan (Moir's Limited).

Class 7. Building and Construction.—A. S. Curry (Rhodes, Curry, Limited).

Class 8. Public Utilities.—W. L. Wes-

ton (Nova Scotia Tramways and Power Company, Limited).

Class 9. Transportation.—A. E. H. Chesley (Dominion Atlantic Railway).

Statistics prepared by the Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association show the number of fatal accidents in the province, from all causes both inside and outside of the industries, during five years to have been as follows:

Yearly period.	Accidentally killed.	
	Total.	14 years of age and under.
Oct. 1, 1914 to Sept. 30, 1915.....	304	Number not known
Oct. 1, 1915 to Sept. 30, 1916.....	328	"
Oct. 1, 1916 to Sept. 30, 1917.....	359	74
Oct. 1, 1917 to Sept. 30, 1918.....	418	75
Oct. 1, 1918 to Sept. 30, 1919.....	294	63
Total.....	1,703	—

The number of industrial fatalities in the province during the three years 1917, 1918, and 1919, as reported in the annual reports of the Workmen's Compensation Board, was 378, or an annual average of 126 deaths of workers engaged in mines, factories and other institutions assessable under the Compensation Act. The annual average of all fatalities, as shown in the above table, being 340.6, it appears that there was a yearly average of about 214 accidental deaths outside of the industries of the province.

REDUCTIONS IN WAGES AND CHANGES IN WORKING CONDITIONS ON RAILWAYS IN CANADA AND UNITED STATES

IN the award of the United States Railroad Labour Board of July 20, 1920, granting increases in wages of approximately 21 per cent (Decision No. 2, Dockets 1, 2 & 3)* the Board did not deal with the question of rules and working conditions established under the United States Railroad Administration, deferring consideration of this matter to a later date. On January 10, 1921, the hearing on this question was begun, and on April 14, 1921, Decision No. 119 (Dockets 1, 2 and 3), was given, setting July 1, 1921, as the date for the termination of the rules and working conditions in force since 1918, and calling upon the management of the railroads and the organizations of employees to appoint representatives to confer upon such rules and working conditions. The Board also issued a statement of principles upon which such rules should be based. The parties to the dispute were directed to proceed with their conferences so that the Board might promulgate the new rules as soon as practicable after July 1, 1921. The following is an extract from the Decision:

"The Labour Board is of the opinion that there is merit in the contentions of each party and has endeavoured to take action which will secure some of the advantages of both courses.

This Board is unable to find that all rules embodied in the National Agreements, orders, etc., of the Railroad administration constitute just and reasonable rules for all carriers parties to the dispute. It must, therefore, refuse the indefinite extension of the National Agreements, orders, etc., on all such carriers as urged by the employees.

This Board also deems it inadvisable to terminate at once its direction of Decision No. 2 and to remand the dispute to the individual carriers and their employees. Such a course would leave

many carriers and their employees without any rules regulating working conditions.

If the Labour Board should remand the dispute to the individual carriers and their employees and should keep the direction of Decision No. 2 in effect until agreements should be arrived at, it is possible that agreements might not be arrived at.

The Labour Board believes nevertheless that certain subject matters now regulated by rules of the National Agreements, orders, etc., are local in nature and require consideration of local conditions. It also believes that other subject matters now so regulated are general in character and that substantial uniformity in rules regulating such subject matters is desirable.

The Board also believes that certain rules are unduly burdensome to the carriers and should in justice be modified. It may well be that other rules should be modified in the interest of employees.

In the meantime the railroad managements had requested the Board to recommend a reduction in wages, as the 21 per cent increase awarded in July 1920, had proved unduly burdensome on the revenues of the railways, and there had since been reductions in the cost of living. On May 31 the Board issued a decision that decreases should be made from July 1, 1921, varying from 5 per cent to 18 per cent of the rates in force, estimated to average 12 per cent and to remove 2-3 of the increase granted in July, 1920.

As the rates of wages, rules, and working conditions on the railways in Canada have been in the main adjusted to conform to those in force in the United States, the railway companies in Canada gave notices in conformity with the various agreements with their employees terminating all such agreements on July 1, 1921, and made arrangements for conferences to adjust the details in accordance with the general changes contemplated.

*See LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1920, pp. 1068-1075.

MEANING OF THE TERMS "OPEN SHOP" AND "CLOSED SHOP"

Summary of a Report for the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce

(Reprinted from "*Bloomfield's Labour Digest*," Vol. VII, No. 2.)

THE terms "closed shop" and "open shop," which are broadly used in controversy, are so vague and misleading that those using them often mean different things thereunder. Furthermore, they appear on close examination to be entirely inadequate to express the various forms of policy as regards employment of union men and non-union men which obtain to-day. It seems, therefore, timely to analyze the meaning of these terms and suggest a more practicable and appropriate terminology.

Several other terms broadly used in the present controversy are subject to various interpretations. Thus, for example, what is "collective bargaining"? The labour union means under this one thing, the manufacturers' association another, and citizens at large often still something else. Suffice it only to remember the discussion of "collective bargaining" before the President's first Industrial Conference to appreciate the confusion involved. Or what is "the public" that is so often brought into the discussion of industrial issues? Some say it is the element that is neither an employer nor an employee. Others reply, "If this is what you mean by the term, then there is no public, for everybody is either an employer or employee," and add, "The workmen are the real public." Or what does the term "recognition of the union," around which the controversy largely rotates, mean? Some say it means the "closed shop," others that it means nothing, for "how can you refuse to recognize the existence of something which exists and stares you in the face"? And how about the term "union"? Judge Mayor not very long ago ruled the International Association

of Street and Railway Employees out from the Interborough Company of New York City and recognized the benevolent association organized by that company as a "union."

"CLOSED SHOPS" AND "OPEN SHOPS."

The common conception of the closed shop is that it is a shop in which non-union men cannot obtain or retain employment. It is generally thought that every union shop, *i.e.*, a shop in which the union is recognized, is a "closed shop." Instances of union shop where no closed shop obtains are ignored and the term "recognition," "union shop" and "closed shop" are thought synonymous. By way of contrast, all shops that are not "closed shops" in the above sense, and do not involve recognition, are thought to be "open shops," the presumption being that they are open to both union and non-union men without discrimination. The presumption is too sweeping, for it ignores the instances of shops where discrimination works the other way—against union men. Investigation clearly shows that many so-called "open shops" are not "open" and many union shops are not "closed" and that this simple terminology of "closed" and "open" shop is confusing and inadequate.

A practicable terminology would begin with two large classes—the "union shop," in which the union is recognized and admitted to negotiations on behalf of the workmen, and the "non-union shop," in which the union is not recognized and is not admitted to such negotiations; and it would subdivide each class into subclasses according as

they are closed, preferential or open towards the union men or non-union men respectively and according to other important factors. At least nine kinds of shops can thus be indicated.

I. The non-union shop

1. Closed anti-union shop
2. Preferential anti-union shop
3. Open non-union shop without shop committee
4. Open non-union shop with shop committee.

II. The union shop

5. Open indirect union shop
6. Open union shop
7. Preferential union shop
8. Closed union shop of an open union
9. Closed union shop of a closed union.

NON-UNION SHOPS.

In the "closed anti-union shop" union men are not admitted except as a temporary expedient. They must give up membership to be able to obtain or retain their employment. The most apparent type of closed anti-union shop is that enforced by means of individual contracts, which the employees must sign before receiving employment, or a permission to remain, and which contain a clause forbidding membership in the union. But many shops are closed to union men also without such contract.

The "preferential anti-union" type is distinguished by the preference given to non-union men, with the result that the union men are kept in a minority. The lines of demarcation between the preferential and closed type are very slight.

The anti-union shop of the closed or preferential kind obtains in industries which have been or are being organized and where the employer is engaged in keeping the union out. It is the "open shop" which is not open. The employer may want to maintain a true "open shop" and not discriminate, but he cannot do it, for if he did, if he permitted

a large number of union men, and especially the active men, in the shop and allowed the union, through them, to conduct its organizing work, he would soon have the majority, if not all, his men organized, a strike engineered and perhaps union recognition from him secured.

The "open non-union shop" is one in which, alongside with non-recognition, no discrimination is practised. It obtains very largely in industries which have been little, if at all, organized. It obtains also, but usually as the exception or as a temporary condition, in industries where the union had or has some standing. In the latter case it is due either to the exceptional intelligence of the management, which is able to forestall "recognition", or to the protection afforded by the government, as for example, during the war, when, under the supervision of the War Labour Board and other agencies, the principle of "no discrimination" was imposed on both employers and the union; or to the fact that the union has not started its organizing drive. Of its two subclasses, that provided "with shop committee" presents a more evolved type, for the shop committee affords an opportunity of limited collective bargaining and even indirect negotiation between the unrecognized union and the management through the delegates on the shop committee. The open non-union shop is the true union shop, only of non-union character.

UNION SHOPS.

Before starting with the discussion of the five forms of union shop, it may be well to point out that the first two forms which are "open" are prevalent in industries which are competitive only to a slight degree, if at all, and are fairly stable, whereas the "preferential" and "closed" union shops obtain pre-eminently in highly competitive and fluctuating industries.

The "open indirect union shop" is one where the union is recognized only indirectly, as for example, through the

instrumentality of a public agency which acts as the intermediary between the union and the employer, and where no discrimination is practised. It is illustrated by the case of the packing industry in Chicago, where a three-cornered agreement obtains, the government making it with the packers on the one hand and with the unions on the other. The two sides plead their case before the impartial tribunal, constituted by Judge Alshuler, who administers the agreement. They do not deal directly with each other.

THE OPEN UNION SHOP.

In the "open union shop" the union is recognized and yet no discrimination either way is allowed. Prominent instances of the latter are the railways, where about 2,000,000 union men work under the rule of "no discrimination," with their unions generally recognized; many yards in the ship-building industry, of which the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company is a conspicuous example; the Schenectady plant of the General Electric Company, employing over 20,000 workmen; the American Locomotive Company; some of the street railways and telephone companies; the anthracite mine fields; the Rochester clothing market; the U. S. arsenals and some other national, state and municipal works. In some of these instances the open union shop has been maintained for twenty, thirty years and even longer, without transforming into a closed union shop, and has proved so eminently satisfactory to the union that they emphatically declare that they do not want the "closed shop." The two types of union shop just described are true "open shops," only of union character.

THE PREFERENTIAL UNION SHOP.

The "preferential union shop" is distinguished by the fact that alongside with recognition a preference is tendered to union members. Non-union men can work in the shop, but they must be either better workmen than the union

men or the union must be unable to furnish to the employer the needed quota of workmen. The arrangement is predicated on the consideration of the fact that the union men are parties to the agreement which stabilizes the industry, and ought, therefore, to receive preference. Conspicuous examples of this type are the Chicago Clothing Market, and especially the Hart, Schaffner & Marx establishment, where this arrangement has operated for the last ten years with eminent satisfaction to both sides and has not resulted in the "closed shop" condition. On the other hand, a conspicuous example of its failure and transformation into a "closed union shop" is afforded by its operation in the ladies' garment industry of New York City.

THE CLOSED UNION SHOP.

The "closed union shop" is what is commonly referred to as the "closed shop." It does not necessarily require that a man be a union man before he is hired. Very often the arrangement permits the employer to hire any man he desires but the man must become a member of the union within a certain time, usually a week or two weeks. Men found guilty of serious offence against the union are not admitted to the union, and, therefore, cannot remain in the shop.

The closed union shop must be divided into two classes according as it is enforced by an "open union," which keeps its membership doors wide open, or by a "closed union," which keeps its membership doors fairly closed. The "open union" type of the closed union shop tends to eliminate destructive competition among the workmen by including the competitors in the union. The "closed union" type, on the other hand, tends to do it by eliminating the competitors from the industry. The former tends to extend the benefits of union standards to all the workmen, the latter to impose a special privilege upon a certain group. The former affords to the employer a wider supply of labor, the latter a restricted one.

Typical examples of the closed union shop of an open union are the shop arrangement of the miners in the bituminous coal industry, the ladies' garment workers and the men's clothing workers in New York City. A typical example of the closed union shop of the closed union is the shop arrangement of the United Hatters (a highly skilled trade) and of various crafts in the building industry and some branches of the printing industry. Even the most conspicuous types of open and closed union maintain

a certain degree of elasticity in the margin of their open or closed door, according as the times are "busy" or "slack." And between them are many unions with intermediate forms of "open" or "closed" door. Consequently, there are considerable variations in that respect as between various closed union shops. The closed union shop of the pure closed union represents the extreme point of union shop just as the pure closed anti-union shop represents the extreme of the non-union shop.

MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF NINE TYPES OF UNION SHOP AND NON-UNION SHOP

Type of shop	Union status	Character of industry in which the type of shop obtains	Character of discrimination, if any, and "closed" or "open" door policy, in regard to union or non-union men
1. Closed anti-union shop.	Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 Non - recognition of the union.	Nos. 1, 2 In industries which have been or are extensively organized by the unions or de-organized by anti-union employers' associations.	Nos. 1, 2 Discrimination against union men; the closed or semi-closed shop of the employers (the "open shop" that is not open.)
2. Preferential anti - union shop.		Nos. 3, 4 Mostly in industries which have been little if at all organized.	Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 No discrimination against either union men or non-union men; in the former two types enforced by the employer, in the latter two enforced jointly by the employer and the union; a true open shop (not the one usually referred to) of non-union character in the former two cases, of union character in the latter two.
3. Open non-union shop without shop committee.			
4. Open non-union shop with shop committee.			
5. Open indirect union shop.	Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 Recognition of the union.	Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, in organized industries.	Nos. 5, 6 Especially in those which are competitive only to a slight degree, if at all, and fairly stable.
6. Open union shop.			
7. Preferential union shop.		Nos. 7, 8, 9 Especially in those which are highly competitive and unsteady (seasonal).	Nos. 7, 8, 9 Discrimination against non-union men; the closed or semi-closed shop of the union.
8. Closed union shop of an open union.			
9. Closed union shop of a closed union.			

EMPLOYMENT OF DISABLED SOLDIERS AND INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

Action taken in Great Britain, Germany, Austria and France

VARIOUS solutions to the problem of finding employment for disabled soldiers have been attempted in a number of countries since the end of the war. In some cases disabled industrial workers are also included in the plans. The International Labour Office has published in "Studies and Reports, Series E, No. 2", an account of the steps that have been taken to deal with this subject in the United Kingdom, Germany, Austria and France. The number of men disabled by the war was officially estimated at 1,170,000 for the United Kingdom, 1,500,000 for France and 1,400,000 for Germany. These figures are scarcely comparable, however, as in the United Kingdom and in France they are based on physical incapacity while in Germany they are based on vocational incapacity.

In the United Kingdom the national scheme proposed by the government is a purely voluntary one and it applies to disabled ex-Service men only. In Germany the principle of compulsory employment in the case of severely injured men has been adopted, and the law applies to disabled workmen as well as ex-soldiers, and even to other disabled men not belonging to these two classes. In Austria there is compulsory employment for disabled ex-Service men, and while the employment of disabled workmen is not compulsory, if they are so employed they are counted with the ex-Service men to make up the required proportion. In France final action has not yet been taken, but two bills have been proposed both of which provide for the compulsory employment of disabled ex-soldiers.

The problem of the organization of employment of disabled ex-soldiers was considered by the Inter-Allied Conference which met at Brussels in September, 1920. Recommendations were made for the enactment of laws providing for their compulsory employment both by

private employers and public authorities with effective penalties for their infringement; for compulsory notification by employers of vacancies for which such disabled men would be eligible; for payment of current wages to disabled men; for the compilation of statistics showing the number of disabled men, their distribution among the various industries and the nature of their disabilities, and for the prevention of begging and hawking by disabled ex-Service men.

The essential features of the British scheme, the German and Austrian acts and the French bills are outlined below.

The United Kingdom

The national scheme for the employment of disabled ex-Service men which was proposed by the British Government in September, 1919, has for its object to ensure the permanent absorption of disabled men into industry as well as their equitable distribution among the several branches of industry. The benefits of the scheme were extended to all ex-Service men who are adjudged by the local employment committee to be incapacitated from following their normal occupation. The number of disabled men who would come under the scheme was estimated at about 800,000, or one-twentieth of the total number of workers estimated at 16,000,000. All private employers and public authorities were accordingly invited to co-operate in the national scheme by undertaking to employ one disabled ex-Service man for every 20 workers. The names of all co-operating employers were placed on the King's Roll.

The wages of disabled men who have undergone a course of vocational training are governed by agreements between the trade advisory committees and the employers under the supervision of the Ministry of Labour. According to the

British *Labour Gazette*, up to May 13, 25,486 certificates had been issued to employers under the scheme and the undertakings given by these employers covered 280,728 disabled ex-Service men. On April 6, the Minister of Labour stated that, save in very exceptional circumstances, all firms contracting for government contracts to whom the conditions for membership of the King's Roll are applicable, must be on the King's Roll.

Germany

The principle of the compulsory employment by private firms and public authorities of men disabled not only in the war but also in industry generally, has been adopted in Germany. By an act passed on April 6, 1920, every employer with a vacant position is required to give preference before any other candidate to a seriously disabled man suited for the post.

The proportion of disabled men to be employed by each firm is fixed by order of the Minister of Labour, who is also authorized to reserve certain classes of work for certain classes of disabled men, to limit the application of the Act to certain types of work, and set up different percentages for different kinds of work. Regulations provide that public authorities must employ one disabled man if they have not less than 25 nor more than 50 officials, and 2 per cent of their staff if the total exceeds 50 persons.

The law distinguishes three classes of beneficiaries: (1) Disabled soldiers and workmen whose earning capacity is decreased by 50 per cent at least, as shown by the amount of their disability pensions. These men have the full benefit of the provisions of the Act. (2) Disabled soldiers and workmen whose earning capacity is diminished by not less than one-third and not more than one-half. These men do not have the full benefit of the Act, but the Central Relief Office may put individual cases on the same footing as beneficiaries of the first class if owing to their disabilities they are unable to find work without the help of the law. It is not com-

pulsory to employ them, but if a firm does so they are included with those who are compulsorily employed, in calculating the proportion required. (3) Disabled men other than ex-soldiers or workmen. These disabled men enjoy the same conditions of employment as those of the second class if their working capacity is very greatly diminished, if it is considered necessary by the Central Relief Office, to save them from unfair suffering.

The Compulsory Employment Act of Germany contains no provision for the protection of the wages of disabled men, but guarantees are established by other laws, and it is illegal to take into account pensions and war allowances in fixing their wages.

An Arbitration Commission has been set up for the settlement of disputes under this Act, the members of which are appointed by the administration on the nomination of the employers and workers' associations, two permanent members and two substitutes being named by each party. Decisions of the Commission may be declared to have the force of law by the higher administration authority in the case of private employers or may be made binding by the Federal Ministry or by the Central authority of the State in the case of public authorities. Penalties are provided both for the employers and the disabled men for violation of the law, the amount of the fine to be fixed by the Arbitration Commission.

Austria

By an act passed by the Austrian Government on October 1, 1920, the full benefits of compulsory employment are enjoyed by disabled ex-Service men whose working capacity is diminished by at least 45 per cent, and by ex-Service men whose working capacity is diminished by not less than 35 per cent nor more than 45 per cent, if owing to their disability they are unable to find work without the help of the law. Workers injured in industrial accidents in the factory where they are still employed whose working capacity is reduced by

more than 45 per cent, as well as blind workers, are placed on the same footing as disabled ex-Service men in calculating the number of disabled men to be employed compulsorily. Compulsory employment is applied to all branches of industry conducted for profit, the number of disabled men to be employed being fixed at one for twenty workers, and at least one man for every further twenty-five workers. The Ministry of Social Policy, however, may decrease the number of disabled men to be compulsorily employed in certain branches of industry, and may grant complete exemption from the Act in the case of undertakings unsuitable for disabled men. The wage of the disabled man must not be lower than the current wage unless his producing power is proved to be below normal when his wage should correspond to the actual work done, but in any case it should be sufficient for his support.

The administration of the Act is controlled generally by commissions for compensation to disabled men attached to the Ministry of Social Policy, but attached to each commission is a committee for the engagement of disabled men which is especially entrusted with the issue of certificates of industrial capacity. Each of these committees consists of: (1) Representatives of the organizations of the disabled; (2) representatives of the trade associations of employers and workers; (3) a doctor of the Public Health Service; (4) a doctor chosen by the organizations of the disabled; (5) a representative of the Labour Inspection Department. The act establishes two classes of compensatory taxes and fines. Firms which are unable to comply with the provisions of the act owing to the nature of their work are liable to a tax equal to one-quarter, or in some industries one-fifth, the average annual wage of a worker in the undertaking for each disabled man who should have been employed. This tax is said not to be a fine, but it is an implicit recognition of the fact that the employment of disabled men is a charge upon the business and that businesses not subject to this charge have an econo-

mic advantage over others. Employers who should employ disabled men but do not are liable to the ordinary tax augmented by 20 per cent. In case of fraud in connection with this act heads of businesses are liable to a fine not exceeding 20,000 kroners. This act will cease to be in force on December 31, 1924.

France

No act regarding the employment of disabled ex-soldiers is yet in force in France, but two bills regarding their compulsory employment by private firms were introduced, of which one was passed by the Chamber of Deputies on March 25, 1919, and the other was adopted by a commission of the Senate last January. The former bill extends compulsory employment to all disabled ex-soldiers whose incapacity equals or exceeds 40 per cent. The proposal of the commission of the Senate relates only to the disabled whose capacity for earning is less than 40 per cent of the capacity of a normal worker. The bill passed by the Chamber imposes compulsory employment on every employer of more than 5 male, 10 female, workers or 7 workers of both sexes, and the Ministry of Labour is instructed to draw up annually a list of firms subject to this provision. The proportion of disabled men is to be regulated annually by the Ministry of Labour for each class of undertaking. In the bill adopted by the Senate commission the compulsory percentage is fixed at one disabled man per ten employees, but in the case of establishments of less than 50 workers the disabled employees must be capable of full work, while in larger establishments one-fifth of the disabled men should have a working capacity of more than 60 but less than 100 per cent. Both bills compel the employer to pay disabled men a wage not lower than the normal current rate for the trade and district. Both bills impose fines for failure to employ the required number of disabled men, and the Senate bill, like the Austrian act, imposes a tax on employers whose business does not admit of the employment of disabled men.

AGREEMENT IN NEW YORK CLOTHING TRADE

A RECENT issue of *Bloomfield's Labour Digest* contains a summary of an agreement between the clothing manufacturers of New York and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America which was reached after a dispute lasting six months. The agreement provides for a 15 per cent reduction in wages coupled with a promise of an increase of 15 per cent in production; no wage reduction for cutters, but workers in cutting rooms will be classified and there will be different wage scales for the different classes of workers, a schedule of wages to be agreed upon and to form part of the agreement; a board of arbitration to be created composed of a representative of the manufacturers' association, a representative of the union and an impartial chairman selected by these two; the following questions to be submitted to the board: the right to discipline workers, the right to introduce new machinery; the employment of apprentices and unskilled labour; a standard of production to be set for each shop through conferences between

the shop chairman representing the union and the manufacturer or his representative and failing agreement the matter to be referred to the board of arbitration; no union delegate to be permitted to enter shop unless accompanied by a representative of the manufacturer and only by permission of the manufacturer or his agent, and only when called upon to adjudicate a dispute or to secure evidence for submission to the board of arbitration; manufacturers to be allowed to hire in open market if the union is unable to supply them within a reasonable time, but such outside workers will have to join the union if they remain in employment; manufacturers to be free to close their plants and introduce new methods and machinery after conference with the board. The board will have to make rules for the discharge of employees. The agreement will remain in force until June 1, 1922, and will continue thereafter unless either party gives notice of a desire to change it 30 days prior to that date.

ARBITRATION IN NEW YORK PRINTING INDUSTRY

Principles Governing Wage Reduction

IN connection with the recent semi-annual adjustment of wages in the printing trades of New York, the arbitrators appointed to adjudicate between the claims of the printers and employers, in awarding a 12 per cent decrease in wages, laid down the principle that the amount of wages to be paid under the new schedule should be determined not only with regard to variations in the cost of living, but also with regard to the economic conditions existing in the industry. The employers had asked for 25 per cent reduction, and the unions for \$7 increase in the present

wage scale; and an interesting feature in the case is the fact that the unions had agreed that any award should be retroactive to the date of termination of the last adjustment, and had guaranteed through their respective organizations, the collecting from individual union employees of any decreased wages due the employers. The case was argued on the basis of an adjustment clause in the existing contracts which provides that the wages may be varied according to the cost of living and the economic conditions of the industry.

The award, as reported in *Bloomfield's Labor Digest* (New York), of May 14, emphasizes the opinion that a decline in the cost of living is not in itself sufficient to justify a reduction in wages. "The arbitrators are of the opinion," they say, "that the existing contract does not mean that a decrease in 'money' wages, still less in 'real' wages, can be justified merely by the fact of a decrease in the cost of living, regardless of the economic conditions of the industry. If exceptional profits, such as seem for instance to have been made in the recent probably unprecedented prosperity of the printing industry, at present existed, the arbitrators might be justified in raising still further the 'real' wages of the employees, by keeping 'money' wages at least the same in the face of a declining cost of living, or even by raising 'money' wages. However, this condition does not appear to exist. There is a real depression in the industry. Therefore, if the 'money' wages of employees were kept the same they would be receiving an advance in 'real' wages in a period when the industry was suffering from a depression. The business

depression, in conjunction with the additional costs due to the 44-hour week, seem to make necessary a reduction in wages, though not a reduction in 'real' wages." Elsewhere the arbitrators point out that "a cut in 'real' wages is a very serious thing for employees. . . . Gains in the standard of living by the mass of workers constitute a fundamental advance of civilization. A lowering of this standard can be granted by those interested in human progress only because of dire necessity, and no such situation has been positively proven from the incomplete tabulation of the cost sheets presented at the hearings." The arbitrators were Professor W. F. Ogden, of Columbia University, New York; Allan T. Burns, of the Carnegie Foundation; and R. B. Fosdick, recently under-secretary of the League of Nations. The Closed Shop Branch of the New York Employing Printers' Association granted the 44-hour week without decrease in wages due to the decrease in hours. Reports indicate that New York was the only important city to make the change in hour schedules without conflict.

APPRENTICESHIP IN NEW SOUTH WALES

THE Government of New South Wales, Australia, has in recent years taken steps to organize a system of apprenticeship on a new basis. In 1918, the New South Wales Board of Trade, an administrative body, was created under the Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, and among other matters, the subject of apprenticeship was placed within its jurisdiction. A committee of the Board was appointed to consider this question, and its report, which deals very fully with the whole subject of apprenticeship, has since been published by the Board. The information in the present article is derived from this report.

In 1912, a Royal Commission reported upon the cause of the decline in the

apprenticeship of boys to skilled trades in New South Wales and the practicability of using technical and trade classes as aids to or substitutes for apprenticeship. The reasons for the decline in apprenticeship were found in the prevalence of the factory or large scale system of production; in the outstanding feature of modern free industrialism that the element of any moral obligation toward the other party in a labour contract, and the element of stability in the master and servant relation have been displaced by the supposed interest which capital has in a momentarily renewed command of labour forces just when they are wanted, and only for the time they are wanted, and by the supposed interest of labour in retaining

every facility for changing masters on sighted policy of parents and boys of accepting the highest wages that can readily be procured at the outset by boys who enter upon unskilled labour rather than skilled trades. The Commission found that technical education is not a substitute for apprenticeship except in some few processes, but merely a valuable aid to apprenticeship; that the interval of two years between the school-leaving age of 14 and 16, the age at which apprenticeship and technical training usually commence, causes mischief and wastage which it is almost impossible to overstate; that an industrial stocktaking in the nature of a definite classification of the skilled trades, and a definite delimitation of what an apprentice to such trades ought to do and ought to be taught was necessary; that the mischief of the improver as a nondescript free lance among industrials was fully recognized; that a system of registration of contracts of apprenticeship and supervising the teaching of the apprentice and his own discharge of duty was necessary and vital; and that a controlled right of transfer of an apprentice from one employer to another should be inaugurated. Acting upon the postulates that the creation and equipment of skilled workers is a national necessity, from both educational and industrial standpoints, and that the authority and organizing power of the state ought to be invoked to bring about a greater diffusion of skill, the Commission recommended principally: (a) that apprenticeship in skilled trades should be made compulsory for future juvenile labour (b) that technical education, if procurable, should be made obligatory on all apprentices; (c) that apprentices should receive additional pay for certified technical study; (d) that an apprenticeship commission should classify, for apprenticeship, trades and branches of trades which can be called skilled; (e) that the Commission should determine with regard to apprenticeship the period, rates of pay, length of attendance at technical classes,

and amount of pay for certified attendance; (f) that the Commission should supervise the carrying out by masters and apprentices of the apprenticeship agreement and transfer from one master to another. They also recommended the raising of the school-leaving age from 14 to 16, stating "If these two years were occupied with a continuance of teaching, boys and girls before they leave school, would, at any rate reach an age in which a little more judgment and a little more appreciation of what it means to be an artisan rather than a labourer might not unfairly be expected; and, moreover, the additional two years spent in the atmosphere of light discipline which exists in our schools would be of great value in its moral effect upon children who are now often prematurely old, not, indeed, in wisdom or judgment, but in the absence of restraint and in a freedom which is a little too free."

The powers and functions of the Board of Trade with regard to apprenticeship are: (a) To determine in what occupations and industries apprenticeship shall be a condition of employment of minors; (b) to prescribe the hours of employment, wages, and conditions of apprenticeship; (c) to determine whether and to what extent there shall be a limitation of the number of apprentices indentured in any trade or calling; (d) to determine to what extent technical education, if procurable, shall be obligatory upon apprentices and their masters; (e) to co-operate with the Department of Education in encouraging young persons to attend technical, trade, and continuation schools; (f) to establish and maintain an apprenticeship register, and record therein all indentures or other contracts of apprenticeship, and protect the contracts and interests of apprentices and all workers of minor age who are learners, and ensure the attendance of apprentices and learners at technical or trade schools; (g) to prescribe standard forms of apprenticeship for different trades and callings, and the manner in which and the persons by whom the making, carrying out, and

transfer of indentures or other contracts of apprenticeship shall be supervised; (h) to control and direct the conditions in all respects of apprenticeship in any industry. The Board is further empowered "to encourage and create councils of employers and employees for the purpose of encouraging the proper apprenticeship of all minors, and to provide for the welfare of juvenile labour."

In the opinion of the committee it is essential to the interests of the industrial and commercial prosperity of the State that the labour of young persons should be regulated with a view to their receiving a better general education than now and to their being adequately trained for technical and trade purposes. The essentials of the old guild system of apprenticeship and any system that may be substituted for it are to be found in the three conditions of supervision, training and opportunity for employment. In the industries in which apprenticeship is still practised there is now, generally speaking, no independent supervision of the apprentice and of the method of training to which he is subjected, and no means by which he can be assured of a reasonable opening in the ranks of the skilled workers of his trade when his period of apprenticeship has come to an end. Further, systematic methods of teaching are not required of the master.

The committee drew up a set of regulations for the consideration of the Board which provided that particulars relating to conditions of apprenticeship and juvenile labour should be furnished to the Board of Trade by employers and secretaries of trade unions; that in certain industries to be specified by the

Board the employer should provide competent instruction for his apprentices, making use of the available technical trade and continuation schools; that minors be permitted to be employed in any of the specified industries for three months on probation; that written contracts for probationers and minors and adult apprentices be made according to standard forms and submitted to the Board of Trade for approval before being executed and registered with the Board; that parties to a contract of apprenticeship in all their mutual relations submit to supervision by the Board of Trade or any person authorized by it, and report to the Board at regular intervals on the proper methods and effect of the teaching and service provided and rendered under the contract; that the proportion of apprentices to journeymen be restricted to one apprentice to every three or fraction of three skilled workers who have been with the same employer without intermission for the preceding six months, a minor on probation to rank as an apprentice but an apprentice who has served four-fifths of his time not to be counted; that any failure of an employer, apprentice, parent or guardian to carry out the terms of the contract should render him liable to a penalty; that at the expiration of the service of any apprentice the employer should deliver up to the Board of Trade any original written contract, and if the conditions have been observed the Board should endorse upon the document a certificate that the apprentice has satisfactorily fulfilled the conditions of apprenticeship.

This report was to be made a basis for the consideration of the question of apprenticeship at a public inquiry to be held by the Board of Trade.

REPORT ON 44-HOUR WEEK IN BUILDING AND IRON TRADES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

WING to industrial unrest in a county of New South Wales due to demands of the labour unions in the iron and building trades for a 44-hour week, the president of the New South Wales Board of Trade was appointed a Royal Commissioner to inquire especially into the advisability of adopting a 44-hour week in these industries and the probable effects of this reduction in hours on the industries concerned.

In his report, recently issued, the Commissioner discussed the world movement for the reduction of hours, and enumerated the trades in Australia in which the working hours have in recent years been reduced below 48. His recommendations were briefly as follows:

That the working hours in the building trades be reduced to 44 per week with five days of eight hours each and four hours on Saturdays, but that when building mechanics are employed in industries conducting continuous processes the ordinary hours of the industry shall be worked, and that the hours of stonemasons working under cover shall be reduced to 40 per week.

He further recommended the formation of an industrial council composed

of representatives of the Building Trades Association and a Federation of Workmen's Unions to devise schemes for the better and more rapid training of skilled mechanics, and for the admission of partially skilled men to skilled occupations; to devise a scheme for unemployment insurance; to consider proposals for improved methods of production; to fix wages and conditions of employment from year to year; and to discuss matters of mutual interest and consider schemes for co-operative production.

With regard to the iron trade, the Commissioner was of the opinion that the employees in these trades were entitled to a reduction of working hours to 44 per week but that the change should not be brought into operation for a period of six months. He considered that the immediate adoption of a shorter working week would cause serious public mischief, but that if employers were given a reasonable time to complete existing contracts and to re-organize their plants and methods the change could be effected without bad results. He also urged formation of an industrial council for these trades as in the building trades.

JUBILEE CONVENTION OF CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

THE fiftieth annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was held in the City of Quebec on June 7-9. The delegates were formally welcomed by the Hon. L. A. Taschereau, premier of Quebec. President J. S. McKinnon, of Toronto, in his presidential address referred to the strides made by Canadian industries during the half century of the existence of the Association. The per capita production of manufactured goods had in-

creased from \$71 in 1881 to \$360 in 1917; a great industrial system had been built up in Canada, employing about 700,000 people, who, with their dependents constitute about 2,000,000 people, directly dependent for their living on manufacturing. Membership in the Association, at first confined mostly to Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton, now covered all parts of Canada, the increase in the four western provinces being especially marked.

The president referred to recent legislation in regard to the reduction of hours, the fixing of minimum wages, workmen's compensation and other social measures and claimed that "the effect of this legislation is to decrease the amount of work done by each individual, to increase the cost of finished products to consumers, and to divert money from capital investment, which would in time increase production and promote employment." These measures were well meant, he believed, but did not take sufficient account of practical economic laws, and the main result was that the consuming public had to pay more for the articles they bought. "Our law makers should relax their efforts;" the president asserted, "in addition to the Dominion, provincial and municipal governments there are numerous commissions and boards, all busily engaged in passing laws, restrictions and regulations." The investment of capital should be encouraged, he continued, whereas, during the past few years taxation had been specially heavy on manufacturing and business interests. The lesson of the past few years was that "the public is master of us all"; employers and employed are partners in production; consequently "profits, wages, benefits and all other factors entering into the cost of production, are subject to the desire and will of the buyers and must be determined accordingly. . . . Wages, cost of distribution, including transportation, interest on money and similar factors must bear a relationship to the cost of production and the selling price of goods, and this relationship is sooner or later determined by the buying and selling of the public." The prevalence of unemployment during the past winter was attributed by the president to "the restriction of export markets, due to exchange conditions, to the disinclination of our buyers to purchase in a falling market, to the unnecessarily large importations of goods from other countries which could have been made in Canada, and to the evil effects of

propaganda, creating labour unrest which in turn hampered the working of productive machinery."

Industrial Relations

The Industrial Relations Committee of the Association, in its report decided on the following course of action with respect to the resolutions passed at the International Labour Conference held at Washington, in November, 1919:

1. To oppose vigorously any legislation giving effect to the following conventions: (a) 8-hour day and 48-hour week. (b) Unemployment insurance. (c) The entire suppression of private employment agencies.

2. To endorse: (a) The prohibition of employment of women six weeks before and six weeks after childbirth. (b) All reasonable restriction of night work for women. (c) The reservation of the execution of public works for periods of unemployment.

The same committee reported that after studying the experience of other countries in regard to unemployment insurance, they found that the various schemes involved a "great danger of doing more harm than good". The committee favoured a centralized system of employment agencies under government control, but not to the entire exclusion of private employment agencies. With regard to questions relating to employment and industrial diseases the Dominion Government took the view that it already had sufficient powers under the Immigration Act and Department of Health Act to give effect to all the Washington Conventions with the exception of that relating to unemployment insurance, and an investigation was now being conducted by the Department of Labour into systems of unemployment insurance and old age pensions. As regards the Washington conventions relating to hours and conditions of labour which were declared to be questions for the provinces, the committee

found that while many of the provinces already have legislation which is in line with some of the less important conventions, such as night work for women and fixing the age for the employment of children in industry at fourteen, no province has passed any 8-hour day law. It is true that 8-hour day bills were introduced in several of the legislatures, including Ontario and Manitoba, but they were not government measures and not seriously pressed. The committee, however, had issued a strong circular pointing out the un wisdom of passing such legislation. The attitude of the Provincial Governments on this question seemed to be that it is impossible for any one province to pass such legislation in advance of the other provinces. This view was concurred in by practically all the labour leaders. Several of the Provincial Governments were understood to be in favour of a Dominion-Provincial conference on the subject, not merely of the 8-hour day, but also unemployment insurance and old-age pensions. The only country, the report stated, which has ratified all the conventions of the Washington Conference in the form in which they were passed, was Greece. As to the most important of the conventions, namely, that relating to the 8-hour day and 48-hour week, the only countries which had made much progress were Great Britain, France, Denmark, Switzerland and Holland. The experience in France and Denmark had been that the falling off in production had been in almost exact ratio to the reduction in hours. The conventions as to the employment of women during the night and fixing the maximum age for children in industry had been ratified by Great Britain and Greece, and in most of the other countries the necessary legislation had been prepared and laid before the various Parliaments. As regards the draft conventions relating to unemployment and reciprocity of treatment of foreign workers, while bills had been introduced in most of the Parliaments, practically none of them had yet become law.

At the request of the Dominion Government the Committee had nominated Mr. S. R. Parsons to serve on the panel created under the labour clauses of the Peace Treaty, composed of equal numbers of representatives of employers, workers and the public, from which might be chosen a board of three, to investigate and report on any infraction of any legislation enacted to give effect to the conventions passed by an International Labour Conference. The committee intimated, however, that in making the appointment the Association was not to be taken as believing in the desirability or practicability of such a commission of inquiry. (The other Canadian representatives on this panel will be Mr. Justice Duff, of the Supreme Court of Canada, and Mr. Jos. Gibbons, of the Street Railway Employees' Association, Toronto.) The committee had found itself unable to approve the proposal made by labour leaders for a second National Industrial Conference similar to that held at Ottawa in September, 1919, and on this view being communicated to the Minister of Labour the proposal was not pressed. The committee strongly condemned the allegations made by many labour leaders and others at the beginning of the season of serious depression and unemployment, that the depression was being deliberately engineered by employers in order to be able to dismiss their employees and re-engage them at lower rates of pay. "As the depression became worse, the falsehood of this accusation became so apparent that it was to some extent dropped, but it has never been formally retracted, and there is no doubt that it has done great mischief in the way of stirring up discontent and bitterness."

At the Building Trades Conference held at Toronto in December, the report continued, it was pointed out to the Minister of Labour that fully 80 per cent of the final cost for building represents actual "pay envelope." In these circumstances it was clear that no improvement could be expected unless and until the workmen, instead of de-

manding increases, should be willing to accept reasonable reductions. At the time of the December conference it was hoped and expected that the spring would see the usual increase of activity in the building trade and that, as a result of the consequent activity in other trades, more and more men would be employed and that the unemployment problem would cease to exist. As a matter of fact, of course, what has happened has been, first, that the wage demands have not moderated, at any rate sufficiently to give any real impetus to the building industry, and, second, many hundreds of men who were kept at work all winter manufacturing goods for which there was no demand, in the hope that orders would come in the spring, have been reluctantly discharged by their employers because the anticipated orders could not be secured. Thus on May 1 there were many thousands more men out of employment in Canada than on January 1.

The committee expressed the hope that much good might result from the second Building Trades conference held at Ottawa on May 3-5, "in the way of more reasonable wage demands, and also in the way of the education of public opinion as to the real cause of want of activity in the building trades."

The committee had recently authorized the inauguration of a bulletin service to furnish news as to developments in the sphere of industrial relations in various countries. Copies of the memorandum issued by the Dominion Labour Department on wages and hours of labour in Canada from 1901 to 1920, had been sent to all members of the Association. The committee's report con-

cludes by expressing the opinion that the extremists and radicals now carry less weight than they did a year ago, and that the public recognized that the continuance of wages at war levels was to a great extent the cause of high prices; and forecasts that the "Open Shop" movement will have far-reaching effects on "one of the greatest obstacles to the lowering of prices and the development of industry, namely, the closed shop in transportation."

Other Committees

The legislation committee reported that it had continued its efforts towards obtaining uniformity of legislation on commercial law throughout Canada. The Transportation Committee reported that high operating costs, high rates and declining prices of materials could not continue without serious results both to the railway companies and the shipping public. A revision of the cost of operating might be expected in the very near future.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, W. S. Fisher, St. John, N.B.; First Vice-president, John R. Shaw, Woodstock, Ont.; Second Vice-president, C. Howard Smith, Montreal; Treasurer, Thomas Roden, Toronto. The following were elected committee chairmen: *Industrial Relations*, S. R. Parsons, Toronto; *Tariff*, Jos. Picard, Quebec; *Transportation*, A. F. Hatch, Hamilton; *Legislation*, C. J. MacFarlane, Toronto; *Membership*, P. E. Joubert, Montreal; *Insurance*, A. Hewitt, Toronto; *Commercial Intelligence*, J. C. McMurray, Toronto; *Publishing*, J. E. M. Stewart, Toronto; *Education*, B. W. Coghlin, Montreal.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE ONTARIO LABOUR EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

THE nineteenth annual convention of the Ontario Labour Educational Association was held at Preston, Ontario, on May 24. There were 130 delegates present. The United Women's Educational Federation of Ontario, which was organized at the last annual meeting of the Association, was also in session. The executive committee reported that six additional Trades and Labour councils had recently affiliated. During the past year the Association had published the work of Dr. J. E. Hett, of Kitchener, "The Nationalization of the Medical Profession", which was being sold at 25c. a copy, all receipts in excess of cost being devoted to the Women's Educational Federation. The Association had also completed arrangements for the inauguration of an up-to-date news letter service, giving reliable information in regard to the doings of labour in both the industrial and political field. During the year the secretary of the Association had done considerable work of a legislative character, having taken up matters of import to the Labour Movement with both the Dominion and Provincial governments, seeking the passage of legislation in the interests of the workers. The executive recommended that the secretary immediately enter upon an extensive campaign to secure the affiliation of all labour bodies in the Province, visiting such centres as possible, as well as the local unions therein, and distributing the Association's literature. One of the big questions of the coming year is the popularizing of the demand for the union label. The executive committee's report was carried unanimously.

With reference to Dr. Hett's book, President Marsh stated that he had been requested by the secretary of the Ontario Medical Association to attend the annual meeting to be held at Niagara Falls from May 31 to June 3, to

discuss the question of how the medical fraternity could meet the views of organized labour in regard to reforms in the medical profession, and how the Ontario Medical Association could co-operate and meet the wishes of those who are engaged in work in the interests of the industrial classes. As President Marsh stated that he would be unable to attend this meeting, it was decided that the secretary should do so in his stead.

The financial report showed about \$2,000 in the treasury after all expenses were paid.

Among the important matters considered was that dealing with the problem of unemployment, and a resolution was sent to the Premier of Canada urging that provision be made to cope with the menacing conditions which it was believed might prevail during the winter of 1921-22. The provincial government will also be urged to take prompt action. Among the other resolutions passed were: The creation of a fair rent court with power to fix an equitable rent based on the cost of construction, to be dealt with by the provincial government; a protest against the introduction of compulsory military service in Canada; a resolution dealing with the housing situation and providing for the erection of workingmen's houses, and the prevention of rent profiteering; the establishment of an eight-hour day in the various industries by the federal and provincial governments; the carrying on of a systematic campaign by the Labour Educational Association in favour of unemployment insurance, old age pensions, and government insurance against sickness; amendment to the Mothers' Allowance Act to provide for mothers with one child coming within its scope; reaffirmation by the convention of its belief in public ownership; defeat of the open shop by insistence on label goods; that arrange-

ments be made with the Public School Teachers' Association for a joint conference with the Minister of Education and a special committee of the Legislature, with a view to the consolidation of the educational system, and better facilities for the children of workers; that the government control of liquors and beer for medicinal purposes be extended to government control for beverage purposes also; abolishment of cadet military training in the public schools; abolishment of home work for scholars, and equality of opportunity for men and women alike, politically, socially, and industrially; freedom of

education; education of the workers to the necessity of voting for working class candidates only in municipal, provincial and federal elections; that efforts be made for the extension of the branches of the Workers' Educational Association in the different cities with courses of study similar to those adopted by the Toronto Association.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, James Marsh, Niagara Falls, Ont.; vice-president, Dr. J. E. Hett, Kitchener, Ont.; secretary-treasurer, Jos. T. Marks, Toronto.

It was decided to hold the next annual convention at Guelph.

CONGRESS OF INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT WORKERS

A CONGRESS of the International Transport Workers' Federation was held at Geneva on April 18-22. There were 69 delegates present representing 27 organizations and 12 nationalities. The resolutions adopted dealt with the following subjects among others: The secretariat of the Federation was instructed to conduct an investigation with the object of ascertaining the extent of co-determination secured by various grades of railway workers in matters affecting conditions of employment and management of the various railway systems. The congress congratulated workers of the "subject races" upon their increasingly manifest desire to embrace trade-unionism, and urged all workers to do their utmost while resisting the competition of underpaid Asiatic and coloured labour—to raise the status of members of the "subject races" and to unite with them for the abolition of class-domination, throughout the world. With regard to uniform working conditions in international shipping, the congress instructed the executive committee to approach the international organizations of ship's officers, and where necessary the respective national organizations with the object of establishing national and international relations. The

executive committee was further instructed to institute an investigation into the legal obligations of seamen, to submit a report thereon, and to draft an outline of proposed legislation, in which it should be provided that seamen should not be liable to imprisonment for violation of ship's articles nor be compelled forcibly to fulfil their engagements. It was also instructed that the executive committee should enter into negotiations with the International Organization of Ship Owners and the International Labour Office with the object of introducing the 48-hour working week at sea as well as in port; to open negotiations with the International Organization of Ship Owners for the introduction of a uniform standard wage; to institute an inquiry for the formulation of a standard of accommodation on board ship for the ship's crew; to initiate a movement in favour of the uniform regulation of the minimum and maximum water free-board and the carrying of deck cargoes, an international regulation prescribing the minimum number of qualified seamen per ship to be carried as crew, with the stipulation that seven-eighths of the ship's crew must understand the language of the nation under whose colours the ship sails; to initiate

a movement in favour of an international regulation for the adoption of wireless telegraphy on ships carrying a crew of 40 hands or more; to initiate a movement in favour of indemnification in the event of unemployment or destitution caused by shipwreck, in accordance with the decisions of the general conference, and in favour of insurance against sickness, accidents, and old age. A resolution with regard to uniform working conditions for dock and waterside workers was passed, recommending the executive committee to convene special conferences of these workers of those ports which can be regarded as having special common interest, and to organize within the shortest possible delay a world conference of dock and waterside workers. A resolution was passed urging the workers of all countries to resist attempts to increase hours of labour or to force them to unnecessary overtime, and workers who are working more than eight hours per day were urged to make all possible efforts to reduce their hours of labour. The executive committee was instructed

to enter into negotiations with the international organization of employers to introduce measures which conformed to the "post-labour" registration scheme in vogue at Amsterdam and Rotterdam by which casual workers at the ports receive payments when unemployed either from their employers if enrolled in the first group of preference men, or from the out-of-work fund if in the second group.

The following members were elected to the governing body: Messrs. Jachade and Doring, Germany; Messrs. Williams and J. H. Thomas, Great Britain; Mr. Forstner, Austria; Mr. Lindley, Sweden; and Messrs. Bidegarry and Guinchard, France. The following were the members elected to the executive committee: Mr. R. Williams, Great Britain, Mr. Doring, Germany, Mr. Bidegarry, France, Mr. Lindley, Sweden, and Mr. Forstner, Austria. Mr. Edo Fimmen (Netherlands) was re-elected secretary of the Federation. The headquarters of the Federation was fixed at Amsterdam. The next congress will be held at Vienna in the autumn of 1922.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE FOUR WEEK PERIOD OF MARCH 28 TO APRIL 23, 1921

REPORTS from employment offices to the Dominion Headquarters of the Employment Service of Canada for the four-week period ended April 23, show an increase in the number of placements when compared with the reports for the preceding period. The offices reported that they had made 33,073 references to regular positions and that 23,602 placements were effected. When compared with the 13,842 placements reported during the preceding period this is an increase of 9,760 placements.

During the period under review, placements in regular positions were reported as follows: week ended April 2—4,596; week ended April 9—6,212; week ended April 16—6,399; week ended April 23—6,395. In addition 5,867 casual jobs (employment of a duration of one week or less is termed casual) were supplied and were reported by weeks as follows: week ended April 2—1,325; week ended April 9—1,423; week ended April 16—1,468; week ended April 23—1,660. Placements in casual work during the

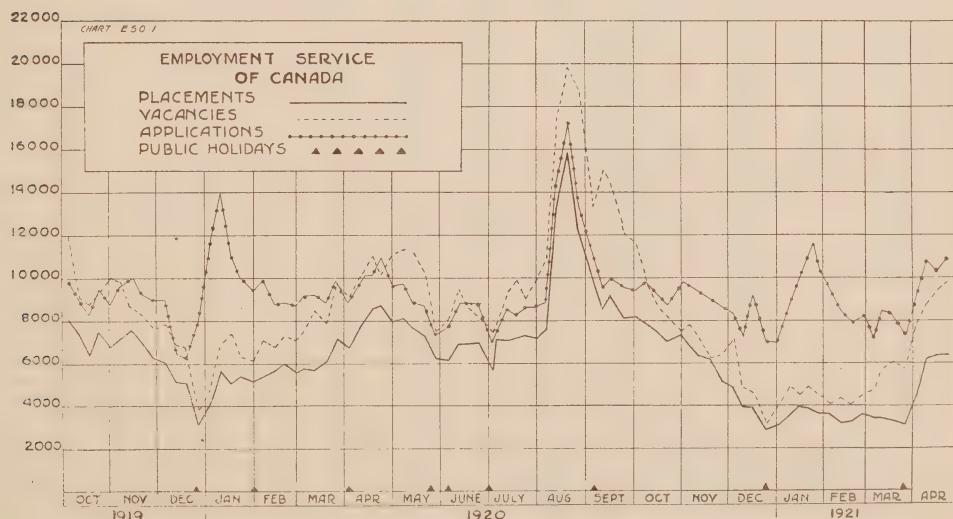
preceding period totalled 5,040 representing an increase during the period under review of 836 casual placements.

The accompanying table gives in detail the work of the offices for the four-week period, March 28 to April 23. It will be noted that at the beginning of the period there were 34,799 applicants unplaced, of whom 33,046 were men and 1,733 were women. This compares with a total of 27,209 applicants unplaced on April 23 after allowance had been made for placements and cancellations. The number of vacancies remaining unfilled on March 28 was 8,953 while the vacancies unfilled on April 23, totalled 11,194.

During the period at present under review the number of applications reported by the offices totalled 42,804, of

which 33,685 were from men and 9,119 from women. The number of vacancies notified by employers to the service during this period was 35,791, of which 25,688 were for men and 10,103 for women. When comparing these figures with the corresponding figures for the preceding period it will be noted that there is an increase in registration of 11,302 applications and 13,526 vacancies.

The accompanying chart presents in graphic form the applications, vacancies and placements, week by week, since the beginning of October, 1919. The curves for applications and vacancies show an upward tendency during the period representing an increase from the preceding period. The curve for placements shows on the whole a corresponding increase.



REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR FOUR-WEEK PERIOD MARCH 28, TO APRIL 23, 1921

Office	Applicants unplaced at beginning of period		Applicants registered during period		Vacancies unfilled at beginning of period		Vacancies notified during period		Applicants referred to positions during period		Placements made during period	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Amherst.....	398	12	119	16	50	4	24	25	28	15	22	19
Halifax.....	1,600	84	168	10	35	39	115	16	123	9	114	5
New Glasgow.....	226	53	148	49	84	18	39	39	44	23	27	11
Sydney.....	334	12	161	12	9	13	41	14	57	12	39	4
	2,567	161	596	87	178	74	219	94	252	59	212	39
Nova Scotia.....	2,728		693		252		313		311		251	
Moncton.....	513	40	697	84	81	37	216	79	218	76	166	57
New Brunswick ..	553		691		118		295		294		223	
Hull.....	132	0	387	2	127	0	72	4	48	2	38	2
Montreal.....	985	112	1,694	195	21	38	337	194	369	120	293	103
Quebec.....	271	14	236	25	1	6	278	16	143	17	100	12
Sherbrooke.....	68	19	158	45	8	0	130	36	136	36	134	35
Three Rivers.....	48	10	75	42	2	9	8	35	17	48	4	19
	1,504	155	2,460	309	159	53	825	275	713	223	569	171
Quebec.....	1,659		2,759		212		1,100		936		740	
Belleville.....	34	16	75	13	22	20	95	22	72	16	60	10
Brantford.....	281	9	157	22	37	13	130	28	150	27	77	10
Chatham.....	4	1	246	1	197	9	250	2	229	0	235	0
Cobalt.....	16	1	96	2	63	1	60	4	66	2	69	2
Fort William.....	355	14	160	2	113	10	89	8	82	1	74	1
Guelph.....	128	52	121	32	90	85	99	28	94	24	66	11
Hamilton.....	3,170	12	721	468	25	131	255	483	257	420	118	59
Kingston.....	62	2	228	3	66	5	211	4	277	3	187	3
Kitchener.....	79	6	102	3	155	10	94	3	45	0	30	0
London.....	140	44	346	140	64	170	242	173	222	98	168	42
Niagara Falls.....	26	3	132	0	192	2	69	0	65	0	62	0
North Bay.....	200	3	177	4	32	13	56	1	118	0	104	0
Oshawa.....	87	19	85	2	96	14	75	2	55	2	51	1
Ottawa (Dalhousie St.)	54	0	34	0	50	0	15	0	17	0	17	0
Ottawa (Queen St.)...	248	3	317	162	2	93	229	228	259	170	220	43
Pembroke.....	14	0	132	1	336	1	77	0	125	1	123	1
Peterborough.....	304	25	116	15	130	24	135	6	150	33	108	20
Port Arthur.....	44	1	576	5	201	4	399	6	479	6	463	4
St. Catharines.....	368	43	238	46	42	46	201	38	208	33	165	18
St. Thomas.....	251	4	128	3	55	15	95	11	76	3	58	2
Sarnia.....	22	5	89	2	32	1	107	3	102	2	93	2
Sault Ste. Marie.....	190	5	381	11	321	5	207	9	170	5	164	3
Sudbury.....	28	0	493	0	694	15	834	0	489	0	488	0
Timmins.....	45	1	243	3	199	4	169	2	140	2	133	2
Toronto—												
Men's Industrial....	6,764	0	2,812	0	711	0	1,552	0	1,240	0	1,166	0
Men's Farm Sect....	280	0	931	0	213	0	804	0	680	0	676	0
Women's Domestic..	0	41	0	1,404	0	472	0	2,164	0	1,269	0	195
Women's Industrial..	0	29	0	307	0	323	0	168	0	137	0	89
Women's Clerical....	0	225	0	421	0	72	0	132	0	136	0	76
Women's Farm.....	0	27	0	41	0	75	0	51	0	34	0	18
Men's Unskilled....	152	0	133	0	3	0	83	0	133	0	107	0
Windsor.....	271	13	245	5	45	4	166	3	168	4	130	3
	13,625	604	95514	3,118	4,187	1,537	6,798	3,579	6,168	2,428	5,417	620
Ontario.....	14,229		12,632		5,824		10,377		8,596		6,037	

REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR FOUR-WEEK PERIOD ENDED MARCH 28 TO APRIL 21, 1921.—Con.

Office	Applicants unplaced at beginning of period		Applicants registered during period		Vacancies unfilled at beginning of period		Vacancies notified during period		Applicants referred to positions during period		Placements made during period	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Brandon.....	53	18	466	59	73	50	577	72	416	49	309	39
Dauphin.....	35	0	178	2	0	4	136	5			104	2
Portage la Prairie.....	13	2	525	69	10	23	523	62	522	77	345	31
The Pas.....	0	0	89	0	0	0	103	0	30	0	86	0
Winnipeg—												
127 Bd. of Trade B.	4,012	0	830	0	8	0	570	0	618	0	231	0
179 Henry Ave.....	0	0	190	0	6	0	190	0	190	0	89	0
439 Main St.....	58	58	2,020	132	187	49	2,125	170	2,008	129	2,008	120
1 Imperial Bk. Bldg.	0	183	0	121	0	137	0	136	0	121	0	76
449 Main St.....	0	23	0	1,052	0	147	0	2,182	0	1,892	0	326
2 Imperial Bk. Bldg.												
Juvenile.....	140	116	224	153	17	14	118	125	104	64	102	59
	4,311	400	4,522	2,483	301	424	4,342	2,752	3,898	2,323	3,274	635
Manitoba	4,711		7,010		725		7,094		6,221		3,909	
Estevan.....	44	2	159	32	25	7	171	38	187	34	136	20
Moose Jaw.....	453	14	822	132	177	61	1,079	193	770	147	539	86
North Battleford.....	26	1	99	9	38	8	140	5	126	10	87	8
Prince Albert.....	13	4	212	5	24	6	155	6	182	5	119	5
Regina.....	332	19	1,037	347	87	225	1,221	456	1,080	351	736	193
Saskatoon.....	125	6	1,953	253	206	113	1,982	338	2,023	253	1,550	195
Swift Current.....	79	20	639	104	122	58	818	96	842	139	340	41
Weyburn.....	29	0	136	6	34	5	172	5	214	5	113	5
Yorkton.....	7	0	157	12	43	5	191	19	165	10	97	3
	1,108	66	5,214	900	756	488	5,929	1,156	5,589	954	3,717	556
Saskatchewan	1,174		6,114		1,244		7,085		6,543		4,273	
Calgary.....	820	90	2,950	514	81	170	2,177	641	2,210	510	1,826	286
Calgary Juvenile Sect.	3	0	3	0	3	0	8	0	5	0	4	0
Drumheller.....	44	11	590	34	7	0	407	20	447	20	351	16
Edmonton.....	314	39	1,663	794	129	63	1,659	829	1,514	786	1,366	466
Lethbridge.....	33	0	481	67	14	9	543	68	492	65	413	37
Medicine Hat.....	43	0	292	43	7	5	299	51	274	43	219	26
	1,257	140	5,984	1,452	241	247	5,093	1,609	4,942	1,424	4,179	751
Alberta	1,397		7,436		483		6,702		6,366		4,930	
Cranbrook.....	27	3	275	3	6	1	307	1	265	1	208	0
Fernie.....	0	0	92	2	0	0	91	2	91	2	83	2
Grand Forks.....	5	0	54	0	0	0	34	0	34	0	32	0
Kamloops.....	22	4	187	16	2	2	136	15	159	16	128	18
Kelowna.....	2	0	43	0	0	0	34	0	34	0	30	0
Nanaimo.....	64	0	66	0	0	0	17	0	17	0	13	0
Nelson.....	33	5	107	5	0	2	96	7	122	8	119	7
New Westminster.....	139	0	229	6	0	0	146	5	142	5	131	6
Prince George.....	0	0	12	0	0	0	12	0	9	0	9	0
Prince Rupert.....	153	0	173	0	0	0	107	0	72	0	76	0
Revelstoke.....	18	0	163	2	0	0	93	2	72	0	104	0
Vancouver—												
Richard St.....	2,490	117	1,764	378	5	30	201	276	1,173	311	1,132	163
Powell St.....	4,519	0	688	0	0	0	566	0	716	0	578	0
Vernon.....	138	1	130	4	3	0	85	2	98	0	76	0
Victoria.....	551	37	805	265	1	38	341	249	289	170	231	93
	8,161	167	4,788	681	17	73	2,266	559	3,293	513	2,950	289
British Columbia	8,328		5,469		90		2,825		3,806		3,239	
	33,046	1,733	33,685	9,119	5,920	3,033	25,688	10,103	25,073	8,000	20,484	3,118
Total for Canada	34,779		42,804		8,953		35,791		33,073		23,902	

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA FROM APRIL 17 TO MAY 14, 1921, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

WEEKLY reports from employers to the Dominion Headquarters of the Employment Service of Canada during the four weeks from April 17 to May 14 inclusive showed a moderate increase in payrolls for the first week, followed in the second week by a reduction of over 10,000 persons. In the third week there was recovery to the extent of approximately 13,000 persons, followed in the last week by another moderate increase. The net result for the whole period was a gain of over 9,000.

The change reported for each week as compared with the preceding week was as follows:—

Week ending April 23, an increase of 3,032 persons or 5 per cent.

Week ending April 30, a decrease of 10,354 persons or 1.7 per cent.

Week ending May 7, an increase of 12,961 persons or 2.2 per cent.

Week ending May 14, an increase of 3,768 persons or 6 per cent.

The downward tendency in the second week and also the recovery which characterized the third week were exaggerated by a temporary shut-down and subsequent re-opening of railway shops, principally in Quebec and Ontario. In the first week all provinces with the exception of Alberta reported increases in employment over the previous week, the unfavourable balance in the province being caused by contractions in payrolls in Coal Mining. Gains in Manitoba and Saskatchewan were so slight, however, that the western provinces as a unit registered a small decline. In the second week all districts with the exception of British Columbia reported decreased employment, Ontario and Quebec registering the largest losses because of the fluctuations in railway shops already mentioned. In the third week all districts without exception showed favourable balances, that of Ontario and Quebec for the same reason again totalling the largest aggregate.

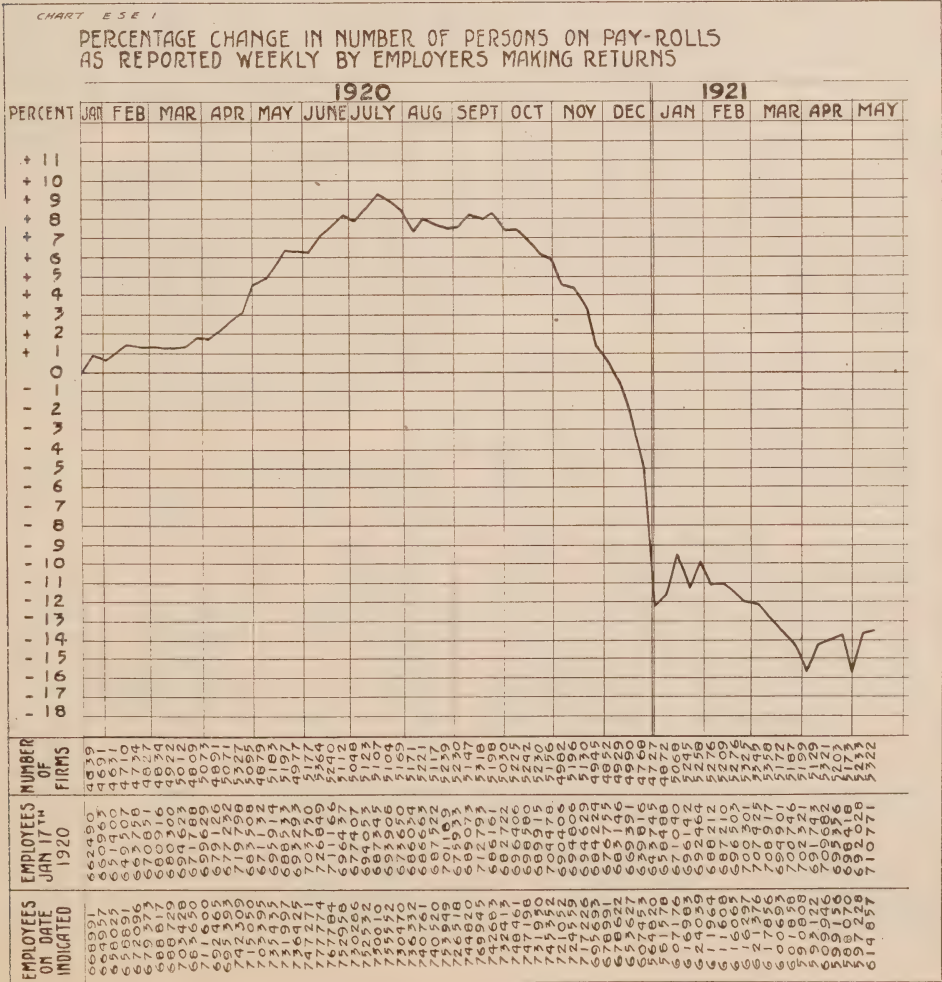
The summary of returns by industrial groups shows that conditions varied from week to week. In the first week the most noticeable gains recorded were in the Logging group, chiefly in Quebec, British Columbia and New Brunswick, closely followed by Lumber and Lumber products in Ontario and British Columbia. The Manufacturing group as a unit showed the largest net gains, due mainly to the expansion of lumber. The only other noticeable increases in this group were in Pulp and Paper, Electric Power production and Tobacco, all chiefly in Quebec. Contractions were recorded in Sugar, Biscuits and Confectionery in Ontario and Quebec, Flour in Manitoba, Glass in Ontario, and Petroleum and Carbide in Ontario and British Columbia. In the Mining group there were reductions in Coal, chiefly in Alberta. Railway Transportation also showed a decline, more especially in the western provinces. Water traffic showed losses in the Maritime Provinces and gains in British Columbia, Quebec and Ontario. In the second week the only item of importance apart from the losses in the Iron and Steel group was a contraction on a much smaller scale in Railway Transportation, but downward movements of lesser importance occurred in Wholesale Trade and Railway Construction and Maintenance. Gains were recorded chiefly in Lumber and Lumber products and on a smaller scale in Logging. The losses in Railway Transportation were reported chiefly in the Maritime Provinces, while Wholesale Trade registered its decline almost wholly in the Prairie Provinces. In the third week the outstanding event was the recovery in the Iron and Steel group as mentioned. Other expansions of importance occurred in Water Transportation, Railway Construction and Maintenance and Lumber, while contractions were recorded chiefly in Pulp and Paper. The gains in Water Transportation were divided between Ontario and Quebec districts and British Co-

lumbia, chiefly the former, signifying a continuance of diminishing activity at winter seaports and the further transference of activity to upper St. Lawrence and Great Lake points. The losses reported in Pulp and Paper showed mainly in the Ontario and Quebec districts. In the fourth week the principal gains were in Lumber and Lumber products and Railway Construction. The only contractions of importance occurred in the Iron and Steel group, although there were slight declines in Textiles and Coal Mining.

Employment during the four weeks under review was much less favourably conditioned than in the same period of

1920, the index number averaging 85.8 as compared with an average of 104.5 at that time last year. All provinces shared in this depression, but the contractions in Ontario and Quebec were the most serious. The heaviest losses occurred in the Manufacturing group, chiefly in Iron and Steel products and Lumber.

The accompanying chart shows the weekly percentage change in the number of persons on payrolls since base week (January 17, 1920) as reported by those employers making returns, the number averaging over 5,200 firms each week. With the exception of the second week, the curve displayed a moderate upward tendency.



UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS AT THE CLOSE OF APRIL, 1921, AS REPORTED BY UNIONS MAKING RETURNS

THE present article on unemployment among the members of local trade unions deals with unemployment as at the end of April, 1921, and is based on returns received from 1,661 labour organizations with a combined membership of 204,357 persons. For all occupations reporting, 16.27 per cent of the members were unemployed, as compared with 16.48 at the end of March 1921, 2.52 per cent as the close of April, 1920, and 4.44 per cent in April, 1919. Unemployment as used here has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons occupied in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of sickness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that the percentage of unemployment figures have reference only to those unions reporting.

While the percentage of unemployment during April showed very little change since the preceding month, the nominal decline which it registered may be attributed to increased activity in Building and Construction and Lumbering, also in the group of Miscellaneous trades. Manufacturing, particularly in the clothing division, manifested a heavy increase in unemployment, and in Transportation the percentage remained practically stationary.

Table I on this page summarizes the returns by provinces. Ontario and British Columbia registered smaller percentages of idleness than in the preceding month, but in the remaining provinces there was less activity. As compared with returns for April, 1920 and 1919, moreover, the percentage of unemployment in every province was substantially larger.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES.

Month	Nova Scotia & Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Dec. 1915.	.20	.7	9.54	8.1	3.2	7.0	4.3	14.79	7.93
June 1916.	.49	.88	1.83	1.67	1.2	2.6	3.03	5.80	2.13
Dec. 1916.	.29	.23	3.70	1.56	1.01	1.63	1.70	2.43	1.96
June 1917.	.25	.22	2.50	.94	.53	.25	.84	1.80	1.20
Dec. 1917.	2.64	4.14	3.19	2.45	1.07	2.41	1.55	3.18	2.50
June 1918.	1.17	.27	.45	.37	.29	.18	.39	.92	.41
Dec. 1918.	2.02	.42	2.17	2.92	1.31	2.15	2.07	4.02	2.51
Jan. 1919.	1.25	.84	3.93	4.58	3.62	5.73	1.97	5.05	3.87
Feb. 1919.	5.63	2.73	4.92	5.50	2.82	4.47	4.16	7.79	5.23
Mar. 1919.	2.18	2.97	3.90	6.67	1.20	5.31	3.56	8.22	5.00
April 1919.	4.41	8.46	4.39	4.27	1.65	3.95	2.93	10.07	4.44
May 1919.	4.66	6.38	5.26	2.61	1.47	2.86	1.43	4.92	3.63
June 1919.	2.69	2.43	4.00	1.81	1.19	2.51	1.63	3.37	2.58
July 1919.	4.13	1.48	2.54	1.52	.92	2.77	1.90	5.82	2.43
Aug. 1919.	5.44	1.53	2.72	1.26	.81	1.95	1.09	4.06	2.19
Sept. 1919.	1.53	1.09	2.28	1.42	.73	1.29	.94	3.98	1.79
Oct. 1919.	3.19	1.37	2.50	.81	1.28	.59	.93	5.02	2.03
Nov. 1919.	1.21	1.57	2.85	2.04	2.07	1.20	.52	17.06	3.53
Dec. 1919.	1.47	2.02	3.20	1.90	4.97	6.01	2.79	18.62	4.29
Jan. 1920.	2.72	3.97	3.41	2.66	4.50	4.92	4.01	11.78	4.02
Feb. 1920.	5.08	2.37	2.31	2.91	4.62	5.24	5.12	10.21	3.96
Mar. 1920.	1.88	3.06	3.25	2.34	3.18	4.03	2.06	7.60	3.13
April 1920.	6.01	1.03	2.58	2.87	2.71	3.19	1.71	6.01	2.52
May 1920.	.38	.53	3.96	1.70	2.63	1.32	1.49	5.57	2.40
June 1920.	.56	.40	3.05	1.60	1.41	2.15	1.55	5.81	2.14
July 1920.	.10	.20	2.85	1.51	1.33	.89	1.43	9.25	2.35
Aug. 1920.	.26	1.02	4.50	1.73	.31	.53	.67	4.66	2.37
Sept. 1920.	.25	.10	7.59	1.89	.49	.14	.55	5.09	3.26
Oct. 1920.	.34	.42	9.54	3.01	3.34	.34	.33	15.65	6.09
Nov. 1920.	2.21	.45	14.73	6.39	4.32	4.13	3.62	24.70	10.24
Dec. 1920.	6.90	11.00	19.57	12.29	7.76	10.13	9.24	11.59	13.05
Jan. 1921.	5.85	8.11	13.27	14.16	8.81	10.08	9.72	21.56	13.07
Feb. 1921.	14.53	7.3	10.72	14.76	9.85	12.07	10.34	42.08	16.12
Mar. 1921.	17.88	11.63	15.83	12.98	10.54	12.07	9.77	34.69	16.48
April 1921.	21.56	12.44	20.70	11.91	11.07	12.83	12.67	25.67	16.27

The percentages of unemployment reported in the different occupations and industries are indicated in Table II on page 85.

Unemployment in the manufacturing and mechanical industries, as reported by 397 organizations with a total membership of 51,351 persons, was considerably more pronounced than in March and also than in April of preceding years, 21.27 per cent of the members being out of work as compared with 14.40 per cent in the previous month and with percentages of 2.28 and 3.17 in April, 1920 and 1919, respectively. The increased slackness in the first comparison occurred largely among the garment workers in Montreal. In addi-

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES.

Month	Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries	Metal, Machinery and Conveyances	Food, Tobacco and Liquors	Textile, Carpets and Cordage	Clothing	Pulp, Paper and Fibre	Printing, Publishing and Paper Goods	Woodworking and Furniture	Leather, Boots, Shoes, and Rubber	Glass Bottle Blowing	Jewelry Working	Oil Refining	Transportation	Steam Railways	Street and Electric Railways	Navigation	Teaming and Driving	Mining, Quarrying and Refining of Ores	Building and Construction	Public Employment	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Miscellaneous	All Occupations
December 1915	3.1	0	.8	0	3.3	0	3.7	3.7	0	0	0	0	2.45	2.4	2.3	16.59	0	5.9	28.3	0	23.3	.....	8.4	7.93
January 1916	1.1	0	4.9	0	.6	0	.8	5.9	0	0	0	0	.50	.5	.3	1.40	0	1.2	8.6	0	0	.....	3.1	2.13
February 1916	2.3	.71	1.1	0	6.48	0	.34	6	4.33	0	0	0	1.06	.62	.20	48.99	0	.65	5.24	.11	0	.....	1.3	1.96
March 1916	1.79	.11	1.50	0	4.95	0	.79	.62	3.56	0	0	0	.32	.35	.18	0	0	.32	3.21	.04	0	.....	.99	1.20
April 1916	2.77	.76	3.29	0	11.21	.34	.67	3.00	2.92	4.48	0	0	.72	.76	.17	.87	0	2.09	9.58	.17	0	.....	1.58	2.50
May 1916	.42	1.4	1.78	.05	.18	0	.72	2.20	0	0	0	0	.20	.21	0	.41	0	.18	1.57	.02	0	.....	.49	.41
June 1916	2.89	3.53	8.63	1.41	3.42	.43	.86	0	1.33	.32	0	0	.71	.35	.06	4.23	2.57	1.24	8.68	.47	0	.....	.29	2.51
July 1916	3.32	3.21	8.21	11.50	3.22	2.23	.60	10.57	1.19	0	.27	5.88	1.80	1.78	.33	3.76	2.98	1.42	16.29	.33	50.50	.....	2.84	3.83
August 1916	4.29	5.51	9.90	12.29	2.26	.36	.70	2.78	4.00	9.44	.74	4.61	3.52	2.74	3.42	13.69	3.61	3.79	16.24	.48	17.54	.....	4.07	5.23
September 1916	4.18	5.51	6.79	3.99	2.27	3.29	.59	2.21	4.22	10.03	.48	0	3.04	2.87	.38	12.09	2.63	1.87	16.45	.07	0	.....	4.74	5.00
October 1916	3.17	4.26	4.06	2.04	0	.76	.69	1.07	8.63	7.93	0	0	2.52	2.40	.20	21.15	2.15	2.69	12.05	.01	0	.....	4.80	4.44
November 1916	4.05	7.27	3.82	1.32	.73	1.17	.46	0	.13	5.96	0	0	1.53	1.62	.15	8.05	.82	2.84	8.68	0	0	.....	7.26	3.63
December 1916	3.16	4.69	1.90	1.54	.32	1.61	1.64	4.08	1.9	9.89	0	0	1.81	1.93	.53	3.68	2.28	.58	4.71	0	0	.....	3.99	2.58
January 1917	2.95	4.84	1.83	.60	0	.34	1.86	0	0	0	0	0	2.07	1.83	.14	7.96	9.25	.47	3.88	0	0	.....	2.79	2.43
February 1917	3.33	5.39	5.42	.87	.55	1.07	1.45	.59	.37	64.33	0	0	1.59	1.42	.39	4.54	2.20	.45	2.86	.17	0	.....	1.58	2.19
March 1917	2.57	4.60	.80	1.08	.05	.30	1.71	.13	.15	1.18	0	0	.95	.99	.13	2.44	.36	1.11	2.91	.11	0	.....	2.07	1.79
April 1917	2.27	4.60	1.20	.05	.85	.21	1.13	.14	.20	1.61	0	0	1.10	.76	.219	2.60	1.36	.91	5.42	.06	0	.....	2.95	2.03
May 1917	3.16	5.53	1.58	.05	.44	2.23	1.05	.50	.47	2.71	0	0	3.90	1.17	.24	32.94	3.33	1.14	5.42	.06	0	.....	3.24	3.59
June 1917	2.79	3.72	11.32	.36	.12	.62	1.08	.15	.44	6.22	0	5.60	3.27	1.59	.62	20.94	2.89	2.20	12.06	.91	72.16	.....	4.23	4.29
July 1917	2.96	4.11	7.90	.18	1.34	.54	1.31	.44	.39	8.92	.44	2.29	1.92	1.90	.86	7.7	9.86	.84	11.77	.68	24.21	.....	5.45	4.02
August 1917	2.49	3.38	10.20	0	.15	.05	1.31	.26	.77	1.93	0	2.22	1.60	1.78	.20	3.87	.12	1.18	12.14	.63	3.57	.....	4.84	3.96
September 1917	1.93	2.29	6.04	.03	.15	0	1.28	.38	1.38	14.42	0	.....	1.79	1.80	.10	4.10	3.29	.65	9.88	1.66	3.45	.....	3.66	3.13
October 1917	2.88	3.54	4.70	.65	.40	.02	1.24	.28	3.26	1.32	.11	.....	1.83	1.56	.09	2.67	2.43	1.18	6.92	.43	0	.....	2.49	2.52
November 1917	3.40	4.40	4.47	.02	.56	0	1.17	12.17	5.87	1.53	.42	2.92	1.34	1.51	.09	2.03	0	1.16	4.32	.04	0	.....	1.57	2.40
December 1917	2.17	2.00	7.00	.02	1.84	0	1.14	1.10	3.88	27.16	0	0	1.60	.79	.05	3.05	.23	.38	4.32	.04	0	.....	2.48	2.14
January 1918	2.86	2.09	4.33	0	1.57	0	1.53	1.56	11.88	1.87	8.18	5.38	1.73	.72	.09	22.42	.61	.94	3.99	.03	0	.....	1.84	2.35
February 1918	7.74	1.74	1.49	.82	.40	.04	1.37	.35	43.56	17.36	3.0	5.38	.61	.53	.33	3.34	.09	.24	2.99	.12	0	.....	1.49	2.37
March 1918	8.80	5.30	2.02	.02	.38	.96	1.20	1.68	2.18	16.27	15.57	6.02	.78	.77	.20	2.45	.78	.06	2.04	.02	1	.....	1.86	3.26
April 1918	11.90	4.80	2.64	.55	.49	.21	2.17	2.23	7.92	20.63	.48	5.82	.93	.53	.47	8.68	.56	.11	3.70	.02	0	.....	1.40	25.39
May 1918	15.56	13.46	6.64	2.07	.59	.23	1.77	2.57	7.26	7.61	47.14	18	2.59	2.86	1.32	2.69	1.17	.58	12.44	.07	6.50	42.60	3.99	10.24
June 1918	21.39	17.88	25.32	10.61	.60	.15	1.93	2.92	13.99	16.69	26.12	25.97	6.09	4.40	1.91	37.18	11.61	1.25	26.47	1.26	11.10	12.68	7.80	13.05
July 1918	14.67	28.21	12	5.9	.21	.03	3.72	3.86	14.42	14.14	7.73	27.78	7.98	6.02	2.03	55.70	4.34	1.52	30.77	5.02	70.52	9.79	4.73	13.07
August 1918	11.40	27.76	5.15	2.73	2.97	4.97	7.72	6.26	20.39	32.89	6.03	9.52	8.02	3.0	56.57	3.83	1.83	1.90	31.37	3.58	69.05	65.64	9.05	16.12
September 1918	14.40	27.76	6.78	3.08	4.16	8.92	14.14	12.78	30.98	34.69	12.07	10.84	12.41	.28	7.95	4.4	1.20	06.05	5.06	32.11	60.75	10.04	16.48	
October 1918	21.27	27.47	4.20	3.75	.60	.38	7.52	4.72	13.33	9.91	23.53	20.48	11.00	12.53	4.45	4.48	6.35	21.89	20.03	3.79	26.26	46.62	40.2	16.27

TABLE III.—UNEMPLOYMENT ON APRIL 30, 1921.

OCCUPATIONS	Nova Scotia & Prince Ed. Island				New Brunswick				Quebec				Ontario			
	No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- ployed	
	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent
1-Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries.	14	984	358	36.38	21	2353	383	16.28	66	21406	5542	25.89	207	20238	3945	19.49
2-(a) METALS, MACHINERY & CONVEYANCES	11	817	358	43.82	11	1228	199	16.21	23	5085	1218	23.95	128	9725	3179	32.69
3- Moulders.	1	94	70		1	15	10		2	859	557		22	1585	613	
4- Blacksmiths.					1	57	1		2	237	173		8	431	59	
5- Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders.	3	56	22		3	308	46		4	1676	1		19	1551	366	
6- Patternmakers.	1	11	3						1	214	100		9	335	90	
7- Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers.					1	29	6						6	105	20	
8- Machinists.	2	299	136		3	727	104		10	1905	382		30	3393	1694	
9- Sheet Metal Workers and Tinsmiths.	2	353	127		2	92	32		3	194	25		16	1077	159	
10-(b) FOOD, TOBACCO AND LIQUORS	1	38	0	0	1	13	0	0	6	1969	29	1.47				
11- Flour, Cereal mill Employees.																
12- Meat Cutters and Butchers.	1	36	0						2	280	0		1	34	0	
13- Bakers and Confectioners.									3	581	29		9	557	4	
14- Cigar and Tobacco Makers.					1	13	0						5	352	167	
15- Brewery Workers													3	305	5	
16- Others.									1	1108	0					
17-(c) TEXTILES, CORDAGE AND CARPETS.					2	617	0	0	1	3100	22	.71	6	394	132	33.50
18-(d) CLOTHING AND LAUNDERING.									1	5500	3850	70.00	13	582	18	3.09
19- Tailors.													7	255	2	
20- Garment Workers.									1	5500	3850		5	77	8	
21- Hat, Glove and Fur Workers.													1	250	8	
22-(e) PULP, PAPER AND FIBRE.									11	12.69	143	11.27	11	2948	24	.81
23-(f) PRINTING, PUBLISHING & PAPER GOODS	2	131	0	0	4	155	1	.65	9	2061	70	3.40	32	5193	294	5.66
24- Compositors.	2	131	0		3	124	1		5	1062	11		15	2213	147	
25- Pressmen and Assistants.					1	31	0		1	430	30		6	1148	24	
26- Bookbinders.									1	400	22		4	1185	92	
27- Stereotypers and Electrotypes.									2	169	7		3	116	5	
28- Engravers and Lithographers.									2	53	1	22.84	2	37	0	0
29-(g) WOODWORKING AND FURNITURE.									9	1883	145	7.75	12	580	11	18.32
30-(h) LEATHER, BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS					1	32	3	9.38	3	226	52	23.01	1	80	20	25.00
31-(i) GLASS BOTTLE BLOWING.									1	280	0	0	2	539	167	30.98
32-(j) JEWELRY WORKERS.																
33-(k) OIL REFINING.																
34-Transportation	48	3357	230	6.85	30	2444	175	7.16	100	17647	3781	21.43	262	31168	2018	6.47
35-(a) STEAM RAILWAYS.	46	3260	216	6.63	27	2092	172	8.22	91	13186	3256	24.69	238	24635	1988	8.07
36- Conductors.	2	61	0						5	302	2		24	1333	19	
37- Locomotive Engineers.	6	210	1		4	333	1		14	872	3		28	1962	0	
38- Locomotive Firemen.	6	376	22		2	257	59		10	954	184		23	2096	311	
39- Carmen.	4	161	0		2	83	2		9	3748	2015		33	3353	393	
40- Trainmen.	6	742	84		5	570	62		11	2493	527		24	4810	617	
41- Telegraphers (System Divisions).	5	326	22		5	150	10		6	1470	85		6	2795	135	
42- Telegraphers (Local Unions).	2	120	0						2	121	0					
43- Road Maintenance Men.	8	920	56		7	661	31		16	1723	394		43	4851	428	
44- Shop Employees.																
45- Railway Employees.	7	344	31		2	38	7		18	1503	46		57	3435	85	
46-(b) STREET & ELECTRIC R'y EMPLOYEES.	2	97	14	14.43	1	243	0	0	3	2195	404	12.64	10	4462	0	0
47-(c) NAVIGATION.	2	97	14	14.43					3	790	21	2.6	5	1638	9	.56
48- Marine Engineers.	2	97	14						2	115	21		4	138	9	
49- Others.									1	675	0		1	1500	0	
50-(d) TEAMSTERS AND CHAUFFEURS.					2	109	3	2.75	3	476	100	21.01	9	433	19	4.29
51-Mining, Quarrying and Refining of Ores.	16	6610	1711	25.89					2	352	0	0	1	57	18	31.58
52- Miners.	15	6320	1521						1	300	0		1	57	18	
53- Quarry Workers.	1	290	190						1	52	0					
54- Mill and Smeltermen.																
55-Building and Construction.	9	676	244	36.09	10	530	113	21.32	41	5307	862	16.24	174	18489	3399	18.38
56- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers.	3	277	82		2	27	0		8	1290	267		33	3083	1237	
57- Carpenters and Joiners.	2	160	27		3	395	95		17	1741	234		59	7713	843	
58- Electrical Workers.	2	88	35						5	976	119		20	2363	199	
59- Granite and Stone Cutters.	1	36	0						4	278	17		11	395	32	
60- Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers.					2	51	2						14	1394	8	
61- Plumbers and Steamfitters.	1	115	100		3	57	16		3	501	29		17	1130	212	
62- Tile Layers, Lathers and Roofers.													5	179	40	
63- Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.									4	521	196		8	468	150	
64- Steam Shovel and Dredgemen.													1	390	40	
65- Hod Carriers and Building Laborers.													6	1374	638	
66-Public Employment.	5	122	0	0	6	207	0	0	15	3263	168	5.15	50	445	220	4.96
67- Civic Employees.					3	103	0		6	2433	168		10	2712	220	
68- Letter Carriers and Postal Employees.	5	122	0		3	104	0		9	825	0		40	1733	0	
69-Fishing													2	326	0	0
70-Lumbering and Logging									1	15	1	6.67				
71-Miscellaneous	1	47	0	0	2	62	25	40.32	17	2802	160	5.71	93	7130	163	2.15
72- Retail Clerks.									2	325	0		1	126	0	
73- Hotel and Restaurant Employees.									1	32	0		3	465	10	
74- Barbers.									2	246	11		18	686	6	
75- Musicians and Theatre Employees.									4	751	76		29	3848	41	
76- Stationary Engineers and Firemen.									3	387	30		30	1366	44	
77- Others.	1	47	0		2	62	25		5	1061	43		12	639	52	
All occupations.	93	11796	2543	21.56	69	6596	696	12.44	242	50792	10514	20.70	789	81853	9751	11.91

Manitoba				Saskatchewan				Alberta				British Columbia				Canada							
No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed					
Unions	Members	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent				
																			Mar. 1921	April 1921	April 1920	April 1919	
18	1892	155	8.19	15	637	48	7.54	22	1610	100	6.21	34	2231	393	17.62	397	51351	10924	14.40	21.27	2.28	3.17	1.00
9	825	45	5.45	7	220	17	7.64	8	806	70	8.68	11	862	268	31.09	208	19576	6377	27.75	27.47	3.54	4.26	2.25
1	34	7										1	96	36		29	2723	1295	50.64	47.56	3.30	12.07	
2	78	3										2	36	10		15	799	246	31.17	30.79		0.86	
1	170	0		2	74	4		2	174	14		1	275	100		34	4283	553	28.43	12.91	6.67	7.24	
								1	10	3		1	35	15		13	605	211	34.88	34.88	2.30	4.83	
4	538	35		3	138	35		4	592	52		4	391	100		7	134	26	19.61	19.40	.66	3.83	
1	15	0		2	16	1		1	30	1		4	29	7		63	7973	2518	18.61	31.58	1.64	3.31	
				1	183	0		4	189	18	9.52	6	227	63	27.75	29	1811	352	26.00	19.44	.98	1.59	
																19	2517	110	6.78	4.20	4.70	4.06	
																5	377	1	0	.27	3.28	13.20	12.11
																13	1188	34	2.82	2.86	2.87	2.26	
																9	450	239	25.83	53.11	14.46	2.81	
																9	742	12	2.20	1.82	0	.25	
																1	1108	0	0	0			
																9	4111	154	3.08	3.75	.05	2.04	
																17	6408	3868	4.12	60.38	.40	0.18	
																9	411	2	0	.49	0	.01	
																7	5745	3858	4.29	67.15	.68	0.20	
																1	250	8	2.73	3.2	.30	0.01	
6	772	47	6.09	7	226	8	3.54	7	431	10	2.32	1	89	0	0	25	4514	247	6.89	7.62	.02	.75	
2	505	25		5	193	8		4	291	7		10	390	12	3.08	77	9359	442	3.92	4.72	1.24	.59	
2	192	21		1	20	0		1	72	3		2	137	11		41	4700	200	2.76	4.26	1.78	.40	
								1	62	0		1	40	0		14	2030	89	4.72</				

tion, there was less activity for workers in textiles, carpets and cordage, pulp, paper and fibre, printing, publishing and paper goods, and oil refining, both as compared with March, 1921, and with April of preceding years. The percentage of unemployment in the metals, machinery and conveyances group showed a nominal decline as compared with the previous month, mainly on account of slightly increased activity for boilermakers and iron shipbuilders. Machinists, however, were not as fully employed, largely on account of temporary shutdowns in railway shops. In food, tobacco and liquors, woodworking and furniture, leather, boots, shoes and rubber, glass bottle blowing and jewelry working the percentages of unemployment were somewhat smaller than in March. But in all these groups the number of members out of work was substantially larger than in April, 1920 and 1919. In addition to the total unemployment, considerable short time was recorded by many of the unions mentioned above.

Reports were tabulated from 662 unions of transportation workers with an aggregate membership of 77,924 persons, indicating that 11.0 per cent of the members were out of work as compared with 10.84 per cent in March, 1921, 1.83 in April, 1920, and 3.52 per cent in April, 1919. The percentage of idleness among steam railway employees, whose returns constituted about 80 per cent of the entire group membership reporting, remained practically the same as in the preceding month, 12.53 per cent of the members being out of work as compared with 12.41 per cent in March. In April, 1920 and 1919, however, the percentages stood at 1.95 and 2.40 respectively. Street and electric railway employees and teamsters and chauffeurs were not as fully employed as in former months used in this article for comparison. Navigation workers, however, registered a smaller percentage of idleness than in March, 1921, and April, 1919, but the number out of work exceeded that recorded for April of last year. Reports were also tabulated from 14 associations of longshoremen with a

combined membership of 7,802 persons, of whom 2,145 members or 27.5 per cent were unemployed, compared with 26.5 per cent in the preceding month, and with percentages of 18.99 and 3.13 in April, 1920 and 1919 respectively. These returns, on account of the casual nature of longshore work, are not included in the accompanying tabulations. A large proportion of the unions reporting indicated a great deal of short time, in addition to the number of members entirely out of work.

In the mining, quarrying, and refining of ores group, returns were received from 36 unions with total membership of 11,134 persons, of whom 2,436 members were out of work. This represents an unemployment percentage of 21.89, as compared with 12.06 in March, 1921, 1.10 in April, 1920 and 2.69 in April, 1919. The greater part of this slackness occurred among mine workers in Nova Scotia, but the miners in Alberta also registered considerable inactivity. Quarry workers and mill and smeltermen, as reported by two unions of the former and one of the latter, showed more unemployment than in any of the months used here for comparison. Many miners were working short time, some of the mines being reported as working only three days a week.

The percentage of unemployment among workers in building and construction was 20.03 as compared with 25.67 per cent in March, 1921, 5.92 per cent in April, 1920, and 12.05 per cent in April, 1919. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, electrical workers, painters, decorators and paper hangers, tile layers, lathers and roofers and bridge and structural iron workers registered more activity than in March, but in practically every case the percentage of unemployment was larger than in April of previous years. Plumbers and steam fitters, and hod carriers and building labourers reported slight increases in the percentage of idleness as compared with March, while the number out of work in these trades greatly exceeded those indicated for April, 1920 and 1919. Employment for steam shovel and dredgemen was not as

brisk as in the preceding month, nor as in the corresponding month of last year, but there was slight decline in the percentage of idleness as compared with April, 1919. Granite and stone cutters were more fully employed than in any of the three months used in this article for comparison. As in the case of most of the industries mentioned here, a large number of the unions included under building and construction, reported that many of their members were working only part time.

In the public employment group, as indicated by 113 organizations with an aggregate membership of 10,343 persons, the percentage out of work was 3.79 as compared with percentages of 5.06, .43, .01 in March, 1921, April, 1920 and 1919, respectively. The slight decline in slackness in comparison with the returns for March represented greater activity for civic employees, who were not, however, as fully engaged as in April of preceding years.

Logging and lumber workers, as reported by three unions with a combined membership of 8,615 members, showed an unemployment percentage of 46.62 as compared with 60.75 per cent of idleness in March. Figures for April of previous years are not available. This decline in unemployment may be attributed partly to greater activity in the saw mills of British Columbia. Fishermen, as indicated by three unions, also reported less slackness than in March. There was, however, no idle-

ness reported in either April 1920 or 1919 in that group.

Unemployment in the group of miscellaneous trades as indicated by 158 unions with an aggregate membership of 13,772 persons, was less prevalent than in the preceding month, and also than in April, 1919, but the percentage of unemployment exceeded that registered in April of 1920. In this group 4.02 per cent of the members were out of work as compared with 10.04 per cent in March, 1921, 2.49 in April, 1920 and 4.80 per cent in April, 1919. Retail clerks, as reported by four unions, showed no unemployment either for this month or for March, 1921, or April, 1920, as compared with a small percentage in April, 1919. Hotel and Restaurant employees and unclassified workers recorded greater activity than in March. The former, however, were not as fully employed as in April, 1920 and 1919, while in the latter the percentage of idleness was larger than in the preceding year, but smaller than in April, 1919. Musicians and theatre employees registered nominal declines in unemployment as compared with the three months used in this article for comparison. Barbers, stationary engineers and firemen, on the other hand, were less fully employed than in March and also than in April, 1920 and 1919. A large number of these unions reported a substantial amount of short time.

The tabular statement on pages 816-817 presents the returns in some detail.

EMPLOYMENT FOR CIVIC EMPLOYEES IN FIFTEEN CITIES, APRIL, 1921

REPORTS from 15 cities showing the number of civic employees temporarily engaged and the wages paid these persons during the month of April showed a nominal decline in the number of employees, with an increase of about 8 per cent in the wages paid, as compared with the preceding month. In April, 1921, 11,950 persons were temporarily employed, and the wages amounted to \$983,935.78 as compared with 12,001 employees and an aggre-

gate payroll of \$909,823.80 in the preceding month.

In comparison with the returns for the same period in last year there was a decline of slightly over 6 per cent in the number of employees with an increase of almost 9 per cent in the wages paid, there having been 12,740 employees with a total payroll of \$904,399.67 in April, 1920.

St. John, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton

London, Brandon, Saskatoon and Victoria registered increases in the number of persons temporarily employed as compared with both March, 1921 and April, 1920. In Regina and Moose Jaw there were gains in the former with losses in the latter comparison. On the contrary, Winnipeg and Vancouver recorded declines as compared with the preceding month but increases over April of last year. At Montreal, Calgary, and Edmonton there were decreases in both cases.

As to wages, St. John, Hamilton,

London, Regina, Brandon, Saskatoon, and Victoria recorded increases in the amounts paid as compared with both March 1921 and April 1920. Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and Moose Jaw registered increases in comparison with the preceding month but declines as compared with April of last year. The reverse is true for Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver, where the wages paid during April of last year exceeded those for the month under review. In Calgary there were losses in both comparisons.

EMPLOYMENT (BOTH CONTRACT AND MUNICIPAL WORK) AFFORDED WORKPEOPLE TEMPORARILY EMPLOYED BY FIFTEEN CITY CORPORATIONS APRIL 1921, COMPARED WITH MARCH 1921 AND WITH APRIL 1920.

City	Number of employees temporarily employed during the month of:			Amount of wages paid employees temporarily employed during the month of:		
	March, 1921	April, 1921	April, 1920	March, 1921	April, 1921	April, 1920
				\$	\$	\$
St. John.....	229	336	248	17,987.44	19,241.44	17,069.26
Montreal.....	3,372	2,814	5,870	212,488.67	223,964.30	271,730.64
Ottawa.....	743	790	739	53,317.98	57,265.16	59,439.72
Toronto.....	1,456	1,990	1,959	159,327.05	192,410.44	197,250.98
Hamilton.....	1,746	1,932	545	88,166.24	119,582.28	57,944.71
London.....	687	702	476	60,222.62	72,248.05	51,185.85
Winnipeg.....	1,268	1,194	1,005	118,042.45	111,375.45	81,737.68
Brandon.....	61	68	61	5,262.32	5,901.24	4,565.51
Regina.....	*122	164	208	14,024.74	16,587.01	14,363.64
Moose Jaw.....	89	102	116	10,442.50	11,391.30	12,208.83
Saskatoon.....	116	162	121	11,964.03	14,749.13	13,201.48
Calgary.....	314	282	339	30,948.97	29,249.40	36,761.60
Edmonton.....	168	158	213	15,910.09	9,983.50	9,785.82
Vancouver.....	1,298	903	610	78,394.82	59,952.04	55,946.90
Victoria.....	332	353	230	33,323.88	40,035.04	21,207.05
Total.....	12,001	11,950	12,740	\$909,823.80	\$983,935.78	\$904,399.87

*Revised figures.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE BUILDING TRADES DURING APRIL, 1921, AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS

EMPLOYMENT in the building trades, as indicated by the value of building permits issued in 56 cities, showed an increase during April as compared with the preceding month, the total value rising from \$6,610,703 in March to \$12,-

502,330 in April, an increase of \$5,891,627 or slightly over 89 per cent. All provinces showed gains in this comparison, that of \$1,690,379 or almost 43 per cent in Ontario being the largest

As compared with the figures for the

corresponding month in 1920, there was a decline of \$2,413,794 or little more than 16 per cent, the value for April of last year having been \$14,916,124. In this comparison, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia registered increases, the gain in Alberta of \$726,155 or nearly 134 per cent, being the most pronounced. Of the decreases reported in the remaining provinces, that in Manitoba of \$2,061,760 or slightly over 70 per cent was the largest.

Of the larger cities, Toronto reported increases as compared with the returns for both March, 1921, and April, 1920. In Montreal, Winnipeg and Edmonton there were gains in the former with losses in the latter comparison. On the contrary, Vancouver showed less building activity as indicated by building permits during April than in the preceding month, but the value exceeded that issued for April, 1920.

Of the smaller centres, Charlottetown, Halifax, Sydney, Quebec, Guelph, London, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie, Calgary, Point Grey and Victoria registered large increases in both cases.

The returns from 35 cities formerly used in this report (which are distinguished by asterisks and which are also tabulated separately for statistical purposes), showed that the total value of the building permits issued by these cities was \$10,758,398, as compared with \$5,789,237 in March. There was therefore, an increase of \$4,969,161 or 85.8 per cent as compared with the preceding month. In comparison with the figures for April, 1920, however, there was a decline of \$3,153,284 or almost 23 per cent, the value for that month having been \$13,911,682.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED
BY BUILDING PERMITS.

City	March, 1921	April, 1921	April, 1920
	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island	107,000	107,000	9,000
Charlottetown.....	Nil.	107,000	9,000
Nova Scotia	176,850	658,535	523,840
*Halifax.....	144,750	545,470	438,385
*New Glasgow.....	1,500	17,950	300
*Sydney.....	30,600	95,115	85,155
New Brunswick	60,720	117,720	408,448
*Fredericton.....	Nil.	6,000	6,458
*Moncton.....	38,720	68,520	144,040
*St. John.....	22,000	43,200	257,950
Quebec	1,113,500	2,260,960	3,363,914
*Montreal-Maisonneuve.....	765,885	1,445,640	2,567,419
*Quebec.....	192,545	409,085	253,480
*Shawinigan Falls.....	6,800	23,000	39,000
*Sherbrooke.....	76,700	121,100	151,700
*Three Rivers.....	39,520	143,550	186,900
*Westmount.....	32,050	118,785	165,415
Ontario	3,965,871	5,656,250	5,667,306
Bellefleur.....	21,800	25,300	25,400
*Brantford.....	60,590	44,320	117,365
Chatham.....	24,325	44,475	124,819
*Fort William.....	15,275	40,675	43,385
Galt.....	19,900	29,675	14,650
*Guelph.....	31,866	68,850	39,140
*Hamilton.....	348,050	430,200	779,500
*Kingston.....	22,850	50,509	196,315
*Kitchener.....	157,425	98,415	160,770
*London.....	151,655	246,175	211,510
Niagara Falls.....	70,450	138,099	35,575
Oshawa.....	54,915	35,100	162,485
*Ottawa.....	76,910	594,075	306,710
Owen Sound.....	9,000	30,000	32,000
*Peterborough.....	13,445	69,945	54,850
*Port Arthur.....	8,677	24,265	9,660
*Stratford.....	14,691	38,123	83,590
*St. Catharines.....	67,800	113,805	128,000
*St. Thomas.....	6,325	8,555	18,670
Sarnia.....	157,129	86,967	62,027
Sault Ste. Marie.....	13,980	476,920	33,300
*Toronto.....	1,806,572	2,617,269	2,137,908
Welland.....	37,175	28,025	31,915
*Windsor.....	760,651	292,485	833,605
Woodstock.....	14,415	24,023	24,157
Manitoba	225,985	876,880	2,938,640
*Brandon.....	4,460	21,300	3,050
*St. Boniface.....	26,875	17,430	34,290
*Winnipeg.....	194,650	838,150	2,901,300
Saskatchewan	130,895	448,280	734,830
*Moose Jaw.....	38,520	89,200	227,480
*Regina.....	77,325	328,240	438,275
*Saskatoon.....	15,050	30,840	69,075
Alberta	211,495	1,269,645	543,490
*Calgary.....	139,000	1,030,400	317,800
*Edmonton.....	60,450	195,545	218,300
Lethbridge.....	9,470	26,400	7,260
Medicine Hat.....	2,575	17,300	130
British Columbia	725,387	1,107,080	726,856
Nanaimo.....	6,370	4,350	2,600
*New Westminster.....	21,750	19,200	33,900
Point Grey.....	233,945	513,355	261,380
Prince Rupert.....	23,075	10,950	60,516
South Vancouver.....	87,767	81,613	37,180
*Vancouver.....	323,160	291,626	283,585
*Victoria.....	29,320	185,966	47,495
Total—56 Cities	\$6,610,703	\$12,502,330	\$14,916,124
Total—35 Cities	\$5,789,237	\$10,758,398	\$13,911,682

FAIR WAGE CONTRACTS, JUNE, 1921

DURING June the Department of Labour received for insertion in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* the following information relative to six fair wage contracts, of which two were awarded by the Department of Public Works, three by the Department of Railways and Canals, and one by the Canadian National Railways. All the contracts contained the usual fair wage clause which provides for the prompt payment of such wages as are current in the district in which the work is to be performed, and for observance on the various works under contract of the prevailing hours of labour, and which otherwise prevents abuses and secures the legitimate rights of the labour employed.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair wages, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Supply and installation of post office fittings in public building, Granby, Quebec. Name of contractor, The J. T. Schell Company, Alexandria, Ontario. Date of contract, May 17, 1921. Amount of contract, \$3,977.

Repairs to superstructure of western breakwater, Port Colborne, Ontario. Name of contractor, Port Arthur Construction Company, Limited, Toronto, Ontario. Date of contract, May 7, 1921. Amount of contract, unit prices.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

Completion of the construction of section No. 5 of the Welland Ship Canal. Name of contractor, Canadian Dredging Company, Limited. Date of contract, May 28, 1921. Amount of contract, schedule rates.

Construction of a rock fill to protect sliding embankment at Mile 73.7 Sioux Lookout Subdivision, Central District, National Transcontinental Railway. Name of contractor, John Welch, Port Arthur, Ont. Date of contract, October 1, 1920. Amount of contract, cost plus 10 per cent.

Labour only for the erection and completion of a car repair shop at Mission, Ont. Canadian National Railways. Name of contractor, J. H. Simmons, Winnipeg, Man. Amount of contract, \$7,228.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Construction of culvert at Mile 36.7, Lake Superior Division, Western Lines. Name of contractor, Claydon Co., Ltd. Date of contract, 1920.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Nature of orders	Amount of orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type and other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 529.70
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc....	317.94
Supplying mail bag fittings.....	18,151.25
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.....	18,677.00
Repairing letter boxes, etc.....	270.00
Supplying parcel scales.....	3,082.85
Making and supplying stamping ink, pads, etc.....	1,071.00

RECENT CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA

THE following is a summary of the principal changes in wages and hours of labour in Canada of which information has reached the Department during the past month, continuing the record published in the LABOUR GAZETTE for May. In certain industries changes are being made about which definite information is not yet available, notably, Pulp and Paper. The situation as regards changes in railway wages is outlined in another article in this issue.

Metal Trades

NOVA SCOTIA.—*New Glasgow*: One foundry reduced wages per hour between January and May, 1921, as follows: blacksmiths, from 50 to 40 cents; machinists, from 55 to 44 cents; pattern-makers, from 55 to 48 cents; moulders, from 62½ to 50 cents; helpers, from 35 to 28 cents.

QUEBEC.—*Sherbrooke*: One firm reduced wages per hour between January and June, 1921, as follows: boiler-makers, from 60 to 54 cents; labourers from 32-35 to 30-32 cents; machinists, from 45-55 to 40-50 cents; pattern-makers, from 45-55 to 40-50 cents; plumbers, from 50 to 45 cents; plumbers' helpers, from 35-40 to 30-35 cents.

ONTARIO.—*Brantford*: One firm reduced wages per hour between January and June, 1921, as follows: machinists, from 65-80 to 55-75 cents, hours reduced from 49 to 48; fitters, from 65-70 to 50-67 cents, hours remaining 48. *Galt*: One firm reduced wages of all employees 10 per cent. Reduction effective in some cases in May, in others in June. *Hamilton*: Wages in one firm manufacturing farming implements have been gradually decreased from January to May, 1921, average earnings per hour being as follows: day workers, 632 men, 56 cents in January; 413 men, 48 cents in May; piece workers, 891 men, 67 cents in

January; 732 men, 55 cents in May; day workers, 11 women, 34 cents in January; 8 women, 31 cents in May; piece workers, 61 women, 45 cents in January; 45 women, 37 cents in May; and in another factory of the same company, day workers, 398 men, 56 cents in January; 305 men, 47 cents in May; piece workers, 400 men, 71 cents in January; 311 men, 60 cents in May; day workers, female, reduced from 32 cents to 30 cents. All firms employing metal polishers have cut wages 5 to 20 per cent, working hours now being 40, 32 and 27 per week. *Toronto*: One firm between January and June reduced wages per hour as follows, all continuing to work 48 hours: 26 moulders' helpers, from 50 to 45 cents; 9 boilermakers' helpers, from 55 to 50 cents; 12 moulders, from 85 to 72-81 cents; boiler-makers and fitters, from 79 to 68½-71 cents; millwrights, from 78 to 63-65 cents; machinists, from 78-82 to 71-74 cents. Another firm during the same period reduced wages of 13 boilermakers from 71-84 to 63-80 cents; boiler-makers' helpers, from 50-63 cents (in August, 1920) to 38-59½ cents; 3 blacksmiths, from 73-81 to 65½-71½ cents; 5 blacksmiths' helpers, from 53-66 to 47½-59½ cents; 14 machinists' fitters, from 77-86 to 63-80 cents; 20 machinists, from 77-86 to 65-80 cents; 14 machinists' helpers, from 50-61 to 45-55 cents; 7 patternmakers, from 88 to 75 cents; 14 moulders, from 90 to 75 cents.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—*Vancouver*: One firm on January 22, 1921, reduced wages of 15 machinists from 93½ to 84 cents per hour, hours per week 44; another firm on January 26, 1921, reduced hourly rates as follows: 5 machinists, from 80 to 72 cents; 2 chippers, from 65⅔ to 59 cents; blacksmith, from 78½ to 70 cents; 5 moulders, from 78 to 70 cents; 4 helpers, from 56½ to 50 cents; pattern-maker, from \$1.00½ to 90 cents; furnace man, from 97 to 88 cents; furnace man's

helper, from 52½ to 47 cents; all working 44 hours per week. Another firm on February 1, 1921, reduced wages per day as follows: 4 machinists, from \$7.44 to \$6.80; 6 machinists' helpers, from \$5.90 to \$5.36; 3 moulders, from \$7.37 to \$6.70; 3 moulders' helpers, from \$5.17 to \$4.70; labourer, from \$5.10 to \$4.55; patternmaker, from \$8.63 to \$8.10. One foundry on February 3, 1921, reduced wages per day as follows: 15 moulders, from \$6.90 to \$6.27; 30 common labourers, from \$4.78 to \$4.27; all 44 hours per week. One firm on January 1, 1921, reduced wages of 10 machinists from \$6.85 to \$6.23, hours remaining 44. Another firm on January 15, 1921, reduced wages of all classes, excluding apprentices, 15 per cent, hours remaining 44. Another firm on January 1, 1921, reduced wages per day of common labourers from \$4.50 to \$4.25. Another firm on January 1, 1921, increased hours from 46½ to 49 per week, weekly wages remaining the same. Another firm on March 1, 1921, reduced hourly rates of machine operators, 83 male and 27 female, all classed as labourers, from 30-45 to 25-40 cents, hours remaining 50 per week.

Shipbuilding

QUEBEC.—*Levis*: One firm between January and June, 1921, effected a wage reduction of 5-10 per cent.

Textiles

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—*Vancouver*: One firm reduced wages of knitting mill employees 10 per cent, on May 1, 1921, hours being reduced from 50 to 45; 47 female and 13 male workers being affected. One firm reduced wages per week on March 1, 1921, of 10 wool pullers from \$26.40 to \$24.

Printing Trades

QUEBEC.—*St. Hyacinthe*: wages of typesetters were reduced 20 per cent, on May 15, hours being increased from 48 to 55, 6 men affected.

ONTARIO.—*Brantford*: machine compositors' wages per week were increased early in 1921, linotype operators, from \$31 to \$32; operator machinists, from \$35 to \$37; all continuing to work 48 hours. *Kitchener*: wages per week of machine compositors were increased from 1920 to March 1, 1921, as follows: linotype operators, from \$28 to \$30; operator machinists, from \$31 to \$33; monotype operators, from \$25 to \$30; and of pressmen as follows: in news and job offices and on web and cylinder presses, from \$28 to \$30; assistants and feeders, from \$15 to \$17; all continuing to work 48 hours per week.

MANITOBA.—*Winnipeg*: wages per week of compositors were increased as follows early in 1921: floormen, admen, proofreaders, and mergenthaler operators, male and female, day, from \$45 to \$48; night, from \$48 to \$51. Hours per week are day, 46; night, 43½.

ALBERTA.—*Medicine Hat*: hours for compositors news and job typesetting machine operators employed by two firms were decreased on May 1, 1921, from 45 to 44, wages per hour being increased 2 cents, weekly wages remaining \$45, 12 men affected.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—*Victoria*: hours in printing trades reduced to 44, with pay for 47 hours instead of 48, 90 cents per hour. Bindery women's wages have been reduced from \$20.25 to \$19.80 per week, hours reduced from 48 to 44.

Woodworking

NOVA SCOTIA.—*Amherst*: One firm which reported a wage reduction of 10 per cent, for February 7, 1921, has reported an additional reduction of 10 per cent, effective May 1, 1921. *Sidney*: one firm reduced hourly wages on May 14 of 68 skilled workers from 75 to 70 cents; and 20 labourers from 38 to 35 cents, all continuing to work 54 hours.

ONTARIO.—*Kitchener*: Wages of 900 to 1,000 woodworkers in furniture factories were recently cut 10-15 per cent.

These workers were formerly paid for 10 hours, working 9, and now work 10. *Ottawa*: one firm between September, 1920, and June, 1921, reduced hourly rates of 22 labourers from 60 to 50 cents.

MANITOBA.—*Winnipeg*: One firm reduced hourly rates of cabinet makers from 95 cents in January, 1921, to 75 and 85 cents in June, 1921. Another firm reduced wages of 9 men from 95 to 85 cents.

Rubber

ONTARIO.—*Toronto*: One firm effected a wage reduction of 5-20 per cent on March, 1921, affecting 414 men.

Transportation and Forwarding

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—*Vancouver*: One towing firm reduced wages of deckhands, cook and fireman 20 per cent on March 1, 9 men being affected.

Mining, Metals

ONTARIO.—*Copper Cliff*: Wages of about 140 men were reduced approximately 15 per cent, effective April 16, 1921, old rates per day being \$4.48, \$4.72, \$5.28, \$5.52, \$5.76 and \$6.24; and new rates, \$3.80, \$4.00, \$4.48, \$4.72, \$4.88 and \$5.28.

YUKON TERRITORY.—*Keno Hill, Mayo District*: Wages of gold miners were reduced on February 3, from \$5.50 to \$5.00 per day, board free in each case.

Building and Construction

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—*Charlottetown*: Prevailing hourly rates in building trades have fallen from 1920 to May, 1921, as follows: Stonecutters, from 65 to 60 cents; plasterers, from 75 to 60 cents; carpenters, from 50 to 45 cents; sheet iron workers, from 65 to 60 cents; electrical workers, from 45 to 40 cents; painters, from 45-50 to 45 cents; cement finishers, from 40 to 35 cents; cement mixers, from 35 to 30 cents; tile layers,

55 to 50 cents; teamsters, horse and cart, from 60 to 50 cents; teamsters, horse and wagon, from 75 to 65 cents; labourers, plasterers', builders' and ordinary, from 35 to 30 cents.

NOVA SCOTIA.—*New Glasgow*: In the spring of 1921, hourly rates of electrical workers were reduced from 70 to 65 cents. *Sydney*: In the spring, 1921, prevailing hourly rates of stone masons, stone cutters and bricklayers were reduced from \$1.00 to 95 cents.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—*St. John*: One firm in the spring, increased wages of 6 masons and 3 plasterers from 80 to 90 cents, hours reduced from 48 to 44; hours of 12 masons' helpers were increased from 48 to 54.

QUEBEC.—*St. John's*: In the spring, 1921, prevailing rates of builders' and ordinary labourers dropped from 40 to 35 cents. *Sherbrooke*: In the spring, 1921, prevailing rates per hour of carpenters dropped from 67-70 to 50-60 cents; stone masons, from 75 to 60 cents; bricklayers, from \$1.25 to \$1.00; electrical workers, from 60 to 50-55 cents; plasterers, from 90 to 75 cents; builders' labourers, from 40-50 to 30-35 cents.

ONTARIO.—*Guelph*: Wages of 120 carpenters were reduced on June 1, from \$37.40 to \$34.10 per week; of lathers, on June 1, from 75 to 70 cents per hour. *Kingston*: In the spring, 1921, wages of builders' labourers were reduced from 45-50 to 35-40 cents; of ordinary labourers, from 40-45 to 30-35 cents. *Kitchener*: Prevailing rates per hour dropped as follows in spring, 1921: Builders' labourers, from 65-75 to 50-55 cents; ordinary labour, from 50 to 40 cents; carpenters, from 85 to 60-75 cents. *Owen Sound*: Prevailing rates per hour dropped as follows in spring, 1921: Stone masons, bricklayers and plasterers, from \$1.00 to 90 cents; stonecutters, from \$1.00 to 80 cents; carpenters, from 80 cents to 75 cents (Trade union minimum rates, from 75 to 70 cents); builders' labourers, union minimum, 50 to 40

cents; cement finishers, 70 to 60 cents; cement mixers, union minimum, 50 to 40 cents; teamsters, horses and wagon, union minimum, from 80 to 60 cents; plasterers' labourers, union minimum, from 55 to 40 cents. *Peterborough*: One firm reduced hourly rates of painters in the spring, 1921, from 60 to 55 cents. *Sault Ste. Marie*: Three firms reduced hourly rates of wages as follows in the spring, 1921: Plasterers, from \$1.15 to \$1.02½; carpenters, from 85 to 75 cents; stonemasons and bricklayers, from \$1.15 to \$1.02½; ordinary labour, from 50 to 35-40 cents. *Welland*: Three firms reduced weekly wages of plumbers on May 12, from \$39.60 to \$35.20. *Windsor*: Wages of bricklayers, which were reduced from \$55 per week in April to \$49.50 per week, were increased on June 1 to \$50.60 per week; hours remaining 44; carpenters and sheet metal workers have been reduced from \$1.00 to 90 cents; stonecutters, stonemasons and marble setters, from \$1.25 to \$1.12½; cement finishers, from \$1.10 to \$1.00. One firm reduced wages of 37 labourers in June from 55 to 50 cents, working 60 hours per week.

MANITOBA.—*Winnipeg*: Wages per hour have been reduced in the spring, 1921, as follows: Structural steel workers, from \$1.25 to \$1.10; plasterers, from \$1.12½ to \$1.05; carpenters, from 95 to 90 cents. *Brandon*: Trade union minimum rates of stonemasons and bricklayers have been reduced from \$1.25 to \$1.15.

SASKATCHEWAN.—*Regina*: Trade union minimum rates of stonemasons and bricklayers were reduced in the spring, 1921, from \$1.25 to \$1.15; and of plumbers, from \$1.00 to 90 cents; hours for all three remaining 44. Prevailing rates of carpenters dropped from \$1.00 to 85 cents, hours being reduced from 55 to 50 per week; of plasterers' labourers, from 50 to 45 cents, hours remaining 50; of builders' labourers, from 60 to 45 cents, hours increasing from 55 to 60 per week; of ordinary labour, from 50

to 45 cents, hours increasing from 55 to 58 per week. *Saskatoon*: Trade union minimum rates for painters were decreased, March 31, 1921, from 85 to 80 cents.

ALBERTA.—*Edmonton*: Trade union minimum rates of carpenters increased May 1, 1921, from 80 to 85 cents.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—*Nelson*: Prevailing rates of carpenters have been reduced from 75 to 70 cents, and of painters, from 75 to 65 cents, all working 48 hours. *Vancouver*: One firm on April 15, reduced wages per day of 10 electricians from \$8.00 to \$7.20, hours remaining 44 per week. Three firms on April 1, reduced wages per day of 57 carpenters, from \$7.25 to \$6.50, hours remaining 44. *Victoria*: Wages per hour of roofers have been reduced from 90 to 80 cents, hours remaining 44.

Lumbering

NEW BRUNSWICK.—*Bathurst*: One firm reduced weekly wages of 150 labourers from \$25.50 to \$15; of 4 engineers and 2 edgers, from \$30 to \$19.25; of 2 sawyers, from \$56 to \$45.

ONTARIO.—*Port Arthur*: One lumber company in June reduced wages of 12 teamsters from \$75-\$100 per month to \$65-\$70 per month, and of 15 labourers from \$60-\$100 per month to \$50-\$60 per month, board supplied in all cases.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—*Vancouver*: Various firms during January, February, March and April reduced wages of skilled hands from 10-25 per cent, hours in some cases remaining 9 per day, and in others, increased to 10. Wages of labourers in various saw mills and factories were in the same four months reduced from 5-10 cents per hour, White labour in general being reduced from 50 cents per hour to 40 cents. Above 1,100 labourers were affected, of which 50 per cent were Chinese, 10 per cent Japanese, and 8 per cent Hindoo.

Teamsters and Civic Labour

ONTARIO.—*Cobalt*: Wages per day, civic labour, on May 1, were reduced from \$4.75 to \$4.25. *Kitchener*: Wages per hour of civic labour were reduced in April, 1921, from 50 to 40 cents. Wages of teamsters, horses and wagon, were reduced in May 1, 1921, from \$1.00 to 80 cents per hour, working 54 hours.

ALBERTA.—*Calgary*: Wages of 24 teamsters and truckmen were reduced in the spring from \$4.50 to \$4.00 per day.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. — *Vancouver*: Wages of 19 teamsters working for a coal company were reduced 10 per cent in April; wages of labourers and teamsters working for three other firms were reduced 10 per cent in March and April, labourers being reduced from 40-55 to 35-50 cents; and teamsters, from \$5.00 and \$5.50 to \$4.50 and \$5.00.

Foods, etc.

ALBERTA.—*Medicine Hat*: Wages of flour mill workers have been reduced 10-15 per cent.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

AGREEMENTS effected between employers and employees and schedules of wages and working conditions received in the Department are published in summary form in the LABOUR GAZETTE each month. In most cases such agreements are signed by both parties, but verbal agreements are included in the record, this term being interpreted to include schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between certain of the employees and employers concerned, and in effect though not signed. In the case of each agreement the rates of wages in the principal classes of labour are given, together with an outline of the more important working conditions and other information of general interest. The following is a summary of the more important agreements and schedules recently received by the Department, arranged by industrial groups.

Printing and Publishing

WINNIPEG, MAN.—NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS OF THE CITY OF WINNIPEG, AND WEB PRESSMEN'S UNION No. 35. Agreement in effect from May 1, 1920 to May 1, 1923. Summary of agreement given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1920, page 1229.

New wage scale in effect from May 1, 1921, to May 1, 1922; Wages, per week: Apprentices, first year, \$20; second year, \$25; third year, \$30; fourth year, \$35; fifth year, \$40; journeymen, \$44; man in charge, \$50.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—PUBLISHERS OF TWO DAILY PAPERS IN WINNIPEG, AND JOURNEYMEN STEREOTYPERS. Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1921, to March 31, 1922.

Hours per week: day, eight; night, seven. Overtime, first three hours, time and one-half; thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time.

Any portion of a day to constitute a day's work. No apprentice to work overtime when a journeyman can be employed.

Wages: Per week—Journeymen, \$44; Apprentices, first year, \$20; \$5 per week increase every year until journeymen's rate is reached or apprenticeship is served. In case of apprentices employed after date of agreement, \$2 per week to be deducted from wages for first six months, being probationary period, this to be refunded as back pay at end of period if work has been satisfactory.

Union reserves right to refuse work from or for unfair offices.

Local conciliation and arbitration provisions of Stereotypers' Union and American Newspaper Publishers' Association to be in force, with this alteration, that there shall be one arbiter selected by each side and a third by them.

Transportation—Electric Railways

WINNIPEG, MAN.—WINNIPEG ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY, AND MOTORMEN AND CONDUCTORS OF THE WINNIPEG ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY, REPRESENTED BY A COMMITTEE. Agreement in effect from May 1, 1921 to April 30, 1922, and thereafter unless 30 days' notice of change be given.

If during term of agreement the Company by reason of something beyond its control is deprived of any considerable portion of its revenue and is thereby unable to pay the wages herein agreed to, the Company shall be set at liberty, on giving thirty days' notice, to terminate agreement in so far as it affects wages.

Wages: Per hour.—Motormen and conductors, first six months, 50 cents; second six months, 53 cents; second year, 57 cents; thereafter, 60 cents. Sundays, 5 cents over scale. Extra men, minimum per week, \$20. Overtime rate, time and one-half. Train-students, 5 cents extra per hour.

Regulations laid down for equipment of cars, seniority, promotion, uniforms, schedules, reports, motor bus operation and special runs.

General Working Conditions: Neither Company nor employees to discriminate against any employee for being or not being a member of the organization represented by committee signing this agreement.

Reasonable leave of absence to be granted on application.

Any employee taking office in the Employees' Organization which requires absence from the Company's employ to retain seniority rights during absence and to be permitted to return upon retirement from office.

Officers of the Employees' Organization to be granted leave of absence on

business of the employees in so far as regular operation of the service will permit.

In case of employees laid off during slack work, youngest men in the service to be laid off first. Men laid off to be given preference when Company requires more men.

Grievances: Company through its officers to meet officers of the Employees' Organization or a committee of employees upon any and all questions arising between the two parties. Complaints and grievances to be adjusted by the traffic superintendent if possible; otherwise, matter to be taken up with Company direct by a committee representing men with grievance. No strike or lockout pending negotiations.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—WINNIPEG ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL No. 1037. Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1921, to April 30, 1922.

Company if deprived of any considerable portion of its revenues and unable to pay wages as specified here to have liberty to terminate on thirty days' notice agreement affecting wages.

Company not to discriminate against employees for being union members.

Grievances to be stated in writing to the Grievance Committee, who will if necessary take it to proper authorities.

Hours of labour, 44 per week. Saturday afternoon and overtime, time and one-half; after midnight and Sundays and holidays, double time. An employee who has worked overtime not to be laid off to equalize overtime.

Linemen on out of town work to be provided with transportation and board in advance, with no loss of time while absent.

Seniority with efficiency to prevail in all departments.

Wages: Per hour.—Foreman, 98½ cents; troubleman, lineman on emergency truck and sub-foreman, 94½ cents; linemen journeymen, 92½ cents; linemen apprentices, first year, 65½

cents; second year, 73½ cents; third year, 81½ cents. Linemen hired to do out of town work, 98½ cents, or board and 86½ cents; lamp trimmers, first six months, 50 cents; second six months, 60 cents; second year, 70 cents.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—WINNIPEG ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND EMPLOYEES, MEMBERS OF THE GAS WORKERS' UNION OF WINNIPEG. Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1921, until May 1, 1922, and thereafter unless thirty days' notice of change has been given.

If during currency of agreement, by reason of action of Civic Authorities the Company is deprived of ability to pay the wages herein agreed to, Company to be at liberty on giving thirty days' notice to terminate agreement in so far as it concerns wages.

Neither Company, employees nor union to discriminate against any employee for being or not being a union member; foremen not to be union members.

Wages: Per hour—Machine men, 65 cents; front door men, back door men, pipe jumpers, hand stokers and scurfers, fire cleaners, 63 cents; trimmers, boiler men, firemen, scurfers' helpers, boiler cleaner, 55 cents; work fitters, blacksmiths, handyman, 60 cents; yard men and labour in coal cars and gas works 45 cents; coal elevator operators, 53 cents.

Overtime, time and one-half. Sundays, holidays, etc., no overtime if time comes in regular shift.

Employees to have privileges of passes as previously.

Hours of labour, eight per day in gallery; nine for yard men, labourers, etc., 48 and 54 hours per week.

Leave of absence to be granted if reasonable on application to foreman, and to officers for union business. Employees on shift work to change shift as arranged by Company and union.

In case of vacancy men to be given preference by seniority and efficiency.

In case of grievances demanding immediate attention, foremen to confer

with representative of union; employees if not satisfied may appeal to the superintendent, carrying out the orders of the foreman pending the appeal.

Company, through representatives, to meet and confer with representatives of employees on any and all questions arising between Company and employees.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—WINNIPEG ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND BARN SHOP AND SHEDMEN REPRESENTED BY A COMMITTEE. Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1921, to April 30, 1922, and thereafter, unless terminated after thirty days' notice.

Company, if deprived during currency of agreement of any considerable portion of revenues, to be at liberty on giving thirty days' notice to terminate agreement where it affects wages.

Wages: Shops and Car Barns: (See rates for these classes given in agreement between Winnipeg Electric Railway Company and Winnipeg Street Railway Employees' Union in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for September, 1920, page 1,233.) Car House Inspection and Cleaning: Per hour—Car repair men or car inspectors, first three months, 44 cents; second three months, 46 cents; second six months, 49 cents; third six months, 51 cents; fourth six months, 57 cents. Night and shift work, 2 cents in advance of day scale, except the following rate: fourth six months, 60 cents. Car cleaners, sweepers, stove tenders: day work, 44 cents, night work 46 cents.

Hours of labour: Eight per day; overtime, with certain exceptions, time and one-half. Saturdays, from May to September inclusive, 4 hours except for car maintenance men, who will work when necessary, and not be paid overtime rate. Holidays, time and one-half.

Seniority with efficiency to govern in all departments.

Neither Company nor employees to discriminate against any employee for being or not being a member of the organization represented by committee executing this agreement.

Reasonable leave to be granted on

application to foreman. Employees elected to office in Employees' Organization to retain seniority rights when absent on organization business.

In reduction of staff during slack season, youngest men in service to be laid off first and given preference, efficiency being considered when staff is increased.

Employees to have free transportation.

Officers of Company to meet officers of Employees' Organization on questions arising between them. Complaints and grievances to be adjusted by superintendent or foreman, if possible, or by Company and a committee of men. No lockout or strike to take place in the meantime.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—WINNIPEG ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND CERTAIN EMPLOYEES, MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS IN THE GAS DISTRIBUTION DEPARTMENT. Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1921, to April 30, 1922.

Company, if deprived of any considerable revenue and so unable to pay wages herein agreed to, to be at liberty to terminate wage clause of agreement on thirty days' notice.

Hours of labour, 44 per week; provided that when necessary, any or all will work Saturday afternoons not counting this as overtime.

Grievances: Complaints and grievances to be adjusted by foreman in charge if possible, or by Company and committee representing the men, or by a committee of representatives from different crafts meeting the Company. Pending settlement, no strike or lockout to take place.

No discrimination against employees by Company or employees for being or not being union members, nor for representing fellow employees.

In case of vacancies, men having seniority in Company's service to be given preference, efficiency considered.

Holidays, time and one-half, except when men are on regular shift, which

shall count as straight time up to eight hours, thereafter, time and one-half.

Wages: Per hour—Gas fitter, complaint man, meter setter, main and service foreman, caulker, 72 cents.

LONDON, ONT.—THE LONDON STREET RAILWAY COMPANY AND CERTAIN OF ITS EMPLOYEES. Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1921, and thereafter with sixty days' notice of change or termination.

Employees to use own judgment about joining the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. New employees to be considered on probation.

Company to meet and treat with any authorized committee of employees on all matters and grievances affecting them. Any employee suspended or discharged to have right to have case considered by committee of employees and superintendent.

Seniority to govern in selection of runs.

Motormen and Conductors: Wages, per hour—First year, 43 cents; second year, 46 cents; thereafter, 48 cents. Overtime and Sundays, 12 cents above scale. Spares, 12 cents above scale after completion of a schedule day's run or after 10 hours.

Shopmen, Barnmen, Linemen: Wages paid as per schedule attached to and forming part of agreement, which is for individual employees. Sundays, overtime and emergency work, 12 cents per hour additional.

Trackmen: Wages as per schedule for individual employees attached to and forming part of agreement. Sundays and overtime, 12 cents additional. Emergency work after regular schedule, time and one-half.

Arrangements to be made by Company to let men off one day each week when working on Sunday.

Motormen and conductors training students, 3 cents above scale.

Application for leave of absence to be made to superintendent.

Transportation—Water

MONTREAL, QUE.—THE ANCHOR-DONALDSON LINE, LIMITED; CAIRN-THOMSON LINE; CANADA LINE; CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES, LIMITED; CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LIMITED; CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LIMITED; CROWN LINE; CUNARD LINE; DIRECT LINE; DONALDSON LINE, LIMITED; ELLERMAN-BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED; FURNESS LINE; HEAD LINE; MANCHESTER LINERS; HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY; LEYLAND LINE; NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING COMPANY, LIMITED; SOUTH AND WEST AFRICAN LINES; THE WHITE STAR DOMINION LINE, AND THE SHIPLINERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE PORT OF MONTREAL, LOCAL 2098. Agreement to be in effect from April 16, 1921, until April 16, 1922.

Companies agree to deposit \$500 with an incorporated trust company or other party as trustees, as a guarantee for the due performance by them of agreement.

Working hours from 7 a.m. until noon and from 1 p.m. until 6 p.m., at 60 cents per hour; and from 7 p.m. until 11 p.m., and from midnight until 5 a.m. at 75 cents per hour. Sundays, double time.

Running of grain in pipes to be stopped while men go down in the hold to work. Conditions and rates mentioned in agreement to apply to all ocean steamships coming into Montreal under the Companies' jurisdiction.

In consideration of scale of wages and schedule of hours and other undertakings of the Companies, the shipliners agree to deposit \$500 with an incorporated trust company of other party as trustees as a guarantee for the due performance by them of this agreement; to supply the necessary men to perform the work of shipliners; that shipliners will work under this schedule until end of agreement.

The above mentioned sums of \$500 to be applied by trustees in payment of judgments of any court in the Province in favour of the other party. At expiration of agreement, balance of deposit to be returned to each party.

Companies agree to make up any difference so the shipliners will get a return of not less than 6 per cent on money deposited in trust.

MONTREAL, QUE.—STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AS NAMED IN PREVIOUS AGREEMENT AND THE STEAMSHIP CHECKERS' UNION OF THE PORT OF MONTREAL. Agreement to be effective from the opening until the close of navigation for the season of 1921 and thereafter unless 30 days' notice of change be given in writing.

Wages: Per hour—Checkers, day work, 50 cents; night work, 60 cents. Coopers and gearmen, day work, 49 cents; night work, 59 cents; shedmen, day work, 40 cents; night work, 50 cents. Sunday rate, double time. Checker temporarily in charge of two or more checkers, 5 cents per hour above scale.

MONTREAL, QUE.—STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AS IN TWO PREVIOUS AGREEMENTS, AND SYNDICATED LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE PORT OF MONTREAL. Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1921 to January 1, 1922.

Companies agree to deposit \$2,000 with an incorporated trust company or other party as a guarantee of due performance by them of this agreement.

Working hours: 7 a.m. until noon, and 1 p.m. until 6 p.m., at rate of 60 cents per hour; from 7 p.m. until 11 p. m., at 80 cents per hour; and from midnight until 5 a.m., at 90 cents per hour. Sunday rate, double time.

Nitrate and bulk sulphur, and grain trimming and bagging: Per hour—day work, 75 cents; evening work, 95 cents; after midnight, \$1.12½. Running of grains in pipes to be stopped while the men go down in the hold to work.

Coal-handling on general cargo vessels, per hour, day work, 65 cents; evening work, 85 cents; after midnight, 97½ cents.

Companies agree if requested to furnish men with the best respirators for use while trimming grain.

The union to deposit \$2,000 with an

incorporated trust company or other party as guarantee of performance of agreement; to supply necessary men to perform work of longshoremen; to have each member sign a personal contract with the Company.

The two deposits of \$2,000 to be applied in payment of judgments of any Court in Province of Quebec in favour of the other party. At expiration of agreement, each deposit with accrued interest to be returned to party entitled thereto, Companies agreeing to make up difference that longshoremen may receive not less than 6 per cent on money deposited in trust.

Building and Construction

SASKATOON, SASK.—MASTER PAINTERS, AND BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS OF AMERICA, No. 227. Agreement to be in effect from March 31, 1921 to March 31, 1922. Notification of change to be given by either party by January 15.

Wages: Per hour—80 cents. Hours of labour, 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays. Overtime until midnight, time and one-half, after midnight, double time. Regular night work, time and one-quarter. Sundays and holidays, double time.

Country work, expenses out and in once a month; extra board over \$7. No overtime pay.

No employee to be allowed to contract for or do work on his own behalf while working for his employer.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—GENERAL CONTRACTORS' SECTION OF THE WINNIPEG BUILDERS' EXCHANGE, AND BRICKLAYERS' AND MASONS' INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 1 OF MANITOBA. Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1921 to April 30, 1922.

Object of agreement, to stabilize the industry and prevent any lockout or strike, and ensure a peaceable adjustment of grievances and disputes.

A joint arbitration committee to be formed of three members of each party, to investigate into and try to settle disputes, settlement to be binding on both parties.

No strikes to be participated in until matter has been brought before joint arbitration committee, committee to be called within 48 hours, decision to be reached within following 48 hours.

Hours of labour, 8 per day, 4 on Saturday. Overtime (except on shift work) up to 10 p.m., time and one-half; thereafter and Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays, double time. Shift work, 7½ hours per day.

Wages: Per hour—Bricklayers and masons, \$1.15.

Extra car fare for work outside limit of regular city fare; or failing car service, walking time of three miles per hour to be allowed.

Men sent out of town to have transportation paid. Travelling time to be paid at regular rate.

Foreman to be good standing union member, and to receive 10 cents per hour above journeymen's rate. This does not apply unless at least three members are employed.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—GENERAL CONTRACTORS' SECTION, WINNIPEG BUILDERS' EXCHANGE, AND UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, DISTRICT COUNCIL, WINNIPEG, LOCALS 343 AND 2655. Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1921, to April 30, 1922.

Object of agreement, to stabilize the industry and prevent any lockout or strike, and ensure a peaceable adjustment of grievances and disputes.

No strikes to be participated in until matter has been brought before the Joint Arbitration Committee, committee to be called within 48 hours, decision to be reached within following 48 hours. This Committee to be formed of three members of each party, who shall investigate into and try to settle disputes, settlement to be binding on both parties.

Contractors to give preference to members of the Union, all other things being equal.

Hours of labour, 8 per day, 4 hours on Saturdays.

Overtime, time and one-half over 12 hours, Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages: Per hour, 90 cents.

Car fare to be paid on work outside limit of regular car fare.

Men sent out of town to have transportation paid. Travelling time to be paid at regular rate.

EDMONTON, ALTA.—EDMONTON GENERAL CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION AND EDMONTON DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS. Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1921, to April 30, 1922, notice of change to be given by January 1, 1922, otherwise agreement to be in force for another year.

Each body to have equal representation on any committee having business in connection with agreement.

Minimum wages, carpenters, 85 cents per hour.

No work Saturday afternoon, except to preserve life and property.

Hours of labour, eight per day, four hours on Saturday.

Overtime, after eight hours, time and one-half. Holidays, double time. No work on Labour Day.

In double shift, single time pay to govern, no man to work more than eight hours in twenty-four at straight time rate.

Coal Mining

BRULÉ MINES, ALTA.—THE BLUE DIAMOND COAL COMPANY LIMITED, AND THE BRULÉ COMMUNITY CLUB OF BRULÉ. Agreement (open shop) signed April 27, 1921.

General committee to be formed of seven members from various sections of the workers—three of whom to be chosen to act as a pit committee, and four as a welfare committee. Pit committee to settle grievances or disputes. In event of pit boss and employees failing to agree on the point at issue, matter to be referred to a joint conference of the pit committee and mine superintendent, and failing settlement, to the general manager. Pending settle-

ment of disputes, miners, mine labourers and all parties to continue to work.

Miners to have privilege of appointing their own check-weighman, same to render account of all coal weighed or checked and to allow cars to be tared from time to time and machine to be tested, to deduct from wages of contract miners amounts designated from time to time.

In abnormal places, miner to receive minimum district rate. A man on rock work to be considered and paid as a rock miner. A driller using an air drill to be paid machine runner's wages. A man engaged on work in both rock and coal to be classed as rock or coal miner, depending on whether more loose rock or loose coal is handled. This applies also to brushing. Average district rate of wages to be paid.

Arrangements to be made concerning doctor and hospital.

Employees before absenting themselves from work except through sickness to arrange with pit boss or foreman.

Rate for wet places to be in accordance with district rates except when extra remuneration is now provided for in contract rates.

Dockage Clause:

Twenty-eight pounds of coal to be added to tare of every car to offset refuse in coal. Any man loading fifty pounds of rock or bone in a car to lose one hundred pounds of coal; one hundred pounds of rock or bone, to lose four hundred pounds of coal; one hundred and fifty pounds of rock or bone, to lose whole car. Mine manager to give warning of offences and cause a record of same to be kept.

Forepoling or lagging to be paid forepoling price; side-lagging to be paid 36 cents per lineal yard.

Price for new work to be settled by a joint committee, who in case of failure to agree shall select an independent chairman.

No sub-contracting to be allowed in any mine operated by the company.

In case of local or general suspension

of mining, engineers, firemen and pumpmen to continue to work and protect the company's property.

Single shift system to be adhered to in rooms and pillars. Company to supply each miner with an equal turn of cars. Overtime, scale rate per hour.

Civic schedules

WINNIPEG, MAN.—CITY OF WINNIPEG AND VARIOUS CLASSES OF EMPLOYEES. Schedules of wages and working conditions for 1921.

LIGHT AND POWER DEPARTMENT.

Station Maintenance, wireman.—Hours of labour, eight per day, four on Saturdays. Overtime up to 48 hours, exclusive of Saturday afternoons, straight time. Before reducing hours, temporary men to be laid off. Then week to be reduced to five days of eight hours; no extra men to be hired until schedule hours are resumed, when men with previous service shall be given preference.

Members of permanent staff after twelve months' service, one week's holiday with pay; after two years, two weeks.

Employees to be paid fortnightly.

Overtime, time and one-half. After midnight and Sundays and holidays, double time. Employees who have worked overtime not to be laid off to equalize overtime worked.

Seniority with efficiency to prevail.

Wages: Per hour—Apprentice, initial rate 35 cents, increasing 5 cents per hour every six months up to last six months of fourth year, 80 cents; helper 70½ cents; journeymen, 85½ cents; charge hand, 87½ cents; foreman, \$1.04½.

Draft of agreement for fiscal year to be submitted by employees on or before January 1; draft to be considered by the City and a Committee of employees; failing agreement, difference to be referred to the Joint Council of Industry; pending decision, no strike

to take place. This procedure to be followed in case of all disputes.

Meter Department Staff.—Hours of labour, reduction of staff, holidays and overtime as for Light and Power Department.

Men sent out of town to have transportation and board in advance, and no loss of time.

Wages: Per hour—Apprentice, initial rate, 35 cents, with increase of 5 cents per hour every six months up to last six months of fourth year, 80 cents; journeyman, 85 cents; specialist, 92½ cents; journeyman's helper, 63 cents; foreman, \$1.01½.

Submission of schedules and settlement of disputes as for Light and Power Department.

Operating Staff.—Hours of labour and holidays as in two previous agreements.

Overtime over 48 hours, time and one-half for first four hours; double time thereafter for time worked over first regular eight hours of shift, such time not to be deducted from regular 48 hours.

Provision made for relief work and assistant operators.

In case of vacancies on the staff, preference to be given to competent journeymen employees.

Periods for preparation for operators moved to stations where they have not previously operated: At power house, 2 weeks; at terminal station, 2 weeks; at all other stations, 1 week.

Journemen operators in City Light and Power Department to mean those who have served 5 years at any branch of the trade and are capable of making emergency repairs, rate of pay per hour to be 77½ cents, 48 hours per week.

Wages of operating staff: Per hour—Terminal Station: Relief operators and operators 77½ cents; first assistant, 62½ cents; second assistant, 61 cents. Sub-station operators, 70 cents (in one case, 62½ cents); assistants, 61 cents. Operators in city sub-stations other than

the terminal, after five years, additional 2 cents per hour.

Submission of schedules and settlement of disputes as in previous cases.

Power House Employees.—Hours of labour, 8 per day, 48 per week; hours over 48, overtime. Shifts to be changed from fortnightly to weekly periods; shift men to be paid by the hour.

Temporary employees to be laid off before hours of work are reduced; reduction to five 8-hour days per week before reducing permanent staff. Extra men not to be engaged until normal hours are resumed, and experienced men to be given preference.

One week's holidays after one year's service; two weeks after two years. Saturday afternoons and other overtime worked after 48 hours per week, time and one-half. Work after midnight and Sundays and holidays, double time, except where occurring in regular shift time.

Employees working overtime not to be laid off to equalize the time. Seniority with efficiency to be basis of promotion.

Wages: Per hour—Operators, 77½ cents; first floorman, 70 cents; second floorman, 65 cents; maintenance men, 85½ cents; helpers, 70½ cents.

Submission of drafts and adjustment of disputes as in previous schedules.

Chauffeurs.—Hours of labour, fifty per week; nine per day and five on Saturdays. Straight time up to 52 hours; thereafter and Saturday afternoons, time and one-half; after midnight and Sunday and holidays, double time.

One week's holidays after one year; two weeks' after two years.

In filling vacancies on the staff, preference to be given to competent men at present employed—manager to have final decision as to competency.

Wages: per week—Chauffeurs driving gasoline or electric trucks, 1½ ton truck and over, \$32.30; under 1½ ton, \$30.00.

When through slack work short time

is necessary, weekly wages may be reduced in proportion to hours.

Submission of draft and settlement of disputes as in previous schedules.

WATERWORKS OPERATING DEPARTMENT.

Operators' Union.—Hours of labour, emergency turnkeys and chauffeurs, eight hours, seven days per week; chauffeurs and drivers, nine hours per day for five days, five hours on Saturdays; straight time up to 52 hours exclusive of Saturday afternoon. Other employees, eight hours forty minutes per day; Saturday, four hours forty minutes; 48 hours per week; straight time up to 52 hours exclusive of Saturday afternoon; after 52 hours, overtime.

One week's holiday after one year; two weeks' after two years.

Saturday afternoon and other time in excess of straight time hours, time and one-half. After midnight, Sundays and legal holidays, double time.

No discrimination against any employee for being a union member.

City to receive a grievance committee, failing adjustment of difficulties by the Head of the Department. Seniority and efficiency to prevail in all Departments. Schedule of wages gives rates of individual employees.

Submission of draft and settlement of disputes as in previous schedules.

FEDERATION OF CIVIC EMPLOYEES.

Clerical Service: Hours for office workers, seven per day; Saturdays, four hours, excepting May to September inclusive, three hours.

Business staff of City Light and Power Department, seven and one-half hours per day; Saturdays, four and one-half hours; Saturdays May to September inclusive, three and one-half hours.

One week's holiday with pay after one year's service; two weeks', after two years.

Scavenging Department.—Hours: 48 hours', road work, per week, 5 days of 8 hours 40 minutes and 4 hours 40 minutes on Saturdays. Work up to 52 hours exclusive of Saturday afternoons, straight. Overtime, time and one-half; after midnight and Sundays and holidays, double time.

One week's holidays with pay after one year's service; two weeks' after two years.

Wages: Per week—Teamsters, \$30; singles, \$28.85; night soil teamsters, \$31.15; night soil helpers, \$30; chauffeurs 1½ ton truck and over, \$32.30; chauffeurs under 1½ ton and stablemen, \$30; assistant stable foreman, \$33.23. Per day, Nuisance Ground—weigh-master, \$5.96; caretaker, \$5.00. Crematory—foreman, \$5.96; fireman, \$5.04 watchman, \$4.61; floorman, \$5.00.

Street Commissioner's Department.—Hours during summer, 9 per day; during winter, 8 per day.

When possible work to cease on Saturdays at noon; in case of asphalt repair gangs and in emergency cases, employees to work all day Saturday when necessary getting half-day off on a week day.

One week's holidays with pay after one year; two weeks' after two years.

General.—Seniority with efficiency to govern in promotions and appointments.

City to receive a grievance committee to deal with matters which cannot be adjusted by Head of Department.

Submission of schedules and settlement of disputes as in other civic schedules.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—HYDRO-ELECTRIC SYSTEM AND CITY ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT. Schedule of working conditions and wages of linemen and troublemen for 1921.

Hours of labour; eight per day for five days; four on Saturdays. For work up to 48 hours inclusive of Saturday afternoon, straight time. Foremen to work minimum of 44 hours, straight time up to 48 hours exclusive of Satur-

day afternoons. Troublemens, minimum of 48 hours.

Overtime, after hours as above, time and one-half; after midnight and Sundays and holidays (when not occurring in regular shift) double time.

Before reducing hours of work, temporary men to be laid off. Before reduction of permanent staff, hours to be reduced to 5 days of 8 hours. No extra men to be hired until schedule hours resumed; men with previous service to be given preference.

Employees not to be laid off to equalize overtime.

City linemen sent to do out-of-town work to be provided with transportation in advance and board. Men hired to do out of town work to be provided with transportation in advance, but if provided with board to be paid 12 cents per hour less than city rates.

Troublemens doing shift work, straight time for any consecutive 8 hours; overtime after 48 hours per week.

Seniority with efficiency to prevail.

One week's holidays after one year; two weeks' after two years.

In case of vacancies on the staff with no apprentice eligible, preference to be given to competent journeymen.

Wages: Per hour—Foreman, 98½ cents; troublemen, subforeman, 94½ cents; linemen (journeymen), 92½ cents; linemen, first 12 months, 65½ cents; second 12 months, 73½ cents; third 12 months, 81½ cents; linemen hired to do out of town work, 92½ cents, or board and 80½ cents; foremen hired to do out of town work, 98½ cents, or board and 86½ cents; arc lamp repairer, 87½ cents; cablemen journeymen, 93½ cents; cablemen helpers, 90½ cents; mates, 63½ cents; labourers, 60½ cents.

Draft agreement and schedule to be submitted before January 1st each year, City and a committee of employees jointly to consider draft; failing to agree, difference to be referred to the Joint Council of Industry; pending report, no strike to take place. Same procedure

to apply to unadjusted disputes between City and employees.

MOOSE JAW, SASK.—SCHEDULE OF WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS FOR CIVIC EMPLOYEES. To be in effect from April 1, 1921 to March 31, 1922 and thereafter for one year unless notice of change be given before January 31, 1922.

Sewer and Water Department.—Hours of labour, 9 per day; 5 on Saturdays. Sundays and holidays, double time; overtime time and one-half; after 16 hours' work, double time; Saturdays after 5 hours, time and one-half; double time after 17 hours. These rates to apply to work on shifts only.

When men are employed on excavation work, a man to be on surface to insure their safety.

Minimum wages: Per hour—foremen, construction maintenance, 70 cents; tappers and caulkers (with minimum weekly wage of \$30.25) 60½ cents. Hydrantmen and emergency men (with minimum weekly wage of \$29.75), 59½ cents; helpers (with minimum weekly rate of \$28.00) 56 cents; labourers—going rate of wages prevalent in city; motor truck driver (with minimum weekly wage of \$28.00) 56 cents.

Sewage disposal works.—Hours of labour; pump house, three shifts of 8 hours for 7 days; distributor and sedimentation tank rooms, one 9-hour shift for 6 days; sludge beds, one 10-hour shift for 6 days.

Wages: Per week—chief operator, \$34 assistant operators, \$30.

To compensate for Sunday work, each man to have two weeks' holidays with pay per year; and legal holidays when convenient with pay.

Water Meter Department.—Hours of labour, 9 per day. One half of employees to have Saturday half-holiday alternate weeks from October to March inclusive; other months, Saturday half-holiday to all. Meter foreman, two weeks' annual vacation with pay; others on permanent staff, one week. Legal

holidays to be paid for. Overtime work to be performed when necessary with no extra pay.

Wages: Per week—meter foreman, \$34; tester, \$29.50; repairer, \$28; reader, \$26; sewer and water department timekeeper, \$28.85.

BOARD OF WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Hours of labour, 9 per day.

Wages: Per week—team foreman, \$27.50; general foreman, \$34; subforeman, \$30; yardmen, \$26.50. Per hour—master mechanic, 70 cents; helpers, 53 cents; blacksmiths, 74½ cents; helpers and teamsters, 53 cents, (with a minimum weekly wage of \$26.50).

Teamsters: Hours of labour, 9 per day; Saturdays, from 6.30 a.m. to 12.15 p.m.

Street Cleaning Department.—Hours of labour, from 7 a.m. to 11.30 a.m., and from 1 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. July and August: from 7 a.m. to 11.30 a.m., and from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Only two men to work every Wednesday afternoon.

Wages: 45 cents per hour, minimum weekly wage of \$22.50; deduction for lost time of 42 cents per hour. Foreman \$27 per week.

Nuisance ground attendant, \$23 per week.

City stores: hours of labour, 9 per day. Helper on permanent staff, \$115 per month.

Incinerator.—Wages—Per hour—engineers, 75 cents; fireman, 60 cents; charger, 50 cents (with weekly minimum wage of \$30). Hours of labour, 60 per week.

Power House and boiler room employees, hours of labour, 8 hours per day, City to have right to divide this into shifts. Sundays, holidays, and after midnight, double time; other overtime, time and one-half.

Wages: Per hour—Coal trimmer, 55 cents (minimum weekly wage of \$26.40); boiler washer, 58 cents (minimum weekly wage, \$27.85); boiler washer's helper, 53 cents (minimum weekly wage of

\$25.45); ash conveyor man, \$5.00 per day; truck driver, 56 cents per hour (minimum weekly wage, \$26.50 for 48-hour week, with right to overtime) electrical helper, 55 cents per hour; labourers going rate of wages in city.

The above are minimum rates.

Grievances to be presented to foreman; if not then adjusted, to be referred to next highest official, and so on until Commissioners are reached.

Promotions to be made from the staff if possible, efficiency and seniority being considered.

Employees after one year to receive full pay for sick time, such not to exceed three weeks in any one year.

Men employed the year round to be allowed one week's holiday per year with pay, after six months' continuous service.

Employees in service 3 months during 1921 or during previous year, and not under higher classification to be paid as helpers.

Domestic and Personal Services (including amusements)

CALGARY, ALTA.—RESTAURANT PROPRIETORS, AND HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES' UNION No. 597. Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1921 to May 1, 1922.

Class A.—Wages: minimum per week—waiters and waitresses on counters, \$23; on tables, not collecting checks, \$16.50; on tables, collecting checks, \$15.50; miscellaneous regular employees, \$15.00; other miscellaneous employees, \$12.00.

Hours of labour, straight shift on counter, eight and one-half, with one-half hour for a meal on employer's time, six days a week.

One split shift on the counter in each house, split shift to consist of 8½ hours over spread of 12 hours, with 30 minutes for meal on employer's time, six days a week.

Day on tables, 8½ hours straight, or a split over a spread of 12 hours, six days a week.

Extra time on counter, 75 cents per hour.

Class B.—Wages: Per week—Waiters on tables or counter, minimum, \$21; miscellaneous employees, regular help, \$15; miscellaneous extra help, minimum \$12; waitresses on tables, minimum, \$16; on counters, minimum, \$18; waitresses less than 8 hours, or overtime, per hour, 50 cents.

Hours of labour: 8½ over spread of 12 hours, with 30 minutes for a meal, 6 days a week.

General Conditions.—All scales to include three meals while working.

No union member to walk out until shift is completed. Member desiring to quit while on shift must have permission of employer.

Business agent to have privilege of visiting employees on duty after notifying employer; visits to be timed when employees are not busy.

In houses with mixed crews preferences must not be shown by putting girls in place of boys when boys can be had, or vice versa.

When conditions exist not covered by this scale, wages to be left to agreement made by employer, business agent and executive board, with approval of Union.

Union members to have preference of employment.

Linen for special uniform to be furnished by employee and laundered by employer.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, MAY, 1921

THE movement of prices, both wholesale and retail, continued downward during May, but in wholesale prices there were slight reactions in some lines indicating that the fall which had been in process since May, 1920, had been arrested in these lines and further considerable decreases were not to be expected. These conditions were mainly apparent in grain, some textiles, and metals, with the exception of iron and steel. On the other hand the declines in eggs, butter and cheese, all partly seasonal, were considerably accentuated.

In retail prices the average cost of a list of 29 staple foods in sixty cities at the first of May was \$12.25 as compared with \$12.68 for April; \$16.65 for May, 1920; \$13.53 for May, 1919; \$12.66 for May, 1918; \$11.82 for May, 1917; \$8.37 for May, 1916; \$7.34 for May, 1915; and \$7.42 for May, 1914. The total for foods, fuel and rent in the sixty cities averaged \$22.84 in May as compared with \$23.31 in April; \$26.44 in May, 1920; \$21.92 in May, 1919; \$20.67 in May, 1918; and \$14.19 in May, 1914. The chief changes for the month were decreases in eggs, milk, butter and potatoes, with slight decreases in nearly all the other items. Coal, wood and coal oil averaged slightly lower. Rents averaged higher in Quebec and Ontario.

In wholesale prices, the departmental index number stood at 247.3 for May as compared with 253.7 for April; 356.6 for May, 1920; 284.1 for May, 1919; 275.8 for May, 1918; 343.8 for May, 1917; 183.3 for May, 1916; 147.4 for May, 1915; and 136.3 for May, 1914. The chief changes for the month were decreases in dairy products, animals and meats, grain and fodder, textiles, and building materials. There was a slight recovery in the prices of lead, zinc, quicksilver, antimony and tin. Iron products continued to ease off gradually. All the groups were lower than a year ago and nearly all were lower than two years ago.

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of May of, over one hundred staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada having a population of 10,000 or over. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these have been published each month since the beginning of 1910, the figures being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers who did a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts exclusively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts, with good modern conveniences. The second

class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, those being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. As market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various foods therefore tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the difference in quality. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income. While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to

show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc.; so that the comparative expenditure would be little changed.

The index number of wholesale prices is based on the quotations for 271 commodities and is the simple average of the percentages of current prices of the several commodities in relation to the average prices for the base period, 1890-1899, these being therefore made equal to 100. The quotations for most farm products are obtained weekly and averaged for the month; the quotations for other commodities are taken for the middle of the month. The table of index numbers shows the changes by groups and sub-groups for the previous month and for the corresponding months back to 1913.

Retail Prices

In meats the movement was downward in pork products. Mutton and veal were slightly lower in some localities but sirloin steak averaged slightly higher throughout except in Nova Scotia and Alberta. Eggs were down in all the cities, averaging 4 cents and 5 cents per dozen lower. Milk averaged lower, decreases appearing in all the provinces except Manitoba and British Columbia. There was a general decline in creamery butter, but dairy butter averaged higher in some of the provinces. Early in the month, however, a very steep decline occurred throughout the country causing much lower levels than were indicated by the statistics for the first of May. Bread averaged lower, being down in Halifax, St. John, Thetford Mines, Hull, Ottawa, Belleville, Hamilton, Chatham, Port Arthur, Fort William, Medicine Hat, and Nelson. Soda biscuits, flour, rolled oats and rice

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF
THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA

Commodities.	Quantity	1900*	1905*	1910	1911	1912	1913	May, 1914	May, 1915	May, 1916	May, 1917	May, 1918	May, 1919	May, 1920	Apr., 1921	May, 1921
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin, steak.....	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	48.2	47.6	50.2	61.2	73.4	79.4	78.6	70.4	71.2
Beef, shoulder, roast.....	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	27.8	28.0	29.6	32.4	32.8	34.0	43.0	52.6	55.6	50.4	44.4	43.6
Veal, roast forequarters....	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	17.1	17.1	16.4	22.5	27.4	27.6	26.4	25.2	23.0
Mutton, roast, hind q'r....	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.1	20.8	21.4	23.3	28.2	34.9	36.7	36.2	32.0	31.8
Pork, fresh, roast ham....	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	17.8	17.5	19.5	19.9	18.9	21.8	29.3	37.1	38.6	39.1	34.8	33.6
Pork, salt, mess.....	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	33.0	33.2	35.2	37.0	35.2	36.8	55.6	68.4	71.0	61.6	66.8	65.0
Bacon, break'ast.....	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	25.7	24.9	28.4	37.3	50.0	52.6	54.4	53.0†	51.4
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	37.2	35.2	39.0	60.2	72.0	75.2	77.0	56.0	60.6
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	25.7	30.0	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	25.8	23.7	26.2	40.8	43.9	51.4	55.0	40.3	36.5
Eggs, storage.....	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	27.9	31.2	23.1	25.1	22.6	24.4	34.5	34.8	42.7	48.3	38.3	33.4
Milk.....	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	49.2	49.8	51.6	53.4	54.6	51.0	60.0	72.0	81.0	90.0	89.4	86.4
Butter, dairy, solid.....	2 lbs	44.2	49.4	55.2	53.0	58.4	58.0	55.2	64.8	64.2	85.6	96.2	113.0	131.0	109.4	102.8
Butter, cream'y, prints....	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	32.7	37.3	36.8	47.7	53.4	63.6	72.5	63.9	59.2
Cheese, old.....	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	21.4	23.9	25.1	34.1	33.1	36.9	40.2	39.8	39.6
Cheese, new.....	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	19.8	22.3	23.8	31.7	30.3	34.0	37.8	38.4	37.9
Bread, plain, white.....	15 "	55.5	53.5	66.0	64.5	60.0	61.5	64.5	73.5	70.5	111.0	117.0	117.0	138.0	127.5	124.5
Flour, family.....	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	32.0	44.0	37.0	77.0	68.0	67.0	80.0	66.0	64.0
Rolled oats.....	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	21.5	26.5	23.5	30.5	40.0	37.0	41.5	32.0	31.0
Rice, good, medium.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	11.6	11.8	13.0	14.6	22.0	24.2	34.2	22.4	21.6
Beans, handpicked.....	2 "	8.6	9.7	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	12.0	14.2	19.2	29.0	34.2	23.8	23.8	18.0	18.0
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	12.9	11.6	14.3	15.3	22.4	22.9	29.2	22.4	21.4
Prunes, medium size.....	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	12.2	12.9	11.9	12.2	13.1	12.9	14.8	17.7	20.3	27.6	20.4	19.2
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	24.0	26.0	23.6	22.0	32.0	37.2	40.0	43.2	46.7	86.8	51.2	50.8
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.3	11.0	12.0	11.0	10.2	14.6	17.0	18.6	20.2	22.2	40.8	24.2	24.0
Tea, black, medium.....	1/4 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.3	9.8	11.4	14.2	15.7	16.5	14.1	14.0
Tea, green, medium.....	1/4 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.4	9.8	10.3	11.1	13.6	15.9	17.0	15.4	14.7
Coffee, medium.....	1/4 "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.8	9.9	10.1	10.7	12.5	15.1	14.2	14.1
Potatoes.....	2 pks	24.1	28.0	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.0	43.5	31.0	60.5	126.0	62.0	65.7	204.9	48.5	41.1
Vinegar, white wine.....	1/8 pt.	.7	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.9	1.0	.9	.9
All Foods.....		\$5.48	\$5.96	\$6.95	\$7.14	\$7.34	\$7.34	\$7.42	\$7.84	\$8.37	\$11.82	\$12.66	\$13.53	\$16.65	12.68†	\$12.25
Starch, laundry.....	1/8 lb.	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.8	4.7	4.7	4.8	5.2	4.6
Coal, anthracite.....	1/6 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.0	53.2	52.5	53.9	64.8	71.5	78.8	99.5	115.4†	112.3
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	38.4	37.1	37.9	50.8	57.7	61.6	70.0	83.4†	77.9
Wood, hard.....	" cd.	32.5	35.3	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	40.9	34.1	41.6	51.7	67.3	76.9	79.5	88.6	88.6
Wood, soft.....	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.0	30.0	30.6	31.7	31.0	30.0	37.6	49.7	56.3	60.7	68.8	65.3
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.1	21.0	23.7	22.4	23.6	23.0	25.3	27.1	28.1	35.6	38.6	39.9
Fuel and lighting.....		\$1.50	\$1.63	\$1.76	\$1.78	\$1.82	\$1.91	\$1.87	\$1.78	\$1.86	\$2.30	\$2.73	\$3.02	\$3.45	\$3.95†	\$3.81
Rent.....	1/4 mo.	\$2.37	\$2.89	\$4.05	\$4.05	\$4.60	\$4.75	\$4.88	\$4.17	\$4.03	\$4.34	\$4.65	\$5.08	\$6.29	\$6.63†	\$6.73
Grand Totals.....		\$9.37	10.50	12.79	13.08	13.79	\$14.02	\$14.19	\$13.83	\$14.30	\$18.50	\$20.6†	\$21.92	\$26.44	23.31†	\$22.84

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

Nova Scotia.....	\$5.61	\$5.83	\$6.32	\$6.78	\$7.17	\$7.29	\$7.28	\$7.80	\$8.43	\$11.50	\$12.46	\$14.01	\$16.59	\$13.23	\$12.53
Prince Edward Island.....	4.81	5.26	5.81	5.80	6.11	6.34	6.90	6.58	7.51	9.88	.....	12.56	15.41	11.91	11.89
New Brunswick.....	5.38	5.83	6.55	6.84	7.13	7.04	7.26	7.58	8.20	11.59	12.30	13.09	15.96	13.03	12.46
Quebec.....	5.15	5.64	5.33	6.46	6.97	6.87	6.59	7.17	8.04	11.46	12.28	12.91	15.70	12.33	11.61
Ontario.....	5.01	5.60	6.50	6.67	7.25	7.20	7.28	7.60	8.37	12.16	12.69	13.40	16.90	12.65	12.19
Manitoba.....	5.35	6.19	7.46	7.41	7.88	7.87	7.74	8.16	8.47	10.82	12.39	13.68	16.46	12.43	12.15
Saskatchewan.....	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.08	8.16	8.25	7.16	8.41	8.38	11.18	12.66	13.74	16.21	12.58†	12.38
Alberta.....	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.08	8.15	8.33	7.76	8.30	8.26	12.03	12.91	14.04	17.03	12.48†	12.02
British Columbia.....	6.90	7.74	8.32	8.79	9.03	9.03	8.89	9.06	8.95	12.21	13.34	14.46	17.55	13.67	13.27

*December only.

†. Revised.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOOD, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	BEEF					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg, roast, per lb.	Lamb, leg, roast, per lb.	PORK			BACON	
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round Steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime per lb.	Shoulder roast, pr. lb.	Stewing, per lb.				Fresh, leg, roast, per lb.	Fresh chops, loin, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Break'ast, not sliced, per lb.	Break'ast, sliced, per lb.
Dominion Average.....	cents. 35.6	cents. 31.2	cents. 28.4	cents. 21.8	cents. 17.0	cents. 23.0	cents. 31.8	cents. 36.8	cents. 33.6	cents. 39.2	cents. 32.5	cents. 51.4	cents. 56.7
Nova Scotia (Average)	36.5	33.3	28.0	24.9	19.7	19.3	25.7	33.6	32.7	34.6	31.2	51.3	56.2
1-Sydney.....	36.7	30.5	29.7	25.1	21.7	21.6	28.7	36.1	34.4	35.6	31.3	48.9	55.4
2-New Glasgow.....	35	34.2	25.5	23.7	18.7	15.7	25	20	30	33.7	31.2	47.5	55.1
3-Amherst.....	29.3	28	20	18	17.6	14.6	20	.....	26.6	29.3	27.1	53.3	55
4-Hall ax.....	42	36.6	33	28.6	19.4	20.4	30	40.7	35.3	36.1	32.5	53	54.1
5-Truro.....	39.3	37.3	32	29.3	21	24.3	25	37.5	37.3	38.3	34	54	61.6
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	29.6	29.6	29.6	21	17.3	13.3	24.5	29	28.5	29.3	27.6	45	47.6
New Brunswick (Average) ..	37.4	32.3	28.9	21.1	18.9	18.6	27.2	32.5	33.5	33.7	30.2	49.7	55.6
7-Moncton.....	38.5	33	28.5	24.5	17.5	22	.....	36	36	32.3	32.3	50.6	52.5
8-St John.....	45.4	35.5	35.7	25.2	20.5	19.0	35	37.6	36.2	37.2	28.6	46.5	52.5
9-Fredericton.....	35.6	30.6	29.3	23	18.6	15.3	27.5	35	31.6	31.6	33	51.6	57.5
10-Bathurst.....	30	30	22	21.5	19	18	19	25	30	30	27	50	60
Quebec (Average)	33.3	32.0	31.4	21.8	16.2	16.3	29.7	35.2	30.8	30.6	27.4	45.9	52.2
11-Quebec.....	31.5	31.3	26.6	22.5	15.2	14.1	33.7	34.5	27.4	27	29.4	43.3	45
12-Three Rivers.....	36	35.4	34.3	23.2	16.9	17.5	31.4	34.6	29.7	31.5	28.4	50	57.5
13-Sherbrooke.....	41.9	36.7	37.5	28.7	17.2	18.5	.....	38.3	35	35.3	24.9	49.3	55
14-Sorel.....	30	30	29.5	20.5	17	17.5	28.7	37	27.7	25.6	26.2	52.5	55
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	25	25	27.2	16.2	13.3	15	24	35	23.2	24	24	45	.....
16-St. John's.....	30.3	30	30	18.6	16.6	17.3	22.5	30	29	29.3	27.4	45	60
17-Thetford Mines.....	35	35	35	25	20	15	30	35	35	35	27.5	40	.....
18-Montreal.....	37.6	34.6	34.8	20.2	14.7	10-16	35.9	40.3	33.6	35.3	28.7	42.5	45
19-Hull.....	32	30.1	28.1	21.7	15.3	18.9	32.5	36.7	31.6	32	29.8	45.4	48.1
Ontario (Average).....	37.0	32.5	29.0	22.9	17.6	25.9	33.1	38.6	34.7	38.6	33.3	49.9	54.1
20-Ottawa.....	36.6	33.5	28.6	24	17	20.5	32.3	38.2	34	37.3	30.7	50.6	55.1
21-Brockville.....	37.5	34.1	32	23.1	16.6	16.3	28.7	35	34.1	34.1	32.3	50	55
22-Kingston.....	33.3	28.3	27.1	21	14.1	16.3	40	33.3	30.8	31.8	28	50.7	55
23-Bellefleur.....	34.6	29.8	30	21.1	16.2	23.6	32.6	35.6	30.4	30.3	.....	51	54
24-Peterborough.....	38.2	35.4	29.1	23.6	16.8	25.6	32.5	37	33.2	37.1	31.6	51.7	53.1
25-Orillia.....	35	30	26.5	22	15.7	30	25	34	35	30	50	50	56.6
26-Toronto.....	38.4	31	29.8	19.8	17.5	24.3	31.5	40.4	34.2	42.4	37.2	50.5	55
27-Niagara Falls.....	45	39	32	24.5	16	32	40	45	40	43.5	32.5	48.2	55
28-St. Catharines.....	34.2	31	27.1	22	16.6	25.9	38	38.6	34.8	40.3	35	47	50.5
29-Hamilton.....	37.3	31.4	29.1	22.4	18.3	25	33	39.5	34.6	40.6	32.5	46	51.7
30-Brantford.....	38.5	33.5	30	23.4	16.5	24.3	40	42	38	42.1	35	48.2	52.1
31-Galt.....	40	35	29.5	25	18	22.5	40	45	35	45	40	48.8	51.6
32-Guelph.....	37.1	31.3	29.5	24.2	20.6	28.3	32.5	40	34.2	38.8	33	46.2	50.5
33-Kitchener.....	32.8	31.2	25.5	24.2	19.2	29.2	30	35	32.6	36.9	40	46.4	47.1
34-Woodstock.....	36.5	33	27.8	23	18.8	27.4	29	35.6	34.1	39	.....	48.6	51.6
35-Stratford.....	36	31.6	27.6	24	19.5	25.6	38	38	35	37.5	25	46.5	50.5
36-London.....	38.8	34.5	30	23.7	17.9	26.8	32	41.1	36	42.4	35.2	50.5	54
37-St. Thomas.....	34.1	30.2	26.1	19.8	16.7	25.7	26.7	37.8	32.3	38.8	32.5	48.6	51.4
38-Chatham.....	36	33.3	28	21.2	16.1	28.8	29.6	37.5	32.6	36.3	30.8	51.2	55
39-Windsor.....	38.5	33.6	32.8	22.9	19.2	30.3	33.6	41.7	36.2	42.1	31	49	52.5
40-Owen Sound.....	32	28	27	25.5	20	27.1	31.5	34	32.5	34.3	30	47.5	52.5
41-Cobalt.....	38	35	30.6	24.3	19.5	28.3	35	38.3	33.3	33.7	30	51.4	55
42-Sault Ste. Marie.....	40.5	35.8	29.9	23.3	17.9	29.1	34	40	37.5	38	32.8	54.2	58.7
43-Port Arthur.....	40	33.3	29	24.6	18.3	26.6	38.3	43.3	40.3	45.8	44.3	61.3	68.7
44-Port William.....	35.5	28.5	27.5	20.8	16.7	28.2	37.5	40.5	36.7	40.8	36	52.5	61.1
Manitoba (Average).....	32.3	25.7	26.5	18.4	14.8	21.9	30.9	34.4	31.0	37.2	31.0	55.5	58.8
45-Winnipeg.....	33.6	25	27.7	16.1	14.1	21.5	30.6	36.4	31.9	40.6	35.4	48.4	58.3
46-Brandon.....	31	26.4	25.2	20.7	15.4	22.2	31.2	32.3	30	33.7	26.5	52.6	59.3
Saskatchewan (Average) ..	34.1	26.3	23.8	17.4	14.0	22.1	31.5	35.1	32.6	35.9	31.2	57.3	63.9
47-Regina.....	36.7	25	23.5	17	13.9	22.7	31	35.6	33.5	39.1	27.5	54.4	62.9
48-Prince Albert.....	31.7	25	22.7	16.2	.....	21	31.7	33.3	30	32	35	61.2	65
49-Saskatoon.....	32.5	26.2	23.2	18.2	12.1	19.2	30	33.7	32.5	36.2	33.3	55	62.5
50-Moose Jaw.....	35.4	29	25.8	18.2	16.1	25.4	33.2	37.6	34.2	35.4	29	58.7	65
Alberta (Average).....	29.6	23.6	21.2	15.0	11.3	20.7	31.8	34.4	34.0	38.7	33.1	57.9	65.2
51-Medicine Hat.....	30	22.5	22	16	9	22	35	35	35	35	35	60	68.3
52-Edmonton.....	28.2	21.9	20.7	13.9	10.7	21.2	31.7	35	37.5	41.7	37.5	57.1	63.3
53-Calgary.....	29.1	23.3	20.1	13.6	11.8	19.5	29	32.6	32.6	41.7	27.5	57.1	63.1
54-Lethbridge.....	31	26.5	22	16.5	13.7	20	31.5	35	31	36.5	32.5	57.4	66
British Columbia (Average)	38.0	32.1	29.4	22.3	19.0	29.1	36.6	40.0	41.4	44.4	39.1	58.3	62.6
55-Fernie.....	35.4	29	27.6	22.4	14.4	23.6	36.6	40	40	44.2	36	59.1	63.1
56-Nelson.....	40	35-40	35	20	15	25-30	30-35	40	40	40	40	58.3	63.2
57-Trail.....	35	29.7	24.3	19.7	15	24.7	33	35	36.7	41.7	37.5	57.5	63.7
58-New Westminster.....	40	32.5	30	32.5	16	30	37.5	37.5	42.5	45	37	51.7	57.5
59-Vancouver.....	38.2	31.7	30.1	19.6	18.3	29.9	35.2	41	40.1	47.5	35.6	58.5	64
60-Victoria.....	36.4	31.4	25.8	19.8	20.4	32.4	36.2	43	36.6	41	36.6	52.5	52.5
61-Nanaimo.....	39	34.7	31.3	28.3	22.3	37.3	41.7	43.3	47.7	43.5	50	58.7	61.9
62-Prince Rupert.....	40	32.5	31	25	22.5	27.5	40	40	47.5	52.5	40	70	75

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1921

Ham, boiled, sliced per lb.	FISH														Lard, pure leaf, best per lb.
	Cod steak, fresh, and frozen, per lb.	Haddock, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Herrings, fresh and frozen per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Other fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt, herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, sockeye, lb. tin.	Canned salmon, med. lb. tin.	Canned salmon pinks, lb. tin.		
cents 70.5	cents 17.5	cents 16.9	cents 29.7	cents 14.2	cents 20.7	cents 24.8	cents 13.2	cents 66.3	cents 23.1	cents 20.2	cents 52.8	cents 40.6	cents 25.8	cents 25.3	
70.6 72.5 69.6 70 71	12.8 10 15 12 15	11.8 15 12 12	32.5 30-40 35 30 20	 8 	 	20 	 	54.0 56.1 56 50.8 52 55	20.0 20.8 19.7 20.2 19.1 20.1	16.9 18.5 18.3 17.8 14 16	47.5 50 50 5 40	35.3 32.2 26.6 34.6 38.3 35	27.4 27 27.3 29 23.5 30	24.2 27.5 23.2 25.2 25 20	
55	10-12	11-13	35					65	18.4	19	45	45	30	27	
72.8 77.5 72.5 68.3	13.0 12 15 18 10	13.0 12 15 15 10	35.0 35 40 30 	 12 	 	 30 	10 30 	61.2 65 63.3 65 51.6	21.9 22.8 20.2 23 21.6	17.9 18 18.7 17 18	53.4 55 51.6 53.5	36.9 35 33.5 39 40	25.9 30 26.2 39 21.6	24.0 21 25 30 20	
69.8 70 70 77.5 66.3 70 72.5 65 69.7 66.9	15.4 10 15 18 15 18 15-17.5 18	14.8 10 13 20 13 15 18 12-16 15	31.6 30 40 35 20 35 30-32 30	 19 	19.9 15 25 22 20 10-25 20-30	 	 10 20-30	61.5 50 75 20.8 20 60 60.8	20.3 20 15 15 24.2 21.7	19.0 17.5 16.5 25 50 19.2 17	51.3 48.2 50 52.5 47.5 50 52.5 57.5 49.8 53.7	35.0 34.6 32.5 35 25 32.5 35 43.5 32.9 34.6	26.4 26.2 25 29.1 25 28.3 25 26.7 24.2 28	26.1 26.8 28.8 28.5 27.6 25.3 25 26.7 23.8 24.6	
68.7 69.1 67.5 65.5 67.5 67 68.9 69.5 69.1 68.4 66.2 66.9 62.8 65.6 63.7 69.2 69.5 65.2 67.7 73.5 68.3 69.3 70 82 75	20.1 18 15 12.5-15 25 20 20 20 18 22 15 18 20-25 18 20 20 20-25 15 30 30 20-25 20	17.6 15 10-12.5 20 15 12-14 17 30 22 15 20 15 15 35 30 12.5 18 30 15 35 30 20-25 20	29.9 30 25-30 26 30 25-30 30 33-35 30-35 30-35 35 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 25-30 25-30	44.8 10 10 12 20 20 30-35 15-18 15-20 15 15 30 15 30 12.5 18 18 20 20 20 18-20 20	23.2 20-30 20 18 20 16-22 25 30-35 25 20 30 25 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 20 20 20	11.9 50 60 22 25 25 23.3 23.7 22 22.5 25 25 25 20.6 20 22.6 19 25 20 27.5 27.5 26.2 75	69.6 50 60 60 70 23.3 23.7 75 22.5 25 25 25 20 23 20 15 18 21.5 15 20 27.5 27.5 26.2 85 75 1.00 75	23.6 23.5 21.7 22 25 25 25 20.4 20 22.5 24.1 18.3 25 25 25 20 23 20 20 15 25 19 25 20 27.5 27.5 26.2 25	19.7 19.6 18 16.5 15 20 18 20 20 22.5 24.1 53 54.5 56.9 53 55.6 56.1 56.4 51.7 20 20 21.6 21.4	54.8 54.2 55 48.2 54.7 54.3 54.5 57.5 56.9 53 53 55.6 57.2 56.1 56.4 51.7 55 58 54 55	39.4 38 35-40 35 36.6 41.6 35 36.4 40 41.4 39.5 36.6 39 40 39.4 38.3 42.5 38.3 40 42.5 36.6 40-45 40-45	26.5 26.1 23.5 25.8 25.4 25.8 25 26.4 29 32.5 24.5 28.1 26.6 24 25 26.2 29 27.2 29.2 26.6 25 24 31.6 22.5 25.6	23.3 26.6 23.5 22.5 23.6 24.4 25 22.8 20.7 20.8 20.8 21.9 21.6 21 19.9 33 20.5 20.3 22.6 20.8 21.3 24.8 30 42 35 43 44		
75.8 76.5 75			30.0 25-35 30		17.5 20 15				23.9 25.2 22.5	16.2 18.3 18	52.7 53.3 52.1	35.4 36.1 34.7	26.1 26.1 26	26.2 26.4 26	
70.8 70.6 66.7 72 73.8	16.3 20 10-15		23.5 28 20-25	12.8 10 18.5 10	15.8 15 18 15		16.5 18 15		24.5 25 28 25 20	21.5 23.6 20 55 22.5	52.5 48.3 30 50 53.3	37.5 40 30 40 40	26.3 27 28.3 25 25	30.1 27.2 30 28.3 35	
71.4 71.6 69.7 73	20.5 25 20 18	25.0 30 20 18	27.3 30 25 30	16.3 20 15 15	15.1 18 15 15		16.9 20 15 12.5 20		25.5 23.5 28 25	23.0 26.5 21 23.4 21	53.6 55 53.7 55 50.5	37.1 40 33.2 35 40	22.4 22.5 21.1 22.5 23	26.7 27.5 26.7 27.1 25.4	
76.3 77 80 72.5 78 75.9 74.1 77.5 75	18.4 20 25 22 18 15 15 17.5	23.5 22 25	26.8 25-30 30 20 25	13.2 18 15 10	20.0 20 15 20 15-20	30.9 35 40 33-35 15-20	13.5 15 15 15 12.5 10		24.7 29.1 30 25 20 22.2 23.3 32.5 17.5	24.0 23.8 25 25 20 23 20 25 25	51.2 55 53.3 50 52.5 47.3 51 50	32.8 27.5 40 38 25 37 32.5 25	24.3 25 26 23.3 20.8 22.1 30 20	25.6 35 35 31.2 24.7 24.6 25 25	

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOOD, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Eggs		Milk, per quart.	BUTTER			Oleomargarine, best, per lb.	CHEESE		Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits (bulk), per lb.
	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh, No. 1 and storage, per doz.		Dairy, solids per lb.	Dairy, prints, per lb.	Creamery, prints per lb.		Old, per lb.	New, per lb.		
Dominion Average	cents 36.5	cents 33.4	cents 14.4	cents 51.4	cents 52.2	cents 59.2	cents 37.7	cents 39.6	cents 37.9	cents 8.3	cents 20.7
Nova Scotia (Average)	35.5	32.3	14.8	57.8	59.2	66.0	40.6	38.3	38.5	8.8	19.8
1-Sydney.....	41.2	40	17		58.3	67.3	41.0	38.5	37.7	9.3	21.5
2-New Glasgow.....	32.9	30	16	55	57.5	64.1	42.5	38.2	38.6	9.3	20
3-Amherst.....	30.7	27	13	60	60	66.2	39	37	37	8.7	19
4-Hallifax.....	38.5		16	59	60	65	39.2	38	39.3	8	18.6
5-Truro.....	34		12	57	60	67.6	41.1	40	40	8.7	19.8
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown ...	28.1	25	11-12	51.6	55.2	60.6	45	34.6	35	9.3	20.1
New Brunswick (Average)	38.0	31.9	14.4	52.5	56.7	63.7	40.3	38.4	38.5	9.7	19.7
7-Moncton.....	35.7	35	15-16	55	60	62.8	43.3	38.2		9.3	20.4
8-St. John.....	39.6	37.2	13	55	55	62.5	39.5	36.1	35	9.3	20.8
9-Fredericton.....	35	25	14	50		63.3	38.3	39.3	38	9.3	18
10-Bathurst.....	30	30	15	50	55	66	40	40		10.7	20
Quebec (Average)	37.0	33.4	13.3	45.0	50.5	53.8	36.3	38.4	35.0	7.5	20.5
11-Quebec.....	37.9	35.6	16		42.7	52.5	34.1	39.4	35	8.5	20.3
12-Three Rivers.....	39.4	36.2	14			51.9	34.1	41.7	36.3	8	21.1
13-Sherbrooke.....	35.2		12.5	40	52.5	52.6	39.8	40	33.5	9.3	20.3
14-Sorel.....	36.2	32.5	14	38		57.2	37	36	35	6	20.7
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	34.6	30	10			52	35.7	34.5		6.7	20.5
16-St. John's.....	36.7	30	12			56.5	37.2	40	33.3	7.3	19.5
17-Theft ord Mines.....	38.7		15	55	60	60	40	36.2	35	7.3	21.5
18-Montreal.....	38.9	34.9	14	47	49.3	49.8	34.6	40	36.6	6.7-7.3	21.2
19-Hull.....	35.6	34.7	12		48	52	33.6	35	35	7.3	19.8
Ontario (Average)	35.9	35.1	14.1	52.8	54.0	59.6	35.2	40.2	37.5	7.8	20.8
20-Ottawa.....	36.4	33.5	12	47.5	49	54.6	35.5	40.2	36.7	7.3	20.7
21-Brockville.....	34		10-13			55.8	36	37.5	32.5	7.7	20
22-Kingston.....	36.6	35	11	50	55	59.6	35	38.7	35.5	6.7	19.7
23-Belleville.....	29.1	25	11		54.8	55	34.6	38.6	36.6	6	20
24-Peterborough.....	32.5		12.5		54.8	58.8	33.3	39.1	30.6	8	22.1
25-Orillia.....	29.6		14.3	53.3	57.9	63.7	34.4	29.6	38	8	22.8
26-Toronto.....	38.4		15.4	50	50.4	60.2	33.7	40.7	37	8	20.6
27-Niagara Falls.....	39.5		16		57.6	60.5	35.6	41.4	38.4	8.7	19
28-St. Catharines.....	39.1		15	56.5		59.2	32.3	41.6	36.4	8	20.4
29-Hamilton.....	38.8	36	14		56.3	59.3	34	40.9	39.2	6.7	19.5
30-Brantford.....	36.1		14		58-60	61	32	40.4	37.8	8	22.8
31-Galt.....	35	35	12.5		45.3	56.9	37	39.4	34.3	8	20.6
32-Guelph.....	33.8	32	14.3	55		56.1	59.1	36.6	40.7	8	22.5
33-Kitchener.....	35.5		14.3	55		56.1	55.8	41.3	36.6	8	20.6
34-Woodstock.....	30		11		43.7	55.8	35	40.2	38	8	20
35-Stratford.....	31.4		13.3	56		60	35	40.2	38	8	20
36-London.....	34.2		13.5	52.5	56.8	63.4	34.6	43.5	38.5	8	20.5
37-St. Thomas.....	33.3		13.5	61.5	62	62	35.4	43.3	39.2	8.7	20.5
38-Chatham.....	28.5		16		51.8	56.6	35.2	40	37.1	8	21.8
39-Windsor.....	33.7	30	16-20			62.3	37.1	42.5	38.3	8.7	20.6
40-Owen Sound.....	29.7	28	11	47		54.7	33.3	39	36.5	7.3	20
41-Cobalt.....	48.1	44	20			64.4	35.6	38.3	40	7.4	22.5
42-Sault Ste. Marie.....	41.2	38	15	51.6	55	60	36.7	41	41.7	7.3	22
43-Port Arthur.....	46.2	45	14.3	50	52.5	64	40	38.7		8.3	
44-Fort William.....	46	40	16.7			62	37.3	38.6	39.3	8.3	20.5
Manitoba (Average)	33.2		14.5			58.2	38.2	41.2		8.4	22.8
45-Winnipeg.....	36.1	34	14	55		58	36.4	42.4	40	8	22.3
46-Brandon.....	30.3		15		49.1	58.3	40	40		8.8	23.2
Saskatchewan (Average)	30.8	27.5	15.8		43.8	55.8	38.8	41.5	42.5	8.3	20.7
47-Regina.....	31.1		16		38	55.3	38.3	39.3	40	8	23
48-Prince Albert.....	32.5	30	14.3				41.7	41.7		7.3	17
49-Saskatoon.....	30.7	25	17		48.3	59.1	42.5	45	45	10	22
50-Moose Jaw.....	28.7		16	40	45	53	32.5	40		8	
Alberta (Average)	34.3	30.0	13.8	45.0	46.0	55.9	40.3	41.8	40.2	7.9	21.1
51-Medicine Hat.....	33.7	27.5	15	47.5	50	61	37.5	41.2	41.7	7.3	20
52-Edmonton.....	32.4		12.5		42.8	50.6	39.5	38.6	38.1	8	21
53-Calgary.....	36.8	32.5	13		46.2	53.3	40.5	45	40.8	8.4	21
54-Lethbridge.....	34.3	30	14	42.5	45	58.6	43.7	42.5	40	8	22.5
British Columbia (Average)	43.5	38.1	16.1	51.3	47.5	60.8	40.9	39.6	40.6	10.0	20.7
55-Fernie.....	45	42.5	20	45	45	61.2	45		42	10	20
56-Nelson.....	45		19	50	55	61.7	45			10	22
57-Trail.....	47.9		15		42.7	62	41.2	36.7		9.3	17
58-New Westminster.....	37.1	30	11.1			55	36.9	40	40	10	20
59-Vancouver.....	40.7	40	11.1	46.5	47.3	59.4	38.5	42.1	40	8.9	20.7
- Victoria.....	38.6		14.3	51		62.3	37.9	39.8	40	9.8	23.3
- Nanaimo.....	40		18	60		62.6	45	38.7	41.2	9.8	23
- Prince Rupert.....	53.7	40	20	55		62.5	37.5	40	40	12.5	20

a Price per single quart higher.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1921—(Continued)

FLOUR		Rolled oats, per lb.	Cornmeal, per lb.	Barley, pearl, per lb.	RICE				Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	CANNED VEGETABLES			
Spring wheat, in 24-lb. bag, per lb.	Ordinary family in 24-lb. bag, per lb.				Rangoon "B", per lb.	Patna, per lb.	Japan, per lb.	Siam, per lb.		Tomatoes, 2½s. per can.	Peas, standard, 2s. per can.	Corn, 2s. per can.	
cents 6.8	cents 6.4	cents 6.2	cents 7.0	cents 10.7	cents 10.8	cents 13.1	cents 11.9	cents 10.4	cents 13.3	cents 18.8	cents 19.0	cents 18.4	
7.1	6.9	6.6	7.1	10.1	11.6	14.8	12.0	12.0	16.6	20.7	19.7	19.7	1
7.5	7.5	6.9	6.6	10.5	10	14.6	12	12	16.6	21.7	21.1	22.4	2
6.9	6.7	6.2	6.2	9.2	11	14.8	12	12	14.2	20.6	19.5	19.4	3
6.7	6.7	5.7	7.3	10.5	10.5	15	12	12	19	19.5	19.3	19.7	4
6.9	6.7	7.8	8.3	10	15	14.6	12.3	11.7	17.5	19.5	18.7	18.7	5
7.3	7.1	6.4	7.2	10	15	14.2	11.7	10.5	15.8	21.7	20	19.1	6
6.7	6.2	6.4	6.7	8.4	12	11	11	10.5	16.4	20.7	20	19.7	7
6.9	6.7	7.0	8.3	9.9	9.7	15.3	11.3	18.6	20.5	19.7	19.2	19.2	8
6.7	6.7	7.8	8.3	10	14.2	12	12	17.6	20.6	20.3	19.6	19.6	9
6.9	6.7	6.5	7	11.6	9	15	10	20	20.6	18.8	18.8	18.8	10
7.0	6.7	6.5	8	10	10	16	12	16.6	19.5	19.5	18.2	18.2	11
7.0	6.5	7.2	10	8	10	16	10	12	21.2	20.3	20.2	20.2	12
6.9	6.4	6.9	8.5	11.1	11.2	12.9	10.7	9.5	18.7	16.4	19.2	17.1	13
7.3	6	6	11.5	9.3	10	11.8	9.5	9.5	14.9	16.3	18	17.2	14
6.8	6.3	6.7	11.5	11	11.7	13.8	10	11	15.7	18.4	21.1	18.7	15
6.8	6.5	7.6	7.2	11.3	10.5	12.3	12	8.5	14.3	16.6	19	16.2	16
7.3	6.5	8	12.5	12	12.5	15.5	10	8	18.3	16.5	21.2	16.7	17
7	6.9	7.2	7	14	15	13.2	10	10	17.3	16.7	18.5	16.4	18
6.5	6.2	8.5	7.3	14	15	15	14.2	12	16.7	17.2	21.5	19.7	19
7	6.3	6.3	7	11	12	12	9.9	9.5	13.5	15.9	17.7	17.7	20
6.9	6.8	5.9	8.4	9.7	11	12.4	9.3	7.2	14.8	14.8	15.4	14.8	21
6.9	6.2	6.2	7.3	10.2	8	11	9.3	7.2	14.8	14.8	15.4	14.8	22
6.7	6.3	5.9	6.4	10.8	10.8	12.6	12.8	11.5	12.6	17.5	17.2	16.7	23
7.1	6.7	6.6	6.8	10	9	10.7	11.2	9.6	10.6	16.2	16	15.6	24
6.3	6	5.5	5	10	10	12.5	10	10	11	15	15	15	25
6.5	6.3	5.4	6.2	10.5	9.5	12.4	12.5	10	12.1	15	15	15	26
6.9	6.7	5.3	5.3	11	10	11.2	10	20	11.6	15.3	15.8	15.3	27
6.9	6.4	5.2	5.2	10.8	11.5	10.4	11.7	10.4	13.5	17.2	16.6	16.7	28
6.7	6.3	5.1	5.8	11.5	9.6	15	13.1	11.6	11.5	18.3	18.7	18	29
6.6	6.3	5.5	6.1	9.5	9.1	10.3	10.6	11.6	10.9	16.8	16.8	15.9	30
7.7	6.5	5.7	6.7	10	11.3	13.3	13.3	7.5	13.2	18.5	18.3	17.6	31
7.1	6.7	6.5	6.8	10.6	13.3	15.5	15.5	12.5	12.6	19.5	18.5	16.7	32
6.7	6.4	5.7	6.6	9.5	8	14.6	12.4	8.8	11.9	17.3	17	16.2	33
6.9	5.5	5.5	5.8	11.5	9	13.2	14.3	15	12.1	17.4	16.2	15.8	34
6.5	6.3	6.6	6.8	10.1	8	10.4	12.5	11	12.4	17.7	17.7	16.9	35
5.6	5.4	5.8	6.9	9.5	10.2	10.1	12.8	7.3	11.7	15.6	15.6	15.6	36
5.6	5.8	5.8	6.2	10.7	11.5	10.1	11.8	10	13.5	17.7	17.7	16.8	37
7.3	5.7	5.7	7.3	11	10.4	14.3	12.5	12.2	11.6	14.7	13.2	14.2	38
6.7	6.2	5.4	5.9	9.7	8	11.5	11.8	12.6	13.2	18.2	18	15.2	39
6.7	6.2	5.7	5.7	14.1	13.3	17.5	12.6	10	14.7	17.1	17.1	15.9	40
6.3	6.3	6.1	6.2	10.2	9.3	11.5	12.8	10.8	13.1	18.6	17.8	16.7	41
6.9	6.5	6.5	8.3	13.3	20	14.3	18.3	10.8	11	18.4	18.5	15.7	42
6.3	6.2	5.4	5.5	8.7	13.7	17.5	13.7	15.2	16.8	19.8	19	18	43
7.2	7.7	8.1	8.1	12.5	14.1	10	10	10	10.7	16	16.1	16	44
6.5	7.5	7	7.5	12	12.7	16.2	13.7	13.3	14.6	19.4	19.5	19.7	45
6.7	6.5	4.6	6	11.6	9.1	10.8	15	9	14.3	17.8	18.2	18.1	46
6.7	6.7	5.7	6.1	11.1	12.5	13.9	11.6	11.6	15.8	20.4	19.5	20.1	47
6.6	6.2	5.7	6.1	11.1	12.5	13.9	11.6	11.6	13.7	19	18.8	18.5	48
6.6	6.2	5.7	6.1	11.1	12.5	13.9	11.6	11.6	13.7	19	18.8	18.5	49
6.9	6.5	5.8	6.2	10.8	11.5	10.4	11.7	8.7	11.7	20.5	20.3	19.7	50
6.3	6.5	5	7.3	9	10	13.3	12.1	8	11.4	20	19.6	19.6	51
6.3	6.3	6.2	7.2	11.4	9.5	14.2	11.2	9.3	12	20.9	20.9	19.7	52
6.5	6.3	4.1	6	11.5	12.5	10.4	11.2	9.1	11.7	22.2	21.9	21.4	53
6.5	5.8	5	6.5	10	10	12.5	10	8.2	11.7	22	22	21	54
6.3	6.2	6.5	6.2	11.5	10	12.5	10	9.1	13.3	25	23.6	22.7	55
7.3	6.9	9	10	12.5	10	12.5	10	8.7	10	21.7	21.7	21.7	56
6.6	6.5	5.5	6.5	10.0	11.0	10.7	9.0	11.6	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.0	57
6.7	6.2	5.3	6.8	11.2	10	11.2	10	14.4	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.0	58
6.5	6	6.5	6.2	9.5	10.6	8.5	10.2	10.2	20.7	21.1	21.1	21.7	59
6.5	6.9	5.2	6.9	9.7	10.4	9.3	10.4	10.8	11.1	23.2	22.6	21.2	60
6.5	6.9	5	6.1	9.7	12	12	10.5	8.1	10.8	20.6	20.6	20.1	61
6.6	6.1	6.6	7.9	11.3	9.0	10.1	6.9	11.1	20.3	20.9	20.5	20.5	62
6.7	6.2	7	8.5	15	12.5	12.5	12.5	13.7	20	21.2	21.2	20	63
7.3	6.7	6.7	9.5	12.2	10	12.3	10	15	22.5	22.5	24.2	24.2	64
6.5	6.5	5.5	7	11.2	10	10	10	20	20	20	20	20	65
6.3	6.3	5.4	6.7	8.5	10	8.3	7.3	8.6	19.8	20.8	20.8	20.5	66
6.6	6	6.3	7.2	10.6	10	8.7	6.7	9.6	19.7	20.4	20.4	20	67
6.3	6.2	6.9	8.5	10.4	10	8.7	6.6	9.7	19.7	20.4	20.4	20	68
6.3	6.2	6.9	7.7	11.2	8	10	10	11.4	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	69
7.0	6.9	8	8	11.2	10	10	10	11	20	20	20	20	70

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOOD, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions yellow, red, etc per lb.	POTATOES		APPLES			Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per packet (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.
	cents	cents	Per bag, 1½ bu. (30 lb.)	Per peck, (15 lbs.)	Fresh, best or eating, per gal.	Fresh, cooking, per gallon.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.	cents	cents	cents
Dominion Average.	9.0	5.0	1.233	25.4	45.6	31.3	21.4	19.2	32.4	27.1
Nova Scotia (Average)	8.7	5.3	1.317	27.1	49.6	32.8	19.3	19.6	32.3	27.7
1-Sydney.	8.6	5.5	1.77	36.3	50	36.5	19.4	21.6	33.7	33.3
2-New Glasgow.	8.5	5.2	1.27	24.4	45	40	20.4	17.8	31.8	25
3-Amherst.	7.8	5.8	.825	17.6	.....	25	19	18.7	32.7	30
4-Halifax.	9.2	5.1	1.44	28.5	60	27.5	19	17.6	31.3	25
5-Truro.	8.5	4.7	1.28	28.5	42.5	35	18.6	22.5	32.1	25
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown.	8.1	6.2	.887	17.5	60	25	21.2	20.2	28.7	24
New Brunswick (Average)	9.9	5.1	1.169	25.6	50.0	30.0	19.1	21.7	29.1	30.3
7-Moncton.	10.5	5.1	1.20	26.1	40	35	18.3	17.6	30	30
8-St. John.	10	4.3	1.65	25	.....	25	18.2	25	24	23
9-Fredericton.	11	4.6	1.00	21.2	.....	.....	20	19.3	32.3	35
10-Bathurst.	8	6.3	.825	30	60	.....	20	25	30.2	28
Quebec (Average)	8.9	6.0	1.042	22.6	52.5	41.9	20.7	20.6	30.9	29.2
11-Quebec.	9.6	5.6	.939	23	43.3	.....	19	21.7	33	29
12-Three Rivers.	9.6	7.4	1.23	24.2	58.3	35	23	23.3	30	30
13-Sherbrooke.	8.2	5.9	1.37	29	57.8	44.3	18.4	16.9	30.6	28.3
14-Sorel.	9.5	.....	.825	15	60	60	23.3	25	27.5	32.5
15-St. Hyacinthe.	8.3	4.5	.65	.....	40	30	20	16.5	34	29
16-St. John's.	8.7	5.2	.872	15	.....	.....	20	25	28.8	27.5
17-Thetford Mines.	8.2	7.1	1.37	25	60	50	22.5	21	32.5	30
18-Montreal.	8.9	5.2	1.07	24.4	53.1	41.3	19.6	18.7	31.7	28.7
19-Hull.	9.5	6.7	1.05	25	47.5	32.5	20.8	17.5	30	28
Ontario (Average)	9.0	5.4	1.086	23.2	34.7	28.0	20.9	18.5	32.3	24.4
20-Ottawa.	9.3	6.7	1.11	26.3	54.4	47.8	20.7	17.2	31.2	25.6
21-Brockville.	8.5	6.3	1.04	21.6	.....	37.5	20	18.7	30	22.5
22-Kingston.	8.2	5.5	.933	20	25	23.2	15.1	18.8	32	21
23-Belleville.	9.1	3	.89	18.5	37.5	25	.....	15	34	25
24-Peterborough.	8.4	4.8	.818	20	40	32	17.5	15.1	32.1	20.6
25-Orillia.	8.4	5.5	.685	16.5	45	30	18	18.2	31.7	24.5
26-Toronto.	8.7	5.4	.957	19.4	35.9	29.2	16.6	19.6	31.5	22.8
27-Niagara Falls.	11	5.1	1.46	26	.....	.....	.....	23.6	33.6	26.6
28-St. Catharines.	10	9.7	1.25	25	21	18	24.5	21.5	32.7	27
29-Hamilton.	8.9	6.7	1.11	24.7	37.5	33.3	23.5	20.2	31.6	24.5
30-Brantford.	7.7	4.3	.93	20.8	20	17.5	18.5	16.7	32.3	23.2
31-Galt.	7.9	3.8	.839	23.3	39	.....	22.3	20.1	33.7	27.2
32-Guelph.	8.8	4.9	.912	18.7	35	30	.....	15.3	31	24
33-Kitchener.	8.9	4.8	.89	21.6	27.5	18.5	.....	17.8	33.7	22.5
34-Woodstock.	8.2	.....	.95	22.5	.....	.....	17.2	17.3	33.2	25
35-Stratford.	10.8	7	.981	20.6	23.3	20	.....	16.5	31.4	25
36-London.	9	5	1.00	21	23.5	20.7	.....	16.2	31.7	23.5
37-St. Thomas.	8.7	4.4	1.08	20.5	25	21	.....	20.2	32.6	25
38-Chatham.	8.5	5.1	1.23	27.5	37.5	20	20	18.8	31.7	25
39-Windsor.	9.2	8.3	1.39	22.6	31.6	30	32	20.6	32.6	27
40-Owen Sound.	9.2	3.1	.80	19	25	13.7	20	19	29.5	20
41-Colwell.	9.7	6	1.52	32.5	50	30	21.6	22.1	34	25
42-Sault Ste. Marie.	9	5.6	1.20	26	52.5	40	22.5	18.7	33.5	28.7
43-Port Arthur.	9	4.2	1.59	33.3	.....	40	22.5	17.6	33.3	27.5
44-Fort William.	10	4.3	1.59	33.1	41.8	38.3	24	16.5	32.1	26
Manitoba (Average)	9.2	3.5	1.600	31.3	.....	.....	19.6	18.8	34.3	27.4
45-Winnipeg.	9.3	3.7	1.83	33.9	.....	.....	18.3	18.3	32.6	26.8
46-Bandon.	9	3.3	1.37	28.7	.....	.....	21.5	19.2	36	28
Saskatchewan (Average)	10.0	5.7	1.710	36.3	75.0	.....	23.9	20.7	33.1	33.8
47-Regina.	9.5	5	1.80	35	75	.....	22.5	17.1	33.2	30
48-Prince Albert.	9.4	5.8	1.40	25	.....	.....	20.7	19	33.3	37.5
49-Saskatoon.	11.7	5.5	1.65	40	.....	.....	25	21.7	35	35
50-Moose Jaw.	9.3	6.3	1.99	45	75	.....	27.5	25	31	32.5
Alberta (Average)	8.8	3.1	1.403	30.2	75.0	.....	24.4	18.1	34.8	28.7
51-Medicine Hat.	9.5	3.6	1.80	37.5	.....	.....	26	20	38	30
52-Edmonton.	8.2	3.3	.883	20	80	.....	19.1	16.3	32.4	27.7
53-Calgary.	8.8	2.7	1.54	36.7	80	.....	24.7	17.5	33.8	29.5
54-Lethbridge.	8.7	2.9	1.39	26.7	65	.....	23.4	18.5	35	27.6
British Columbia (Average)	8.4	3.5	1.515	27.3	.....	.....	24.0	18.1	34.3	27.7
55-Fernie.	10	3.5	1.44	.....	75	.....	25	22.5	37.5	30
56-Nelson.	8.8	5.3	1.65	30	.....	.....	30	20.7	35.3	30
57-Trail.	9.1	5	1.57	30	.....	.....	25	20	31.5	25
58-New Westminster.	6.4	2.5	1.02	20	.....	.....	16.5	16.3	33	26
59-Vancouver.	7.8	2.3	1.24	.....	.....	.....	17.6	15.2	33.9	26.7
60-Victoria.	7.7	3.5	1.49	31.5	.....	.....	21.5	15	34.7	29
61-Nanaimo.	9	3	1.59	25	.....	.....	24.2	18.9	33.3	30
62-Prince Rupert.	8.1	2.7	2.12	.....	.....	.....	22.5	16	35	25

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1921—(Continued)

JAM		CANNED FRUITS					SUGAR		TEA				
Strawberry, pure, per 4-lb. tin.	Raspberry, pure, per 4-lb. tin.	Peaches, 2's, per can.	Pears, 2's, per can.	Plums, 2's, per can.	Marmalade, orange per 4-lb. tin.	Corn syrup, per 5-lb. tin.	Honey, clover, strained, per 5-lb. tin.	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium (in bulk), per lb.	Black, medium (packets), per lb.	Green, medium (in bulk), per lb.	Green, medium, (packets), per lb.
\$ 1.50	\$ 1.35	cents 39.4	cents 37.9	cents 30.4	\$ 1.045	cents 63.8	\$ 1.690	cents 12.7	cents 12.0	cents 55.6	cents 56.7	cents 59.9	cents 57.4
1.200	1.186	39.1	40.0	31.9	1.130	73.3	1.750	12.4	11.7	49.9	54.2		
1.31	1.29	41.2	42	31.3	1.19			12.9	12.3	55	59.5	52.5	51.6
1.28	1.25	39.8	38.8	33.8	1.21	80		12.5	11.9	49.3	55.4		
1.12	1.12	40.2	40.7	35.6	1.07			12	11.3	51.6	41.5		
1.13	1.11	37.5	37.5	28.7	1.11	75	2.00	11.8	11	48.7	51.2		
1.16	1.16	37	41.2	30	1.07	65	1.50	12.7	11.9	45	53.5		
1.33	1.33	35.7	39.5	25	1.20	75	1.50	12	11	43.6	53.4		
1.181	1.155	38.0	38.6	32.4	1.157	57.2		12.3	11.6	56.7	56.3		
1.25	1.17	38.3	36.2	33.3	1.20	65		12	11.5	57.5	55	60	
875	85	37.5	37.5	30	1.82	49		12.2	11.2	57.5	56.6		55
1.25	1.25	39	41.5		1.45	57.5		12.3	11.6	60	58.7		
1.35	1.35	37.3	39	34				12.6	12	51.6	55		
1.275	1.243	41.5	39.8	31.4	1.153	60.0	1.430	12.0	11.5	58.2	53.4	60.9	57.2
1.28	1.19	43.3	41.2	37.5	1.21	56.4		11.7	11.1	52.7	57	59.6	57.5
1.31	1.32	39.2	38	24.5	.862	61.3	1.30	12.3	12	58.3	55.1	62.5	56.4
1.26	1.21	44.2	45.6	30	1.07	59	1.78	11.9	11.4	61.2	56.5	57	62.5
1.35	1.35	40	36.7	30	1.17	63.3		12.5	11.8	60	62.5	60	62.5
1.35	1.32	37.5	35			62.5		12.2	11.8		55		53.3
1.52	1.42	51.2	45	40	1.31	60	1.32	11.9	11.7	63	67.5	63.7	62.5
1.25	1.25	45	42.5	35	1.50	66.6	1.50	12.4	11.5	61.7	60.8	68.3	55
1.23	1.20	31.7	37.6	26.8	.999	59.7	1.38	11.6	11.2	56.9	55.9	64.9	56.7
.927	.927	41.4	36.7	27	1.10	51.5	1.30	11.8	11	51.5	55	51.1	55.5
1.107	1.095	38.4	34.9	29.2	1.021	59.0	1.555	12.3	12.0	54.7	55.6	58.4	56.7
.987	.972	37.9	37.7	28.4	.965	57.6	1.56	11.9	11.5	52.1	55.4	59.8	59
1.15	1.15	40	39	35	.95	57.5	1.50	12.5	12.2	47.5	52.5	52.5	55
1.16	1.15	36.6	38	26.6	1.05	56	1.42	12	11.5	49	58	54	62.2
1.27	1.25	40	30	1.05	61.6	1.50	1.50	11.9	11.3	56	54	60	55.3
1.10	1.10	43	31.6	26	1.00	69.2	1.50	11.8	11.7	51.1	55.2	59.2	56.4
1.10	1.09	35	30	22.6	1.02	55.7	1.47	12.5	12.2	50.8	55.7	58	55
.935	.921	33.5	29.9	23.8	.935	55.4	1.32	11.9	11.6	46	56.4	55.4	55.8
1.13	1.13	40	39	30	1.05	63.3	1.62	12.4	11.8	61	55	61	55
1.05	1.03	36.2	36.6	34	1.00	62.4	1.82	12.7	12.3	63.2	57.5	63	58
1.03	1.03	33.2	31.7	23.5	.941	57.9	1.45	11.8	11.5	57.5	57.9	61	57.5
.955	.95	35	25	26.2	.916	53.5	1.60	12.1	11.7	55	55.3	62.8	55
1.16	1.05	34.1	32.5	26.1	1.06	56.1	1.46	12	11.9	54.3	55.3	62.8	56
1.03	1.03	38.3	36.6	25	.975	53	1.50	12	11.7	51	55.2	51.6	53.3
1.16	1.18	43	35	30	1.08	61.2	1.66	12.1	11.9	60.7	55.5	58.5	55.5
1.00	1.00	37.5	33.3	32.5	1.08	57.5	1.37	12.5	12.2	55	55.2	55	55.2
1.08	1.08	36.2	36.2	35	1.00	66	1.50	12.3	11.9	56	56	59	56.2
1.07	1.06	36.4	38.8	34	.981	54.7	1.36	12.5	12.1	56	55.5	58.3	59.5
1.19	1.18	40	33.3	27.5	1.03	56	1.56	12.2	11.8	59.1	55.8	60.8	55.6
1.15	1.12	41.6	33.6	29.2	1.06	60.1	1.65	12.2	11.9	53.8	56.4	55	55.7
1.13	1.13	47.5	41.6	1.15	68	1.67	1.67	12.5	12	59.3	54.5	63.1	54.5
1.07	1.05	30	25	.937	51	1.23	1.23	12.1	11.9	54	55.2	57.5	55
1.17	1.17	38	35	30	1.08	69	1.81	12.6	12.5	58.3	55	58.3	60
1.21	1.18	40.7	39.2	28	1.22	60	1.56	13.1	12.8	55	52.5	59	56
1.28	1.28	45	38.3	28.3	.983	63.3	1.87	13.1	12.9	51.6	60	56.6	60
1.11	1.10	41.8	38.1	31.4	1.01	59.2	1.91	12.3	12.3	54.1	55	58.4	60
1.055	1.050	38.1	34.9	26.2	.969	61.1	1.870	13.6	13.0	54.9	58.1	60.7	58.6
1.05	1.06	38.2	35.1	26.1	.943	63.1	1.88	13.5	13	55.7	57.1	56.4	57.1
1.06	1.06	38	34.6	26.2	.904	59	1.86	13.6	12.9	54	59	75	60
1.118	1.088	40.6	36.8	29.5	1.026	73.0	2.118	13.9	12.7	63.6	59.2	63.8	64.2
1.07	1.07	38	33	28	1.04	68.7	2.12	13.4	12.9	66.7	57.5	60	63.3
1.15	1.05	45	35	28.3	.967	68.3	2.25	14.4	13	65	58.8		
1.20	1.18	41.7	41.7	1.02	80		2.10	14.5	13.7	60	60		
1.05	1.05	37.5	37.5	30	1.07	75	2.00	13.2	11	62.5	60	67.5	65
1.085	1.088	41.1	42.9	30.6	1.035	72.3	2.033	14.4	13.6	57.9	5.82		
1.08	1.06	38	36	28.8	1.12	77	2.00	15	14	54	58	60	
1.09	1.09	42.2	44.7	30.4	.961	70.9	2.05	14.2	13.4	55	56.8		
1.14	1.14	45	43.3	30	1.08	72	2.13	14.1	13.5	65	59.7		
1.07	1.06	39.2	47.5	33.2	.983	69.1	1.95	14.1	13.4	57.5	58.3		
1.141	1.138	40.0	42.2	33.4	.946	72.8	1.994	13.9	13.0	55.7	58.0	65.6	63.0
1.10	1.10	45	47.5	45	1.00	80	1.82	15	14	60	60		
1.25	1.22	41.7	40	35	1.03	80	2.20	15	14.3	61.7	63.3		
1.25	1.25	40	42.5	30	.95	70	2.00	13.5	12.5	57.5	55	67.5	65
1.13	1.12	43.3	43.3	35	.883	66.2	1.80	13.2	12.2	54	61.2	71.2	65
1.12	1.09	29.2	37.9	27.8	.911	65	2.14	13	12.2	52.9	59.8	66.1	65
1.06	1.10	41.7	39	26.7	.922	71.2	2.10	13.1	12.6	49.4	55.8	73.3	
1.17	1.17	41.2	50	35	.925	80		14.4	13.7	55	56.2		
1.05	1.05	37.5	37.5	32.5	.925	70	1.55	13.9	12.4	55	52.5	50	55

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOOD, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	COFFEE		Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½-lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit, XXX per quart.	Salt, fine in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, standard, per bar.
	Ground, medium, per lb.	Beans roasted, Rio, etc., per lb.							
Dominion Average.....	cents 56.3	cents 64.2	cents 32.0	cents 16.0	cents 3.6	cents 51.5	¢ .918	cents 13.7	cents 8.9
Nova Scotia (Average).....	60.0	58.9	32.9	12.6	4.4	48.7	.637	14.6	9.5
1-Sydney.....	62.6	55	34.8	13.5	4.3	50	.80	16.2	10
2-New Glasgow.....	58.1	52.5	32.7	12.6	4.1	45	.564	14.6	9.5
3-Amherst.....	61.6	65	32.3	11	.....	46.6	.566	14.5	9.2
4-Halifax.....	57.5	58.3	32.5	14.1	5.8	55	.625	14.1	9.3
5-Truro.....	60	53.7	32.4	11.7	3.4	47	.628	13.8	9.7
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	57.8	55	30.2	14.5	3	50	.60	14.1	9
New Brunswick (Average).....	64.3	63.3	31.8	12.1	3.9	50.9	.67.9	14.5	9.5
7-Moncton.....	68.7	65	33.3	13.7	4	60	.75	14.4	9.8
8-St. John.....	63.3	70	31	11	3.5	42.5	.60	15	9.3
9-Fredericton.....	60	55	31.2	11.2	4	51.2	.733	14.2	9.5
10-Bathurst.....	65	.....	31.7	12.5	4	50	.633	14.2	9.2
Quebec (Average).....	56.5	54.9	31.1	14.0	3.6	52.8	.99.4	13.5	9.1
11-Quebec.....	56.5	57.5	31.1	19.3	3.9	46.8	.983	11.9	9.6
12-Three Rivers.....	56.3	50	31.9	14.6	4.3	51.3	1.07	14.6	9.4
13-Sherbrooke.....	61	55	30	13.6	3.7	51	.92	13.3	9.3
14-Sorel.....	52.7	60	30	13.3	3.5	60	.....	13.7	10
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	52	.....	32	11.6	4	.....	1.20	14.6	8
16-St. John's.....	56	58.3	27.5	13.7	3.1	56	.837	14	10
17-Thetford Mines.....	63.3	55	36.2	13.7	3	56.7	1.03	13.5	8.4
18-Montreal.....	55.3	53.5	30.5	14.9	3.6	51.3	.943	13.8	8.8
19-Hull.....	55.5	50	30.6	11.6	3.4	48.9	.969	12.4	8.2
Ontario (Average).....	56.3	54.9	30.9	13.8	2.8	49.3	.95.3	12.4	9.4
20-Ottawa.....	52.7	47.8	31.1	11.8	2.9	48.1	.867	12.8	8.3
21-Brookville.....	52.5	.....	30	14	3	50	.70	11.7	9
22-Kingston.....	54.1	51.2	30	13	2.6	48	.78	11	9
23-Bellefonte.....	52	53	31.6	12.5	3.1	46.6	.783	11.5	8.5
24-Peterborough.....	55	54	31.2	14	2.6	55	.85	13.7	9.6
25-Orillia.....	60	61.6	31.4	12.4	2.2	46.4	.85	12.5	9.5
26-Toronto.....	55.5	54.6	30.6	12.4	3	46	.773	11.5	8.6
27-Niagara Falls.....	57.5	53.7	32.5	13.1	2.5	54	1.07	12.6	9
28-St. Catharines.....	55	53	32.1	13.1	3.2	54.1	1.15	13.5	9.4
29-Hamilton.....	57.8	55.3	31.4	11.7	2.7	44.7	.963	11.9	9.1
30-Bramford.....	53.8	55	29.6	12.5	2.6	47.2	.94	12.6	9.5
31-Calt.....	57.5	56.6	31.2	13.6	2.9	52.4	.97	13.3	9.2
32-Guelph.....	61	55	27.6	13.7	2.6	44	.95	11.3	9
33-Kitchener.....	50	.....	30.8	12.2	3	49.2	.937	12.1	9.5
34-Woodstock.....	56.2	52.5	30	11.8	2.1	45.5	.875	12.5	10
35-Stratford.....	55	55	31	12.9	2.6	50	.825	12.7	9.6
36-London.....	57.1	56.2	31	14.1	2.9	48.5	.90	12.1	9.2
37-St. Thomas.....	60	53.7	33.3	13.2	2.5	58.3	.94	12.5	9.3
38-Chatham.....	53.3	50.7	26.8	12.8	2.6	42.2	.791	12.4	9.2
39-Windsor.....	61	60	32.4	13.9	2.4	55.4	1.40	12.9	9.2
40-Owen Sound.....	57	65	30	12.9	2.6	51	.80	12	10
41-Cobalt.....	60	53.3	33.7	15	4.6	53.3	1.03	14	10.5
42-Sault Ste. Marie.....	53	57.5	30.7	14.1	3.1	44	.95	13.1	10.1
43-Port Arthur.....	60	55	30	15	2	50	1.40	11.6	10
44-Port William.....	60	47.5	32.1	11.5	3.2	48.7	1.33	11.1	10.5
Manitoba (Average).....	55.1	51.4	33.6	12.3	3.3	48.0	.99.7	14.3	8.4
45-Winnipeg.....	56.1	54.4	33.5	11.5	3.5	48.5	1.06	13.6	8.1
46-Brandon.....	54	48.3	33.6	13.1	3.1	47.5	.933	15	8.6
Saskatchewan (Average).....	57.0	52.5	35.6	20.6	4.4	55.4	1.183	18.2	8.7
47-Regina.....	55	50	35	17.5	4.5	61.7	1.19	16.2	9
48-Prince Albert.....	51.2	47.5	35	20	4	50	1.25	15	7.3
49-Saskatoon.....	61.7	50	38.3	25	4.2	50	1.20	21.5	8.3
50-Moose Jaw.....	60	62.5	35	20	5	60	.....	20	10
Alberta (Average).....	55.6	50.6	34.7	19.5	4.4	56.1	1.118	14.9	8.6
51-Medicine Hat.....	52	48.7	36	25	4.5	59	1.15	15.5	8.8
52-Edmonton.....	54.4	52.5	33.5	18.4	3.8	50.3	1.18	14.4	8.6
53-Calgary.....	56.7	55	34.7	15.6	4.7	54	1.10	15	9.1
54-Lethbridge.....	59.1	46	34.7	19	4.5	61	1.04	14.5	8
British Columbia (Average).....	50.9	39.2	33.1	23.0	4.7	56.1	1.078	14.3	7.4
55-Fernie.....	47.5	45	25	17.5	4	60	1.20	15	6
56-Nelson.....	58	52.5	38.3	23.3	5	56.7	1.15	21	9.3
57-Trail.....	47.5	45	30	27.5	5	52.6	1.10	15	10
58-New Westminster.....	50	51	35	20	5	54	1.15	13.3	6
59-Vancouver.....	52.3	49.4	34.5	19.4	4.5	53.6	.972	12.9	7.6
60-Victoria.....	48.7	45	34.8	27.5	4.9	56	1.05	13.2	6.4
61-Nanaimo.....	55.7	56.2	35	23	5.2	56.2	1.00	13.6	7
62-Prince Rupert.....	47.5	.....	32.5	25	4	60	1.00	10	7

a Calculated price per cord from price quoted.

b Natural gas used.

c Lignite.

d Hard coal.

e Including delivery

f Jack pine, poplar, etc.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1921—(Concluded)

COAL		WOOD						RENT			
Anthracite, per ton.	Bituminous, per ton.	Hard (long), per cord.	Hard (stove lengths), per cord.	Soft, (long), per cord.	Soft (stove lengths), per cord.	Millwood cuttings, etc., per cord.	Coal, oil, per gallon.	Matches, per box.	Six-roomed house with modern conveniences per month.	Six-roomed house with incomplete conveniences, or none per month.	
17.975	12.470	14.079	15.789	10.455	12.420	10.448	cents 37.9	cents 14.7	26.911	19.058	
.....	9.990	11.375	12.500	7.500	8.000	9.477	38.4	15.0	23.900	17.400	1
.....	7.20	6.00	7.00	8.00	8.00	.....	40	15	16.00-20.00	10.00-14.00	2
.....	e7.75	12.00	12.00	8.00	8.00	11.43a	38	15	25.00	18.00	3
.....	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.00	35	15	15.00-20.00	12.00-15.00	4
18.00	13.50-14.50	17.50	19.00	12.00	12.00	10.00	39	15	40.00	25.00-35.00	5
.....	13.00	10.00	12.00	5.00	6.00	.....	40	15	18.00-20.00	12.00-15.00	6
20.50	12.50-13.50	12.00	14.00	9.50	11.50	10.50	35	15	16.00-20.00	12.00-14.00	7
20.167	13.438	14.500	16.500	8.500	10.250	7.973	35.8	15.0	24.500	17.250	8
.....	11.50-14.00	12.00	14.00	8.00	9.00	.....	38	15	25.00-45.00	18.00-24.00	9
19.00	12.00-16.00	16.00	18.00	8.00	10.00	8.42a	29-35	15	18.00	15.00	10
20.00	14.00	16.00	18.00	10.00	12.00	8.00	32-38	15	25.00	18.00	11
21.50	12.00-14.00	14.00	16.00	8.00	10.00	7.50a	38	15	20.00	15.00	12
16.568	12.583	14.537	16.125	10.948	12.083	11.083	35.1	14.7	21.058	14.125	13
18.50	16.00	a16.00	a16.00	a13.33	a13.33	12.00-14.00a	35	15	22.00-27.00	.....	14
16.00	11.00	12.00	18.00	9.00	12.00	8.00	35-40	15	20.00	12.00	15
17.50	12.00	13.00	15.00	.....	.....	.....	40	15	25.00	22.00	16
15.50	13.00	14.00	15.00	13.00-14.00	14.00-15.00	8.00	35-40	15	14.00	7.00	17
14.75	.....	a17.33	.....	a12.00	.....	.....	33-35	15	18.00	10.00	18
15.00	10.00	15.00	18.00	10.00	a11.00	a14.00	30-35	12	18.00-25.00	12.00-18.00	19
18.00	.....	12.50	12.50	10.00	10.00	.....	35	15	15.00-18.00	12.00-15.00	20
17.00	11.00-16.00	15.00-19.00	17.00-20.00	10.50-12.00	12.50-13.00	a15.00	30-40	15	20.00-35.00	14.00-20.00	21
16.75	.....	14.00	16.00	8.50	11.00	8.50	28-30	15	20.00-25.00	15.00-18.00	22
16.880	13.250	14.921	16.698	11.844	13.923	11.379	34.6	14.6	28.180	19.840	23
16.75	.....	14.00	16.00	8.50	11.00	8.50	30-35	15	20.00-35.00	20.00-28.00	24
16.00	.....	.....	a22.15	.....	a18.52	a16.00	33-35	13-15	20.00	14.00	25
16.50	.....	15.00	16.00	14.00	15.00	a14.00	30-33	14	18.00-25.00	15.00-20.00	26
17.00	.....	14.00	15.00	11.00	12.00	10.00	32	15	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00	27
16.50	13.00	14.00	15.50	8.00	10.00	6.00	28-30	15	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	28
16.50	11.50	14.00-15.00	15.00	8.00	.....	a7.73	35	15	15.00-20.00	13.00-15.00	29
15.50	.....	19.00	20.00	15.00	16.00	13.00	38-40	15	40.00	25.00	30
15.50	10.00	b	b	b	b	b	35	15	20.00-28.00	18.00-23.00	31
17.00-18.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	15	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00	32
15.75	11.50	15.00	15.00	13.00	13.00	.....	42	12	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	33
16.00	13.50	17.00	17.00	.....	.....	.....	37	15	25.00-40.00	20.00	34
16.00	14.00	.....	16.00	12.00	12.00	a12.00	32	12.5-13	18.00	14.00	35
16.50	14.00	19.00	20.00	12.50	13.50	a14.50	35	15	22.00-26.00	14.00-18.00	36
16.00	14.00	16.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	25	15	40.00	25.00	37
16.00	.....	12.00	15.00	10.00	12.00	a13.33	36	15	20.00	15.00	38
16.00	.....	17.00	.....	16.00	.....	.....	35	.....	25.00-35.00	15.00-18.00	39
16.50	15.00	16.00	17.50	.....	16.00	13.25	32	14	25.00-40.00	16.00-25.00	40
16.50	.....	12.00-13.00	17.00	.....	14.00	a16.00	35	15	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	41
17.00	14.00	.....	a20.00	.....	a20.00	a9.00-15.00	32	15	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	42
18.50	14.00	.....	.....	12.00	12.00	6.00-9.00	25-28	15	35.00-50.00	25.00-35.00	43
16.50	13.00	15.00	16.00	12.00	12.00	.....	30	15	15.00-18.00	12.00-15.00	44
20.00	13.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	.....	40	15	22.00	14.00	45
18.00	12.50	12.00	15.00	9.00	12.00	a8.25	40-45	15	35.00	20.00-25.00	46
19.50	14.00	14.00	16.00	13.00	15.00	.....	35	13.3	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00	47
19.50	15.00	12.50	13.50	10.50	11.50	.....	40	15	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00	48
23.750	14.800	13.000	14.250	11.000	12.250	.....	40.0	15.0	35.000	24.500	49
23.50	15.60	12.00	13.50	11.00	12.00	9.00	40	15	35.00-50.00	25.00-35.00	50
24.00	14.00	14.00	15.00	11.00	12.00	.....	40	15	25.00-30.00	18.00-20.00	51
25.000	13.538	11.833	12.500	9.667	13.500	12.500	42.5	14.7	35.000	52.875	52
25.00	13.65	f13.50	f15.00	11.00	11.00	12.00	40	15	35.00-50.00	30.00	53
25.00	13.00	f9.00	f10.00	6.00	.....	.....	45	15	25.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	54
25.00	13.00-17.00	f12.50-15.50	.....	.....	15.00	13.00	40	15	30.00-40.00	20.00	55
.....	12.50	.....	.....	12.00	.....	.....	45	12.5	35.00	20.00	56
8.810	.....	b	b	b	12.500	b	40.0	15.0	31.250	21.000	57
7.75	.....	.....	.....	8.50	a9.00	.....	35	15	25.00	15.00	58
9.00-11.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	a16.00	a13.00	45	15	35.00	25.00	59
8.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	15	40.00	30.00	60
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	15	25.00	14.00	61
17.175	12.078	.....	.....	9.875	12.234	7.712	49.1	15.0	25.500	20.714	62
7.50-7.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00	.....	50	.....	20.00	18.00	63
a16.00	11.00-14.25	.....	.....	11.50	12.25	a12.05	60	15	20.00-30.00	18.00-25.00	64
9.75-13.25	.....	.....	.....	11.50	14.25	.....	55	15	30.00	20.00	65
12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a7.50	p40	15	18.00-20.00	12.00-14.00	66
18.35	14.75	.....	.....	8.00	10.00	7.00-8.00	p50-55	.....	29.00	25.00	67
13.50-14.20	.....	.....	.....	8.50	a10.67	a6.18	p55	.....	18.00-22.00	.....	68
e9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a5.33	p40	.....	22.00-30.00	18.00-22.00	69
14.50j	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	15	30.00-40.00	25.00-30.00	70

if purchaser supplies can prices are lower, about 35c.

were slightly lower. Tapioca showed a considerable decrease. Potatoes were again lower, being down in all the provinces. Jams and canned fruits showed a number of decreases. Marmalade and corn syrup were also down. Sugar was again fractionally lower. Tea and coffee averaged slightly lower in a number of the cities east of Winnipeg. Wood and coal oil declined somewhat. Rent was higher in Charlottetown, Quebec, Sherbrooke, St. John's, Montreal, Hull, Ottawa, Brantford and Stratford.

Wholesale Prices

GRAINS AND FODDER.—Wheat, Manitoba No. 1 Northern, rose from \$1.78 per bushel at the end of April to \$1.92 at the end of May. Ontario winter wheat at Toronto rose from \$1.55 to \$1.60. Barley at Winnipeg advanced from 75c. per bushel to 79c. Oats at Winnipeg fell from 43c. to 41c. per bushel, but advanced later to 45c. Flaxseed had fallen to \$1.48 per bushel at Fort William, but advanced to \$1.80. Rye advanced from \$1.35 to \$1.40 per bushel at Toronto. Hay was lower at Montreal at \$23.00 per ton. Straw was easier at \$12.00 at Toronto. Bran and shorts fell \$2.00 per ton at Toronto, being down to \$29.00 and \$31.00 respectively.

ANIMALS AND MEATS.—Cattle at Winnipeg fell from \$9.00 per hundred pounds to \$8.25. At Toronto, cattle eased off from \$10.00 to \$9.50 per hundred pounds. Beef, dressed, forequarters, fell from \$10.00-14.00 per hundred pounds to \$9.00-11.00. Hogs at Toronto were down from \$10.75 per hundred pounds to \$8.25. Dressed hogs were down from 21c. per pound to 15c. Bacon fell from 38c. to 35c. and ham from 34c. to 33c. per pound. Lard declined from 15½c. per pound to 12½c. Sheep fell from \$9.50 per hundred pounds to \$8.00. Fowl were down from 35c. per pound to 33c. at Montreal and turkeys from 61c. to 59c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Finest creamery butter at Montreal had fallen from 52 to 37c. per pound at the beginning of May and by the middle of the month was down to 27½c. but recovered slightly, reaching 31c. in the last week. Dairy butter fell from 48c. to 26c. per pound at Toronto. Cheese fell from 25c. per pound to 16½c. Eggs fell from 37c. per dozen to 34c. at Montreal. Milk was down from \$2.90 per eight-gallon can to \$2.50 at Toronto. At Montreal milk fell from 29c. per gallon to 25c. toward the end of the month.

FISH.—Halibut was down from 10c. per pound to 8c. on the Atlantic coast. At Toronto lake trout fell from 22c. per pound to 19c. The catch of cod on the Atlantic coast was reported to be good and better markets in Europe were expected. The market for canned lobsters was reported still quiet.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.—Lemons and oranges were slightly firmer. Evaporated apples advanced to 14-15c. per pound. Currants fell from 18c. per pound to 17c. Prunes were down to 9½c. per pound at Toronto. Potatoes were unchanged at the lower levels reached at the end of April at 80c. per bag at Toronto and Montreal. Beans eased off to \$2.40 per bushel. Onions were slightly firmer at Montreal at \$3.00 per bag.

MISCELLANEOUS FOODS.—Flour was 50c. per barrel higher at \$10.50 per barrel. Soda biscuits were lower at 15c. per pound. Rolled oats and rice declined. Sugar was 50c. per hundred pounds lower at \$10.89. Honey was higher at 20c.

TEXTILES.—Beaver cloth and a line of woollen underwear declined. Raw cotton averaged slightly higher at New York at \$12.85 per hundred pounds. Several lines of manufactured cottons were reduced about 12½ per cent. Raw silk, Japan, was lower. Jute fell

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR MAY, 1921, APRIL, 1921, MAY, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914 AND 1913

(Average price 1890-1899=100)

		No. of com- modities	INDEX NUMBERS.									
			*May, 1921	*April, 1921	*May, 1920	*May, 1919	*May, 1918	May, 1917	May, 1916	May, 1915	May, 1914	May, 1913
I.—GRAINS AND FODDERS—												
Grains, Ontario.....		6	196.7	203.5	440.6	325.4	407.2	366.5	188.1	212.5	149.2	133.4
Grains, Western.....		4	197.3	188.2	440.5	317.9	338.5	321.2	168.2	198.7	131.3	122.5
Fodder.....		5	223.0	240.0	356.5	306.7	213.3	215.3	191.7	186.5	165.3	145.7
All.....		15	205.6	211.6	412.6	317.1	324.2	304.0	184.0	200.2	149.8	134.6
II.—ANIMALS AND MEATS—												
Cattle and Beef.....		6	262.2	272.7	371.3	371.6	379.7	309.4	230.4	216.2	222.9	189.0
Hogs and hog products.....		6	244.8	279.0	374.6	389.3	437.2	314.5	210.8	169.1	169.3	186.7
Sheep and mutton.....		3	236.8	244.8	297.2	326.0	343.1	296.6	223.9	189.6	162.2	177.5
Poultry.....		2	539.8	554.6	476.6	499.3	409.9	299.4	288.7	218.6	221.8	179.4
All.....		17	284.2	303.2	371.8	384.8	397.0	307.7	229.2	195.2	193.1	185.0
III.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.....												
		9	193.9	248.5	292.0	279.4	239.4	221.8	153.8	147.0	129.5	135.1
IV.—FISH—												
Prepared fish.....		6	200.6	200.6	268.6	232.4	241.6	199.9	154.7	144.6	148.4	162.0
Fresh fish.....		3	250.6	275.5	322.5	212.4	253.5	196.2	183.2	153.5	153.1	156.7
All.....		9	217.2	225.5	286.6	224.4	245.6	198.4	166.1	148.2	150.3	159.9
V.—OTHER FOODS—												
(a) Fruits and Vegetables—												
Fresh fruits, native.....		1	303.3	303.3	312.5	275.7	193.0	239.0	183.8	147.1	210.8	124.1
Fresh fruits, foreign.....		3	240.3	234.9	221.9	172.7	183.3	112.7	104.3	87.8	95.6	111.0
Dried fruits.....		4	187.6	192.3	283.4	242.0	275.6	200.7	149.3	121.9	121.7	111.7
Fresh vegetables.....		5	161.3	162.0	819.0	361.9	298.4	623.6	270.0	131.7	206.7	124.5
Canned Vegetables.....		3	171.7	171.7	216.3	216.9	249.5	222.5	109.7	101.2	97.7	125.2
All.....		16	193.5	193.9	428.5	249.9	243.3	322.2	172.8	116.2	144.4	118.9
(b) Miscellaneous Groceries—												
Breadstuffs.....		10	240.5	236.4	327.9	247.2	260.3	287.2	158.8	167.1	125.9	124.2
Tea, coffee, etc.....		4	182.7	182.7	222.7	206.0	178.8	151.2	126.5	110.3	107.7	115.1
Sugar, etc.....		6	235.3	241.2	422.7	285.2	258.7	210.0	168.4	144.6	102.9	116.2
Condiments.....		5	180.4	180.4	241.5	225.5	234.4	173.0	147.5	120.3	104.6	99.6
All.....		25	218.0	217.8	316.6	245.4	241.7	224.1	153.7	143.3	113.2	115.9
VI.—TEXTILES—												
Woolens.....		5	220.1	241.2	385.3	412.3	397.4	293.0	211.3	166.5	142.9	130.7
Cottons.....		4	222.9	219.9	399.3	351.9	299.9	206.1	158.0	128.3	145.0	139.0
Silks.....		3	153.2	158.8	223.9	152.0	141.2	115.4	112.0	79.7	93.2	86.3
Jutes.....		2	308.6	308.2	623.7	449.3	609.5	431.6	312.4	226.2	231.1	214.1
Flax products.....		4	329.6	331.0	595.9	474.6	411.4	286.9	211.8	168.7	114.7	114.7
Oilcloths.....		2	252.1	252.1	306.7	285.9	209.6	147.1	132.5	103.5	104.6	104.7
All.....		20	244.6	250.3	422.0	362.7	344.7	247.0	188.1	145.5	135.2	128.2
VII.—HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES—												
Hides and tallow.....		4	159.7	148.4	398.3	496.4	339.2	345.7	295.2	192.1	208.3	177.3
Leather.....		4	179.2	194.6	315.0	269.3	265.0	268.5	200.5	173.5	151.4	152.2
Boots and Shoes.....		3	232.0	232.0	339.7	244.4	233.7	221.1	180.6	158.3	155.7	155.7
All.....		11	186.5	188.0	352.0	330.0	283.4	283.6	229.5	176.1	173.3	162.3
VIII.—METALS AND IMPLEMENTS—												
Iron and steel.....		11	214.6	215.8	275.4	202.9	278.4	244.6	146.3	104.2	102.2	105.4
Other metals.....		12	152.7	148.3	232.7	185.0	285.3	282.1	272.9	180.3	118.1	133.7
Implements.....		10	249.6	254.4	250.3	235.6	217.2	168.4	134.4	111.3	106.6	105.6
All.....		33	202.7	203.0	252.3	206.3	262.3	235.2	188.7	134.1	109.6	116.2
IX.—FUEL AND LIGHTING—												
Fuel.....		6	256.9	274.8	334.4	218.2	238.3	223.9	156.0	116.4	123.6	130.2
Lighting.....		4	254.2	256.8	258.7	240.4	124.2	110.9	88.5	90.0	92.2	92.2
All.....		10	255.8	267.6	304.1	227.1	192.7	178.7	129.0	105.8	111.0	115.0
X.—BUILDING MATERIALS—												
Lumber.....		14	406.8	414.7	533.9	277.7	268.3	208.4	182.4	176.7	183.6	180.5
Miscellaneous materials.....		20	245.3	250.0	250.6	218.4	222.0	202.2	153.8	113.2	112.7	112.7
Paints, oils and glass.....		14	302.1	302.6	489.8	344.0	301.1	260.9	196.8	155.9	140.6	143.0
All.....		48	309.0	313.4	403.0	272.3	258.6	221.1	174.7	144.2	141.5	141.4
XI.—HOUSE FURNISHINGS—												
Furniture.....		6	351.9	351.9	451.3	332.1	228.0	185.1	143.6	145.9	147.1	146.6
Crockery and glassware.....		4	515.0	515.0	504.9	375.4	279.8	254.3	195.5	155.1	139.3	130.9
Table cutlery.....		2	164.1	164.1	164.1	155.1	150.7	132.2	80.3	72.4	72.4	72.4
Kitchen furnishings.....		4	285.9	285.9	292.2	258.3	268.5	177.1	132.4	125.5	125.3	117.8
All.....		16	352.7	352.7	489.2	302.3	241.4	196.1	152.3	134.9	129.0	126.2
XII.—DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.....												
		16	201.5	203.6	230.2	235.8	274.3	274.9	263.5	165.2	111.6	112.7
XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS—												
Raw furs.....		4	450.2	498.0	1072.1	854.0	583.1	396.7	307.8	133.8	241.3	330.8
Liquors and tobaccos.....		6	270.1	270.1	316.8	264.7	223.7	162.3	143.6	134.7	138.4	131.4
Sundries.....		7	188.7	187.3	212.2	211.7	218.3	183.6	141.8	116.0	108.9	112.4
All.....		17	279.0	289.7	451.4	381.5	306.1	226.2	181.5	126.8	150.5	170.5
All commodities.....		262†	247.3	253.7	356.6	284.1	275.8	243.8	183.3	147.4	136.3	135.4

(*) Preliminary figures. (†) Nine commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915.

‡ Revised.

from 9.72c. per pound to 9.16c. Hessians had fallen to 10.40c. per yard but advanced to 10.55c.

HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES.—Calfskins advanced from 11c. per pound to 13c. Horsehides advanced from \$2.00 to \$2.25 each. Leather continued to decline, Spanish sides falling from 62c. per pound to 57c., oak sides from 64c. to 60c., and harness leather from 59c. to 54c.

METALS AND IMPLEMENTS.—Iron bar, galvanized sheets, wrought iron scrap, and steel bar were lower. Antimony, lead, quicksilver, spelter, and tin recovered slightly. Crowbars and soldering coppers declined.

FUEL AND LIGHTING.—Bituminous coal at Montreal fell to \$8.50 per ton. Connellsville coke was down to \$3.25-\$3.75 per ton at the ovens. Gasoline fell from 38c. per gallon to 36c. Coal oil fell from 25c. per gallon to 22c.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—Spruce deals at St. John fell from \$32.00 per M. to

\$30.00. Lath fell from \$13.00 per M to \$12.00 at Toronto. Birch was down from \$75.00 per M to \$65.00 and hard maple from \$60.00 to \$50.00. British Columbia fir fell \$3.50 at Winnipeg. Iron pipe and red lead declined. Linseed oil advanced from 75c. per gallon to 84c. and turpentine from 90c. per gallon to \$1.15. Benzine was down from 38c. to 36c. per gallon. Resin and shellac were lower.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.—No further changes were reported.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Brimstone, soda ash, and quinine were lower. Methylated spirits fell from \$2.20 per gallon to \$1.65.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Muskrat skins fell from \$1.25 to 95c. each. Pulp and paper markets continued weak, and newsprint paper was reported down to 4¾c. per pound toward the end of the month. Rope advanced 1c. to 25½c. per pound. Crude rubber advanced slightly at New York to 18c. per pound.

PRICES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES

THE accompanying tables and the following notes give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in other countries as compared with Canada.

United Kingdom

At the first of May the prices of the principal articles of food in the United Kingdom were reported by the Ministry of Labour to be 132 per cent above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 138 per cent a month before. All the articles of food included in the record were down except fish, but butter, margarine, eggs, bacon, and milk showed the largest reduction. Rents were found to be up about 44 per cent, clothing 210 per cent, fuel and light 150 per cent, all

items 128 per cent. At the beginning of June the Ministry reported that food prices had fallen to a level only 118 per cent above prices in July 1914.

Italy

At Rome the Municipal Labour Office reported that the level of food prices in April was 11.8 per cent higher than the month before and 332 per cent higher than in 1914. All items were found to be 311 per cent higher than in 1914. For Milan the Municipal Labour Office reported the cost of living in April to be 478 per cent higher than in 1914, having increased 1.7 per cent over the previous month. The Municipal Statistical Office for Florence reported the cost of living in April, 1921, to be 385 per

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC., IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

Country	CANADA		UNITED KINGDOM	FRANCE		ITALY	SWITZERLAND	SPAIN		BELGIUM	HOLLAND	DENMARK
	29 foods 60 cities		21 foods	13 articles		21 articles	Cost of living	12 articles	12 articles		29 articles	Foods
	Cost	Percent*	600 towns	Chief cities	Paris	Towns		Capitals	Towns		6 towns	
1900.....	\$ 5.48	74	88.5a								98	
1905.....	5.95	80	91.0a								99	
1910.....	6.95	94	96.3a	1000	1000			98.0e	98.1e		113	
1913.....	7.33	99	101.6a			100		102.0e	101.0e		114	
1914—January.....	7.73	105									116	
July.....	7.42	100	100	1004	1075		100c	106.9e	106.0e	100		100
1915—January.....	7.97	107	118	1105b	1295		107c	107.7d	110.8d		123	
July.....	7.80	105	132.5	1235b	1288		119c	113.8e	117.1e	166	148	128
1916—January.....	8.28	112	145	1136b	1439		126c	117.6d	118.4d		153	
July.....	8.46	114	161	1420b	1387		140c	120.3e	123.4e	363	170	146
1917—January.....	10.27	138	187	1547b	1491		148c	123.6d	125.6d		186	
July.....	11.62	157	204	1845b	1971		179c	136.1e	139.8e	818	212	166
1918—January.....	12.42	167	206	2120b	2056		197c	145.4d	149.3d			
July.....	13.00	175	210	2446b	2210	246.1	230c	161.8e	172.8e	1467		187
1919—January.....	13.78	186	230	2794b	2665		252c	167.7d	178.5d	639		186
July.....	13.77	186	209	2897b	2811		261c	180.0e	190.9e	354		212
1920—January.....	15.30	206	236	3204b	3119	383.8	245c	192.3d	208.1d	410	258	251
February.....	15.70	212	235		3195	392.9				445	256	
March.....	15.98	215	233		3646	401.3				473	261	
April.....	15.99	215	235	3802b	3852	415.5				488	265	
May.....	16.65	224	246		4069	435.4				492	272	
June.....	16.92	228	255		3967	445.1				490	276	
July.....	16.84	227	258	3898b	4006	451.8		202.6e	220.3e	479	275	253
August.....	16.42	221	262		4014	464.1				480	271	
September.....	15.95	215	267		4373	479.6					289	
October.....	15.83	213	270	4519b	4517	507.4					270	
November.....	15.32	206	291		4577						263	
December.....	14.84	200	282		4557						253	
1921—January.....	14.48	195	278		4404						236	276
February.....	14.08	190	263	4303	4109						214	
March.....	13.23	178	249		3854							
April.....	12.68	171	238		3522							
May.....	12.25	165	232		3411							

Country	NORWAY	SWEDEN	FINLAND	GERMANY	SOUTH AFRICA	NEW ZEALAND	AUSTRALIA	INDIA	UNITED STATES		MEXICO
	Foods	21 articles	Cost of living	Cost of living	18 foods	59 foods	49 foods groceries		51 cities	Cost of Living Massachu- setts	Federal District Mexico
		44 towns		Berlin	9 towns	25 towns	30 towns	Calcutta	22 foods		
1900.....						908f					
1905.....						990f					
1910.....					1000	991f			93		100
1913.....					1147	1037f	1106		100	100	
1914—January.....					1131		1069		104	101.8	
July.....	100	100	100			1070	1164	100	102	102.1	
1915—January.....					1214g	1190	1240		103	102.9	
July.....						1200	1522	198	100	101.7	
1916—January.....					1312g	1236	1504		107	105.7	
July.....	143					1276	1516	110	111	109.9	
1917—January.....	160				1446g	1359	1453		128	119.6	
July.....	261	160				1357	1470	116	146	129.3	
1918—January.....		177			1511g	1427	1505		160	144.6	169.14
July.....	279	268				1491	1523	121	167	155.1	162.62
1919—January.....	279	339			1535	1553			185	167.5	190.78
July.....	289	310			1574	1539		155	190	171.5	179.03
1920—January.....	295	298	819.4		2000	1688		153	201	192.0	215.85
February.....	294	290	832.3	100	2115	1708	1892	154	200	190.8	220.52
March.....	298	291	839.9	124	2074	1730	1903	151	200	193.4	223.66
April.....	305	297	849.5	141	2074	1738		151	211	196.3	
May.....	311	294	853.3	136	2131	1746	2054	159	215	200.3	
June.....	311	294	867.5	130	2197	1742	2175	164	219	199.7	
July.....	319	297	911.0	143	2221	1791		170	219	202.6	229.37
August.....	333	308	991.0	127	2197	1834	2254	167	207	198.5	230.62
September.....	336	307	1031.8	127	2189	1849	2289	166	203	200.1	230.61
October.....	340	306	1063.0	139	2217	1899		165	198	194.9	227.76
November.....	342	303	1085.0	139		1887	2170	161	193	191.3	221.88
December.....	342	294	1103.2			1915	2143		178	183.9	215.56
1921—January.....	334	283	1065.4			1906			172	179.6	215.38
February.....	308	262	1012.7			1873			158	175.6	195.77
March.....		253	1027.1			1810			156	166.4	
April.....									152	164.5	
May.....										161.4	

* Percentage of price in July, 1914. a Calculated from annual index number. b Quarter beginning in specified month. c Previous month.
 e Average for April-September. d Average for October-March. f Four chief cities. g Average for year. h Number of com-
 modities varies from time to time.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Country	CANADA		UNITED KINGDOM				FRANCE	ITALY	HOLLAND	SWEDEN	SOUTH AFRICA
Authority	Labour Dept.	Michell	Board of Trade	Economist	Statist	Times	Statistique Générale	Bachi	Central Bureau of Statistics	Statistical Office	Census & Statistics Office
No. of commodities	271c	40	47	44	45	40	45	40	49	47	188
Base period.....	1890-1899	1900-1909	1900	1901-1905	1867-1877	1913	1901-1910	1901-1905	1901-1910	1913	1914
1890.....	110.3		103.3	102.2	72						
1895.....	95.6		90.7	87.6	62						
1900.....	108.2		100.0	110.5	75						
1905.....	113.8		97.6	103.3	72		98.3				
1910.....	124.2		108.8	113.3	78		108.1				
1913.....	135.5		116.5	122.3	85	100	115.6	126.0	114	100	
1914-January.....	136.5	120.9		119.0	83.5		115.4	128.6			1000
July.....	134.6	120.0	117.2a	116.6	82.4			115.6	121.1a	116.1a	
1915-January.....	138.9			136.5	96.4		143.9	132.7			1109
July.....	150.2		143.9a	149.1	106.4		163.7	164.4	170a	145a	
1916-January.....	172.1			174.5	123.6			232.3			1229
July.....	180.9		186.5	191.1	130.5		210.6	242.8	266a	185a	
1917-January.....	212.7			225.1	159.3		249.2	290.0			1470
July.....	248.7		243.0	254.4	176.9		309.8	383.3	340a	244a	
1918-January.....	268.1	225.7		262.9	186.2		361.6	457.6			1663
July.....	284.0	248.3	269.4a	278.5	193.1		389.9	540.6	454a	339a	
1919-January.....	286.5	231.3	288.5	265.9	190.7		401.8	410.1			369
July.....	294.0	250.8	281.8	293.2	206.4		456.6	456.6	349a	320	1831
1920-January.....	338.4	280.8	356.6	353.1	245.3	313.4	562.7	634.7	334	319	2360
April.....	353.1	295.2	374.4	374.2	266.1	329.2	679.2	855.7	338	354	2500
May.....	366.6	298.3	371.8	372.7	260.0	323.4	635.9	830.3	339	361	
June.....	349.3	296.9	393.5	356.7	255.7	307.4	569.6	774.7	339	366	
July.....	346.8	292.9	404.3	358.0	254.6	305.8	572.9	772.4	343	363	2608
August.....	330.2	274.4	379.4	352.0	253.5	298.9	579.5	795.9	330	365	
September.....	326.6	254.4	385.5	347.5	248.7	285.1	607.7	832.2	328	362	
October.....	317.6	242.1	377.5	326.0	239.9	280.1	551.5	834.3	323	346	2563
November.....	304.2	233.1	364.4	299.7	223.8	257.7	532.0	829.1	307	331	
December.....	290.5	221.6	352.2	269.3	207.2	240.3	502.6	800.6	286	299	
1921-January.....	281.3	212.6		255.3	197.2	214.7	470.0		243	267	
February.....	270.1	197.8		235.8	183.0	194.4	436.3		229	250	
March.....	263.1	190.0		231.7	177.2	189.3	416.9				
April.....	253.7	186.4		224.0	169.8	189.4	399.6				
May.....	247.3						379.5				

Country	EGYPT	NEW ZEALAND	AUSTRALIA	INDIA	JAPAN	UNITED STATES					
Authority	Dept. Statistics	Government Statistician	Commonwealth Statistician	Dept. of Statistics	Bank of Japan	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Federal Reserve Board	Annalist	Bradstreet	Dun	Gibson
No. of commodities	24	.....	92	75	56	328	90	25	96	200	22
Base period.....	.....	1909-1913	1911	July, 1914	Oct., 1900	1913	1913	1890-1899	.....	.....	.....
1890.....			1053			83.5		109.252		90.876	43.4
1895.....			760			69.2		94.604	6.4346	81.251	42.0
1900.....			894			81.7		99.388	7.8839	93.355	44.2
1905.....			910			85.7		110.652	8.0987	99.315	47.3
1910.....		984	1003			97.3		137.172	8.9981	121.301	59.3
1913.....		1051	1088		132.2	100	100	139.980	9.2076	118.576	58.1
1914-January.....		10456	10855		100	100		142.452	8.8857	124.528	58.2
July.....		10736	11855	100	126.3a	100		144.879	8.6566	119.708	58.9
1915-January.....		13236	13875		99	99		150.95	9.1431	124.168	64.7
July.....	102a	14036	15925		127.8a	101		147.29	9.1488	124.958	64.4
1916-January.....		14506	15025		110	110		153.63	10.9163	137.665	65.6
July.....	124a	15936	15056		154.9a	101		170.11	11.5294	175.142	71.9
1917-January.....		16846	15255		151	151		208.38	13.7277	169.562	87.4
July.....	168a	18946	17156		196.4a	187		265.61	16.0650	211.950	116.4
1918-January.....		1677	18875		185	185		273.696	17.9366	222.175	113.9
July.....	207a	1808	19546		259.0	198		285.474	19.1849	232.575	123.3
1919-January.....		1888	1959		283.2	203	195	299.142	18.5348	230.146	119.7
July.....	225a	1788	2008		326.8	219	211	313.647	18.8964	227.973	127.9
1920-January.....		318	1999	211	398.0	243	242	294.935	20.3638	247.394	130.4
April.....	308	2153	2478	200	397.2	265	263	321.000	20.7124	257.901	147.4
May.....	293	2167	2567	210	359.7	272	264	321.898	20.7341	263.332	155.4
June.....	292	2158	2658	206	327.7	269	258	318.274	19.8752	262.149	154.7
July.....	283	2262	2671	209	316.6	262	250	307.680	19.3528	260.414	141.9
August.....	279	2261	2692	209	311.0	250	234	305.893	18.8273	252.288	125.8
September.....	299	2267	2618	208	305.0	242	226	267.657	17.9746	248.257	118.5
October.....	300	2291	2450	206	298.5	225	208	247.145	16.9094	237.341	106.9
November.....	287	2247	2371	194	292.7	207	190	238.557	16.0752	227.188	95.7
December.....	238	2249	2245	180	271.9	189	173	204.769	13.6263	211.628	86.0
1921-January.....		2233	2233	178	265.8	177	163	195.647	12.6631	198.600	81.9
February.....						167	154	186.939	12.3689	185.822	78.3
March.....						162	150	196.623	11.8650	181.921	80.8
April.....						154		191.511	11.3749	174.404	75.1
May.....								171.755	10.8208	166.658	

a Average for year. b Q quarter beginning in specified month. c 230 commodities, 1890-1909: 272, 1910-1914: 271, 1915-1921.

cent higher than in April, 1914, food being up 421 per cent.

Belgium

The *Revue du Travail* reported that the cost of living at the middle of March was 334 per cent greater than in April, 1914, for families with an income below 5 francs per day in 1910. For families with between 5 and 8 francs per day the increase was 335 per cent and for families with incomes of 8 francs and over the rise was 340 per cent.

Germany

The official journal of the German Labour Office for April 15 has published for the first time an official index number showing the changes in the cost of living in Germany as a whole. The basis of computation is the cost of the necessities of life for a family of five persons, man, wife, and three children aged 12, 7, and 1½ years respectively. The budget used includes food, fuel, light, and rent of two rooms and kitchen. For April, 1921, the index number was reported to be 794 per cent higher than before the war.

United States

Wholesale prices continued to fall, the index numbers for May showing lower

levels than for April. The index number of retail prices of food calculated by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics indicated that food was downward. The Bureau has also issued a statement as to the changes in the cost of various items in several of the principal cities in the United States in May, 1921, as compared with previous dates back to 1914. The cost of all items in New York was found to be 81.7 per cent higher than in 1914, food being 42.5 per cent higher, clothing 159.5 per cent, rent 42.2 per cent, fuel and lighting 95.9 per cent, furniture, etc., 156.5 per cent, miscellaneous 117.6 per cent. The highest point in the record was reached in June, 1920, when the increase in all items was found to be 119.2 per cent. The decrease from June, 1920, to May, 1921, was found to be 17.1 per cent. The decrease from December, 1920, to May, 1921, was found to be 9.8 per cent. In Chicago and Philadelphia the increases since 1914 were slightly less than in New York. In Detroit the cost of living in June, 1920, was up 136 per cent and in May, 1921, only 93.3 per cent, a decrease of 18.1 per cent. In the other cities the decreases since June, 1920, were between 13 per cent and 18 per cent, in most cases slightly more than one-half the decrease having occurred since December, 1920.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

THE two legal decisions summarized below have reference to the workmen's compensation law of Quebec, one dealing with the right of action of an

employee hired in Quebec but injured in Ontario, and the other dealing with the case of a youth employed illegally on a machine.

An employee hired in Quebec and injured in Ontario has rights of action under Quebec law*

A railway employee, whose contract of employment was made in Montreal, lost a leg in a collision when riding on

a handcar near Cornwall, Ontario. The Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario awarded him compensation, but notwithstanding this he brought action against the Company in the Superior Court of Quebec at Montreal, claiming \$668 damages for temporary complete

*In a similar case mentioned in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, February 1921, pp. 265-6, it was ruled that a workman hired in Ontario and injured when working in Quebec had the right to bring action under Quebec law.

incapacity and \$2,500 as capital of an annual rent for permanent partial incapacity, alleging inexcusable fault against the company.

It was pleaded for the defence that as the accident occurred in the province of Ontario the plaintiff's claim was submitted to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, and under the award of the Board the plaintiff had received compensation from time to time. It was submitted that under these circumstances the Workmen's Compensation Act of Quebec did not apply and that the award of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board was binding even in the province of Quebec.

It was held by the Court that the law of the place of contract not the law of the place where the accident occurred applied in this instance. The plaintiff

resided in Montreal and he was engaged in Montreal by a company whose headquarters were there. The fact that he met with an accident in the course of his work outside of the province of Quebec did not take from him his rights of action under the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act. The submission of the claim to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board was without the plaintiff's consent, and the award of that Board could not be held to be binding in Quebec. The Court declared that the plaintiff had failed to prove inexcusable fault, but awarded him \$668 for temporary complete incapacity and a capital of \$2,025 for permanent partial incapacity, with costs, the amount the plaintiff had received under the Ontario Board to be deducted from this judgment. (*Quebec—Gongami vs. Grand Trunk Railway Company.*)

An employer is guilty of inexcusable fault if he neglects to guard a dangerous machine, and puts on such machine youths under legal age

A young boy of thirteen years suffered the loss of two fingers of his left hand when employed on a perforating machine which was unguarded. The father of the boy brought an action against the employer on his behalf, claiming \$5,000, and the Superior Court of Quebec awarded him \$2,571.32.

The employer appealed against this judgment and the appeal was heard in the Court of King's Bench. The opinion of the Court was that there were two principal questions to decide. (1) Was the injured boy an apprentice in the sense of the Workmen's Compensation law? (2) In employing a youth of fourteen years on a machine reputed to be dangerous did the appellant commit an inexcusable fault? The word "apprentice" is not defined in this law and it was necessary to decide whether he comes within this class by taking into account his capacity, age, wages, etc. The Court held that the injured boy was an apprentice, that the compensation should be calculated according to the current wages of the lowest paid workers in this class of work. This was done by

the Court of first instance and the loss of capacity was fixed at 25 per cent.

With regard to the second question, no tribunal has yet defined the meaning of the term "inexcusable fault". It was held by the Court that the employer was guilty of three faults, first in employing at this task a youth without experience and of an age prohibited by law, secondly, in not having equipped this dangerous machine with a guard and thirdly, in not having profited from the experience of a former accident on a similar machine which had occurred in this establishment. It was declared by the Court that when an employer knows that a machine is dangerous, which can be rendered less dangerous, he should not put on this machine youths below a certain age, and when he deliberately violates all his obligations in this regard, he commits an inexcusable fault.

The judgment of the Court of first instance was therefore confirmed. (*Quebec—Monarch Electric Company, Limited, vs. Grignon.*)

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

Prepared and edited in the Department of Labour, Ottawa

MINISTER—THE HONOURABLE GIDEON D. ROBERTSON.
DEPUTY MINISTER—F. A. AGLAND.

Volume 21

JULY, 1921

Number 7

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

The month in brief

This issue of the **LABOUR GAZETTE** contains an article on Apprenticeship in Canada, and a summary of the proceedings of the recent annual convention at Denver, Colorado, of the American Federation of Labour.

At the beginning of June unemployment among trade unions was 15.46 per cent of the total membership as compared with 16.27 per cent at the beginning of May, and 2.88 per cent at the beginning of June, 1920. Many of the unions reported also a large percentage of their members as working on short time. According to returns received from about 5,200 firms employment conditions remained practically stationary during June. At the end of the month, however, the temporary shutdown of railway shops made conditions less favourable. Employment for the month was at a much lower level than during the corresponding month of 1920.

The cost of the weekly family budget of staple goods continued to decline, averaging \$11.16 at the beginning of June as compared with \$12.25 in May; \$16.92 for June, 1920; and \$7.35 for June, 1914. The index number of wholesale prices for June fell to 242.6 as compared with 247.6 for May; 349.3 for June, 1920; and 135.3 for June, 1914.

The time loss due to industrial disputes during June was less than during

either May, 1921, or June, 1920. There were in existence during the month 44 strikes, involving 8,083 workpeople and resulting in an estimated time loss of 161,910 working days. At the end of the month there were on record 26 strikes involving about 5,943 workpeople.

Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During the month of June the Department received reports from five Boards of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to deal with disputes between: (1) the Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees in the Stores Department, Fort Rouge, Winnipeg, Man., being members of Victoria Lodge No. 1326, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees; (2) Toronto and York Radial Company and certain of its employees on the Metropolitan, Mimico and Scarboro Divisions, being linemen, wiremen, train dispatchers, operators, etc., members of the Toronto Branch of the Canadian Electrical Trades Union; (3) Algoma Eastern Railway, Sudbury, Ont., and its employees of various classes, members of Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labour; (4) Ottawa Gas Company and certain of its employees, being members of Federal Labour Union No. 16517, American Federation of Labour, and

(5) New Brunswick Power Company, St. John, N.B., and certain of its employees, being motormen and conductors, electrical power house employees, etc., members of Division No. 663, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

Six applications were received for the establishment of Boards and further appointments and decisions were made in connection with applications which had been received during previous months.

League of Nations Society of Canada At a meeting held in Ottawa on May 31, 1921, the League of Nations Society of Canada was formed. It was a very representative gathering and included many of the most prominent leaders in Canadian public life. His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada presided and in his opening address spoke strongly along the lines of world peace and stated that one of the objects of the meeting was to find an alternative to war. Other speeches along the same line were made by Sir George Foster, Sir Robert Borden, Hon. Dr. Beland, M.P., and others. The Marquis of Hartington, who was present, stated that it had been his privilege to be present at the drafting of the covenant of the League of Nations, and that he had later helped to organize the League of Nations Union in Great Britain, which had been started in June, 1920, since when thirty or forty meetings had been held, each of which had been well attended.

The following resolution was carried unanimously: "That the meeting proceed to the organization of the League of Nations Society of Canada with the following objects: (1) To promote international peace; (2) to furnish information about the League of Nations, its principles, its organization and its work; (3) to study international problems and Canada's relations thereto as a member of the British Commonwealth and the League of Nations; (4) to foster mutual understanding, goodwill and habits of

co-operation between the people of Canada and other countries in accordance with the spirit of the League of Nations; (5) to promote the establishment of provincial or local associations, clubs, or other bodies having like objects, and to co-operate with any existing organizations for such purposes."

The following officers were elected: Honorary presidents; Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, and Hon. T. A. Crerar; president, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden; vice-presidents, the lieutenant-governors of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan, Alberta; Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster, Rt. Hon. Charles J. Doherty, Hon. Newton W. Rowell, K.C., Hon. Dr. H. S. Beland; hon. secretary, Vincent C. Massey, Toronto; hon. treasurer, A. J. Brown, K.C., Montreal.

A nominating committee was appointed with instructions to transmit to the president a list of the persons suggested as members of the general committee of the society. The general committee will then be selected from the persons so recommended by a small committee, of which Sir Robert Borden will act as chairman. In order to secure the active participation of women in the work of the Society it was decided that communications should be sent to the heads of the various women's organizations in Canada, for the purpose of obtaining their advice and co-operation. It was also decided to secure the aid of the churches, to which end communications will be addressed to the heads of the various churches with as little delay as possible.

Recent Ontario Laws Affecting Education

The summary of recent labour legislation in Ontario which appeared in the June issue of the **LABOUR GAZETTE** did not include laws dealing with education, some of which may be of interest.

The Continuation Schools Act was amended to provide free tuition for resident and county pupils and also on

certain conditions for other pupils. Where the board of a continuation school in a town separated from the county has notified the county clerk that the continuation school is open to county pupils on the same terms as continuation schools in municipalities not separated are open to such pupils, the council shall pay eighty per cent of the cost of the education of such pupils at such continuation school and the pupils are admitted without fee. The same conditions regarding free tuition and contribution by the county council in question towards cost of maintenance of pupils apply in cases where the board of a continuation school in a town not separated from the county, or in a village or township, has notified the clerk of any county adjacent to that in which the continuation school is situated that such school is open to pupils resident in such adjacent county on the same terms as to county pupils.

The Vocational Education Act is chiefly a consolidation of previous legislation, but contains a new clause providing for the appointment by an advisory committee for vocational schools or departments of schools, of one or more qualified officers to bring the work of such schools or departments to the attention of employers and employees, to make arrangements between the latter and the schools or departments for the holding of part time or co-operative classes, and, in general, to act as co-ordinating officers between the local industries and the schools or departments.

Group Insurance for Manitoba civil servants Group insurance is being put into force by the Manitoba Government for the benefit of its employees, the contract being entered into with four Canadian companies. Life insurance amounting to \$1,750,000 will be distributed among the 1,200 civil servants of the province, the annual cost to the government being approximately \$32,000. All employees over six months in the service will benefit by the insurance, which operates on a

graduated scale running up to \$3,000 for those in the service less than 10 years. The maximum amount of \$3,000 will be given those with 10 years service or over.

Federated Shop Crafts may make agreements with U. S. Railways An important decision in favour of union labour was rendered in June by the United States Railway Board maintaining the right of union labour to negotiate agreements with the United States railroads through the Federated Shop Crafts acting for all employees comprising these crafts. A number of railroads had refused to deal with the Federation, the railroads upholding their right to conduct negotiations and sign agreements with each craft separately. Three test cases were recently brought before the Railroad Labour Board and the Board decided that an agreement between the Federated Shop Crafts and a carrier should, if the Federation so elected, apply to all employees in those crafts.

In Canada the practice of railways making one agreement with the Federated Trades rather than separate agreements with the various crafts has been followed since the formation of the Railway Association of Canada, through which the majority of the railways have been parties to the agreement entered into on their behalf by the Association with the Federated Trades.

Proposed abolition of British Agricultural Wages Board On June 8 the British Government announced its decision to repeal at the earliest possible date the provisions of the Agriculture Act guaranteeing minimum prices for wheat and oats. This also involved the repeal of the provisions relating to minimum wages for agricultural workers, including the abolition of the Agricultural Wages Board and district wage committees. The price of wheat, however, continued to be fixed until August 13, and the government agreed to pay £4 per acre in respect of this year's oat crop, and £3 per acre in respect of

this year's wheat crop. In lieu of giving the four years' notice as provided in the Act, the government decided to allocate a capital sum of £1,000,000 for the furtherance of agricultural education and research.

On June 14, a delegate conference of the Agricultural Section of the Workers' Union was held in London and a resolution was passed declaring their determination to fight for the retention of the Wages Board. Similar resolutions were passed by the National Union of Agricultural Workers and by many local branches of the unions. Arrangements were also made to hold meetings of protest in the various districts.

At a meeting of the Central Landowners' Association the following resolution was carried: "That in the event of the Agricultural Wages Board and District Wage Committees being discontinued, it is eminently desirable that voluntary wage conciliation councils, representative of all farm or agricultural estate employers and workers, and all rural workers, be formed in every county."

Application of unemployment insurance to agricultural workers

A committee appointed by the British Agricultural Wages Board in December, 1920, to inquire into the extent to which the Unemployment Insurance Act might be made applicable and beneficent to agricultural workers, have issued a report (CMD 1344). The conclusions of the committee are: (1) That there is general opposition both by employers and workers to the inclusion of agriculture under the general provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920; (2) that there is no evidence that a special scheme for agriculture under the Act would, or would not, be acceptable to employers or workers, and that, in any case, the information at present available as to the incidence of unemployment in agriculture is insufficient for the preparation of such a scheme; (3) that there is no evidence of such general agreement as

would be necessary for the consideration of a voluntary scheme of insurance against unemployment, outside the Act, and independent of state aid.

The committee stated that in their opinion there was little or no unemployment among skilled workers and when it existed it was among the unskilled or inefficient workmen.

Unemployment Insurance Bill, Great Britain

A bill was recently introduced in the British House of Commons to amend further the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the Amending Act, which became law in March last not having been found adequate to meet the increased amount of unemployment. The Act of March, which was summarized in the April issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE on page 550 was framed on the assumption that the rate of unemployment would not exceed an average of 9½ per cent., whereas it has risen to 23 per cent. with the result that the unemployment fund had decreased from 23½ million pounds in March to 8½ millions in June. The new bill proposes to make the following changes: (1) To reduce the rate of benefit from 20s. a week to 15s. in the case of men, and from 16s. a week to 12s. in the case of women, with corresponding reductions in the case of juveniles, who are entitled to benefit at half the adult rates; (2) to increase the joint contributions of employers and employed from the rates of 11d. for men and 9d. for women, as provided by the Act of 1921, to 1s. 3d. and 1s. 1d. respectively, with corresponding increases in the case of juveniles; (3) to increase the "waiting days" from three to six; (4) to give power to the Minister to provide, in case of necessity, for two periods of benefit of not more than six weeks each provided, up to July 2, 1922, by the Act of 1921; (5) to suspend the provisions of the Act of 1920 with reference to special schemes for particular industries; (6) to increase the borrowing powers of the Unemployment Insurance Fund from £10,000,000, as at present provided, to £20,000,000.

**Conference of
London
boroughs on
unemployment**

At a conference of representatives of 16 metropolitan borough councils, which was held at Bethnal Green, England, on June 13, to consider the problem of unemployment, resolutions were passed demanding that as unemployment was a national problem the government should deal with it at the expense of the Imperial exchequer and provide useful work or adequate maintenance; that the cost of all local relief works should be borne nationally, and that all grants made by Boards of Guardians for the relief of distress should be refunded from the Imperial exchequer. It was further decided that meetings should be held in the boroughs represented with a view to concerted action, and that the Prime Minister be requested to receive a deputation in support of the resolutions.

**Summer
schools for
industrial
workers**

In various issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE reference has been made to the labour colleges which have been established, and other educational facilities which have been provided, in Great Britain, the United States, Belgium and Canada to enable industrial workers to secure a broader education than might otherwise be possible. In addition to these measures, summer schools are being inaugurated in Great Britain and the United States. These summer schools combine to some extent the idea of study and of recreation, and are designed to meet the needs of workers who desire to increase their knowledge upon broad industrial problems and in the more general field of education, and who also need some form of vacation, but cannot afford time for both at the expense of their pay envelope.

In Great Britain, the Labour Research Department of the Labour Party has arranged a summer school for two weeks commencing August 20, for the purpose of conducting investigations into certain questions of paramount importance to the labour movement. The first week will be devoted to consideration of trade

union problems; the second week will be primarily for members of the University Labour and Socialist movement. Among the people who will lecture are R. H. Tawney, G. D. W. Cole, Beatrice and Sidney Webb, H. H. Slessor, Arthur Greenwood, H. N. Brailsford, C. M. Lloyd, R. Page Arnot and Bernard Shaw. The school, however, will not be confined to study alone, and accommodation has been obtained at Herne Bay, near the sea shore, which provides ample facilities for social activities and healthy recreation. The inclusive charge for each week is £3 15s.

In the United States a general educational course for the benefit of women workers is being carried on during the present summer at Bryn Mawr College, the directors having loaned the college for a "Summer School for Women Workers in Industry." Women workers are defined as those working with the tools of their trade, and not in a supervisory capacity. Two groups of studies are offered, literature and history, and economics and law. The students live under the same conditions as Bryn Mawr undergraduates. Seventy students are in attendance this year, all holding scholarships and chosen by local committees from industry at large. The school is being managed by a joint administrative committee made up of representatives of the directors, faculty and alumnae of the college, together with representatives of women workers in industry. Miss Mary Anderson, Director of the Women's Bureau of the Federal Department of Labour, has assisted the committee in an advisory capacity.

**Labour and
the Personnel
Research
Foundation**

As noted in the summary of the proceedings of the annual convention of the American Federation of Labour, appearing elsewhere in this issue, the Federation has decided to participate in the work of the Personnel Research Foundation. This organization was instituted at Washington, D.C., early in the present year under the auspices of the National

Research Council for the purpose of collecting the elements for a "science of employment." The attitude of labour towards this movement, as defined in the report of the Executive Council of the Federation, is one of friendly co-operation. "The earlier errors of those who sought to adjust employment regulations by mathematical rules and to increase production by stop-watch methods, have been discarded by all except a few of the less intelligent engineers and employers. Management, having discovered the importance of the human element in production, has turned in a direction that makes the co-operation of the trade union movement not only advisable but inevitable." It is claimed that the trade union movement is developing a "sense of management," and that labour is willing to co-operate in meeting the problem of employers in their endeavour to secure the goodwill of the workers. The Foundation will be concerned with such questions as employment, absenteeism, placement and replacement, and methods of finding and recording the causes and extent of labour turnover, and other lesser causes of the economic waste which adds to the cost of production, and which, it is claimed by the report, is in reality more the fault of the management than of labour. The workers in fact, are keenly interested "in guarding against unscientific methods, and methods which operate to place unwarranted blame for faults upon the workers and which seek to place upon them all the burden of improvement."

Apprenticeship in France

The development of an improved apprenticeship system is at present engaging the attention of employers' and workers' organizations in France. The number of apprentices required by each trade being ascertained by noting the losses resulting from death or withdrawals, the Union of Engineers, Boilermakers and Smelters, for example, fixes the proportion of apprentices to the total number of workers at 6 per cent. for engineers, 8 per cent. for boilermakers and

8 per cent. for smelters. In addition to reasonable wages substantial bonuses are proposed to be granted apprentices at the end of each year and on the conclusion of the period of their indenture. In the Paris district it is proposed to institute courses of vocational training, and to recruit apprentices through the agency of propaganda organizations which would supply young people with attractive pamphlets describing conditions in the several trades.

"Social Attachés" for Germany and Norway

The German government has recently appointed a "social attaché" to the German embassy at Brussels. The creation of this office at the various embassies was first suggested at the 1920 convention at Amsterdam of the International Federation of Trade Unions, the trade unions proposing to reserve to themselves the right of proposing candidates for such positions. The chief duty of social attachés is to study and report upon the employment situation both in their own country and in the country to which they are appointed, so that emigration and immigration might be regulated in accordance therewith, and useless migration of labour prevented. They are also to report on labour legislation and general labour conditions; collaborate in drafting conventions between governments in relation to labour, and even take the initiative when they consider it necessary; and exercise supervision of the individual interests of immigrant workers of their own nationality.

Similar appointments to certain Norwegian legations abroad have lately been approved by the Norwegian parliament. The demand for the creation of these positions was originally put forward in Norway by organized labour.

Co-operative Union Congress

The fifty-third Congress of the Co-operative Union, which includes almost all co-operative societies in Great Britain and Ireland, was held

at Scarborough on May 16, 17 and 18. The most important item on the agenda was the question of a formal political alliance between the Co-operative Party, the Labour Party, and the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress. After an animated debate, the Scarborough Congress rejected this proposed alliance by 1686 votes against 1682. The Congress adopted by a large majority a resolution in favour of a policy of conciliation in Ireland and the granting of a measure of self-government which would be acceptable to the Irish people. The resolution called upon the Government to institute immediately an impartial inquiry regarding the circumstances attending the destruction of a number of co-operative creameries in Ireland. The Congress also adopted resolutions against the application of the Corporation Profits Tax to co-operative societies; in favour of raising the embargo on Canadian cattle; and against the protectionist tariff in the "key industries" and anti-dumping bills. A resolution was also adopted declaring that international commercial relations, organized on a co-operative basis for the benefit of the workers of all countries, were essential for the economic restoration of impoverished peoples and the establishment of permanent peace between nations, and therefore the efforts made by the International Co-operative Alliance to develop trade between co-operative organizations in different countries should be approved and supported.

Jottings

It is stated that Premier Stewart of Alberta will shortly call a conference of provincial, civic and labour officials for the purpose of taking preparatory measures to cope with the probable unemployment in the province during the coming winter.

The Trades and Labour Council of Hull, Quebec, at a recent meeting, suggested to the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress that they endeavour to secure a uniform Workmen's Compensa-

tion Act for all the Provinces of Canada. It was claimed that the Quebec Act was unsatisfactory in many respects.

At the recent annual meeting at Calgary of the National Council of Women it was announced that a national bureau of information on Canadian manufactures would be established at Ottawa, under the direction of Mrs. J. C. Sears, for the purpose of furthering the "Buy in Canada" movement. The bureau will study prices and compare articles manufactured in other countries with those made in Canada and serve as a channel between the manufacturer and buyer. The plan generally has the endorsement of the Minister of Finance and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

The Trades and Labour Council of Victoria, B.C., is opposing an effort by the Chamber of Commerce to open the retail stores on Saturday nights.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labour has prepared a statement, soon to be issued in pamphlet form, upon the subject of education in relation to labour.

The British Court of Appeal recently granted an injunction in restraint of the expulsion from their union of two carpenters who had been expelled on the ground of their participation, alleged to be contrary to the constitution of the union, in a copartnership scheme established by Lord Leverhulme for the employees of his firm. The trial judge had dismissed the application for an injunction, but the Court of Appeal reversed this decision.

The Chicago Association of Commerce recently established a "Trade Court" for the adjustment of commercial disputes. The new tribunal is modelled on similar institutions in Europe which are stated to have been successful in settling business disputes out of court. The first case brought before the Court on May 4 related to a dispute over

2,000,000 folding cartons, acceptance being refused on the ground that they were not according to sample.

A number of laws designed to raise the standard of public education have lately been passed in the State of California. These provide for state aid for every district sufficient to raise the salary of teachers to at least \$1,200 a year; transforming a number of normal schools into teachers' colleges; authorizing creation of junior colleges equivalent to first two years of the State university; placing normal schools under control of state Department of Education.

The Federation of German Trade Unions (*Deutsche Gewerkschaftsbund*) which includes the Christian Trade Unions, the Unions of Commercial Employees and the Civil Servants' Unions, has founded in Berlin a people's bank entitled "*Bankverein für Deutsche Arbeiter A. G.*," the object of which is to strengthen the economic forces of the affiliated unions and to supply credit to the commercial enterprises connected with them. The necessary capital, amounting to ten million marks, has been contributed by the unions concerned.

The German Teachers' Union, which has a membership of 130,000, decided at its last general meeting to adopt all the principles of the trade unions. The Union of Teachers will affiliate itself with the Federation of Non-manual Workers and will devote itself to propaganda in support of co-operation between the manual workers' and non-manual workers' unions.

An experimental disinfecting station for the purpose of disinfecting imported goods against anthrax has now been built at Liverpool and will shortly be

opened. It is proposed as a beginning to deal only with East Indian goat hair and with Egyptian wool and hair. Importation of these goods will be allowed at Liverpool only, and the goods will be taken immediately to the disinfecting station. It is proposed that the disinfecting station shall be self-supporting, the cost being covered by a charge on the materials disinfected.

At the 21st conference of the British Labour Party, held at Brighton in June, the membership was reported to be 4,256,674; affiliated trade unions number 126; trades councils, 418; Socialist societies, five.

An exhibition known as the "Co-partnership Exhibition" is to be held at the Crystal Palace, London, from September 1 to October 22, under the auspices of the Labour Co-partnership Association, of which the joint presidents are the Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Cecil, K.C., M.P., and William A. Appleton, C.B.E., with the object of illustrating the progress made in developing co-partnership and profit-sharing schemes, and other means of promoting industrial peace. The exhibition will contain the productions of businesses having schemes for co-partnership, profit-sharing, or welfare work. An International Co-partnership Congress in connection with the exhibition will be held on September 5 and 6. During the exhibition conferences and lectures will be held dealing with the following and other subjects: Co-partnership and Trade Unionism, Industrial Welfare, and Industrial Administration.

In connection with the International Co-operative Alliance Congress at Basle, Switzerland, on August 13-20, a summer school will be opened, providing courses

on English and Swiss co-operation. This will be conducted on international lines and will be open to co-operators of all countries. The English Co-operative Union has held co-operative summer schools at various centres in England and Wales for the past nine years.

Austria and Czecho-Slovakia have now adopted the Berne convention of 1906 prohibiting the use of white phosphorus

in the match-making industry. Up to the present the following states have signed this convention: Germany, Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, Spain, France, United Kingdom, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland and Tunisia. Canada adhered to this convention in 1914.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS DURING JUNE, 1921

I.—General Review

Although there has been during the month a slight improvement in the industrial situation, unusual fluctuations have occurred and the situation remains unsettled. On the

The Labour Market

whole, there has been little change. A few industries, such as building construction, lumbering, and railway construction and maintenance have exhibited fairly regular though slight upward tendencies. Declines in fish canning and packing and increased activity in vegetable and fruit canning dairying and hotel service were seasonal reactions. Compared with the situation in the same month last year, conditions were still much less favourable in practically all lines of industry. Logging varied with the demand for pulp wood cutters, but exhibited on the whole a downward movement. Lumber and lumber products tended to continue the minor gains of the previous month. The manufacturing industries as a group fluctuated greatly because of temporary shut-downs in railway shops with consequent reopenings affecting the iron and steel groups, especially in Quebec and Ontario. Textile firms tended to decrease the number of employees, more especially in garments and personal furnishings. In leather products, conditions were slightly more favourable than in the previous month. Water transportation fluctuated; on the whole there was a certain

amount of increase, more especially at St. Lawrence and Great Lakes ports. The situation in the coal fields, more especially in Nova Scotia, has been eased somewhat, but there have been no large gains.

The loss of time on account of industrial disputes during June was less than during either May, 1921, or June, 1920.

Strikes

There were in existence at some time or other during the month 44 strikes, involving 8,083 workpeople and resulting in an estimated time loss of 161,910 working days, as compared with 45 strikes, 8,238 workpeople and 163,520 working days in May, 1921; and 66 strikes, 15,793 workpeople and 185,732 working days in June, 1920. On June 1, there were on record 27 strikes affecting 5,649 workpeople. Seventeen strikes were reported as having commenced during June, as compared with 35 during May, 1921. Nine of the strikes commencing prior to June and nine of the strikes commencing during June were reported terminated, leaving 26 strikes, involving 5,943 workpeople on record at the end of the month.

In prices the movement continued downward, but as in May, not so steeply as during the latter part of 1920 and the early part of the present year.

Prices

The chief decreases were in live stock and meats, fish, miscellaneous foods, with

smaller decreases in textiles, leathers, and building materials. In fruits and vegetables lemons showed a considerable advance. The index number stood at 242.6 for June as compared with 247.3 for May; 349.3 for June, 1920; 284.1 for June, 1919; 280.6 for June, 1918; and 135.3 for June, 1914.

In retail prices of foods the average cost of a weekly family budget in sixty cities at the first of June was \$11.16 as compared with \$12.25 for May; \$16.92 for June, 1920; \$13.72 for June, 1919;

\$12.77 for June, 1918; and \$7.35 for June, 1914. One-half of the decrease of \$1.09 for the month in foods was in butter, the cost of which for three pounds fell 59c. Eggs were down 3c. per dozen and cheese between 3c. and 7c. per pound. There were slight decreases in nearly all the other items, beef being down $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per pound, the other fresh meats 1c. per pound, salt pork and bacon 3c. per pound. Coal and coal oil were down slightly, but rents averaged slightly higher.

II.—Industries and Trades

Logging

THE logging industry of the Maritime provinces experienced little change during the month, the bulk of river driving having been completed. In Quebec and Ontario, with very few exceptions, firms continued to discharge employees. Those points principally affected were La Tuque, Cap Madelaine, Hull, Fort Frances, Braeside and Otawa. In British Columbia some moderate increases were reported, noticeably at Yak. Timber scaled in this province during May totalled 170,049,733 feet as compared with 156,936,663 feet in April, all species, Douglas fir accounting for slightly over 50 per cent.

Mining

In Nova Scotia the coal situation improved slowly, no marked advances occurring. At Sydney Mines, Westville, Inverness and Glace Bay there was moderate expansion during the month. At Minto conditions were not so favourable. In Alberta and British Columbia, where the coal mining industry has been improving, gains were reported from a number of fields, notably at Canmore. The Hillcrest field showed little change. Non-metalliferous mining exhibited very little change, but minor increases were noted in practically all provinces. Quebec asbestos mines showed slight varia-

tion, the balance being favourable. In metalliferous mining the changes were even slighter in extent and the balance remained practically unchanged; silver, gold, lead, and zinc properties in Northern Ontario and British Columbia fluctuated from week to week.

The Manufacturing Industries

The fishing season in the Maritime provinces being practically over, the majority of firms in that industry closed down for the year. In Quebec, Ontario and the West there was lessened activity in abattoirs and meat plants. In the Dominion as a whole the outstanding feature in this group was the seasonal resumption of activity in fruit and vegetable canning, with the related increase in production by sugar refineries. The fruit areas of western Ontario and British Columbia were chiefly affected. Sugar refineries at St. John, Montreal, Wallaceburg and Vancouver showed increased activity. Flour and cereal mills at Montreal, Keewatin, Toronto and Peterborough maintained slightly larger staffs. Biscuit and candy firms showed increases in Montreal and decreases in Toronto. Dairies continued to show gains in all provinces. In British Columbia there was marked activity in salmon canning plants, more especially

at Steveston, Rivers Inlet and Prince Rupert.

Apart from the fluctuations in Ontario and Quebec railway shops, there were slight declines in other groups. Engineering plants at Amherst were running below normal, but the mills at Sydney showed activity. A large government order for rails steadied this industry in the Maritime district. Ship yards in Quebec reported smaller staffs than the previous month. Plumbing supplies and forgings in Montreal varied, the former being in a less favourable position on the whole. Railway shops varied greatly because of temporary shutdowns extending over a period of one week; this movement chiefly affected the Ontario-Quebec district. Agricultural implement firms in Toronto, Brantford and Hamilton either showed no change or else reported slightly lessened activity. Wire factories at Hamilton and rolling mills at Sault Ste. Marie were slacker, and almost all ship yards in the province cut down their payrolls. Bridge and structural iron firms in Hamilton and Walkerville were working under rather better conditions this month. This branch of the industry in Manitoba also was favourably affected, but rolling mills were less busy. Reduced staffs were common to all the British Columbia ship yards.

Trunk, bag and patent leathers in the Maritime provinces showed a noticeable decline in production, but shoe factories at St. John, Halifax and Amherst reported increasing business. In the Province of Quebec boot and shoe firms, especially in Montreal, showed small but uniform gains throughout, and this industry appears to be gaining steadily. The same applies to factories in Ontario, more especially at Toronto and London. Tanneries in the latter city also showed a decidedly favourable balance of business, but trunk and bag

plants throughout the province were slack. Montreal rubber factories varied, many showing reduced staffs. Rubber firms in Guelph were slack, and also tire factories in Toronto.

A number of New Brunswick firms increased slightly the volume of their business, notably at Campbellton and Plaster Rock. Much the same situation prevailed in Nova Scotia, mills at Ingramport being favourably affected. In Ontario conditions varied; Fort Frances mills showed no change; carriage factories at Orillia reduced staffs; furniture plants at Stratford and Kitchener changed but little. In Quebec, mills at Cabano increased their activity, at Restigouche there was little change, and at St. Pâcôme conditions were slightly below normal. At The Pas in Manitoba also conditions were unfavourable, but in British Columbia there was on the whole increased production. The plant at Fraser Mills reopened, and at North Vancouver additions to working force were made. At Golden conditions varied but on the whole were favourable. Shingle, box and saw mills at Swanson Bay reported slackness.

The pulp industry, which is located principally in the Quebec-Ontario district, varied considerably, but on the whole showed moderate gains. In the Maritime district small expansions were made, largely through the reopening of mills at Liverpool. Mills at Hull, Three Rivers and Chicoutimi showed activity, while at Windsor Mills reductions were made in payrolls. In Ontario, mills at Thorold and Cornwall produced more actively, while at Ottawa there was some slackness. The latter was true also of mills at Ocean Falls in British Columbia. Elsewhere there was little change. The printing trades in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver were rather more active and staffs were increased.

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS.

LUMBER PRODUCTS.

LEATHER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS.

PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS.

The textile industry is situated mainly in Quebec and Ontario. Montreal and Toronto garment factories with some exceptions showed increased business. Carpet factories at Toronto and Guelph also were working under favourable conditions. At St. Hyacinthe the underwear plant was quite busy, but bedding and glove firms in Montreal were laying off hands. Cotton mills at Maritime points and in Montreal and Sherbrooke reported greater activity. Knit goods firms in Montreal were favourably situated as compared with Toronto and Hamilton firms in the same line, the latter finding it necessary to reduce staffs. Laundries in all provinces showed increased activity, largely of a seasonal nature.

The cement industry in Quebec was slightly less active. In Ontario, the oil refineries at Sarnia, the cyanamid plant at Niagara Falls, gas and fuel firms at Hamilton and gas plants in Toronto all showed slight reductions in staffs, indicating production below normal. Brass, bronze and copper plants in Sarnia showed fairly substantial reductions. The tobacco industry in both Quebec and Ontario increased somewhat its operations, more especially in Montreal, while in the Western provinces slightly lessened activity was shown.

Construction

In June the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and Canadian National railways reported an increase in the volume of employment afforded on railway construction, including maintenance of way, there being a net gain of about 5,300 persons involved. The largest increase was registered by the Canadian National Railways, amounting to 3,800: an increase of 1,000 was shown by the Canadian Pacific and about 400 by the Grand Trunk. These increases were spread uniformly over the whole of the month.

The value of building permits in fifty-six cities during May amounted to \$13,233,543 as compared with \$12,502,330 in April, representing an increase of a little less than 6 per cent. The building and construction industry as a whole showed only slightly increased activity, principally in the province of Ontario. In highway work this province also showed the greatest activity. The Maritime provinces and Quebec showed nominal expansions only, and in Manitoba the only increases in activity were displayed by a few Winnipeg construction firms. In the Maritime provinces St. John and New Glasgow displayed rather greater activity than other centres. An analysis of reports from large contracting firms in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and Ottawa showed varying conditions, tending toward slight improvement. Through the Western provinces this industry was still at a low ebb, the usual summer activity being slow to appear. In some British Columbia centres conditions were better, noticeably in the case of certain irrigation companies. Railway construction and maintenance this month has shown fair expansion in the Western provinces: in other parts of the Dominion little change occurred.

Transportation

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway in May were \$13,892,044, as compared with \$16,459,986 in May, 1920. The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways in June were \$7,895,548, as compared with \$7,776,539 in the same month last year. During June the number of persons employed by the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and Canadian National Railways in railway operation, including general offices, train men and engine crews, station employees, sleeping, parlour and dining car employees showed a small net gain over the payrolls reported at the end of May. An increase of about 700 persons was reported by the Canadian Pacific, and the Grand Trunk reported an increase of about 100, but these were offset by

a reduction in the Canadian National staff of approximately 500. Electric railway transportation varied between provinces but on the whole showed little change. In St. John there was some reduction in staff; in Montreal and Winnipeg there were additions. In British Columbia centres this branch of industry experienced only slight variations. Elsewhere there was practically no change. The volume of water transportation was irregular, both West coast and Great Lake ports showing small increases in

the main, as against an unsettled condition at upper St. Lawrence and Atlantic ports.

Trade

Trade, both wholesale and retail, exhibited little change throughout the month. There was on the whole a tendency, more especially in retail, toward moderate expansion, exemplified by conditions in some large departmental stores in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907

PROCEEDINGS FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1921, WITH TEXTS OF BOARDS' REPORTS

DURING the month of June the Department received reports from five Boards of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to deal with disputes between (1) the Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees in the Stores Department, Fort Rouge, Winnipeg, Man., being members of Victoria Lodge No. 1326, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees; (2) Toronto and York Radial Company and certain of its employees on the Metropolitan, Mimico and Scarboro Divisions, being linemen, wiremen, train despatchers, operators, etc., members of the Toronto Branch of the Canadian Electrical Trades Union; (3) Algoma Eastern Railway, Sudbury, Ont., and its employees of various classes, members of Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labour; (4) Ottawa Gas Company and certain of its employees, being members of the Federal Labour Union No. 16517, American Federation of Labour and (5) New Brunswick Power Company, St. John, N.B., and certain of its employees, being motormen and conductors, electrical power house employees, etc., members of Division No. 663, Amalgamated Association of Street

and Electric Railway Employees of America.

Six applications were received for the establishment of Boards and further appointments and decisions were made in connection with applications which had been received during previous months.

Applications Received

During the month of June applications for the establishment of Boards were received as follows:—

(1) From the employees of the New Brunswick Power Company, St. John, N.B., being motormen and conductors, electrical powerhouse employees, etc., members of Division No. 663, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The personnel of the Board and the text of the Board's report appear in the present article.

(2) From the employees of the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway, being street railway workers. As a Board was already in existence dealing with questions between this company and the same class of employees, this dispute was referred to that Board for attention.

(3) From the employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Western Stevedoring Company, Fort William, Ont., being freight handlers, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Twin Lodge, No. 605. Investigation of this dispute by an officer of the Department showed that no dispute existed as against the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. In view of this fact, and also that negotiations were in progress between the Western Stevedoring Company and these workmen looking towards a settlement, no further action was taken by the Department of Labour.

(4) From the employees of the Toronto Suburban Railway Company and certain of its employees, being linemen, operators, wiremen, etc., members of the Canadian Electrical Trades Union, Toronto Branch. A Board was established, Messrs. George D. Kelley, Ottawa, and H. E. Manning, Toronto, being appointed members on the nomination of the company and employees respectively. The chairman had not been named at the close of the month.

(5) From the employees of various companies in St. John, N.B., being scowmen and lumber handlers, members of Local Division 272, International Longshoremen's Association. In the Minister's view this dispute was not one which fell within the scope of the I.D.I. Act for investigation.

(6) From the employees of the Canadian National Railways, Western Lines, being ditcher engineers, watchmen and firemen, members of the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen. This application was under consideration at the close of the month.

Other Proceedings under the Act

During the month of June other proceedings under the Act took place as follows:—

(1) The Board established to deal with the dispute between the Canada Steam-

ship Company, operating on the Great Lakes of Canada, and certain of its employees, being firemen, oilers, wheelmen, watchmen, deckhands, cooks, stewards, etc., members of the Sailors, Firemen and Cooks' Union of Canada, was completed by the appointment of Mr. T. Trueman Black, Toronto, as chairman. Mr. Black was appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members of the Board, Lt.-Col. Geo. E. Burns, Montreal, and Mr. D. L. Kennedy, Midland, Ont.

(2) Although the employers had refused consent to the establishment of a Board in connection with the dispute between the Ottawa Branch of the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries and certain of their employees, members of the Ottawa District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, a subsequent request was made to the Minister of Labour by the Mayor of Ottawa for the assistance of the Department in securing a settlement of the question of wages and other matters affecting the various branches of the building trades, which had led to the tying up of building operations in general. The Minister acceded to this request and Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Acting Deputy Minister of Labour, convened meetings of the parties concerned. The matters in dispute involved proposed wages reductions and, in some cases, the employers' desire to withdraw from the closed shop arrangement which had been in existence last year and to substitute an open shop agreement. Several meetings were held and settlements were secured with the carpenters, also with the painters, stone cutters and stationary engineers, although at the close of the month no definite settlement had been reached with the masons, bricklayers and plumbers.

(3) Board procedure was discontinued in connection with the dispute between the Toronto Electric Commissioners and certain of the employees of the Toronto Hydro Electric System, being linemen, operators, etc., members of the Canadian Electrical Trades Union, To-

ronto Branch, in view of the ruling received from the Department of Justice that it was doubtful whether the dispute was one which fell within the scope of the I.D.I. Act.

(4) Action was deferred by the Department of Labour in connection with the application which had been received for a Board to deal with the differences between the Canadian Pacific Railway

and certain of its employees, being freight handlers, etc., members of Lodge No. 1506, International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station employees, investigation by an officer of the Department having shown that this was not a dispute as against the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Western Stevedoring Company being the employer.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees in the Stores Department, Fort Rouge, Winnipeg, Man.

A REPORT was received from the Board established to deal with the dispute between the Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees in the Stores Department, Fort Rouge, Winnipeg, Man., being members of Victoria Lodge, No. 1326, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The Board was composed as follows: Mr. R. W. Craig, K.C., Winnipeg, chairman, and Messrs. C. E. Dafoe and T. J. Murray, Winnipeg. The report was unanimous and suggested, as a settlement of the dispute, a new classification of the trades involved.

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between Canadian National Railways (Employer) and certain of its employees in the Stores Department, Fort Rouge, Winnipeg, being members of Victory Lodge 1326, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees (Employees).

To The Honourable G. D. Robertson,
Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

Sir,—

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established herein under date of

May 9, 1921, has the honour to report as follows:

Acting upon your appointment and direction referring the above mentioned dispute to the Board constituted under the above Act, the Board had its first meeting on Friday, the 20th inst., and arranged to commence its sittings with the parties to this dispute on Wednesday, May 25. Meetings of the Board have been held daily on and since that date, and the Board is pleased to be able to report that, after carefully enquiring into this dispute and all matters affecting the merits thereof, certain suggestions made by the Board have been adopted by the parties interested, and what we believe to be a fair and amicable settlement of the dispute has been arrived at. The facts and issues involved were briefly as follows:

Early in December, 1920, ten truckers, employees of the Stores Department of the Canadian National Railways at Fort Rouge, Winnipeg, under a schedule which became effective on January 1, 1920, were discharged without notice and without cause. Up to the time of such discharge, these men had been paid 57¼c. and 59c. per hour in accordance with the terms of the said schedule. Several days later, seven of these men were re-engaged filling the same positions and doing the same work which they had filled and done prior to their discharge. Since

such re-engagement, these men have been paid 48½c. an hour, this being the rate paid to labourers. The other three men did not apply for re-engagement on these terms. Their places were filled by others who were employed and paid as labourers. At various intervals since their re-engagement, these seven men have been restored to their status and pay as truckers and other men engaged as labourers to take their places in the lumber yard at labourers' pay. The men referred to were engaged principally in loading and unloading lumber for the Stores Department in the Fort Rouge yards. The employees claimed that the action of the Company was a direct violation of their agreement, that the wages of the discharged truckers in the interval between their discharge and their subsequent promotion from labourers to truckers should be made up to them and that the employees who took their places should also be classified and paid as truckers on the rates set out in the schedule. The employees further claimed that the Company had failed to give the thirty days' notice required under the terms of the schedule before altering same in this manner. The representatives of the Company claimed that they had not violated the schedule, that the men employed in the lumber yard could not be classed as truckers but as ordinary labourers, and that the Company was fully justified in employing such men as labourers. The men discharged and re-engaged and their successors had accepted the employment as labourers at the ordinary labourers' rate, and that if the schedule had been intended to cover labourers as a class, it would have so specified. They claimed that the Company had not changed a schedule condition, and that therefore thirty days' notice was not required, the discharge of the truckers being by way of reduction of staff as truckers and their re-engagement as labourers being outside the schedule altogether.

The representatives of the Company were Mr. A. A. Tisdale, Assistant Gene-

ral Manager, Mr. A. E. Cox, General Store Keeper, and Mr. F. McDowell, District Store Keeper. The men were represented by Messrs. A. Dawson and George Partridge, President and Secretary respectively of the above Lodge, E. T. Heelis, Chairman of the Protective Committee of the Lodge, and H. Carr, the General Representative of the Grand Lodge.

There was considerable discussion as to the interpretation of clause nineteen of the schedule, which reads as follows:

Truckers shall do general labouring work. Clerical work of any description will not be demanded of this class of worker while rated as a trucker.

The men claimed that this clause defined the duties of truckers and brought the lumber yard employees under the classification of truckers, whereas the Company contended that this clause was not a definition but an express reservation at the instance of the Company, making it possible for them to call upon men usually handling trucks to do whatever general labour might be required of them, and that the lumber yard employees could only be classed as common labourers, the men on the other hand contending that their employment required skill beyond that of a common labourer, and that they could only be classified as truckers. Decisions bearing upon this point handed out at various times by the United States Railroad Labour Board and Boards of Adjustment were filed on both sides.

The suggestion of the Board that a new classification of lumber yard employees in the Stores Department should be agreed upon in some form of classified labour incorporating this additional classification in the schedule and making same retroactive was finally adopted by both sides and made the basis of the settlement set out in the letters interchanged between the parties, copies of which are forwarded herewith.

The position of both parties was fairly

and ably maintained by the respective representatives, and the Board is pleased to record the friendly spirit which prevailed throughout.

We, the members of the Board, have the honour to be

Your obedient servants,

(Sgd.) R. W. CRAIG,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) C. E. DAFOE,
(Sgd.) THOS. J. MURRAY.

Winnipeg, Man.,
June 2, 1921.

Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks,
Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees,
Victory Lodge, No. 1326.

Winnipeg, June 1, 1921.

Mr. A. E. Cox,
General Storekeeper,
Canadian National Railways,
Winnipeg.

Dear Sir,—

Confirming the arrangement arrived at with you to-day, concerning the dispute which has been before the Board of Conciliation, it is understood that a new classification is to be added to the existing schedule, and it is to be called Sorters and Labourers. This classification is to include those employed in and around

lumber yard at Fort Rouge Stores, and their duties are to be loading and unloading cars of lumber, rails and scraps. It is to be provided that these employees will not be called upon to work in or around the General Stores. The rate for this classification is to be 51½c. per hour for the first six months and 53c. per hour thereafter.

It is further understood that the employees who were laid off on or about the 8th day of December last, and who subsequently were taken on again, are to be paid at the regular truckers' rates, viz.: 57¼c. and 59c. per hour from the time they were so laid off, until they again commenced to receive truckers' rates.

All the new employees who have been engaged in the lumber yard since the 8th day of December last shall be paid at the new rates above mentioned, viz.: 51½ and 53c. per hour from the date of employment. It is further understood that the existing schedule shall be considered as amended to incorporate the foregoing arrangement, and that the new classification and new rates above mentioned shall form the basis for negotiating rates of pay for lumber yard employees in connection with the next schedule.

Confirming the foregoing outline of our arrangement.

For the Employees,
(Sgd.) EDWIN T. HEELIS,
Chairman, Committee.

For the Company,
(Sgd.) A. E. COX,
General Storekeeper, Western Lines.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Toronto and York Radial Company and certain of its employees on the Metropolitan, Mimico and Scarboro Divisions

A REPORT was received from the Board established to deal with the dispute between the Toronto and York Radial Company and certain of its employees on the Metropolitan, Mimico and Scarboro Divisions, being linemen, wiremen, train despatchers, operators, etc., members of the Toronto Branch of the Canadian Electrical Trades Union. The Board was composed as follows: Mr. A. Purvis, Toronto, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members, Messrs. F. H. McGuigan, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the Company, and Louis Braithwaite, nominee of the employees. The report

was signed by the chairman and Mr. McGuigan, who were not favourable to the consideration of the employees' demands at the present time. Mr. Braithwaite did not concur in this view and presented a minority report.

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between The Toronto and York Radial Company (employer), and certain of its employees on the Metropolitan, Mimico and Scarboro Divisions, being linemen, wiremen, operators, dispatchers (train), section foremen,

sectionmen, etc., being members of the Canadian Electrical Trades Union, Toronto Branch (employees).

Toronto June 27, 1921.

The Hon. G. D. Robertson,
Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Ont.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed by you to enquire into the difference between the above parties, composed of Messrs. Allan Purvis, chairman, F. H. McGuigan, representing the Company, and Louis Braithwaite, representing the employees, has the honour to and respectfully submits the following:

On March 8 last representatives of the employees submitted a draft of an agreement covering working conditions and rates of pay to Mr. W. H. Moore, manager of the Company, requesting a meeting, which was granted, and a committee of the employees met Mr. Moore and Superintendent Wilson on March 22. After presentation of the employees' demands, Mr. Moore declined to enter into any agreement, giving as his reason the pending change in the ownership of the railway, which had previously been arranged.

The Employees' Committee protested against delay on this ground, claiming that the change of ownership might not be consummated for several months.

At the preliminary meeting of the Board on June 15 to discuss and consider methods of procedure, by reason of the Company's refusal to be a party to the request for a board of conciliation, it was decided that such representatives of the Company as necessary for a complete understanding should be present at the hearings. Invitations were, therefore, extended to Messrs. Moore and Wilson, who kindly consented to attend.

At the opening of the enquiry on June 16, Messrs. W. H. Moore and C. L. Wilson represented the Company, and Messrs. J. T. Gunn, B. Pennock and J. Black, the employees.

Mr. Moore stated that his Company's position was substantially as recited in his letter to the Deputy Minister of Labour on April 11 last, marked Exhibit "A" attached to this report.

At the request of Mr. Moore, Mr. Pope secretary of the Hydro Electric Commission for Ontario, was also present, although having no direct connection with the proceedings, but will have an active interest as soon as the change of ownership occurs. He was, therefore, allowed to address the Board, during which he emphatically endorsed the position taken by Mr. Moore against entering into an agreement until the transfer of the property was completed.

After stating the attitude of the Company, these officers asked leave to withdraw, as they did not desire to participate in the proceedings under the circumstances. This was granted, but later, the Board, finding it necessary that representatives of the Company should be present, it was arranged with Messrs. Wilson and Boyd to attend.

It seems important to state that no agreement governing working conditions or rates of pay has ever existed between the Company and its employees, the officers having always dealt with the employees individually, and it is gratifying to note that, although recent requests for increases have not all been complied with, the relations between them have not been affected, but remain as amicable and friendly as heretofore.

The employees, however, contend that their wages are much lower and hours of service longer than similar positions with other electric companies operating in and adjacent to the city of Toronto, and that their wages should be proportionate to the cost of living and the service required of them, without fully considering the ability of the Company to meet their demands, either from resources or earnings.

The Company submitted a copy of its financial return for the years 1919 and 1920, marked Exhibit "B." Upon this showing they claim they have over-

reached the limit in the matter of increased wages, as the operations of the past two years show serious deficits resulting from the limitation of rate of passenger fares to two cents per mile, under the Ontario Railway Act, dated 1906. (Exhibit "C").

Exhibit "D" shows working hours per day and rates of wages in 1914 and 1921, also proposed demands.

The working conditions of the agreement submitted embody many of the prevailing practices on this railway, the most important differences appearing under the headings "Shift Employees" and "General Employees" which provide an eight-hour day for the former and nine-hour day for the latter, with a largely increased premium for overtime, namely, time and one half and double time. The clauses referred to are shown in Exhibit "E" Nos. 1 and 3, and 1 and 2 respectively. The employees' representatives submitted copies of the LABOUR GAZETTE in support of their demands showing awards of working conditions and rates of pay made by Boards dealing with similar disputes on other electric railways in Ontario. On the Toronto and York Radial railway the prevailing practice is eight, nine, ten and twelve hours, with straight time paid for overtime.

The employees examined did not press very strongly for reduction in hours, although they stated that a shorter working day would be preferable.

When certain of the employees requested an increase in wages, hours of work were increased in lieu of same, thereby increasing their earnings proportionately. In some cases they are paid for more hours than actually worked; for instance, if time consumed over a working day is fifteen minutes, time paid for is not less than one hour. In the case of outside workers, after the day's work is started, should bad weather stop the work, they are paid for a full

day. This applies to hourly men as well as monthly men.

In the matter of two weeks' leave of absence with full pay each year for monthly men, the company have in the past granted this, and it was shown that in many cases men working on hourly rates were paid for time off sick, and arrangements made for leave of absence for short periods in the same manner to many of the older employees, although having no general rule or agreement to do so, all such cases being dealt with on their merits.

The number of employees is necessarily limited owing to the varying service, and occasionally results in overlapping of duties, as for instance, "special repairmen" relieving operators in sub-stations, and "linemen's helpers" doing the work of a regular lineman. This interchange of duties evidently results to mutual advantage.

While the Board recognizes the fact that the employee is entitled to wages which will enable himself and family to live in reasonable comfort, to which every workman is justified in aspiring, we are called upon to decide a difference between a public utility company and its employees, surrounded by difficulties resulting from the limitations as previously outlined. Our conclusions must, therefore, be based on the evidence submitted, and, after giving very careful consideration to same, we are of the opinion that the employees' demands should not be considered at the present time, and that no change should be made in existing working conditions or rates of pay.

Mr. Louis Braithwaite, representing the employees, not fully concurring, will submit minority report.

(Sgd.) A. PURVIS,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) F. H. McGUIGAN,
Representing the Company.

Minority Report

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of differences between the Toronto and York Radial Railway Company (employer), and its employees, being linemen, operators, bonders, wiremen, armature winders, substation repairmen and section men, members of the Canadian Electrical Trades Union, Toronto Branch (employees).

The Honourable G. D. Robertson,
Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

Sir,—

I cannot concur in the report made by my colleagues on the Board of Conciliation established to deal with this dispute, and I reject *in toto* the reasons advanced by them for making the recommendations contained in the report.

Evidence was given by officers of the Company on the first day of the public sittings of the Board why they objected to being a party to the Board, namely, that the circumstances under which they are, due to the impending change in the ownership of the road, prevent them from doing anything in the matter of increased wages or reduced hours.

This was also contained in letters sent by Mr. W. H. Moore to the Department, and copies of which were forwarded to each member of the Board.

To argue, then, as my colleagues do, that the peculiar situation prevents them from making any recommendations to settle the dispute is in my opinion a farce of the Act, for if that view were correct, the Board should not have proceeded to take evidence from the employees and the management as it was a waste of time and an expense to the taxpayer.

In my opinion, the duty of the Board is clearly outlined in Section 23 of the Act, which states "In every case where a dispute is duly referred to a Board it shall be the duty of the Board to endeavor

to bring about a settlement of the dispute . . . and the Board may make all such suggestions and do all such things as it deems right and proper for inducing the parties to come to a fair and amicable settlement of the dispute."

The action of my colleagues merely amounts to an evasion of their responsibility in this respect, as no effort was made by them to bring about an amicable settlement between the two parties, and their recommendations leave the dispute in the same position as it was prior to the establishment of the Board which, I submit, in my opinion, is not in accord with the spirit or the letter of the Act, and will not be conducive to either industrial harmony or increased public belief in the efficacy of the Act.

The evidence submitted by the employees, and admitted by the management to be substantially correct, showed a somewhat startling state of affairs. The hours worked by the employees involved vary from forty-eight (48) hours per week to, in certain cases, an average of eighty-four (84) hours per week, excluding overtime. One man's evidence showed ninety-six (96) hours normally one week and seventy-two (72) hours normally the following week, the difference being due to a continuous twenty-four (24) hour shift to allow for change of shifts at each week end.

Evidence submitted by the employees showed that in certain cases employees had received four (4) cents per hour increase in the period 1914 to the present time, and that, when the management were requested by the employees to give an increase of wages, the only way the management could see their way clear was by increasing the men's hours at the same rate of pay. This was done and men who were working fifty-six (56) hours per week were increased to eighty-four (84) hours per week, similar procedure taking place in the case of an employee who left the service of the company in 1916 to go overseas and who at the time of his leaving received pay at the rate of thirty-five (35) cents per hour.

Upon returning from overseas three years and nine months later and going back to his position with the Company he was placed at the same hourly rate, no allowance being made for the increased cost of living during the period he was away.

Upon making complaint to the management he was unable to support his family on the wages paid, his hours were increased from an eight-hour shift to a twelve-hour, at the same hourly rate. It was admitted by the Company's representative before the Board that these arrangements whereby the men received more money did not cost any additional expenditure to the Company as it was merely dividing three men's work and wages between two men.

The evidence contained in the LABOUR GAZETTE of August, 1920, and September, 1920, shows, in the case of the local Toronto Hydro system wage rates for the same class of labour are nearly double and a much less number of hours work per week; for the Toronto Street railway and the Toronto Niagara Power Company approximately the same wage rates as obtain on the Hydro, and in the August GAZETTE the report of a Board dealing with the dispute between the Toronto Suburban Railway and its employees awarded considerably higher hourly rates to the same class of labour employed thereon.

It should be pointed out that the Toronto Suburban railway is a similar railway to the Toronto and York Radial, as it consists of a radial railway running from Toronto through several towns and villages within fifty miles of Toronto. The Toronto and York railway also runs from Toronto through several towns and villages within fifty-five miles from Toronto, and is subjected to the same climatic strains and operating conditions.

The evidence shows in general the wage rates of the Toronto Suburban railway vary from seven and a half to twenty-four cents per hour higher than in the

Toronto and York Radial railway, and I therefore recommend that the rates as near at present in force on the Toronto Suburban railway be adopted by both employees and employer in this dispute as a means of providing a fair and just settlement to both parties, and will, in my belief, lead to greater harmony and efficiency in the operation of the railroad.

The rates on the Toronto Suburban railway are as follows:

TORONTO SUBURBAN RAILWAY:

Line foreman	74c. per hour.
Linemen	69c. "
Linemen's helpers	52c. "
Bonders	69c. "
Sub-station operators \$155 per month for week of 63 hours, or 50c. per hour.	
Section foremen	\$120 per month.
Section men	45c. per hour.

TORONTO STREET RAILWAY AND HYDRO:

Wiremen and repair men....	79c. per hour.
Armature winders	79c. "
Armature winders, helpers...	45c. "

TORONTO SUBURBAN RAILWAY:

Train dispatchers	\$160 per month.
(On steam railways, \$220, up).	
General labourer	45c. per hour.

All overtime after the normal working day be paid at the rate of time and one-half, except on Sundays and holidays, when overtime rates be paid at the rate of time and three-quarters.

Regarding the change of hours asked for, I recommend that all those at present working on an eight-hour basis remain as they are and that linemen, bonders, armature winders, wiremen, substation repair men, section men and general labour be placed on a nine-hour basis; and I recommend that, in the case of the operators who are at present on a twelve-hour day, seven-day week basis, provision be made for reliefs so that each employee affected shall receive one day off in seven (7); and further, that the question of reduction in hours, in conformity with the practice with other electrical companies in this district, from a twelve-hour basis be taken up by a com-

mittee of the employees or representatives and the present management or the incoming management to see if possible whether a reduction in the enormous number of hours worked by certain of these employees cannot be made consis-

tently with the good and efficient operation of the road.

All of which I have the honour to submit, this ——day of June, 1921.

(Sgd.) LOUIS BRAITHWAITE,

Member representing the employees.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Algoma Eastern Railway, Sudbury, Ont., and certain of its employees

A REPORT was received from the Board established to deal with the dispute between the Algoma Eastern Railway, Sudbury, Ont., and certain of its employees of various classes, members of Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labour. The Board was composed as follows: Rev. Father Brennan, Espanola, Ont., chairman, and Messrs. Basil Campbell, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and Fred Bancroft, Oakville, Ont. The report was unanimous and was accompanied by advice that an amicable working agreement had been effected as a result of the Board's efforts.

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between The Algoma Eastern Railway Company (employer), and its employees of various classes, members of Division No. 4, Railway Employees Department, American Federation of Labour (employees).

To the Hon. G. D. Robertson,
Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed by you to enquire into the dispute between the Algoma Eastern Railway Company and its employees, as outlined above, held its first sitting in the Court House in Sudbury, June 17, 1921.

The Algoma Eastern Railway was represented before the Board by C. Mc-

Crea, M.P.P., Solicitor of the Company, and W. H. Farrell, General Manager of the Company, and the employees were represented by W. H. Harper, International Officer of the Men's Organization, F. C. Benson, President, and J. Ross, Secretary of the Men's Organization.

The chairman of the Board at the beginning of the sitting, after conference with the other members of the Board, urged both parties to confer and see if a mutual settlement could be reached without the Board having to go into the enquiry. Both parties agreed to meet in conference and did so, but reported later in the day that they were unable to reach any agreement. The members of the Board thereupon decided to hear the evidence from both parties.

The representatives of the Company presented evidence giving reasons why the Company desired to reduce the employees' wages. The representatives of the employees presented their case and strongly argued against the proposed reduction. The employees' representative suggested to the Company, that, in as much as they were enjoying standard rates of wages for railway services, they would be agreeable to accept whatever decision was arrived at between the Canadian Railway Association and the Employees' Organizations as a result of the conferences which are taking place in Montreal. The representatives of the Company asked for further time to consult other officials connected with the Company regarding the men's proposal. The Board, with the consent of both

parties, adjourned to give the Company time to consider the proposal. The chairman, on June 28, received from the Company a letter in which the Company accepted the proposal made by the men. The Board met again in Sudbury on July 4 to consider the whole situation, and at this session the men's representatives placed in possession of the Board their written acceptance of the proposal which they had made to the Company. The members of the Board, therefore, attach to this report the letter of the Company and the letter of the men's representatives showing mutual acceptance of the men's proposal, constituting the agreement whereby the present dispute is settled, pending the decision as outlined.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) REV. FATHER BRENNAN,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) FRED. BANCROFT,
Board Member.

(Sgd.) BASIL B. CAMPBELL,
Board Member.

McCrea & Valin,
Barristers, Solicitors,
Notaries, etc.

Offices, Young Block,
Sudbury, Ontario,
June 28, 1921.

Revd. Fr. Brennan,
Chairman, Conciliation Board,
Espanola.

Reverend and Dear Sir,—

When your Conciliation Board adjourned on the 17th inst., there were certain matters which I promised to take up with the management of the Algoma Eastern Railway, with a view of arranging amicable settlement of this dispute.

Mr. Harper, representing the men, offered to accept, on their behalf, whatever reduction was made general throughout the Dominion in respect to this class of employees, and which is now being considered by representatives of men and companies at a conference in Montreal.

I am pleased to advise you that I have been authorized to notify your Board that the Algoma Eastern Railway is agreeable to a decision by your Board, finding that the decrease in respect to scale of wages of the men concerned in this dispute should be that decided upon between other railways and their men at the said conference in Montreal, or as subsequently accepted by the Board, to be effective when and as applied to other railways in Canada.

Please accept for yourself and other members of the Board my appreciation of your efforts to bring about this amicable adjustment of the matter.

I shall be pleased to have copy of your finding and award, in due course, to conclude this matter.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) C. McCREA.

International Association of Machinists.

Sudbury, Ont., July 4th, 1921.

Rev. Fr. Brennan,
Chairman, Conciliation Board,
Algoma Eastern Railway,
Sudbury, Ont.

Reverend and Dear Sir,—

As the representative of Division No. 4 Railway Employees of the American Federation of Labour, before said Conciliation Board, on behalf of the Federated Car and Shop Trades on the Algoma Eastern Railway, I am willing to accept the conditions decided upon by the Committee representing Division No. 4, Railway Employees, of the American Federation of Labour, and the Canadian Railway Association of Canada, and that said conditions become effective on the Algoma Eastern Railway on the same date as on the other Canadian Railways.

This is in conformity with agreement signed by representatives of the men and company on October 19th, 1920, and is the proposal made to the company before this Conciliation Board and accepted by the company in a letter to the Board dated June 28th, 1921.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) H. W. HARPER,

(Sgd.) J. ROSS,

(Sgd.) F. C. BENSON.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Ottawa Gas Company and certain of its employees

A REPORT was received from the Board established to deal with the dispute between the Ottawa Gas Company and certain of its employees, being members of Federal Labour Union, No. 16517, American Federation of Labour. The Board was composed as follows: Mr. J. E. Caldwell, City View, Ont., appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the other two members, Messrs. George D. Kelley and William Lodge, Ottawa, nominees of the Company and employees respectively. The report was unanimous and contained recommendations as to increased wages. These findings, it is understood, were accepted by both parties concerned, although certain reservations were made by the Company.

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Ottawa Gas Company and certain of its employees.

Ottawa, June 23, 1921.

To the Honourable G. D. Robertson,
Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

Re Ottawa Gas Co. and certain of its employees.

Sir,—

The Board appointed to investigate the dispute between the above parties as set out in the application to your Department under date of May 11, 1921, was duly convened on the 13th day of June, and subsequently met for the hearing of evidence or discussion of the matters involved on the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 22nd and 23rd days of June. Evidence on behalf of the employees was given by Messrs. F. W. McRae, C. W. Lewis, A. D. Dear and G. Barclay. The case of the Company was presented by Mr. A. A. Dion, its General Manager.

The Board visited the Company's plant and was impressed with its operations, efficiency and with the provisions made for the safety and comfort of the employees. It was gratifying to the Board to learn that the friendly and harmonious relations hitherto existing between the employees and the Company had continued during the past year. After hearing the evidence and taking fully into consideration the general existing conditions, and particularly those governing the service of the employees of the Company, the Board recommends that the following schedule of wages be paid, all of the said rates of pay to apply to the employees now concerned and to date as of July 1, 1921:

FITTING DEPT.	PROPOSED WAGES.
Chief Fitter	63c. per hour
Meter Repairers	60c. "
Troublemakers, Tinsmiths and others getting 60c. hour	54c. "
Helpers, Quigg and Parker, Storekeeper, Clerk and man cleaning offices to remain as they are.	
Driver J. Parrington	40c. "
Driver W. Parrington	40c. "
MAINS DEPT.	
Foremen	63c. "
Fitters	55c. "
Tamping Machine men	55c. "
Syphon man	50c. "
Truck Man	50c. "
Truck Driver	50c. "
Helpers, Roberts and Picknell.	45c. "
Labourers to remain as they are.	
GAS WORKS.	
Stokers	58c. "
Scourers	53c. "
Exhauster Men	54c. "
Conveyor Attendant	54c. "
Boiler Men	60c. "
Machinist	65c. "
Telpher Operator	60c. "
Fitter	55c. "
Hopwood, Utility man	53c. "
Pitcher, Fitter's helper	50c. "
Slack, Utility man	50c. "
Blacksmith	60c. "
Stableman	\$3.70 a day.
Coke Drivers	40c. an hour.
Coke Drivers shall have Saturday afternoons off with pay in July August and September.	
Yardmen	47c. "

With the exception of coke drivers a week's work shall consist of 44 hours; 5 days at 8 hours and 1 day at 4 hours from May 15 to September 15, but this shall not apply to men engaged in continuous operation or such necessary work on Saturday afternoon as may be required from "trouble men."

This recommendation shall not extend to any employees of the Construction Foreman of the Company for the time being, or other foremen engaged in temporary construction work on the premises of the Company, such men not being regular employees of the Company.

Mr. Lodge feels strongly that the rates of wages and agreement should be made in its entirety for another term, but, in

view of the majority of positions having been maintained in this respect and a desire to aid in the continued harmonious relationship, has joined in signing the award.

The Chairman desires to express his appreciation of the courtesy extended by the Superintendent of the Company and the co-operation of the other members of the Board in the interests of industrial good-will.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) J. E. CALDWELL,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) GEORGE D. KELLEY,

(Sgd.) WM. LODGE,
Members of the Board.

Report of Board in Dispute between the New Brunswick Power Company, St. John, N.B., and certain of its employees

AREPORT was received from the Board established to deal with the dispute between the New Brunswick Power Company, St. John, N.B., and certain of its employees, being motormen and conductors, electrical power house employees, etc., members of Division No. 663, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The Board was composed as follows: The Honourable Mr. Justice W. B. Chandler, Moncton, N.B., appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members; Mr. C. W. Burpee, McAdam Junction, N.B., appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the employing company, and Mr. W. Frank Hathaway, nominee of the employees. The report of the Board was unanimous and contained certain recommendations with regard to changes in working conditions and also as to a decrease in the wages. The award was accepted by the employees, but rejected by the Company, and a cessation of work occurred on June 29.

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of the dispute between the New Brunswick Power Company (employers), and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Division 663 (employees).

To the Honourable Gideon D. Robertson,
Minister of Labour.

The undersigned members of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to investigate certain disputes between the New Brunswick Power Company and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Division 663, comprising motormen and conductors, electrical power house employees, gas house employees, car barn employees, linemen, trackmen and other, beg leave to report as follows:—

That the Board met at the city of

Saint John on the 15th day of June instant, the members having first been sworn to the due performance of their duties; that before entering upon the actual hearing as to the disputes between the employer and the employees an attempt was made by the Board to bring about a settlement of the dispute, and an informal conference took place between Mr. Percy Thompson, the representative of the New Brunswick Power Company, and Messrs. Magnus Sinclair and Ira D. Farris, the representatives of the employees. Quite a lengthy discussion followed, but the parties were unable to come to an agreement, and the hearing was accordingly proceeded with. Evidence was adduced on the part of the employees, and the statements of the representatives of the employees were heard. Evidence was adduced by the representative of the Company, and statements were submitted by him for the consideration of the Board, both verbal and written. At the close of the hearing another attempt was made to bring about a settlement, and a meeting took place between Mr. Percy Thomson, the Manager of the Company, on the one hand, and Mr. Sinclair and others, on the other hand, representing the employees, but at this second conference the parties were unable to come to any agreement.

At the close of the hearing the members of the Board had an opportunity of examining the operation of a one-man car, which the Company proposes to operate upon its railway, and they travelled some distance on this car in order to watch the operation of the car and the working of the various appliances with which the car is supplied.

The parties to the dispute having been unable to come to any agreement, and no settlement of the dispute having been arrived at during the course of the reference, it now becomes our duty to report on this matter, and to make certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute between the Company and its employees.

The principal grounds of dispute and difference between the Company and its employees as developed at the hearing are as follows:—

1. As to the duration of any agreement which might be made between the Company and its employees, and as to changes in any such agreement by either party thereto.
2. The wages to be paid by the Company to its employees.
3. The operation of one-man cars on its railway by the Company.

On the 15th of June, 1920, an agreement was made between the New Brunswick Power Company, of the one part, and Division 663, above mentioned, of the other part, which agreement provides that it shall be binding on both parties until June 15th, 1921, and further provides that either party desiring a change in any article or articles shall notify the other party in writing thirty days before the expiration of the agreement affecting such article or articles.

It appears that on or about the 12th day of May, 1921, the officers of Division 663, being employees of the Company, received a communication signed by the General Manager of the Company, which communication stated that on June 15th, 1921, the Company would cancel and terminate every section of the then present working agreement, and would not again enter into any agreement as between the Company and employees, and the employees were further notified by the Company that a reduction in wages was to be put into effect beginning June 15th, 1921. Notice was afterwards given by the Company by posting up bulletins in each department of their properties that a new wage scale would come into force on the 15th day of June, 1921. This new proposed wage scale provided for a reduction of about 11 per cent. in the present wage scale, and so far as motormen and conductors are concerned the proposed scale is as follows:—

For the first six months	39 cents per hour.
For the second six months	41 " "
After the first year	42 " "
After the second year	44 " "
One-man car operation	5 cents per hour extra.
Snow work and training students	4 cents per hour extra.

The Company gave notice that the new proposed wage scale would continue for an indefinite period, and might be altered by the Company on giving the employees thirty days' notice in writing, posted on the bulletin board or delivered personally. The Company further gave notice that, commencing June 15th, it intended to operate all street cars with one man as far as the Company considered practicable and advisable.

The representative of the Company at the hearing stated that the Company had no wish to make any agreement whatsoever with its employees, and did not intend to do so, but that its intention was to deal with the employees individually and without any reference to the Division. There was an attempt made to draw up a new agreement between the Company and its employees, but it was found impossible for them to agree as to the terms of this proposed agreement.

The contentions made by the representatives of the employees at the hearing were that the proposals of the Company were entirely unacceptable to the employees. That the employees desired a definite agreement which could be altered on thirty days' notice from either party. That they objected to any reduction in the present scale of wages, and they further objected very strenuously to the operation by the Company of a one-man car which the Company has fitted up and which it proposes to operate on the railway, contending that the proposed one-man car is unsafe and wholly unsatisfactory.

The Board has carefully considered the statements made on either side, and the evidence adduced, and, in the absence of any settlement between the parties, it makes the following recommendations:—

1. The Board recommends that the agreement made between the Company and Division 663, dated June 15th, 1920, shall continue in force and effect until the 15th day of June, 1922, without change except as to the schedule of wages in the said agreement contained.

2. The Board further recommends in view of the reduced cost of living that the wages of motormen and conductors employed by the Company be reduced from 55 cents per hour, the present rate for men who have been in the employment of the Company for more than two years, to 52 cents per hour, and that the motormen be paid 5 cents an hour extra for operating a one-man car. That all other rates of wages in the said schedule contained be reduced in the same proportion as the wages of the men who have served for more than two years.

3. That, if the Company operates one-man cars on its railway, the following changes be introduced in the equipment of the one-man car which the members of the Board have inspected, and which car, as they understand, the Company proposes to operate on the railway. That an electric power device be provided by which the rear emergency door on the proposed one-man car can be opened quickly by the motorman in case of accident. The Board considers that the rear emergency door as at present provided on the proposed one-man car is not safe. Also that the present hand brake on the front of the car be replaced by an air brake, as the Board considers that one-man cars to be operated in the city of Saint John, where the grades are very heavy, should be provided with an air brake to be used in case of any emergency. The proposed one-man car is at present fitted with a hand service brake, and also with an emergency brake operated by a hand wheel. The Board does not consider that the present emergency brake is sufficient, and therefore recommends that an air brake should be substituted for the present emergency brake. The Board feels it necessary to call attention to certain provisions in the legisla-

tion relating to the New Brunswick Power Company. Section 4 of c. 139 of the Acts of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, passed in the year 1920, entitled "An Act relating to the New Brunswick Power Company," is as follows:—

4. The city may appeal to the Board from any act, order or decision of the Company made or done or professing to be made or done in the exercise of any power conferred upon the Company or its Board of Directors by this or any other Act, and to make such order thereupon as the Board shall deem necessary, which order shall be appealable to the Supreme Court, Appeal Division.

Section 6 of the Act above mentioned is as follows:

6. The Board of Directors shall determine the extent and character of the Railway, Electric and Gas service which the public convenience and necessity may require. An appeal may be had to the Board from any order of the Board of Directors respecting the power to over-rule, modify or vary such order of the Board of Directors.

In the opinion of the Board, under the legislation in question, the Common Council of the city of Saint John, representing the city of Saint John, has the right to appeal to the Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities as to any act, order or decision of the Company or as to the extent and character of the rail-

way, electric and gas service which the Company may supply, and it is therefore within the power of the Common Council of the city of Saint John to take steps to ensure adequate railway, electric and gas service by the Company for the public in the city of Saint John. The Board also calls attention to the provisions of Section 13 of an Act of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, being an Act of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, being 50th Victoria, c. 33, 1887. Section 13 provides that the People's Street Railway Company, referred to in the last mentioned Act, might make, ordain, establish, alter and mend, with the sanction of the Common Council of the city of Saint John, rules and regulations for the government of the railway and the cars and trains running thereon. This section it appears has never been repealed, and it may be that under this section the Common Council of the city of Saint John has control over the rules and regulations of the present company.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated this twenty-first day of June, 1921.

(Sgd.) WILLIAM B. CHANDLER,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) CHARLES WM. BURPEE,

(Sgd.) W. FRANK HATHEWAY.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JUNE, 1921

SEVENTEEN strikes, involving 2,446 employees were reported as having commenced during June. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 44 strikes, involving approximately 8,083 employees. The total time loss on account of industrial disputes was estimated at 161,910 working days, as compared with 163,520 working days in May, 1921, and 185,732 in June, 1920. The time loss occasioned by the 17 strikes which began in June was 43,387 working days, while a loss of 118,523 working days is charged to the

27 strikes that commenced prior to June. Termination was reported in the case of nine strikes which commenced prior to June. Nine strikes commencing during June terminated during the month, leaving the following 26 strikes, involving 5,943 workpeople, on record on June 30: coal miners, South Minto; builders' labourers, Quebec; building trades, Hamilton; building trades, Ottawa; painters, Sault Ste. Marie; plasterers, Winnipeg; plumbers, Moose Jaw, Regina and Saskatoon; stonecutters, Hamilton; stonecutters, Toronto; em-

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING JUNE, 1921

Industry or Occupation.	Particulars.	No. of employees affected.	Time loss in working days.
Strikes commencing prior to June, 1921			
LUMBERING:—			
Mill workers, Chipman, B.C.✓.....	Commenced March 14. In protest against a longer working day and a reduction in wages. Men returned on employers' terms; work resumed June 1.		
MINES, SMELTERS, QUARRIES, CLAY PRODUCTS, ETC.:—			
Mine, mill and tramline workers, Stewart, B.C.	Commenced May 11. Against a reduction in wages. Settled by negotiations; work resumed June 3.	300	600
Coal miners, South Minto, N.B.....	Alleged lockout April 1. Against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.	122	3,050
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION—			
Bricklayers, Calgary, Alta.....	Commenced May 16. In protest against discrimination against union member. Settled by negotiations; work resumed June 7.	25	125
Building trades, Hamilton, Ont.....	Commenced May 2. Against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.	503	12,575
Building trades, Moose Jaw, Sask.....	Commenced May 9. Against a reduction in wages. Information received indicates conditions no longer affected.		
Building trades, Ottawa, Ont.....	Commenced May 2. Against a reduction in wages. Unterminated..	760	19,000
Carpenters, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	Commenced May 9. Against a reduction in wages. Settled by negotiations; work resumed June 8.	8	48
Painters, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	Commenced May 2. Against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.	15	375
Plumbers, Windsor, Ont.....	Commenced May 2. Against a reduction in wages. Settled by negotiations; work resumed June 14.	48	552
Stonecutters, Montreal, Que.....	Commenced May 2. For increased wages. Settled by negotiations; work resumed June 4.	82	246
Stonecutters, Toronto, Ont.....	Commenced May 4. Alleged strike or lockout. Dispute regarding certain working conditions. Unterminated.	85	2,125
METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEYANCES—			
Machinists, Orillia, Ont.....	Commenced May 9. Employees objected to being taken off their own work and having to divide up other work. Unterminated..	22	550
Employees of steel and coal companies, Sydney, N.S.	Commenced November 22, 1920. For increased wages and improved working conditions. Unterminated.	150	3,750
Patternmakers, Brantford, Ont.....	Commenced February 21. Against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.	9	225
WOODWORKING—			
Upholsterers, Toronto, Ont.....	Commenced January 24. Against increased hours and a reduction in wages. Unterminated.	8	200

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING JUNE, 1921—*Continued.*

Industry or Occupation.	Particulars.	No. of employees affected.	Time loss in working days.
PULP AND PAPER—			
Machine operators, Thorold, Ont.....	Commenced February 8. Against a reduction in wages and for union recognition. Unterminated.	100	2,500
Paper mill employees, Fort Frances, Ont.....	Commenced May 2. Against a reduction in wages. Men resumed work June 30, pending arbitration.	229	5,725
Pulp and paper makers, Iroquois Falls, Ont...	Commenced May 11. Against a reduction in wages. Settled by negotiations; work resumed June 8.	638	3,828
Pulp and paperworkers, Sault Ste. Marie, Espanola and Sturgeon Falls, Ont.	Commenced May 11. Against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.	2,000	50,000
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING—			
Compositors, etc., Vancouver, B.C.....	Commenced May 2. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.	25	625
Photo engravers, Montreal, Que.....	Commenced May 2. For shorter hours. Unterminated.....	56	1,400
Photo engravers, Ottawa, Ont.....	Commenced May 2. Against a reduction in wages. Unterminated..	12	300
Printers, St. Hyacinthe, Que.....	Commenced May 2. For increased wages. Work resumed June 3. Strikers were replaced by other workers.	10	10
Printers, Vernon, B.C.....	Commenced May 2. For shorter hours. Work resumed June 27. Strikers were replaced by other workers.	12	264
Printers, bookbinders, pressmen, etc., Halifax, N.S.	Commenced May 2. For shorter hours. Unterminated.....	49	1,225
Typesetters, pressmen and bookbinders, Hamilton, Ont.	Commenced May 2. Alleged violation of agreement by employers. Unterminated	300	7,500
FOODS, LIQUORS AND TOBACCO—			
Cigarmakers, Vancouver, B.C.....	Commenced May 31. Men objected to introduction of new machinery, upon which open shop was declared. Unterminated.	48	1,200
LEATHER—			
Shoeworkers, Toronto, Ont.....	Commenced April 26. Against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.	21	525
Strikes commencing during June, 1921			
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION—			
Builders' Labourers, Quebec, P.Q.....	Commenced June 30. In sympathy with street paving labourers. Unterminated.	40	40
Plasterers, Winnipeg, Man.....	Commenced June 4. Against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.	20	660
Plumbers, Moncton, N.B.....	Commenced June 1. Against a reduction in wages. Settled by negotiation; work resumed June 13.	20	200
Plumbers, Moose Jaw, Regina and Saskatoon, Sask.	Commenced June 1. Against a reduction in wages. Unterminated..	48	1,200

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING JUNE, 1921—*Continued.*

Industry or Occupation.	Particulars.	No. of employees affected.	Time loss in working days.
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION—Continued			
Plumbers, Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont.	Commenced June 1. Against a reduction in wages. Settled by negotiations; work resumed June 13.	19	190
Stonecutters, Calgary, Alta.	Commenced June 1. Against a reduction in wages. Settled by negotiations; work resumed June 3.	7	14
Stonecutters, Hamilton, Ont.	Commenced June 4. Against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.	17	425
Structural iron workers, Montreal, Que.	Commenced June 1. Against a reduction in wages and refusal of company to sign an agreement. Settled by replacement; work resumed June 18.	300	4,800
Structural ironworkers, Quebec, Que.	Commenced June 3. Against a reduction in wages and in sympathy with the Montreal strike. Settled by negotiations; work resumed June 16.	15	165
METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEYANCES—			
Sheet metal workers, Calgary, Alta.	Commenced June 1. Against a reduction in wages. Settled by negotiations; work resumed June 6.	35	140
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING—			
Compositors, Montreal, Que.	Commenced June 14. Objection of men to perform work that came from Toronto. Unterminated.	25	375
Printers, Ottawa, Ont.	Commenced June . For increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.	411	10,275
Printers, Toronto, Ont.	Commenced June 1. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.	875	21,875
TRANSPORTATION—			
Street railway employees, St. John, N.B.	Commenced June 29. In protest against reduction in wages and certain working conditions. Unterminated.	212	424
MUNICIPAL EMPLOYMENT—			
Labourers, Quebec, Que.	Commenced June 24. Against a reduction in wages. The strike was being settled by replacement of strikers by other workers when it was called off. Work resumed June 30.	100	600
Policemen and firemen, Quebec, P.Q.	Commenced June 25. For increased wages. Partially settled by replacement of strikers by other workers and strike was called off. Work resumed June 29.	200	900
MISCELLANEOUS—			
Waiters and waitresses, Ottawa, Ont.	Commenced June 1. For improved working conditions and reinstatement of some of the employees. Settled by negotiations; work resumed June 14.	92	1,104

ployees of steel and coal companies, Sydney; machinists, Orillia; pattern-makers, Brantford; upholsterers, Toronto; machine operators, Thorold; pulp and paper makers, Sault Ste. Marie, Espanola, and Sturgeon Falls; compositors, Montreal; compositors, Vancouver; photo engravers, Montreal;

photo engravers, Ottawa; printers, Ottawa; printers, Toronto; printers, bookbinders and pressmen, Halifax; typesetters, pressmen and bookbinders, Hamilton; cigarmakers, Vancouver; shoe-workers, Toronto; and street railway employees, St. John.

Disputes by Industries

THE following is a review of the disputes by industries in the order in which they appear in the statistical table. A brief summary is given of the more important strikes.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION.—This group indicated greater strike activity during the month than any other group. Seventeen strikes were in effect, involving 2,022 employees, with an estimated time loss of 42,740 working days. In Hamilton, the strike of the building trades was untruncated. In Ottawa the general strike was settled during the month as far as carpenters, painters, engineers and paperhangers were concerned, but in the other trades the strike was still partly in effect. Three hundred structural iron workers in Montreal were on strike for two weeks in protest against a wage reduction. Other strikes which commenced during the month in this group were: builders' labourers at Quebec; plasterers at Winnipeg; plumbers at Moncton; plombers at Moose Jaw, Regina and Saskatoon; plumbers at Port Arthur and Fort William; stonecutters at Calgary; stonecutters at Hamilton; structural ironworkers at Quebec.

PULP AND PAPER.—At the end of the month negotiations were apparently in progress toward a settlement of the strike of pulp and paper employees which was international in its scope. In Canada, the mills affected at Fort Frances, Iroquois Falls and the Sault Ste. Marie district had resumed partial operations or were preparing to do so. These strikes began during the second week in May and were in protest against decreased wage schedules. This question is now

reported as being negotiated by the international unions and the various companies.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.—Mention was made in the June issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* (page 770) of the strikes in this group throughout Canada and the United States to enforce the 44-hour week. While this was the general objective of the strikes in all centres, still each strike contained other elements of dispute, chiefly involving wage increases. In Toronto, 875 printers were on strike, according to one union report, while other reports place the number close to 1,500. Here, the former rate for printers was \$35.20 per week of 48 hours. Besides the 44-hour week, the employees' demands were reported to include a minimum of \$44 per week, while the employers as represented by the Toronto Typothetae were willing to offer \$36 for a 48-hour week or \$33 for a 44-hour week. In Ottawa, 411 typos, pressmen and binders struck on June 1 for the 44-hour week plus an increase of from \$35 per week (the former rate) to \$44 per week and \$45 per week for pressmen. In Montreal, on June 14, 25 compositors in one office struck in protest against performing work that was alleged to have come from Toronto. On June 30, the general contract which ruled in Montreal expired, and a strike seemed imminent there. For all Canada during the month the approximation for this group was 10 strikes, involving 1,775 employees with an estimated time loss of 43,849 working days.

TRANSPORTATION.—At St. John, N.B., 212 street railway employees struck, or

were locked out, on June 29, in protest against a proposed reduction in wages and certain working conditions. This dispute dates back to the previous month when the company, it is alleged, gave notice of its intention not to renew the expiring agreement. It proposed to operate a one-man street railway system and to put into effect a new schedule of rates, entailing a varying reduction. A Board of Conciliation, appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, recommended a reduction of 2 cents per hour. The award of the Board was not acceptable to the company. A stoppage in work followed and the dead-

lock was unbroken at the end of the month.

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYMENT.—At Quebec, the police and firemen, in the employ of the city, struck on June 25, for a salary increase of 25 per cent. About 200 employees were involved. The strike was only of four days' duration, and when the municipality began to replace the strikers by unemployed men, the strike was called off. One day previous to this strike, 100 municipal street labourers in Quebec struck against a reduction of 7½ cents per hour, but by the end of the month the strike had terminated, due to the rapid replacement of the strikers by other labourers unemployed.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING MAY, 1921

THE following details with regard to strikes and lockouts in the United Kingdom during May, 1921, based on returns from employers and workpeople, are taken from the June issue of the *British Labour Gazette*.

NUMBER, MAGNITUDE AND DURATION.—

The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in May, was 65, as compared with 44 in the previous month, and 204 in May, 1920. In these new disputes about 34,000 workpeople were directly involved, and 2,000 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes).

The national dispute in the coal-mining industry continued during May. In addition, over 16,000 workpeople were involved either directly or indirectly, in 59 other disputes which began before May, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The total number of disputes in progress in May was thus 125, involving about 1,152,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during May, of over 23,000,000 days.

The following table classifies the disputes by groups of trades:

Groups of Trades	Number of Disputes			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in May.	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in May.
	Started before May	Started in May	Total		
Building.....	10	23	33	9,000	104,000
Mining and Quarrying.....	12	1	13	1,104,000	22,583,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.	10	15	25	10,000	120,000
Transport.....	1	10	11	20,000	227,000
Other Trades.....	27	16	43	9,000	121,000
Total, May, 1921...	60	65	125	1,152,000	23,155,000
Total, April, 1921...	54	44	98	1,176,000	23,392,000
Total, May, 1920 ...	80	204	284	138,000	1,169,000

CAUSES.—Of the 65 new disputes, 38, directly involving nearly 23,000 workpeople arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 13, directly involving nearly 1,000 workpeople, on other wages ques-

tions; 6, directly involving about 9,000 workpeople, in sympathy with the miners involved in the national coal mining dispute; and 8, directly involving nearly 1,000 workpeople, on other questions.

RESULTS.—During May settlements were effected in the case of 35 new disputes, directly involving about 14,000 workpeople, and 17 old disputes, directly involving about 4,000 workpeople. Of

these disputes, 11, directly involving nearly 1,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 27, directly involving about 13,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 14, directly involving about 4,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 10 disputes, directly involving over 1,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

THE BRITISH COAL STRIKE

THE course of the coal strike in Great Britain has been reported in the last three issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the June issue, the Government proposals were outlined, and it was stated that the month of May had closed with both parties considering these last methods of settlement put forward by the Government.

On June 3, the coal owners, through the Central Committee of the Mining Association, informed the Prime Minister that they had considered the proposals. Their reply was more in the nature of an interpretation of the proposals than a definite acceptance or refusal; but they made it clear that no progress toward a settlement could be made if the miners persisted in demands for a national pool and a national settlement of wages.

On the same day, June 3, the Executive Committee of the Miners' Federation, after hearing from all the districts, rejected the Government's proposals entirely. The Government, in reply, intimated that its offer of £10,000,000 to the coal mining industry could not remain open indefinitely, and that it would be withdrawn within fourteen days unless a settlement had been reached.

After this announcement by the Government, the coal owners invited the

Executive Committee of the Miners' Federation to meet them in joint conference in order that an effort might be made to reach a settlement within the time limit of fourteen days. Joint meetings were held on June 6, 7, 8 and 9, when, after a detailed discussion, it was decided that the owners' wage terms together with the proposals of the Government should be submitted to a ballot vote of every miner. The questions upon which the miners voted were as follows:

(1) Are you in favour of fighting on for the principles of the National Wages Board and National Pool, with loss of Government subsidy of £10,000,000 for wages if no settlement by the 18th June, 1921?

(2) Are you in favour of accepting the Government's and owners' terms as set forth on the back of this ballot paper?

At the back of the ballot paper there appeared the following summary:—

The Government and owners, having definitely rejected the principles of the National Wages Board and National Pool, now offer the terms fully set out below. You are now asked to say whether you will continue the fight for the National Wages Board and the National Pool, or accept the terms offered by the Government and owners. The Government offer of £10,000,000 grant in aid of wages referred to below is to be withdrawn on June 18 unless an agreement is arrived at by that date.

TEMPORARY PERIOD.

The Government offer £10,000,000 to prevent large reductions in wages where reductions are necessary. First reduction not to exceed 2s.

per shift for all workers of 16 years and upwards, and 1s. per shift for workers below 16 years. No further reductions until August 1.

PERMANENT SCHEME—OWNERS' PROPOSALS.

National Board to fix principles for guidance of districts. Board to be comprised of equal number of representatives of both sides, with independent chairman. The parties have already agreed to the principle that profits shall only be a fixed percentage of wages paid.

The Board to fix the amount of the percentage of profits to wages. The Board to fix the amount of new standard.

In this connection the owners have offered as a standard wage the total wages paid in July, 1914, plus district additions to standards, plus the percentage for pieceworkers caused by the reduction of hours from eight to seven, and a minimum percentage of 20 per cent. added thereto. The minimum percentage to continue until June, 1922.

The Board will also fix the items of cost which must be taken into account by the district auditors when ascertaining the district revenue. Wages during permanent scheme to be based upon the capacity of each district to pay.

In the event of a low-paid worker receiving a wage which does not provide him with a subsistence wage, the district board will fix a wage which will secure it for that workman. The decisions of the National Board as to the permanent scheme to be binding upon both parties for a period of 12 months, and thereafter subject to three months' notice on either side.

The balloting occurred on June 15 and the result announced on June 17, indicated a two-thirds majority for continuing the strike. The decision against acceptance carried in every district, the total vote being 183, 827, for acceptance of the terms and 432,511 for their rejection.

Following upon the miners' ballot, the Prime Minister announced that the Gov-

ernment's offer of a £10,000,000 subsidy would be withdrawn after June 18. Thereupon, the Miners' Executive Committee invited other unions, threatened with wage reductions, to attend a joint meeting with a view to enforcing mutual demands. There was much reluctance shown regarding this proposed conference and several big unions refused to attend. Evidently, joint industrial action was not in favour, and the proceedings toward such a step were abandoned.

On June 27, in compliance with the request of the Miners' Executive Committee, the Government convened another meeting of all parties. The negotiations at this meeting resulted in the immediate termination of the strike, the basis of settlement being the renewal of the Government's grant of £10,000,000 and the abandonment of the national wages pool on the part of the miners.

According to press despatches, the main feature of the settlement was the establishing of a new system of wage payments by which the workmen are to share with the employers the proceeds of the industry. Wages are to form the first charge on industry and a standard has been set below which wages will not fall. This standard has been fixed at 20 per cent. above the pre-war rate of earnings. After standard wages have been paid and the other costs of the industry have been met, the owner will take as profits £17 for every £100 paid in standard wages. If there should be any further proceeds to be divided, £83 on every £100 would go to the workmen and £17 to the owners.

APPRENTICESHIP IN CANADA

Notes on Recent Developments and Prevailing Practice

IN view of the growing interest in Canada in the training of young workers, as shown by new movements in labour unions for the regulation of apprenticeship and by recent advances in public technical education or vocational training, a brief survey of the prevailing practice in regard to apprenticeship in Canada will be of interest. In Canada, as in other countries,* the old methods of systematic training of indentured apprentices have been discontinued in many trades under modern industrial conditions. It is stated in a bulletin of the Ontario Department of Labour ("Vocational Opportunities in the Industries of Ontario," reviewed in *LABOUR GAZETTE*, October 1920, p. 1309) that in a group of industries investigated, some form of apprenticeship system was found to exist in 27 per cent of them, and in 10 per cent of the others the duty of instruction was assigned to the foreman, while in the remainder the new employees were first shown by experienced workers what to do and were then left to become proficient by routine. The bulletin quotes the manager of an Ontario factory employing a number of highly skilled trades as stating that "the factories do not teach trades any more." This experience is confirmed by the opinion of Mr. W. Baugh, president of the Metal Trades Council of Montreal, who recently pointed out in the course of an article quoted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for October, 1920, (p. 1307) that the apprenticeship question has hitherto been approached only from the standpoint of immediate econ-

omic results to the workers or employers, the former desiring a "square deal" for apprentices only in so far that their own wages and conditions are not lowered thereby, and the latter tending to regard apprentices merely as cheap workers and as a source of new labour supply. Very little trace remains under our factory system of the social importance enjoyed by apprentices for centuries under the guilds.

It is true that in well organized trades, such as printing and publishing, the trades unions still attempt with varying success to discharge the functions of the old trade guilds with respect to apprenticeship, but under most industrial agreements the welfare of the apprentice, instead of being a main consideration on both sides, is subject to compromises between contracting parties whose chief concern lies in their own more immediate interests. In limiting the age of admission to a trade to 16 years, for instance, no provision is made under many agreements for boys between 14 and 16, who are thus allowed after leaving school to drift into "blind alley" occupations, and are given little direction as to their future career during their most formative years. (The printing industry constitutes an exception, many agreements fixing the apprenticeship age at 14 years). The interests of apprentices have thus, in late years, been largely sacrificed or overlooked, owing to the fact that the attention of both parties to trade agreements has been absorbed by questions of self-protection, to the exclusion of more general and remoter considerations of industrial and social welfare, under which would come provision for the adequate care and industrial training of young workers.

Attempts have recently been made from two directions to meet this deficiency, first by governmental action and,

*Among recent articles in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* on apprenticeship in other countries the following may be mentioned: "Apprenticeship in the United States," (March, 1921, p. 381); "Apprenticeship in New South Wales," (June, 1921, p. 799); "Apprenticeship in the Building Trades in Great Britain: Scheme of Adult Apprenticeship for Increasing Present Supply of Labour," (January, 1921, p. 61); "Joint Industrial Councils in the United Kingdom," (containing proposal for Building Trades Apprenticeship Joint Committee) (October, 1920, p. 1311); "Progress in the Regulation of Child Labour and Apprenticeship in South Africa," (March, 1919, p. 315); "Apprenticeship under State Control in Wisconsin" (March, 1919, p. 314).

second, by the industries or the trade unions themselves.

Governmental Action

The state, which had already taken full responsibility for the general education of boys and girls up to the age of fourteen, has in recent years extended its educational work by providing facilities for technical training after the school age has been passed, as well as by the strict limitation of the age of children employed in industry. The progress of vocational training in Canada has been described in recent issues of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.*

In several provinces also legislation has been passed to provide for the education of boys and girls over school age. In Ontario an Adolescent School Attendance Act now in partial operation requires the attendance at school of adolescents between 14 and 16, with certain exceptions, and that urban municipalities establish or maintain part time courses for pupils up to the age of 18 years. (See *LABOUR GAZETTE*, January, 1921, p. 3). It might be mentioned that the Ontario Department of Labour is also issuing a series of bulletins on "Vocational Opportunities for Young Workers in the Industries of Ontario," designed to furnish young people with a bird's eye view of the industrial field, enable them to choose a suitable vocation and provide suitable direction in regard to training. A number of these bulletins have been reviewed in previous issues of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

The function of technical schools under municipal or government auspices is already recognized in some trade agreements as a method of securing efficient apprentices, as for example in an agreement entered into by the plasterers at Toronto last year which requires that an apprentice shall be indentured four

years, and shall regularly attend night classes at Toronto Technical School during two years of his term; or in an agreement in the electrical trade at Hamilton, which requires supplementary electrical courses to be taken at the local technical schools.

Attitude of Organized Labour

Such institutions for technical training, however, do not fulfil all the hopes of organized labour for some system of apprenticeship which would preserve craft traditions, and at the same time retain control of the supply of new workers in the interests of labour. Thus Mr. Baugh, president of the Montreal Metal Trades Council, in the article quoted above, criticises the remedy offered by "vocational training" as not applying to "the many boys who must start to earn money when they leave elementary school, and whose parents cannot afford to pay fees, and other school expenses, and keep economically idle a boy who needs as much food, clothing and pleasure as a man." The same writer in proposing the creation of apprentice councils in each industry remarks that after all "apprentices are of our own class, often our own sons and brothers, and if any persons have an interest in their progress and happiness, we are most likely to have it." The desire felt by members of labour organizations to recover at least a partial control and responsibility for the welfare of young workers is evident in the above proposal for apprentice councils, composed of representatives of employers and workers in a particular industry in each district, supported ultimately by a Dominion-wide council, similarly representative (see *LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1920, p. 1306). The local councils, it is suggested would take care of the boy on the job, study the local situation, ascertain the inclination of boys in the latter months of their elementary school course, furnish them with information regarding possible callings, and even form evening classes, and draw up schedules of training and examinations, so as by this means

*January, 1921, p. 51, "Technical Education Act in operation", p. 52, "Progress of Vocational Education in Canada"; February, 1921, p. 202, and April, 1921, p. 594, "Recent Developments in Vocational Education in Canada"; November, 1920, p. 1500, "National Conference on Technical Education"; September, 1919, p. 1114, a summary of the Technical Education Act of 1919.

to ascertain the special aptitudes of individual boys and fit the right boy to the right job.

Existing elements for such an apprenticeship council are perhaps to be found in such organizations as the Joint Apprenticeship Committee created under an agreement in the bookbinding trade at Toronto last year, and which makes recommendations as to training (see LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1920, p. 1228); in the Joint Examining Boards existing in some trades, such as the plumbing and steamfitting trade at Toronto, (see LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1920, p. 1386); or in the printing trade at Montreal, Hamilton and elsewhere (see LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1912, p. 550, etc.), in which the apprentice is examined during his first year by a joint committee composed of a representative of the Employers' Association and another of the local International Typographical Union. In the lithographing trade at Toronto, again, an apprentice committee was formed last year consisting of two members from each organization to review the labour situation each six months and agree on the ratio of apprentices to journeymen for the following six months. Such provisions, however, have reference partly to the necessity on the side of the employers of receiving a *quid pro quo* in the shape of a guarantee of efficiency, in exchange for consenting to limit the number of apprentices. A joint board of this character evidently falls far short of a true apprenticeship council, which would aim at promoting primarily the welfare of the apprentices, and secondarily that of the craft and the general public. Little systematic provision is made for the instruction of the boys. Even in the highly organized printing trade, although standards are provided by means of courses of instruction set by the International Union Technical Schools, and although stringent clauses are included in all agreements by which to regulate the standing of indentured apprentices in each year of their term, the work of actual instruction is left either to the al-

ready overburdened foreman, or more frequently to a journeyman employed on piecework; or the apprentice is practically left to pick up knowledge by his observation of other workers. But indefinite and unsatisfactory as the position of apprentices had become, some progress towards better conditions is evident from the inclusion in recent agreements of such typical clauses as the following, which occurs in the carpenters' agreement of last year at Hamilton and Windsor: "Steps to be taken by both parties before the termination of this agreement to introduce an apprenticeship system and trade tests."

National Apprenticeship Council in Building Trades

The most promising recent development, however, is the National Apprenticeship System of the Building Industry, which was approved by the National Joint Conference Board at a meeting held last January in Montreal, and was also approved by the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries at its annual conference at Winnipeg in the same month, (see LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1921, p. 198). The report of the board committee which drew up the plan, after calling attention to defects of existing conditions, concludes: "Our hope of meeting the situation lies in the revival of a well-established and defined apprenticeship system, with a very definite objective, under the supervision and joint control of our respective organizations." The above scheme was also approved by the Joint Conference of the Building and Construction Industries in Canada, which was held in Ottawa in May, under the auspices of the Federal Department of Labour.

The main features of the National Apprenticeship System, as approved by the conference, are as follows: It is to consist of a National Apprenticeship Council composed of seven members, three of whom shall be employers and three shall be employees in the industry. These six

members, who shall be appointed by the Joint Conference Board of the Industry, shall select the seventh member who shall be chairman of the council. Under authority of the National Council there shall be formed Local Apprenticeship Councils each composed of one employer and one employee for each trade in the industry, with one architect and one industrial engineer. The Local Councils shall carry out the objects of the Apprenticeship System; and the relation of the National Council to the Local Councils shall be advisory and supervisory, except in respect to questions or disputes which shall be referred to the National Council for decision, which decision shall be final and binding. Standard forms of indenture shall be adopted by all employers, and the employer shall bind himself to give the apprentice the fullest opportunity to learn the trade by practice and by attendance at a vocational school. An apprentice shall be bound to attend prescribed vocational classes, and an examination board of not less than three members shall examine apprentices at stated periods. A Local Council may in certain cases cancel indentures and transfer apprentices to another employer, or may, by agreement with the employer, arrange for short periods of transfer to enable the apprentice to extend knowledge of his trade. The local council will assume joint responsibility with the employer for providing facilities for the apprentice to learn all branches of his trade; and it shall determine the number of apprentices necessary, and discharge other functions, all of which are fully described in the Department of Labour's Bulletin No. 3, Industrial Relations Series, "Joint Conference of the Building and Construction Industries in Canada, Ottawa, May 3-6, 1921." This bulletin, copies of which may be obtained from the Department of Labour, also contains, on pages XIII-XV., the rules and regulations governing the National Apprenticeship Council of the Building Industry and the local apprenticeship councils

with a form of indenture of apprenticeship.

Railway Shop Apprentices System

The highest actual development in regard to the training of apprentices in Canada which has up to the present time been attained within the limits of a particular industry may perhaps be found in the engineering trades. This is due to the diversified and exacting nature of the work carried on in such plants as engine and railway repair shops, which required definite measures to be taken for the training of young recruits.

The *Canadian Railroader*, in its issue of August, 1918, described the apprenticeship system that had developed up to that time in the shops of the Grand Trunk Railway. A beginning was made with blacksmiths and carpenters, the chief craftsmen of the earlier period. To these trades were gradually added boilermakers, machinists, pattern makers, tinsmith, coppersmiths, moulders and others, each requiring highly specialized training.

The principal object in any apprenticeship system (says the *Railroader*), should be the training of the young mind as a basis from which any of the above branches of engineering may, if necessary, be followed later. Such a system provides a supply of well-trained mechanics in the first place and, when necessary, a selection is made to fill the positions of foremen and staff officers. These can be relied upon to go ahead and carry out efficiently and successfully their various duties of productive work by reason of their original training and experience in the class-room and in the shop.

It may not be generally known that the Motive Power Department of the Grand Trunk Railway System has been a pioneer in the modern development of apprenticeship systems, which are now part of the educational features of all large railroads in North America. From a small beginning about 16 years ago, in a few of the main shops, the system now in use has spread out to include instruction by a capable instructor at every shop and roundhouse where three or more apprentices are employed. There are a few places where less than that number are employed, but arrangements are such that these can be reached by correspondence lessons and periodical visits by a teacher, so that no

apprentice working for the Grand Trunk Railway in the Motive Power Department is without the opportunity of improving himself along lines best suited to his advancement.

The wide range of work conducted in the Motive Power Department makes it possible for the company to offer regular courses of apprenticeship in the following variety of trades: machinists, boilermakers, patternmakers, tin-smiths, coppersmiths, moulders, blacksmiths, pipefitters and electricians. All of these are available at the three main shops, located at Montreal, Stratford, Ont., and Battle Creek, Mich. The majority are available also at the shops at Ottawa, Ont., and Deering, Me. Machinists' apprentices are employed at all round-houses, and their training is specialized on running repairs to locomotives. This line of work covers a great field, and affords the round-house apprentice a large variety of work and opportunity for study. A part of their time is given to machine shop practice.

Increases in the rate of pay are made regularly each year. The apprentice is required to try an examination each year, which will show the Master Mechanic and the superintendent of Motive Power that he has been diligent in his studies and that he has applied himself to his work. At each of the main shops there is an apprentice instructor, whose duty it is to supervise the education of the boys individually and to show by demonstration how machines should be run.

Each week every apprentice must attend class studies in mechanical drawing, mathematics, sketching, blueprint reading and points concerning machinery, locomotive parts and shop operations. Such portions of these subjects are taught as are needful for the particular education of the apprentice. These classes are under a capable instructor who also sees that every boy has regular shifts, so that he will be given an all-round education, and not simply learn how to work one machine or perform one operation. Later on, after his apprenticeship period is completed, he can specialize in one department if he desires.

An apprentice having satisfactorily completed his four years in the shop as a machinist, blacksmith, pipefitter, patternmaker, electrician or boilermaker, receives a bonus from the company. Roundhouse apprentices, who also serve four years, receive a bonus from the company upon satisfactory completion of their term. While no restriction is placed upon an apprentice to continue in the service of the company after the completion of apprenticeship, nevertheless the management prefers that all apprentices who have served their time remain with them, and appreciate their continued service.

Recent Industrial Agreements

Some notes on apprenticeship clauses contained in the constitutions of International Unions and in recent industrial agreements are given below.

BUILDING TRADES.

Bricklayers. Term of apprenticeship 4 years, under indenture; some agreements limit age of apprentice to 18 years; allow one apprentice for each firm which has been in the district for 2 years, and employs 2 bricklayers, and a second apprentice after a firm's fourth year; a second apprentice is occasionally allowed provided the first has served three years of his term. No definite provision is made for instruction, but the constitution of the International Union states that all apprentices should attend a technical night school for one year during their term of apprenticeship, or take up a home study course approved by the executive board of the Union.

Carpenters. Apprentices are allowed in the proportion of one to 5 or, sometimes, 4 journeymen. One agreement stipulates that not more than one apprentice shall be allowed in proportion to one journeyman carpenter, and that no man over the age of 22 shall work as an apprentice under certain fixed rates of pay. One agreement provides that apprentices cannot be accepted under 18, unless they have previously worked at the trade. Recent agreements, however, contain no general clauses regarding age limit, instruction or other conditions of apprenticeship. Apprentices in some districts must attach themselves to the union local not later than their second year. The constitution of the International Union recommends a strict system of indenture as the best means of thoroughly learning the trade and encouraging boys to join. Boys engaging to learn the trades are to register with the Union.

Electricians. The usual term of apprenticeship is four years, with an annual examination, the shop training being supplemented in some centres by an electrical course at the local technical schools. The first six months' period is sometimes regarded as a probationary period, after which apprentices are expected to join the union. Some agreements make no mention of "apprentices" but allow for the employment of one "helper" for each journeyman employed all the year round; first and second-year helpers in such cases are allowed to work only on shop repairs, except under the supervision of a journeyman; while a third year helper may work under the foreman, except on large contracts.

Painters. Only a few agreements have been recorded in recent years in this trade. The

term of apprenticeship is generally three years, with a provision in some shops that learners must be under 21 years of age on starting; masters are sometimes allowed one apprentice for the shop irrespective of the number of journeymen employed, but the constitution of the International Union allows the local unions to limit the ratio.

Plasterers. In some cases the age limit for learners is expressly abolished, while in others it is set at 16 or 17 years. The sons of masters are not included in the number of apprentices authorized, which is mostly one apprentice for each firm, a second only being allowed when the firm employs over 8 men, and when the eldest apprentice has entered upon his second or third year. The constitution of the International Union, however, states that there must not be more than 2 apprentices to 25 journeymen. Apprentices are generally bound before a notary, the usual term being four years; the age of an apprentice is generally set at under 17 or 18 years. An agreement made in Toronto last year requires attendance at the technical school during the last two years of apprenticeship. The constitution of the International Union makes the locals responsible for seeing that apprentices have full opportunity for learning the trade.

Plumbing and Steamfitting. Conditions of apprenticeship are more stringent in this than in the preceding departments of the building industry. Masters are required under some agreements to submit a list of their indentured apprentices for registration. The term of apprenticeship is generally five years. Apprentices, who are defined as "those who have worked less than three years and are over 16 years of age," are sometimes under control of the employers for the first three years, and for the fourth and fifth years they are under the union local. Apprentices in the first three or four years are usually not allowed to use tools except under supervision of a journeyman. At the end of this period the apprentice is required to pass an examination, after which he receives pay at from half to two-thirds of journeymen's current rates. One apprentice is, in most cases, allowed to each shop, with one additional to each five journeymen, and not more than from 3 to 5 apprentices to any one shop. After his third year the apprentice may serve as an "improver."

BARBERS

One agreement, which was made in 1914, provides that where an employer engages an apprentice who is not qualified to join the local union he shall pay a consideration which the employer and said apprentice may agree on. Provision is made in the by-laws of a local union for apprenticeship as follows: Any man or boy engaging himself to learn the bar-

ber trade must have passed his fifteenth year and must serve a regular apprenticeship of three years.

CLOTHING.

Boots and Shoes. Recent agreements in this trade contain few clauses relating to apprentices, except in connection with the fixing of rates of wages in the earlier stages of apprenticeship.

Tailoring. There are no constitutional provisions, but one or two local agreements limit the number of "helpers" employed to one for every two skilled workmen.

One agreement in the clothing industry provides a two-weeks' probationary period if new workers are regularly at the trade. Apprentices or workers taken from other trades have a trial period of four weeks. An agreement at Toronto in 1920 stipulates that the manufacturer "shall have the privilege of developing workers through the apprenticeship system on a basis to be determined by the representatives of the manufacturers and the union." An agreement in the tailoring trade stipulates that apprentices shall be employed only by special arrangement with the union.

CLAY, GLASS AND STONE.

Glass Bottle Blowers. Term of apprenticeship fixed in one agreement of 1919 at 3 years.

Granite Cutters. Term of apprenticeship for cutters is three years; for tool sharpeners and polishers, two years; one apprentice allowed for six journeymen or less. This agreement provides that no apprentice is to be admitted to the union until his full term is completed; that apprentices are to be given a fair opportunity to make themselves proficient at their trade and that no apprentice is to leave his employer to work for another at the trade during his term, unless under conditions agreeable to his first employer. Not more than three apprentices shall be employed to each full tool sharpener's gang of journeymen, nor more than two to less than a full gang.

FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.

Bakers. Recent apprenticeship agreements contain the following provisions: Apprentices to be over 16 and under 20 years of age at beginning of term (except returned soldiers to whom the union agrees to give every facility to become apprentices at suitable wage to be determined in each case). Proportion of apprentices allowed: 1 to each 3 journeymen in cakeshops, and 1 to 5 in bakeshops. Apprentices to work union hours with time and a half for overtime.

Brewers. One apprentice to each department or three for each brewery; term, 2 years,

with minimum wage; age on starting 16 to 18 years.

Butchers. Boys between 16 and 18 years of age to receive minimum wages; after 18, boys doing men's work to receive men's pay.

Tobacco. The proportion of apprentices allowed in the cigar making trade is, 1 to a shop employing 1 to 5 journeymen, 2 to 10 journeymen, 3 to 20, 4 to 30, 5 to fifty, 5 to be the limit. One apprentice to a journeyman packer is included in the general limit. Some agreements provide that where journeymen are laid off apprentices are to be laid off in the same proportion. In some cases provision is made for returned-soldier learners to be employed in addition to regular apprentices. No apprentice is allowed unless the manufacturer employs journeymen.

METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEYANCES.

Railways—Mechanical and Car Departments. Wage agreement No. 4 of the Canadian Railway War Board (now known as the Railway Association of Canada) for locomotive and car departments, effective December 1, 1919, gives the following provisions for apprentices: All apprentices must speak, read and write English (or French, in Province of Quebec), and understand the first four rules of arithmetic. Applicants to be between 16 and 21 years of age, to serve 5 years of 290 days; if retained, to be paid not less than minimum rate for journeymen. Apprentices to be indentured and to be given opportunity to secure a complete knowledge of the trade. Ratio of apprentices to be not more than one to every five mechanics. If within six months an apprentice shows no aptitude he shall not be retained. Apprentice not to be assigned to work on night shifts nor allowed to work overtime during first two years.

Shipyards and Marine Trades. The term of apprentices in the marine trades is four years; one apprentice allowed for each five journeymen; half the number of apprentices may in some cases be taken from the ranks of helpers.

Machinists. Age limit on entering, 16 to 21 years; term, four years; apprentice to be taken on probation for three months and then notified if unsatisfactory; apprentices not to leave without reasonable cause.

Sheet Metal Workers. Term of apprenticeship, 4 years under mechanics; apprentice to be under 20; to hold union card, renewable yearly; apprentices to take course in sheet metal drafting during third year; to receive wage increase every 6 months.

Moulders. Term 4 years; apprentices to be advanced in all branches of trade; one apprentice allowed for the shop at large, and one for each 5 journeymen.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.

The term of apprenticeship for printers generally is five years, but an exception is made, for instance in a Montreal agreement of 1912, in the case of an apprentice who has passed the supplementary course of instruction furnished by the International Typographical Union Technical Schools, in which case 4 years may suffice; the apprentice must during his first year be examined by a joint committee composed of one member of the Employers' Association and one member of the union, and if he is judged incapable of becoming a competent printer the foreman shall advise him to seek some other vocation. Some agreements provide for a yearly examination by a committee composed of the president of the Union local, and the employer. A recent agreement at Hamilton requires apprentices to attend technical school and take the typographical union supplementary trade course (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1921, p. 418). The duty of both employer and employee is to see that the apprentice has every opportunity of becoming efficient. Apprentices must generally have served 4½ years before learning the linotype machine. The proportion of apprentices varies; in some agreements 1 apprentice is allowed to the first 3 or 4 journeymen, and 1 for each subsequent 4 or 5 journeymen; in others, the proportion of apprentices to journeymen is set at fifty per cent. The age limit is generally set at 14 years. Apprentices must be able to read manuscript intelligently and perform the duties of a copyholder, their qualifications in this line being judged by the foreman, chairman of the chapel or a substitute journeyman. Apprentices must be registered by the union at the beginning of their term. Special conditions are laid down for linotype machine apprentices. Some agreements expressly stipulate that apprentices must be transferred from one department to another so as to master all details of the trade. At some newspaper shops apprentices must serve more than 18 months on the "dump" or the same on "ads". An agreement made at Toronto in 1915 gave apprentices the right to appeal to their chapel in the fourth year of their apprenticeship should they feel that any injustice has been done them. The scale of pay for apprentices is often "left to the office" for the first two years of the term, but is strictly defined for the last three years.

PULP AND PAPER.

An agreement of last year in the mills at Dryden, Ontario, calls for the establishment of an apprenticeship system in the mechanical department, "under which youths and young men may learn their trade" beginning at a fixed minimum wage.

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Among the electrical workers in power plants the rules for apprenticeship mostly fix the term at three or in some cases four years, an employee with less than three years' experience being classed as an apprentice; the proportion allowed is one apprentice to about seven journeymen; groundmen are sometimes given preference when apprentices are taken on, one-third of their time as ground men counting as apprenticeship, the time thus allowed not to exceed one year; employees on switch and service work under 18 serve a probationary period of 6 months at a higher rate of pay. In the

light departments the term is 4 years, with 1 apprentice to 3 journeymen.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

One agreement requires that a "student" pass a preliminary examination, after which he is taken on as a spare man, and is considered to be on probation for four months, at the end of which he must pass a final examination to be made permanent. Under another agreement the training period is left to the discretion of the superintendent; applicants must be able to read and write English and be approved by the superintendent.

LABOUR AND WAGES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN CANADA

Reports by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on (a) the glass industry in 1918; (b) the vinegar and pickle industry in 1919

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics continues its survey of Canadian industries in 1918-19, with preliminary reports on the glass industry in 1918, and the vinegar and pickle industry in 1919. Previous reports in this series have been outlined in recent issues of the **LABOUR GAZETTE**.

The Glass Industry in 1918

The monograph on the glass industry in 1918 forms an advance chapter of an extensive report on "Chemicals and Allied Products in Canada in 1918," prepared under the direction of W. S. J. Cook, chief of the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Division of the Bureau. The glass industry shows small development in comparison with the abundance of raw materials and the ready home market for its products. The approximate consumption of glassware in Canada in 1918, was \$11,974,208. Of this amount, however, \$5,430,873 represented imports from foreign countries, the pro-

ducts of the Canadian factories being valued at only \$6,578,602, of which \$35,267 represented articles exported, the balance of the Canadian production being sufficient to meet only 54.9 per cent. of the Canadian market demand. The report concludes, "there seems to be no good reason why the glass industry should not be further developed in this country." Nine establishments were engaged in Canada in 1918 in the manufacture of glass and glassware, of which 7 were in Ontario, 1 in Quebec and 1 in Alberta, the total working capital invested in these plants amounting to \$7,443,525. The average force employed included 2,215 workers in receipt of weekly wages, with average annual incomes of \$908, and 117 salaried workers (including officers, superintendents, managers, clerks and office employees) with annual incomes averaging \$1,799. The total amount of salaries paid during the year to the latter class was \$210,512, while to the wage earners \$2,011,051 was

paid out during the year. The following table shows the distribution of the salaried employees and wage earners in the industry on a certain day in December, when a full complement of workers was engaged, the total number employed on this date being somewhat greater than the annual average mentioned above. The minimum staff was employed in August when only 1,570 wage earners were at work.

DISTRIBUTION OF NORMAL WORKING STAFF

Salaried employees..	1918	
	Male	Female
Officers, superintendents and managers	36	....
Stenographers, clerks, salesmen and other salaried employees.....	48	33
Wage earners receiving per week:—		
Under \$10.....	92	80
\$10 but less than \$15.....	229	97
\$15 but less than \$20.....	552	16
\$20 but less than \$25.....	537	1
\$25 and over.....	720	1
	2,214	228

The total expenditure for the year, including salaries and wages, cost of fuel and materials, and miscellaneous expenses, was \$5,882,295, while the total output during the year was valued, as stated above, at \$6,578,602.

The Vinegar and Pickle Industry in 1919

Thirty-four individual plants were engaged in Canada in 1919 in the vinegar and pickle industry. Of these plants 16 were in Ontario, 7 in Quebec, 4 in British Columbia, 3 in Manitoba, 2 in Alberta, and 1 each in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The total amount of capital invested in these plants was \$3,487,223.

The numbers of employees by classes and by sex are given in the accompanying table, together with the amounts paid to each class in salaries and wages.

Classes of employment	No. of employees		Salaries and Wages
	Male	Female	
Officers, superintendents, managers	51	2	\$113,990
Clerks, stenographers, etc.....	45	23	84,829
Wage-earners, average number...	304	225	460,844
Totals.....	400	250	659,663

Classified by weekly wage payments, within specified wage groups, the numbers of persons by age and sex, as on payroll of December 15, were as follows:

Groups of weekly wage earnings	Over 16 years of age		Total employees
	Male	Female	
Under \$5 per week.....	...	2	2
\$ 5 to under \$10 per week...	9	41	77
\$10 to under \$15 per week...	28	120	178
\$15 to under \$20 per week...	79	36	115
\$20 to under \$24 per week...	121	17	138
\$24 to under \$28 per week...	62	6	68
\$28 to under \$30 per week...	29	...	29
\$30 per week and over.....	17	..	17
Totals.....	345	222	624*

*The above totals of male and female workers include 18 boys and 39 girls under 16 years of age.

Expenditures (including cost of materials), \$2,122,324; salaries and wages, \$659,663; fuel, \$58,367 and miscellaneous expenses, \$579,557) totalled \$3,419,911, while the selling value at the factory of the products of the industry was \$4,267,568.

REPORTS FOR 1920 OF THE BRITISH COLUMBIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR AND THE MINIMUM WAGE BOARD

THE third annual report for 1920 of the British Columbia Department of Labour, which includes also the third annual report of the Minimum Wage Board, has recently been issued.

With respect to wages, the statistics of which in the report cover the twelve-month period ending September 30, 1920, the average wage during the period of all adult male workers in the Province is given as \$31.51 per week, an advance of \$2.40 per week as compared with 1918-19, and of \$3.54 per week as compared with the first seven months of 1918.

The aggregate payroll of those 1,869 firms reporting amounted to \$82,688,708 for the year. The largest payroll in any individual industry was in the lumber industry, covering 474 firms, which amounted to \$25,759,698. The earnings of all the industrial workers included in those firms reporting are given below in classified wage groups:

For week of employment of greatest number	Females		Males		Apprentices
	18 yrs. and over	Under 18 yrs.	18 yrs. and over	Under 18 yrs.	
Under \$6.00.....	4	21	1	.....	29
\$ 6.00 to \$ 6.99.....	1	43	1	.....	22
7.00 to 7.99.....	42	36	6	4	26
8.00 to 8.99.....	9	47	4	5	50
9.00 to 9.99.....	16	51	7	22	27
10.00 to 10.99.....	71	74	73	77	42
11.00 to 11.99.....	20	154	38	29	29
12.00 to 12.99.....	140	51	389	83	35
13.00 to 13.99.....	173	83	239	53	30
14.00 to 14.99.....	64	74	457	49	33
15.00 to 15.99.....	244	83	712	50	29
16.00 to 16.99.....	433	57	374	22	17
17.00 to 17.99.....	563	50	238	12	21
18.00 to 18.99.....	1,680	45	355	2	8
19.00 to 19.99.....	434	19	46	.....	23
20.00 to 20.99.....	1,165	26	260	4	25
21.00 to 21.99.....	1,023	31	110	3	15
22.00 to 22.99.....	2,183	53	95	.....	6
23.00 to 23.99.....	2,567	25	54	1	7
24.00 to 24.99.....	2,943	23	41	.....	9
25.00 to 25.99.....	3,875	10	54	1	4
26.00 to 26.99.....	1,738	3	16	2	2
27.00 to 27.99.....	6,451	11	8	.....	7
28.00 to 28.99.....	2,203	.....	9	.....	2
29.00 to 29.99.....	2,184	4	6	1	1
30.00 to 30.99.....	13,808	7	163	8	3
35.00 to 39.99.....	12,360	.....	15	6	1
40.00 to 40.99.....	6,386	.....	7	.....	.....
45.00 to 49.99.....	3,167	.....	6	.....	.....
50.00 and over.....	3,172	.....	2	.....	.....

With respect to the number of hours worked weekly by wage-earners during the year, there was a slight tendency in the direction of shorter hours, 50.4 per cent of the wage-earners working 48 hours or under as against 49.7 per cent in the preceding twelve-month period. Slightly more than 2 per cent worked over 60 hours. The longest hours worked were in coast shipping, but the men stated to have been working 84 and 96 hours per week cannot, according to the report, be said to have been in steady employment at these hours. The following table shows the number of workers as on September 30, 1920, grouped according to the length of the working week:

	No. of Workers
Under 44 hours per week.....	1,004
44 hours per week.....	14,374
45-48 hours per week.....	20,756
49-54 hours per week.....	17,801
55-60 hours per week.....	16,232
61-72 hours per week.....	835
Over 72 hours per week.....	644

During 1920, sixty-eight strikes took place, an unusually large number, more than half of which were in the lumber industry; the aggregate time loss, however, amounting to 118,979 working days, was considerably less than in 1919, when the general strike tied up a large portion of the Province's industries for some weeks in the middle of the summer.

With respect to the work of the Provincial Employment Service it is stated that since the provincial Act making it illegal to carry on private employment bureaus where fees are charged came into operation, the work of the Government employment offices in British Columbia has increased greatly, the number of placements in 1920 being about double the number for 1919. At the end of 1920 there were 17 employment offices in the Province, including the

two separate offices for women at Vancouver and Victoria. The problem of the returned soldier continued to be a big one, much of the unemployment in the Province being due, it is claimed, to the fact that British Columbia has to absorb more returned men than any other province in the Dominion.

In answer to a request sent out to employers to furnish information with regard to their bonus, profit-sharing, pension, group insurance, and sick-benefit schemes, sixty firms responded, and it was discovered that many and various profit-sharing and bonus schemes were in operation. Few firms, however, have pension schemes, and those in existence do not appear to follow any hard and fast rule. Under the head of "Group Insurance" several lumber companies have each white employee insured for \$1,000, paying the premium while a man remains in their employ. In other cases the amount insured for is increased periodically. Seven companies in all have definite plans in operation for payment of employees during absence on account of sickness, most of them being on a contributory basis.

Report of Minimum Wage Board

Since the establishment of the Minimum Wage Board in 1918, nine orders in all have been made, covering the Mercantile Industry; Laundry, Dyeing, and Dry-cleaning Industries; Public Housekeeping Occupation; Office Occupation; Personal Service Occupation; Manufacturing Industry; Telephone and Telegraph Occupation; Fishing Industry; and Fruit and Vegetable Industries. (These orders have been reviewed in previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE.) The returns given in the annual report of the Minimum Wage Board for 1920 show that a higher rate of wages for women, with a slight reduction in working hours, was the rule as compared with 1919. The report deals with the wages and hours of 9,809 female employees.

In the Mercantile Industries group the returns indicate more than twice the number of adult women receiving the higher wages (\$25 a week and over) in 1920 over those in 1919. There was an increase in the number of adults and a decrease in the percentage of girls under 18 years employed in this group, and while the wages of the women show an appreciable increase, the wages of girls under 18 show a slight decrease. Similar results were shown in most of the other industries. In the Personal Service occupation, the order for which came into effect late in 1919, an average wage of \$16.69 for adult workers was shown, while those under 18 years received an average of \$14.47 per week. The week's work averaged 35.7 hours. This short working period is accounted for by the number of theatre ushers whose duties occupy, as a rule, a few hours less per day than the other employees in this group. The highest wages are earned by employees in beauty parlours, or attendants at gasoline service stations. In the Fruit and Vegetable industry, and the Fishing industry, orders for which became effective on February 28, 1920, the workers are not classified by age but experience, the time set for "experienced" workers in the former industry being 3 months, and in the latter one year. The average weekly wage in the Fruit and Vegetable industry is \$17.85 for experienced workers and \$11.90 for inexperienced. The average hours worked per week are 48.45. The legal minimum wage for experienced workers in the Fishing industry is \$15.50, the average earned in 1920 being \$2.25 higher. The Telegraph and Telephone occupation, an order for which became effective April 5, 1920, also divided the workers into "experienced" and "inexperienced," nine months being the required time for experienced workers. The telephone occupation is the one in which the greatest group of workers receive a similar wage. Out of the 1,227 operators reported, 426 are classified as being in receipt of wages from \$15 to \$16 a week. The

average for the experienced worker figures at \$17.13, as against \$13.90 for the inexperienced. The returns from pay-rolls indicate that for the greatest number of girls the best paid employment, with the shortest hours, is to be found in the Telephone and Telegraph occupation. The largest percentage of the high salaries occurs in the Office occupation, but the highest individual salaries noted are paid to buyers or executive officers in mercantile establishments.

Only a few employers took advantage of the invitation sent out to them to express an opinion on the working of the Minimum Wage regulations. The Board deduces from this that the regulations were acceptable to most of the employers. The majority of those who did reply were strongly in favour of the regulations. Employers in the Office occupations responded more freely, both favour-

ably and adversely, the chief source of complaint being in regard to the standard of pay set for the beginner. Such employers advocated work without pay for the first few months, or at a nominal salary, until such workers became more efficient. Some employers in this and other industries advocated a minimum wage for men also. Some comments from employers in the Personal Service occupation dealt with the apprenticeship phase of the question. They would like the limitation in number of apprentices done away with and permission given to start learners at a purely nominal wage.

The Board concludes its report by stating that a conference in the near future of all the Minimum Wage Boards in Canada would be of great value as tending toward more uniform standards of wages, hours and conditions of labour.

PRICE OF COAL IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Government Inquiry into Cost, Production and Sale

IN response to general complaints in Vancouver, Victoria, and other coast cities in regard to the high prices charged by retailers for coal, as compared with the prices charged at the pit heads, the British Columbia Government recently appointed Mr. Alexander Henderson as Commissioner under the Public Inquiries Act, to investigate conditions in this industry with special reference to the Vancouver Island field. General R. G. E. Leckie, mining engineer, and Mr. A. P. Foster, chartered accountant, were also selected to investigate the methods and records of the various operators. The Commission, after hearing many witnesses, found the following reasons for the existing high cost of coal as compared with the prices current in 1914:

1. Increased cost of labour.
2. The exhaustion of the more cheaply mined sections of the coal seams and

the consequent gradual increase in distance to the working faces, which entails larger haulage ways and the maintenance of same, and necessitates longer distances for the miners to travel to their work in working hours; in some cases in old mines, almost 20 per cent of the time is taken up in this way.

3. Increased difficulties encountered underground in the way of "faults," "wants," and other irregularities in the formation of the seam.

4. Increased salaries and wages for management and in offices. These fixed expenses, however, vary per ton approximately in inverse ratio to the coal produced.

5. Increase in price placed on the coal to permit of a profit being made on the production by the principal operating companies; previously some of the

principal companies had been operating at a loss.

6. Increase in pay to officers and crews concerned in the transportation of coal.

7. Increased cost of fuel at the bunkers and of supplies.

8. Increased cost of labour in handling, screening, sacking and delivering coal.

9. Increased salaries and other office expenses in connection with the dealers' firms. This includes increased rentals.

10. Increased number of coal dealers. This necessitates fixed expenses out of proportion to the amount of coal handled. There apparently exists among the dealers an agreement to determine the selling price of coal and thus prevent that competition which might eliminate from the business those unable to handle coal cheaply.

11. The great demand for lump coal exclusively, when a mixed produce would serve the purpose equally well.

12. The desire to have coal delivered in sacks, instead of in bulk. This is chiefly owing to faulty construction in buildings; no arrangements being made to receive coal in bulk.

WAGES AND MANAGEMENT NOT BLAMED.

In discussing the wages paid to coal miners, Mr. Henderson stated: "The wages paid are high, but there is nothing that is fixed on a fairer basis. Wages are readjusted at regular quarterly intervals by the High Cost of Living Commission, and rise and fall according to the rise and fall of the price of commodities essential to life. If all wages were fixed in the same way, that is to say, a fair basic wage to start with and then an increase above that wage or a reduction towards it, as prices of commodities rose or fell, it would become evident very quickly that workmen are not unreasonable because their wages were very high, but that those who controlled the prices of commodities were responsible. In

this connection it must not be forgotten that coal mining in British Columbia, even more than elsewhere, is of a somewhat intermittent character, and that employment is frequently not for the whole time, but is interrupted by idle days, often several in a week. This is trying for the workmen and bad for the operators, and probably can be cured only by increased demand for coal. It is mentioned as an incident, perhaps inevitable, and certainly resulting necessarily in higher wages than would be required were the employment constant for full time. I cannot refrain from remarking upon the evidence respecting the conduct of mining operations in Vancouver Island. This evidence shows that the management is excellent, that the superintendents and others in charge are most experienced and intelligent men, and are familiar with the best and latest modes of mining, that the operations are well and efficiently conducted, and it reconciles one slightly to high prices to learn that the provisions for the safety and welfare of the workmen are of the very best, and that improvements are being constantly made. The evidence on this phase of the subject seems to me most satisfactory and convincing, and is supported by General Leckie after a thorough investigation by him. Supplies and materials have been and still are high in cost for mines as for other requirements. It must not be forgotten, however, that there is not much inducement to the operators at the present time to reduce operating costs. They are getting an extremely high price for their coal, and as long as that continues they have little reason to complain of high wages or high prices for supplies."

EVIDENCE OF A COMBINE.

Mr. Henderson finds that the evidence brought before the Commission "clearly establishes that the prices paid by consumers have been excessively high." The price of \$15 per ton for lump coal has never been justified, he declares. "The evidence shows very clearly a combine

among many dealers in Vancouver to fix the price of coal. The Dealers' Association does not appear to have discharged any other function which it might except the function of keeping up the price of coal. The Association could render invaluable aid in reducing the price of coal, if it adopted a regular system of transporting coal from the Island to Vancouver, and also an economical system of delivery."

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Commissioner concludes a review of the evidence with the following recommendations:

1. Introduce the use of the short ton in all Government compilations, and endeavour to secure its use in all sales.

2. Require coal operators to furnish monthly returns of the operating cost and sales realizations of their several mines.

3. Dealers should be licensed, not for revenue but to compel compliance with conditions contained in the license, safeguarding the public. They should also be required to make returns showing capital engaged, coal handled, operating cost, sales realizations and profits received. These returns should be uniform and be subject to government audit and examination as in the case of the operators.

4. Dealers and all large users should make collection of stores of coal in the summer season, when transportation is cheap, and municipal bodies should encourage such collection.

5. Tests should be made and published showing the analyses and characteristics of coal from all the mines of the province. Endeavours should be made to see that one class of coal is not put on the market in the name of another. Further, there should be established a standard by which to grade coal

by its physical form. General Leckie in his recommendations suggests how this should be done.

6. Dealers should be required to issue to the public regular lists setting forth the different grades of coal, the tests relating to them, the several uses to which the different coals may best be applied and prices.

7. Consideration should be given to the advisability of appointing a fair weights and measures officer for the Province, and he might be given supervision over similar civic officers and jurisdiction as to grades. Provincial police and civic police should be authorized to supplement the authority of the weights and measures officer in every possible way, and a determined effort made by every means available to stamp out the practice of deception in weights and measures.

8. Supervision of construction of new buildings might include regard to convenience for accepting delivery of coal, wood, and other goods in bulk.

9. Combines which keep up the price of coal should be dissolved, and the offenders prosecuted.

10. An enactment to compel operators to furnish coal to any person demanding a quantity, not less than one carload of 40 tons, and tendering payment therefor at the correct price, provided that the operators should not be required to furnish coal to such person in priority to orders previously given *bona fide*.

11. Study should be given to the question of introducing uses of coal that would obviate the waste of by-products and the public nuisances now suffered.

12. Consideration of the use of pulverized coal and the establishment of central plants for its production, and introduction of automatic stokers.

13. An endeavour should be made to reduce freight rates, both rail and water, from coal shipping points.

AN INTERNATIONAL SEAMEN'S CODE

IN a note addressed to the Governments of the States members of the International Labour organization entitled "The International Seamen's Code," published in the form of a 174-page booklet, the International Labour Office describes the attitude of the various Governments toward such a code, and the work already done by the Commis-

sion on an International Seamen's Code and the Joint Maritime Commission.

Sometime before the Second International Labour Conference, which was held in Genoa, Italy, June 15 to July 10, 1920, the International Labour Office sent a questionnaire to the Governments of all maritime countries, requesting their opinions as to the possibilities of

establishing an International Seamen's Code and what its general principles should be. The answers show considerable diversity of opinion. The United States called attention to the fact that "The Seamen's Act of the United States, being very much in the nature of a code, demonstrates the possibility of making an international code for seamen." The Argentine Republic, Belgium and France, think it possible. Finland is of the opinion that "it would hardly seem expedient." Germany expressed the view that "the establishment of a kind of International Code for seamen is not possible at present." Great Britain feels that "it would depend upon the willingness or otherwise of all maritime countries to agree to adopt and enforce a reasonable and proper code." Greece is doubtful. The Netherlands does not consider that "the time has yet come." Norway would not say that it is "impossible." Spain thought the question should be postponed, while Sweden thought such a code should "only embrace vessels employed in foreign shipping."

The report of the Commission on the International Code for Seamen is given in full together with the debates and decisions on this question by the Genoa Conference. As a result, the conference adopted the following recommendation:

"In order that, as a result of the clear and systematic codification of the national law in each country, the seamen of the world, whether engaged on ships of their own or foreign countries, may have a better comprehension of their rights and obligations, and in order that the task of establishing an International Seamen's Code may be advanced and facilitated, the International Labour Conference recommends that each member of the International Labour Organization undertake the embodiment in a seamen's code of all its laws and regulations relating to seamen in their activities as such."

For the purpose of carrying out the recommendations of the Commission and the Genoa Conference the Governing Body of the International Labour Office constituted a joint Maritime Commission consisting of 5 representatives of ship owners, 5 representatives of seamen's organizations and two members of the Governing Body. The full report of the work of this Commission is given including the scope of an International Seamen's Code and the scope of the work of the Commission.

The appendix contains the draft of a French Maritime Code and a historical note on early maritime codes.

DECISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOUR BOARD RESPECTING WORKING CONDITIONS AND DECREASES IN RATES OF WAGES FOR RAILROAD EMPLOYEES

THE decisions of the United States Railroad Labour Board outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, page 790, are here given in full except that the lists of railroads involved and the schedules specifically applying the changes to each are omitted, all the important railways in the United States being included. An addendum to this decision, dated June 25, made applicable to certain railways and classes of employees not included in that decision the changes therein pro-

vided for. The decision as to the wage increase given July 20, 1920 (Decision No. 2), was printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1920, pp. 1068-1075.

As stated in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, the railway companies operating in Canada notified the organizations of their employees that decreases in wages on the same scale as in the United States were being proposed to take effect from July 1, averaging, it was estimated, about 12 per cent., and called confer-

ences to discuss the application of such changes. Negotiations have since been proceeding in Canada as well as the United States as to the extent to which the decisions of the United States Railroad Labour Board should be put into effect.

United States Railroad Labour Board

Decision No. 147 (Docket 353)

Chicago, Ill.,

June 1, 1921.

This decision determines the undecided portion of the dispute between the carriers and organizations of their employees referred to the Labor Board, April 16, 1920. That dispute was what should constitute reasonable wages and working conditions on the carriers parties thereto. On July 20, 1920, this Board decided the wage portion. It now decides upon a method of arriving at rules regulating working conditions.

From December 28, 1917, to March 1, 1920, the President took over and operated through the Director General of Railroads the carriers parties to this dispute. On March 1st, pursuant to the Transportation Act, 1920, these carriers reverted to their owners.

During Federal control the Director General of Railroads entered into contracts with organizations of employees of these carriers. These contracts, called National Agreements, set out the classes of employees affected, define with particularity the grades in each class, specify work to be done by each grade, hours of service, when payments shall be made, how forces shall be reduced, seniority determined, work assigned, grievances adjusted, apprentices trained, and otherwise fix the rights and obligations of the parties as to working conditions. These agreements by their terms expired with Federal control. In the same period certain orders, supplements thereto and interpretations thereof, relating to wages and working conditions of railroad employees, were issued by the authority of the Director General. These orders, etc., among other things, classified positions, determined the duties and rights of the incumbents and fixed the wages to be paid such incumbents. These orders and supplements provided that they should be incorporated into existing agreements between railroads and their employees.

In February, 1920, the said organizations pressed long standing requests for wage increases on the Director General of Railroads, who declined to act, as Federal control was almost at an end. On February 28th, the Transportation Act became law. Section 301 provides that all disputes between carriers and their employees shall be considered and, if possible, decided in conference between representatives of the parties, and if there undecided,

shall be referred for decision to the Railroad Labor Board created by the Act. Accordingly, the Association of Railway Executives appointed representatives of the carriers released from Federal control to confer with representatives of the organizations on the pending requests for wage increases.

The representatives met in Washington on March 10, 1920. On March 24th, the employees requested that the carriers' representatives secure authority to enter into an agreement preserving after September 1, 1920, the provisions of the general orders, supplements and addenda issued by the United States Railroad Administration as well as the National Agreements and interpretations thereof. On March 30th, the representatives of the carriers declined to request such authority.

No agreement was reached by the conference on any matter in dispute, and on April 16th the entire dispute was referred to the Labor Board.

On May 3, 1920, the organizations were informed by the Chairman of the Association of Railway Executives that the Association had taken the following action on the request for continuance of the National Agreements, orders, etc., of the Railroad Administration:

That the matter of continuing national agreements, interpretations thereof and general orders and all other arrangements negotiated between the United States Railroad Administration and the so-called standard recognized labor organizations shall be handled by negotiation between the management and the employees of each individual railway.

It was further stated that "this recommendation" had been conveyed to all the member roads of the Association.

Accordingly, the organizations arranged for the presentation about May 1, 1920, to each carrier of a request for the continuance of the National Agreements, etc. Such requests were thereafter made on each carrier. Conferences on the requests were denied by the officers of the carriers in general on the ground that the matter had been referred to the Labor Board for decision.

In formulating Decision No. 2, the Labor Board perceived that to inquire into the justness and reasonableness of the National Agreements, etc., as well as to decide what shall constitute just and reasonable wages was impracticable. Time for such inquiry was lacking. Accordingly, at that time the matter of the National Agreements and of the orders, etc., of the United States Railroad Administration was thus disposed of:

There are in the dispute as presented questions involving rules and working conditions, some of which are interwoven with and materially affect earnings and wages. Adequate investigation and consideration of these questions would demand time. Existing conditions required that the Board should make as early decision of the wage question as practicable. For that reason, it has been necessary,—and both parties to the controversy have indicated it to be their judgment

and wish, that the Board should separate the questions involving rules and working conditions from the wage question. Accordingly, the Board has not undertaken herein to consider or change the rules and agreements now existing or in force by the authority of the United States Railroad Administration or otherwise and this decision will be so understood and applied.

The Board assumes as the basis of this decision the continuance in full force and effect of the rules, working conditions and agreements in force under the authority of the United States Railroad Administration. Pending the presentation, consideration and determination of the questions pertaining to the continuation or modification of such rules, conditions and agreements no changes therein shall be made except by agreement between the carrier and employees concerned. As to all the questions with reference to the continuation or modification of such rules, working conditions and agreements, further hearings will be had at the earliest practicable date and decision thereon will be rendered as soon as adequate consideration can be given.

On December 18, 1920, the parties were notified to present, beginning January 10, 1921, evidence and argument on this dispute.

The evidence and arguments submitted support the following conclusions:

The duty imposed by Section 301 on all carriers and their officers, employees and agents to consider and if possible to decide in conference all disputes between carriers and their employees has not been performed by the parties hereto either with regard to the wage or the working conditions portion of this dispute. The record shows that the representatives of the carriers were unwilling to assume the responsibility of agreeing to substantial wage increases. Hence, the conference of March 10th to April 1st, 1920, on the side of the carriers was merely a perfunctory performance of the statute. Nor was the action of the organizations with regard to the individual carriers more than perfunctory. Naked presentation as irreducible demands of elaborate wage scales carrying substantial increases, or of voluminous forms of contract regulating working conditions, with instructions to sign on the dotted line, is not a performance of the obligation to decide disputes in conference if possible. The statute requires an honest effort by the parties to decide in conference. If they cannot decide all matters in dispute in conference, it is their duty to there decide all that is possible and refer only the portion impossible of decision to this Board.

Although Section 301 has not been complied with by the parties, the Board has jurisdiction of this dispute as it is and has been one likely substantially to interrupt commerce.

The carriers' parties hereto maintain that the direction of this Board in Decision No. 2, extending the National Agreements, orders, etc., of the Railroad Administration as a *modus vivendi* should be terminated at once; and that the matter should be remanded to the individual carriers and their employees for negotiation and individual agreement.

The organizations maintain that the National Agreements, orders, etc., with certain modifications desired by the employees should be held by

this Board to constitute just and reasonable rules; and should be applied to all carriers parties to the dispute, except to the extent that any carrier may have entered into other agreements with its employees. They maintain that local conferences requiring necessarily the participation of thousands of railroad employees for several weeks would constitute an economic waste and would produce a multiplicity of controversies as well as irritation and disturbance. They also urge that to require local conferences would be to expose the local organizations of the several carriers to the entire power and weight of all the carriers acting through the Association of Railway Executives on the conferring carrier, that such a disparity of force would produce an inequitable result highly provocative of discontent and likely to result in traffic interruptions. They, accordingly, insist that the conference should be national.

The carriers maintain that rules negotiated by the employees and officers who must live under them are most satisfactory, that the participants in such negotiations know the intent of the rules agreed to and advise their fellow workmen and officers accordingly thereby avoiding a litigious attitude on both sides, that substantial differences exist as between the several carriers with relation to the demands of the service, necessary division of labor and other factors which differences should be reflected in the rules, that these local differences can be given proper consideration only by local conferences. The carriers refuse to confer nationally.

The Labor Board is of the opinion that there is merit in the contentions of each party and has endeavored to take action which will secure some of the advantages of both courses.

This Board is unable to find that all rules embodied in the National Agreements, orders, etc., of the Railroad Administration constitute just and reasonable rules for all carriers parties to the dispute. It must, therefore, refuse the indefinite extension of the National Agreements, orders, etc., on all such carriers as urged by the employees.

This Board also deems it inadvisable to terminate at once its direction of Decision No. 2 and to remand the dispute to the individual carriers and their employees. Such a course would leave many carriers and their employees without any rules regulating working conditions.

If the Labor Board should remand the dispute to the individual carriers and their employees and should keep the direction of Decision No. 2 in effect until agreements should be arrived at, it is possible that agreements might not be arrived at.

The Labor Board believes nevertheless that certain subject matters now regulated by rules of the National Agreements, orders, etc., are local in nature and require consideration of local conditions. It also believes that other subject

matters now so regulated are general in character and that substantial uniformity in rules regulating such subject matters is desirable.

The Board also believes that certain rules are unduly burdensome to the carriers and should in justice be modified. It may well be that other rules should be modified in the interest of employees.

To secure the performance of the obligation to confer on this dispute, imposed by law on officers and employees of carriers, to bring about the recognition in rules of differences between carriers where substantial, to preserve a degree of uniformity in rules regulating subject matters of a general nature, to prevent to some extent the operation in negotiations of a possible disparity of power as between the carriers and their employees, and to enable the representatives of employees of each carrier and the officers of that carrier to participate in the formulation of rules under which they must live, the Labor Board has determined upon the following action:

DECISION.

1. The direction of the Labor Board in Decision No. 2, extending the rules, working conditions and agreements in force under the authority of the United States Railroad Administration, will cease and terminate July 1, 1921.

2. The Labor Board calls upon the officers and system organizations of employees of each carrier, parties hereto, to designate and authorize representatives to confer and to decide so much of this dispute relating to rules and working conditions as it may be possible for them to decide. Such conferences shall begin at the earliest possible date. Such conferences will keep the Labor Board informed of final agreements and disagreements to the end that this Board may know prior to July 1, 1921, what portion of the dispute has been decided. The Labor Board reserves the right to terminate its direction of Decision No. 2 at an earlier date than July 1st, with regard to any class of employees of any carrier if it shall have reason to believe that such class of employees is unduly delaying the progress of the negotiations. The Board also reserves the right to stay the termination of the said direction to a date beyond July 1, 1921, if it shall have reason to believe that any carrier is unduly delaying the progress of the negotiations. Rules agreed to by such conferences should be consistent with the principles set forth in Exhibit "B," hereto attached.

3. The Labor Board will promulgate such rules as it determines just and reasonable as soon after July 1, 1921, as is reasonably possible and will make them effective as of July 1, 1921, and applicable to those classes of employees of carriers parties hereto for whom rules have not been arrived at by agreement.

4. The hearings in this dispute will necessarily proceed in order that the Labor Board may be in position to decide with reasonable promptness rules which it may be necessary to promulgate under Section 3 above.

5. Agreements entered into since March 1, 1920, by any carrier and representatives of its employees shall not be affected by this decision.

PRINCIPLES.

1. An obligation rests upon management, upon each organization of employees, and upon each employee to render honest, efficient and economical service to the carrier serving the public.

2. The spirit of co-operation between management and employees being essential to efficient operation, both parties will so conduct themselves as to promote this spirit.

3. Management having the responsibility for safe, efficient and economical operation, the rules will not be subversive of necessary discipline.

4. The right of railway employees to organize for lawful objects shall not be denied, interfered with or obstructed.

5. The right of such lawful organization to act toward lawful objects through representatives of its own choice, whether employees of a particular carrier or otherwise, shall be agreed to by management.

6. No discrimination shall be practiced by management as between members and non-members of organizations or as between members of different organizations, nor shall members of organizations discriminate against non-members or use other methods than lawful persuasion to secure their membership. Espionage by carriers on the legitimate activities of labor organizations or by labor organizations on the legitimate activities of carriers should not be practiced.

7. The right of employees to be consulted prior to a decision of management adversely affecting their wages or working conditions shall be agreed to by management. This right of participation shall be deemed adequately complied with, if and when the representatives of a majority of the employees of each of the several classes directly affected shall have conferred with the management.

8. No employee should be disciplined without a fair hearing by a designated officer of the carrier. Suspension in proper cases pending a hearing, which shall be prompt, shall not be deemed a violation of this principle. At a reasonable time prior to the hearing he is entitled to be apprised of the precise charge against him. He shall have reasonable opportunity to secure the presence of necessary witnesses and shall have the right to be there represented by a counsel of his choosing. If the

judgment shall be in his favor, he shall be compensated for the wage loss, if any, suffered by him.

9. Proper classification of employees and a reasonable definition of the work to be done by each class for which just and reasonable wages are to be paid is necessary, but shall not unduly impose uneconomical conditions upon the carriers.

10. Regularity of hours or days during which the employee is to serve or hold himself in readiness to serve is desirable.

11. The principle of seniority long applied to the railroad service is sound and should be adhered to. It should be so applied as not to cause undue impairment of the service.

12. The Board approves the principle of the eight-hour day, but believes it should be limited to work requiring practically continuous application during eight hours. For eight hours' pay eight hours' work should be performed by all railroad employees except engine and train service employees, regulated by the Adamson Act, who are paid generally on a mileage basis as well as on an hourly basis.

13. The health and safety of employees should be reasonably protected.

14. The carriers and the several crafts and classes of railroad employees have a substantial interest in the competency of apprentices or persons under training. Opportunity to learn any craft or occupation shall not be unduly restricted.

15. The majority of any craft or class of employees shall have the right to determine what organization shall represent members of such craft or class. Such organization shall have the right to make an agreement which shall apply to all employees in such craft or class. No such agreement shall infringe, however, upon the right of employees not members of the organization representing the majority to present grievances either in person or by representatives of their own choice.

16. Employees called or required for work, and reporting but not used, should be paid reasonable compensation therefor.

Decision No. 147 (Docket 353)

Chicago, Ill.,

June 1, 1921.

The United States Railroad Labor Board, acting under authority of the Transportation Act, 1920, and in furtherance of the purpose of said Act, hereby renders a decision upon a series of controversies between the carriers and the representatives of certain employees of the carriers, involving the question of what shall constitute just and reasonable wages. The various controversies were considered in conference between representatives designated and authorized by the parties, and not having been

decided in such conference were referred to the Labor Board for hearing and decision.

HISTORY OF THE CONTROVERSY.

Immediately after the organization of this Board and on April 16, 1920, it received and took over for hearing a dispute that had been pending before what was known as the Bipartisan Board, between a large number of carriers which had been under government control, including most, if not all, of those now before the Board in these cases, and their employees, which dispute, among other things, involved the question of wages.

After a full hearing and as careful consideration as the time and conditions would allow, the Board in that case (Dockets 1, 2 and 3) rendered its Decision No. 2, awarding certain increases and fixing what it deemed just and reasonable wages at that time for all the classes of employees of all the carriers then before the Board. The Board did not then undertake to, and under the law could not, make that decision a permanent award or standard. That decision or award was accepted in good faith and acted on both by the carriers and their employers parties to that decision; and certain other carriers not formerly parties to that case voluntarily applied and put in force the standard of wages fixed by this Board in its Decision No. 2. That decision was rendered at a period of inflation, rising prices and high costs of living. Since then changes, and in some respects very decided changes, have taken place in business, industrial and financial conditions in the United States, and in a varying measure have affected all industries and the entire public.

We now find ourselves in a period of readjustment to which all interests sooner or later must conform.

Following the raise in wages granted by this Board in Decision No. 2, and to some extent based on that, the Interstate Commerce Commission granted an increase of rates to the carriers which was put in force, but after this there came the inevitable pause in the rising tide of prices and business followed by the like inevitable recession, and in some lines a disastrous fall in prices, and the resulting cutting down of production. This has affected all lines of industrial life all over the United States and produced conditions which have to be met and in whose burdens all have to share.

Confronted by these conditions, the carriers before us, after conferences with the representatives of the different classes of their employees as to a reduction of wages, at which conference there was a failure to reach an agreement, have filed their several complaints and brought their disputes before this Board for a decision as provided by law. The disputes were separately brought; the first being filed by the New York Central Railroad Com-

pany on March 19, 1921, followed by numerous other carriers.

Some of the carriers presented disputes applicable only to a few of the classes of their employees; others applicable to nearly all classes of employees.

The Board, appreciating and knowing the general financial and industrial conditions of the country, considered the appeals of some of the carriers for immediate action, and believing that the applications already filed would soon be followed by numerous others, took cognizance of the fact that most of the evidence offered or to be offered in one case would be material and common to all, and that it would be impracticable to reach an early decision in the time at the disposal of the Board if the cases were heard and considered separately, the Board at that time being engaged in hearing other pressing matters, on April 6, 1921, passed a resolution reciting in substance these facts, and that it was desirable that the Board hear at one time and decide in one decision so far as may be possible the question as to what may constitute just and reasonable wages for all the classes of employees of the carriers parties to Decision No. 2, as to whose wages there might be a dispute, and ordered and directed that Monday, April 18, 1921, be set as a date for hearing, at which time the Board would hear representatives of the parties to disputes where applications had been filed, and of other disputes filed at that time between carriers and employees of carriers parties to Decision No. 2, if ready for presentation, and the Board consolidated all the cases for the purpose of hearing and decision so far as practicable.

On the date set the carriers herein named had filed the applications for hearing of disputes with the classes of their employees herein named and set out. The time was limited for the oral hearings to five days for the carriers and five days for the representatives of the employees, but the Board afterwards gave the employees further time to prepare their cases for hearing, and slightly extended the time. Both parties were also allowed to file certain documents in evidence bearing upon the matters in dispute.

The hearings in these cases were completed on May 16, 1921, and the Board has since had the cases before it under consideration.

Pending the hearing which commenced on April 18th, and since, a considerable number of the carriers before the Board in that hearing have filed with the Board numerous other cases of disputes with other classes of their employees, and other carriers which had not cases pending before the Board on the 18th of April have filed cases of disputes, and such cases are still being received. The Board has been impressed with the belief that a reduction of rates of pay on any road applying to some class or classes and not to others, and thus producing

inequalities of treatment and a reduction of wages from the standards fixed by and in Decision No. 2 on some roads, without a corresponding reduction on others operating in the same section and under substantially the same conditions, would possibly be productive of unrest, dissatisfaction and other unfortunate results. It therefore deemed it desirable to render its decision in as many cases and applying to all or as many classes as might come before it at one and the same time and make it effective as of and on the same date. It also deemed it desirable to fix and announce that date in advance so that all parties could in a measure adjust their affairs with that information before them.

With all these things in view, after having considered the evidence heard in the cases before it, the Board on the 17th of May passed and made public a resolution to the effect that it would announce its decision in these cases on June 1, 1921, to become effective July 1, 1921; and it further decided and announced that it set June 6, 1921, as the date for hearing all other like disputes filed, docketed and ready for hearing at that time, it being the purpose of the Board to make its decision of those disputes then heard effective as of July 1, 1921.

In pursuance of this policy and these orders, it now announces its decision in these consolidated cases already heard.

In the hearing and consideration of these cases there has been available to the Board all the evidence taken and now on file adduced in the hearings of the cases heretofore brought before the Board, information gathered by the Board and its forces under the direction of the statute, including reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission and various other governmental agencies, state and national, in addition to the very voluminous mass of evidence submitted at these hearings by the respective parties, as well as matters of general and universal public knowledge.

As in Decision No. 2, granting increases in wages, the Board found it necessary to assume a known and recognized base and adopted as such base the rates of wages in effect March 1st, the date of the termination of federal control; so in this decision the Board assumes as its base the rates fixed and in effect under and by its Decision No. 2.

Except as modified by changed conditions, the preliminary statement set out in and as a part of its Decision No. 2 might well be here repeated, but that is not deemed necessary. Practically the same methods of procedure there outlined were followed in these cases. The Board has been governed by the same principles and the directions of the law as there outlined, and has endeavored to give due consideration to every element of the problem before it.

The decision of the Board is the result of the action of the Board, composed of nine members acting as a body, under the usual parliamentary methods of procedure and its own rules. Each and every separate question was considered and voted upon — each and every rate for each class was voted upon and adopted by a majority vote of the Board, and in every instance one or more of the public group, as the law requires, voted in the affirmative on any classification or rate adopted.

In a problem so complex and involving the inter-relationship of the wages of so many different classes of employees it is obvious that there could not be unanimous agreement among all the members of the Board on all decreases fixed by this decision; but the several decreases hereinafter set forth represent, in each instance, the best judgment of the majority of the Board. This statement is made in order that it may not be inferred that the decision, in all its details, states the precise decrease which any one of the members hereof might have stated if he had the sole power and responsibility for fixing such decrease.

The Board proceeding under the methods outlined, while not attempting to set out all the findings in detail, for the information of the public and those directly interested, may here briefly outline some of its findings which have been considered in reaching the results herein announced.

It finds that since the rendition of its Decision No. 2 there has been a decrease in the cost of living. What that decrease has been it is impossible to state with mathematical accuracy or even what the general average for the United States has been up to and on any given date. The machinery for procuring and stating with accuracy the data to fix this is by no means perfect. The decreases vary greatly according to the locality, and affect different people in different degrees. In some localities the general decrease has been greater than in others. In the cities the general decreases in some lines have been offset to some extent by the high rents. In some of the items or products that enter into the costs of living the fall in prices has been great; in others, much less.

The Board also finds that the scale of wages for similar kinds of work in other industries has in general been decreased. The same conditions are also found as to this element. It is practically impossible to find any exact average line of decrease for the entire country. The decreases vary in different industries, and in different localities, and in some instances with different industries, individuals or corporations. In some places and classes the decrease has been heavy; in others, not so great. There has been a decrease, and the tendency is at present downward.

But the most unfortunate condition is that in many localities large numbers are out of

employment on account of the prevailing depression, and hence without wages.

On these elements and the others prescribed by statute to be considered, the Board has looked to the general conditions existing and brought to its attention, as well as the evidence offered as to particular localities and carriers.

In a decision of this character it is not practical to fix rates applying with exact ratio to each individual employee and separate locality, for the reason that necessity compels the Board to accept certain standardizations of pay for railroad employees. But these standards are now somewhat different in different regions, and so the decreases will have relatively the same general effect.

The Board believes that based on these elements shown, i. e., the decreased costs of living and the general decrease in the scale of wages in other industries, that the decreases herein fixed are justified and required.

But the Board is required by the Transportation Act to consider not one, but all of the seven elements especially mentioned in the act, and other relevant circumstances, and this it has endeavored to do in reaching the results herein announced.

It has endeavored to consider as it should all the elements that enter into this complex problem. There are certain facts and conditions known to all and which can neither be disputed nor ignored. Whatever may be said as to the origin or contributing causes, there has been and is a marked, and to some extent distressing and disastrous, depression in business and industry affecting the entire country and some lines of production most seriously. As a result heavy financial losses have been suffered and many hundreds of thousands thrown out of employment and deprived of all wages, and this loss of purchasing power by them has in turn accelerated the general depression by reducing the demand for the products they would otherwise have purchased. While it has been argued that the fall in prices has not reached to any large extent the consumer, it has without question most disastrously reached and affected the producers, especially some lines of manufacture and the agricultural classes.

It should be recognized by all that the problem before us is chiefly an economic one, and we are all confronted by adverse and troublesome conditions which everyone must help to solve. It should not be looked upon as a struggle between capital and labor, or the managers and the employees.

DECISION.

The Labor Board decides:

1. That the rates of wages heretofore established by the authority of the United States

Railroad Labor Board, shall be decreased as hereinafter specified, and that such decreases shall be effective as of July 1, 1921.

2. That the scope of this decision is limited to the carriers named under Article I herein, to such carriers as may be included hereafter by addenda, and to the specific classes of employees named or referred to under each particular carrier.

3. That the reduction in wages hereby authorized shall be made in accordance with the following articles which prescribe the regulations, designate the employees affected, and establish the schedules of decreases.

Article I.—Carriers and Employees affected.

Each of the following carriers shall make deductions from the rate of wages heretofore established by the authority of the United States Railroad Labor Board, for the specific classes of its employees named or referred to in this article, in amounts hereinafter specified for such classes in the schedules of decreases; apply the rates of wages established in Section 3 (b) of Article II, and Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Article X; and make effective the rates of wages fixed by differentials provided in Section 4 of Article IV.

Article II.—Clerical and Station Forces.

For the specific classes of employees listed herein and named or referred to in connection with a carrier affected by this decision, use the following schedule of decreases per hour:

(Note.—For clerks without previous experience hereafter entering the service of a carrier, rates of wages specified in Sec. 3 (b), this article, are hereby established.)

Sec. 1. Storekeepers, assistant storekeepers, chief clerks, foremen, sub-foremen, and other clerical supervisory forces 6 cents.

Sec. 2. (a) Clerks with an experience of two (2) or more years in railroad clerical work, or clerical work of a similar nature in other industries, or where their cumulative experience in such clerical work is not less than two (2) years 6 cents.

(b) Clerks with an experience of one (1) year and less than two (2) years in railroad clerical work, or clerical work of a similar nature in other industries, or where their cumulative experience in such clerical work is not less than one (1) year 13 cents.

Sec. 3. (a) Clerks whose experience as above defined is less than one (1) year 6½ cents.

(b) Clerks without previous experience hereafter entering the service will be paid a monthly salary at the rate of sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents (\$67.50) per month for the first six (6) months, and seventy-seven dollars and fifty cents (\$77.50) per month for the second six (6) months.

Sec. 4. Train and engine crew callers, assistant station masters, train announcers, gatemen, and baggage and parcel room employees (other than clerks) 10 cents.

Sec. 5. Janitors, elevator and telephone switchboard operators, office, station and warehouse watchmen, and employees engaged in assorting way bills and tickets, operating appliances or machines for perforating, addressing envelopes, numbering claims and other papers, gathering and distributing mail,

adjusting dictaphone cylinders, and other similar work 10 cents.

Sec. 6. Office boys, messengers, chore boys and other employees under eighteen years of age, filling similar positions, and station attendants . . . 5 cents.

Sec. 7. Station, platform, warehouse, transfer, dock, pier, store-room, stock-room, and team-track freight handlers or truckers, and others similarly employed 6 cents.

Sec. 8. The following differentials shall be maintained between truckers and the classes named below:

(a) Sealers, scalers, and fruit and perishable inspectors, one (1) cent per hour above truckers' rates as established under Section 7.

(b) Stowers or stevedores, callers or loaders, locators and coopers, two (2) cents per hour above truckers' rates as established under Section 7.

The above shall not operate to decrease any existing higher differentials.

Sec. 9. All common laborers in and around stations, storehouses and warehouses, not otherwise provided for 8½ cents.

Article III.—Maintenance of Way and Structural and Unskilled forces specified.

For the specific classes of employees listed herein and named or referred to in connection with a carrier affected by this decision, use the following schedules of decreases per hour:

Sec. 1. Bridge, building, painter, construction, mason and concrete, water supply, and plumber foremen (except water supply and plumber foremen coming under the provisions of Section 1 of Article IV, this decision) 10 cents.

Sec. 2. Assistant bridge, building, painter, construction, mason and concrete, water supply, and plumber foremen, and for coal wharf, coal chute, and fence gang foremen, pile driver, ditching and hoisting engineers and bridge inspectors (except assistant water supply and plumber foremen coming under the provisions of Section 1 of Article IV, this decision) 10 cents.

Sec. 3. Section, track and maintenance foremen, and assistant section, track and maintenance foremen 10 cents.

Sec. 4. Mechanics in the maintenance of way and bridge and building departments (except those that come under the provisions of the national agreement with the Federated Shop Trades) 10 cents.

Sec. 5. Mechanics' helpers in the maintenance of way and bridge and building departments (except those that come under the provisions of the national agreement with the Federated Shop Trades) . . . 7½ cents.

Sec. 6. Track laborers, and all common laborers in the maintenance of way department and in and around shops and roundhouses, not otherwise provided for herein 8½ cents.

Sec. 7. Drawbridge tenders and assistants, pile-driver, ditching and hoisting firemen, pumper engineers and pumpers, crossing watchmen or flagmen, and lamp lighters and tenders 8½ cents.

Sec. 8. Laborers employed in and around shops and roundhouses, such as engine watchmen and wipers, fire builders, ash-pit, flue borers, coal passers (except those coming under the provisions of Section 3 of Article VIII, this decision), coal chute men, etc. 10 cents.

Article IV.—Shop employees.

For the specific classes of employees listed herein and named or referred to in connection with a carrier affected by this decision, use the following schedules of decreases per hour:

(Note—For car cleaners rates of wages fixed by a differential shown in Section 4, this article, are hereby established.)

Sec. 1. Supervisory forces 8 cents.

Sec. 2. Machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers, electrical workers, carmen, moulders, cupola tenders and coremakers, including those with less than four years' experience, all crafts, 8 cents.

Sec. 3. Regular and helper apprentices and helpers, all classes 8 cents.

Sec. 4. Car cleaners shall be paid a rate of two (2) cents per hour above the rate established in Section 6 of Article III, this decision, for regular track laborers at points where car cleaners are employed.

Article V. — Telegraphers, Telephoners and Agents.

For the specific classes of employees listed herein and named or referred to in connection with a carrier affected by this decision, use the following schedules of decreases per hour:

Sec. 1. Telegraphers, telephone operators (except switchboard operators), agents (except agents at small non-telegraph stations as referred to in Supplement No. 13 to General Order No. 27, Article IV, Section c), agent telegraphers, agent telephoners, towermen, levermen, tower and train directors, block operators, and staffmen 6 cents.

Sec. 2. Agents at small non-telegraph stations as referred to in Supplement No. 13 to General Order No. 27, Article IV, Section (c) 5 cents.

Article VI.—Engine service employees.

For the specific classes of employees listed herein and named or referred to in connection with a carrier affected by this decision, use the following schedules of decreases per mile, per hour, or per day, as the case may be:

Sec. 1.—Passenger Service.

Class.	Per mile. Cents.	Per Day. Dollars.
Engineers and motormen . . . . .	.48	\$0.48
Firemen (coal or oil) . . . . .	.48	.48
Helpers (electric) . . . . .	.48	.48

Sec. 2.—Freight Service.

Class.	Per mile. Cents.	Per Day. Dollars.
Engineers (steam, electric, or other power) . . . . .	.64	\$0.64
Firemen (coal or oil) . . . . .	.64	.64
Helpers (electric) . . . . .	.64	.64

Sec. 3.—Yard Service.

Class.	Per Hour. Cents.
Engineers	8
Firemen (coal or oil)	8
Helpers (electric)	8

Sec. 4.—Hostler Service.

Class.	Per Hour. Dollars.
Outside hostlers	\$0.64
Inside hostlers . . . . .	.64
Helpers . . . . .	.64

Article VII.—Train service employees.

For the specific classes of employees listed herein and named or referred to in connection with a carrier affected by this decision, use the following schedules of decreases per mile, per day, or per month, as the case may be:

Sec. 1.—Passenger Service.

Class.	Per Mile. Cents.	Per Day. Dollars.	Per Month. Dollars.
Conductors . . . . .	.4	\$0.60	\$18.00
Assistant conductors or ticket collectors . . . . .	.4	.60	18.00
Baggagemen handling both express and dynamo . . . . .	.4	.60	18.00
Baggagemen operating dynamo . . . . .	.4	.60	18.00
Baggagemen handling express . . . . .	.4	.60	18.00
Baggagemen . . . . .	.4	.60	18.00
Flagmen and brakemen . . . . .	.4	.60	18.00

Sec. 2.—Suburban Service (exclusive).

Class.	Per Mile. Cents.	Per Day. Dollars.	Per Month. Dollars.
Conductors . . . . .	.4	\$0.60	\$18.00
Ticket collectors . . . . .	.4	.60	18.00
Guards performing duties of brakemen or flagmen . . . . .	.4	.60	18.00

Sec. 3.—Freight Service.

Class.	Per Mile. Cents.	Per Day. Dollars.
Conductors (through) . . . . .	.64	\$0.64
Flagmen and brakemen (through) . . . . .	.64	.64
Conductors (local or way freight) . . . . .	.64	.64
Flagmen and brakemen (local or way freight) . . . . .	.64	.64

Sec. 4.—Yard Service.

Class.	Per Day. Dollars.
Foremen	\$0.64
Helpers . . . . .	.64
Switchtenders . . . . .	.64

Article VIII.—Stationary engine (steam) and boiler room employees.

For the specific classes of employees listed herein and named or referred to in connection with a carrier affected by this decision, use the following schedules of decreases per hour:

Sec. 1. Stationary engineers (steam)	8 cents.
Sec. 2. Stationary firemen and engine room oilers	8 cents.
Sec. 3. Boiler room water tenders and coal passers	6 cents.

Article IX.—Signal Department employees.

For the specific classes of employees listed herein and named or referred to in connection with a carrier affected by this decision, use the following schedules of decreases per hour:

Sec. 1. Signal foremen, assistant signal foremen, and signal inspectors	8 cents.
Sec. 2. Leading maintainers, gang foremen, and leading signal men	8 cents.
Sec. 3. Signalmen, assistant signalmen, signal maintainers, and assistant signal maintainers	6 cents.
Sec. 4. Helpers	6 cents.

Article X.—Floating equipment employees.

For the specific classes of employees listed herein and named or referred to in connection with a carrier affected by this decision, the following schedules of decreased rates of pay are established:

Sec. 1.—Ferries.

Class.	Per Month.
Captains	\$200.00
Engineers	190.00
Firemen and oilers (licensed)	140.00
Firemen and oilers (unlicensed)	140.00
Deckhands	125.00
Porters	100.00

Sec. 2.—Tugs and Steam Lighters.

Class.	Per Month.
Captains	\$200.00
Mates and first deckhands (licensed)	130.00
First deckhands (unlicensed)	130.00
Second deckhands	125.00
Floatmen and float watchmen	125.00
Engineers	190.00
Firemen and oilers (licensed)	140.00
Firemen and oilers (unlicensed)	140.00
Bridgemen	125.00

Sec. 3.—Lighters and Barges.

Class.	Per Month.
Captains, steam hoist—single drum	\$135.00
Mates and first deckhands (licensed)	145.00
Captains, steam hoist—double drum	140.00
Engineers, steam hoist—double drum	150.00
Captains, derricks—under 30-ton hoist	140.00
Engineers, derricks—under 30-ton hoist	150.00
Captains, derricks—30-ton hoist and over	150.00
Engineer, derricks—30-ton hoist and over	160.00
Mates, derricks	100.00
Captains, hand winch lighters and covered barges	130.00

Sec. 4.—Lighters and Barges.

Class.	Per Month.
Captains, hand hoist barges—covered lighters	\$120.00
Captains, steam hoist—single drum	125.00
Captains, steam hoist—double drum	130.00
Engineers, steam hoist—single drum	135.00
Engineers, steam hoist—double drum	140.00

Article XI.—Other supervisory forces.

For the specific classes of employees listed herein and named or referred to in connection with a carrier affected by this decision, use the following schedules of decreases per hour:

Sec. 1. Train dispatchers	8 cents.
Sec. 2. Yard masters and assistant yard masters	8 cents.

Article XII.—Miscellaneous employees.

For the miscellaneous classes of supervisors and employees not specifically listed under any article, named in connection with a carrier affected by this decision, use the following rule for making decreases:

Sec. 1. For miscellaneous classes of supervisors and employees in the hereinbefore named departments properly before the Labor Board and named in connection with a carrier affected by this decision, deduct an amount equal to the decreases made for the respective classes to which the miscellaneous classes herein referred to are analogous.

Sec. 2. The intent of this article is to extend this decision to certain miscellaneous classes of supervisors and employees submitted by the carriers, not specifically listed under any section in the classified schedules of decreases, and authorize decreases for such employees in the same amounts as provided in the schedules of decreases for analogous service.

Article XIII.—General application.

The general regulations governing the application of this decision are as follows:

Sec. 1. The provisions of this decision will not

apply in cases where amounts less than thirty dollars (\$30.00) per month are paid to individuals for special service which takes only a part of their time from outside employment or business.

Sec. 2. Decreases specified in this decision are to be deducted on the following basis:

(a) For employees paid by the hour, deduct the hourly decrease from the hourly rate.

(b) For employees paid by the day, deduct eight times the hourly decrease from the daily rate.

(c) For employees paid by the month, deduct two hundred and four (204) times the hourly decrease from the monthly rate.

Sec. 3. The decreases in wages and the rates hereby established shall be incorporated in and become a part of existing agreements or schedules, or future negotiated agreements or schedules, and shall remain in effect until or unless changed in the manner provided by the Transportation Act, 1920.

Sec. 4. It is not intended in this decision to include or make decreases in wages for any officials of the carriers affected except that class designated in the Transportation Act, 1920, as "Subordinate Officials," and who are included in the Act as within the jurisdiction of this Board. The Act provides that the term "Subordinate Officials" includes officials of carriers of such class or rank as the Interstate Commerce Commission shall designate by regulation duly formulated and issued. Hence, whenever in this decision words are used, such as "foremen," "supervisors," etc., which may apply to officials, such words are intended to apply to only such classes of subordinate officials as are now or may hereafter be defined and classified by the Interstate Commerce Commission as "subordinate officials" within the meaning of the Transportation Act, 1920.

Article XIV.—Interpretation of this decision.

Should a dispute arise between the management and the employees of any of the carriers as to the meaning or intent of this decision, which cannot be decided in conference between the parties directly interested, such dispute shall be referred to the United States Railroad Labor Board in the manner provided by the Transportation Act, 1920.

Sec. 1. All such disputes shall be presented in a concrete and joint signed statement setting forth:

- The article of this decision involved.
- The facts in the case.
- The position of the employees.
- The position of the management thereon.

Where supporting documentary evidence is used it shall be attached to the application for decision in the form of exhibits.

Sec. 2. Such presentations shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the United States Railroad Labor Board, who shall place same before the Labor Board for final disposition.

ENTRY — Modifying Decision No. 119 with Respect to Rules Governing Compensation for Overtime and Continuing Temporarily Certain Other Rules Established by or under the Authority of the United States Railroad Administration.

In Decision No. 119 the Labor Board determined that portion of a dispute referred to it on April 16, 1920, relating to rules and working conditions. The history of the dispute is set forth in that decision. In the decision the Board terminated (effective July 1, 1921) its direction in Decision No. 2 extending the rules,

working conditions and agreements in force under the authority of the United States Railroad Administration, and called upon the officers and system organizations of employees of each carrier, parties thereto, to designate and authorize representatives to confer and to decide so much of the dispute relating to rules and working conditions as it might be possible for them to decide—such conferences to keep the Board informed of final agreements and disagreements, to the end that the Board might know, prior to July 1, 1921, what portion of the dispute had been decided.

The decision also provided that the Labor Board would promulgate such rules as it determined should be just and reasonable as soon after July 1, 1921, as would be reasonably possible and would make them effective as of July 1, 1921, and applicable to those classes of employees of carriers, parties to the dispute, for whom rules had not been arrived at by agreement.

Reports of the results of conferences held in accordance with the direction contained in Decision No. 119 have been and are now being received in considerable number. In some instances the carriers and the employees have reached an agreement upon all rules. In a considerable number of instances there remain certain rules upon which no agreement has been reached, while in others, conferences have not as yet been begun. Under these circumstances, in order that no misunderstanding may exist or unnecessary controversy arise, it appears necessary, purely as a *modus vivendi*, that the Labor Board establish a uniform policy to be pursued with regard to the undecided rules until such time as it is possible to make a decision.

In the available reports from the conferences held in accordance with the direction contained in Decision No. 119, it is found that the principal rules still the subject of dispute are those governing the payment of overtime. The Labor

Board directs as follows, effective July 1, 1921, with the understanding that if the rules promulgated by the Labor Board to be effective July 1st are more favorable to the employees, adjustment in compensation due to the employees will be made by the carrier:

1. All overtime in excess of the established hours of service shall be paid for at the pro rata rate; provided that this will not affect classes of employees of any carrier which have reached an agreement as to overtime rates, nor classes of employees of any carrier who by agreement or practice were receiving a rate higher than pro rata prior to the promulgation of any general order of the United States Railroad Administration relating to wages and working conditions. Inasmuch as this Board has not as yet given consideration to any dispute on overtime rates, this order should not be construed to indicate the final action and decision of the Labor Board on disputes as to overtime rates which have been or may be referred to the Board.

2. In lieu of any other rules not agreed to in the conferences held under Decision No. 119, the rules established by or under the authority of the United States Railroad Administration are continued in effect until such time as such rules are considered and decided by the Labor Board.

3. This direction shall not be understood to modify Decision No. 119 in any respect other than is specifically provided for herein.

4. Rules agreed upon by carriers and employees to be effective as of July 1, 1921.

By order of

UNITED STATES RAILROAD

LABOR BOARD,
R. M. BARTON,
Chairman.

Attest:

C. P. CARRITHERS,
Secretary.

DISTRICT CONVENTIONS OF UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA

(a) Special convention of District 18, at Calgary, Alta.; (b) annual convention of District 26, at New Glasgow, N.S.

Special Convention of District 18,
U. M. W. of A.

A SPECIAL convention of District 18, United Mine Workers of America, convened by the International Executive Board, was held in Calgary, June 14-16, to consider the restoration of autonomy to District No. 18*; to adopt a constitu-

tion in strict conformity with the laws of the International Union; and to elect district officers and an International Board member (see LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1921, page 754.) Mr. John P. White, special representative of the International, presided over the convention.

A report presented by a committee of the International Union stated that the

*The circumstances leading to the disruption of the autonomy of District 18 have been referred to in previous issues.

affairs of District 18 had been administered by the International for a considerable time. "This was made necessary because of the action of the former district officers and large number of the members in affiliating with what is known as the 'One Big Union,' a procedure which proved disastrous to the interests of the mineworkers of this important coal producing district." The re-establishment of autonomy was conditioned upon a clear understanding of the laws of the Union and adherence to contract provisions. After stating that the Union had no wish to enter into recriminations over what was past the report declared that the achievements of the U.M.W. of A. afforded the best evidence of its soundness as a means of uplifting the miners and claimed that "it has been instrumental in revolutionizing the conditions under which the mine worker performs his labour; it has been the one great institution that has driven out the grosser evils from the miner's life, and has brought a larger degree of sunshine and happiness into his home." The Convention unanimously agreed to comply with the conditions laid down and pledged their support and co-operation to the International.

The Convention adopted the draft constitution submitted by the Constitution Committee with the following amendments included therein:

"To demand that 6 hours shall constitute a day's work, and that all coal be weighed before being screened on the basis of 2,000 pounds to the ton.

"The members of this District shall be men employed in and around the mines, living in the territory comprising District 18. Any men working in or around the mines or coke ovens may become members of the local union where they are employed, when accepted, upon the following conditions, namely, by paying an initiation fee of \$10 for practical miners and surface workers, and \$15 for non-practical miners."

The Calgary local of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers requested the United Mine Workers to relinquish control of all engineers in District 18 working in and around the mines, and suggested a joint conference to be held between representatives of their union and of the U. M. W. of A. (Exclusive jurisdiction over all crafts engaged in and around coal mines was vested in the U. M. W. of A. by the American Federation of Labour, after a vigorous struggle.) The request was declared to be beyond the scope of the convention to discuss.

Convention of District 26, U. M. W. of A.

The annual convention of District 26, United Mine Workers of America, postponed from February 15, was held on June 14-22, at New Glasgow, N.S., President Robert Baxter in the chair. About 120 delegates attended.

In view of the serious situation resulting from the closing of several mines and the general depression during the past months the convention decided to impose a levy of one per cent on the earnings of the members for two months for the relief of the unemployed.

A protest was made against the practice followed by operating companies of working only the mines where the cost of producing coal is least, letting the other mines remain idle, and these companies will be asked to have the contracts and work proportionately divided. The Federal and Provincial governments were also asked to have the mines which are closed reopened.

An amendment to the Franchise Act was called for to the effect that a man who is idle through depression in his trade and is forced to apply to the municipality for relief should not be deprived of his right to vote.

The convention protested against the practice of the coal companies in taking on men not in their employment prior

to the depression, and allowing older employees to remain idle.

Objection was made to the difficulty experienced by some local officials in securing a meeting with mine superintendents. In regard to certain old company employees who, it was claimed, had been denied employment because they were somewhat past their work after having worked for many years for their employers, it was resolved to demand that these men be taken back to work until such time as an old age pension scheme has been put into effect by the company.

In regard to the recent "Montreal agreement" it was claimed by the shippers and trimmers that the Dominion Coal Company had violated the agreement by dispensing at some mines with two of the three shifts, and by changing the rates paid for trimming. The district officers were instructed to demand adjustment, or call for an arbitration board. It was also declared that the same agreement was violated by some operators in keeping the bankmen on the surface after the mine stops hoisting coal to do extra work, and also by keeping the chain runners and drivers after they have finished hauling their coal. The Dominion Coal Company was also asked to restore a bonus of 60 cents a day to the rates paid to firemen as granted prior to the Montreal agreement. The convention protested against any reductions in wages before the expiration of the present agreement.

The housing conditions in many districts where the coal companies furnished houses were declared to be very bad, with insufficient and unsanitary accommodation, though many carpenters had been laid off by the companies; and a committee was appointed to bring the matter before the proper authorities.

In regard to the 8-hour day, which was put into effect in the mines of Nova Scotia by an agreement in March, 1918. Irregularities were reported to have come into practice owing to insufficient

allowance being made for travel from the coal face, and the policy committee was instructed to draft a plan to overcome such difficulties. The words "eight hours from bank to bank" ought it was thought to be inserted in future contracts and men working on construction ought to be included in the 8-hour day plan.

In view of the injunction placed by the United States government on the U. M. W. of A. headquarters to prevent their funds being used to support striking miners, the convention invited the International executive to open a bank account in Canada, in order to prevent a similar injunction being issued in connection with the sending of relief in the event of a strike in Canada. Other resolutions passed by the convention were as follows:

Protesting against the payment of income tax by the mine-workers of Nova Scotia;

Recommending the amendment of the Compensation Act to pay at least 75 per cent of earnings during disability;

Favouring the 2000-pounds, or short ton as the standard ton in future contracts;

Opposing compulsory arbitration clauses in any future agreement;

Forbidding members to sub-contract or sub-lease any oil mines in Nova Scotia, this practice having proved to be detrimental to local unions, by enabling operators to reduce the market price of coal.

That future wage agreements provide that men working in deeps and other difficult places be paid not less than \$8 a day.

That special provision be made for men shovelling coal more than 15 feet from the road.

That the companies run riding rakes further into the mines, where necessary, so as to obviate unnecessary walking by the miners.

That any member who fails to attend

at least 50 per cent of the regular meetings of the local to which he belongs, without satisfactory explanation, be either fined, suspended or expelled.

That a sub-district convention may be called at the request of one or more local unions on two weeks' notice being given to the other unions.

That horses be put into sections of mine where possible, for the hauling of coal.

That the distance for pushing coal in

pitching seams be 200 feet, and 5 cents per ton be paid for every 50 feet.

The executive committee was instructed to put into force a system of economy and retrenchment during the coming year.

A referendum vote of all locals will be taken on the question of starting a district labour newspaper.

Future annual conventions will meet during the first week following June 15 in each year.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR

Synopsis of Proceedings of the Forty-first Meeting, at Denver, Colorado

THE forty-first annual convention of the American Federation of Labour was held on June 13-25 at Denver, Colorado. The delegates attending numbered 509, representing 93 national and international unions; 4 departments; 32 state branches; 113 central bodies; 46 local trade and federal labour unions; and 5 fraternal delegates, including Mr. W. F. Bush, of the United Garment Workers of America, representing the Canadian Trades and Labour Congress, and Messrs. J. H. Thomas and James Walker, representing the British Trades and Labour Congress, who delivered addresses on behalf of their organizations. President Samuel Gompers presided over the convention.

The report of the Executive Council showed that the average paid-up membership for the year 1921 was 3,906,528, a slight decline from the previous year, when the record of 4,078,740 was reached. This decline was stated to be partly due to the prevalence of unemployment, and to the suspension of eight international organizations with a membership of 115,425, for failure to comply with decisions rendered by the conventions of the Federation. During the year 2,225 charters were issued, while 2,177 charters lapsed and were surrendered. The receipts for the general fund, including

balance on hand, amounted to \$1,036,150, and the expenses to \$857,887, leaving a balance of \$178, 262.

The report shows that 1,635 strikes occurred during the year, in which 191,934 workers were involved. The cost of the strikes reported on was \$8,248,700, which together with \$213,475 in donations made by unions for financial assistance to other unions, made a total of \$8,462,175 expended to sustain members on strike during the year. These figures, however, are not quite complete, some international organizations not having furnished full returns, and some movements to secure improved conditions of labour or to maintain standards not being fully covered.

Special Labour Conference

The Executive Council in their report for the year give details of the special conference of Federation officials and representatives of national and international trade unions, held at Washington on February 23-24. This conference was convened in view of the serious situation which, it was claimed, was then confronting the labour movement through concerted efforts on the part of opposing interests for the destruction of trade unionism. A declaration was adopted

setting forth the general principles governing the labour movement. In this, reference was made to the "open shop" campaign carried on by reactionary employers as a campaign distinctly and solely against union workmen. Among the positive recommendations contained in the declaration were the following:

Legislation to protect the organized workers against the doctrine of property right in the labour of a human being.

Injunctions not to be used in industrial disputes, unless applicable on general grounds.

Prohibition of immigration for two years.

Extension of initiative and referendum in Federal and state affairs.

Abolition of usurped powers of the courts to declare unconstitutional any law passed by Congress.

Election of judges.

Restoration of exemption from or repeal of all anti-combination and so-called conspiracy laws.

Restoration of an adequate employment service.

Administration of credit as a public trust in the interest of all the people.

Repeal of state industrial court laws, and freedom from court decisions holding trade unions and individual members thereof liable in damages for the unlawful act of others.

Law to declare that labour organizations are not co-partnerships.

Investigation of private detective agencies.

The Executive Council claimed in their report that the February conference was a "deciding factor" in the conflict with reaction, and that "since that time the campaign to destroy the trade union movement has materially weakened." The convention endorsed the declarations contained in the report of the

Wages and Cost of Living

The Convention condemned the practice of fixing wages solely on the basis of the costs of living as resulting in the

standardizing of social classes. While not prepared to suggest a proper basis of wage measurement the Council affirmed the necessity for scientific research in order that a scientific principle may be discovered. "Ultimately," it was declared, "there must be found some method of relating standards of living to social usefulness." An investigation into this subject will be made. The Convention declared the fixing by statute of the wages of adult male workers in private employment to be unsound and dangerous.

The Convention recommended the continuance of the work of the United States Federal Trade Commission in publishing information respecting ownership, production, distribution, sales and profits in the basic industries; also limiting of re-consignments and brokerage operations; encouragement of co-operation; publicity in all legislation dealing with the regulation of corporations and monopolies. It was also recommended that the United States Department of Labour "should compile and issue monthly statements of the cost of manufacture of those staple articles which form the basis of calculation in fixing the cost of living."

Co-operation and Credit Control

It was decided to continue the A. F. of L. Bureau of Co-operative Societies, under the direction of the Executive Council. The Convention declared its belief in co-operation as an effective means of curbing profiteering.

The Convention approved the law of Massachusetts governing co-operative banks and unions. A thorough inquiry was ordered to be undertaken by the executive Council into the use of savings and funds collected by banks and insurance companies, and the methods and use of the credit system.

The Convention declared itself in favour of the retention of the excess profits tax, and in opposition to the introduction of a turn-over, consumption or sales tax.

Banking Laws

The Convention called for legislation which would limit the "spread" between the rate at which member banks of the Federal Reserve system secure money and the rate which they charge for its use; and which would prohibit the loaning of money by these banks for speculative, or non-productive purposes. The creation of a rural credit system was also called for.

Meat Packing Monopoly

A resolution was passed declaring that the "Big Five Packers" had succeeded in evading the anti-trust laws for 16 years, and calling for legislation which would require in this industry a uniform system of accounting; the acquisition by the railroads of all roads and cars used in transporting meat; compulsory registration of packers, agencies and dealers; and governmental non-financial aid to co-operative, municipal and public slaughter houses.

Government Securities Recommended

In view of the huge losses incurred by the workers through fraudulent and worthless stocks and securities, the Convention strongly urged the continuance of the issuance of treasuring saving certificates as a secure means for promoting thrift, and recommended to their members the placing of their savings in government securities.

Decisions Prejudicial to Labour

The United States Supreme Court, by a majority opinion, having declared unconstitutional the provision of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act which exempted labour organizations, and other recent legal decisions having denied the privilege of a union to increase its membership and therefore to increase its power of collective bargaining by soliciting and persuading workmen to terminate their employment, and having otherwise questioned the validity of trade unions, a conference of union officials was held

on February 21 to consider the situation resulting from these decisions. An act concerning labour organizations was then drafted, this act asserting the rights of unions to organize or persuade others to join organizations for the purpose of regulating hours, wages etc.; declaring unions and their members not liable for the unlawful act of their officers; disallowing restraining orders or injunctions against persons ceasing employment, or persuading others to do so; prohibiting indictments for participating in joint action. The Convention ordered that copies of the proposed measure be sent to all state federations. Strong resolutions were passed condemning the issue of injunctions, which were declared to menace the very existence of workers as freemen.

The Convention protested against the powers exercised by the courts to pass on the constitutionality of laws enacted by Congress, and proposed a constitutional amendment providing that any bill or resolution passed by a majority of each house and signed by the President, or in the event of his veto by two-thirds of each house over the objections of the President, shall be held valid whenever called in question.

The Kansas Court of Industrial Relations was claimed to be an "admitted failure," as no attempt was made to punish any strikers, though 20 strikes occurred during the first year; and was declared to "make for tyranny, injustice and unfreedom," and to be "inimical to the interests of not only labour but of the farmers and the people generally." A resolution was passed re-affirming condemnation of the Kansas Court, and commending the organized workers of Kansas, especially the mine workers, in courageously opposing injunctions and threats of imprisonment for opposing it.

"Open Shop" Movement

The Convention expressed its appreciation of the pronouncements regarding the so-called open-shop movement which were recently made by the National

Catholic Welfare Council, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and the Central Conference of American Rabbis. Various resolutions had been passed by these bodies condemning the "open shop" movement as aiming at the complete domination of industry by the employers.

Union Label

In order to meet the efforts of Chambers of Commerce and Manufacturers' Associations to disrupt unionism the Federation delegates pledged themselves to purchase as far as possible only products bearing union labels and to patronize only stores bearing the union shop card. The committee in charge of this subject recommended the formation of union label leagues, and the recognition of only those labels, cards or buttons which are endorsed by the A. F. of L.

Unemployment Insurance

A resolution favouring unemployment insurance was rejected on the ground, as stated by President Gompers, that "if we should establish the so-called unemployment insurance every action of our life, insofar as it refers to labour and employment, would be subject to the regulation and the discipline and the decision of government." A resolution was passed declaring a portion of the present industrial depression and consequent unemployment to be artificial and deliberately brought about for the purpose of lowering living and working standards, and calling on all public authorities to carry on all such public works as are under consideration.

Unemployment

A shorter working day was recommended as a means of relieving unemployment, and affiliated unions were invited to put this policy into effect. In this connection the Convention endorsed the efforts of the printing trades unions to establish a 44-hour week.

Workmen's Compensation

The Convention reaffirmed its conviction, based on years of practical experience that exclusive fund insurance and the elimination of private profit in workmen's accident compensation are advantageous to wage workers. The principles adopted at the Philadelphia Convention in 1914 were reaffirmed, fixing 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of wages as the minimum amount of compensation; compensation during widowhood of widows of workers killed in industry; additional rates on basis of number of children under 18 years; administration of compensation laws under state commissions; occupational diseases to have an equal claim with injuries due to accidents; elimination of employers' liability insurance companies; elimination of self-insurance by employers, and general use of state funds administered by a commission.

In the discussion on this subject the Ohio law was referred to as the model form of a workmen's compensation law.

Employment Bureau

It was resolved to make every efforts to have a sufficient appropriation granted in Congress to maintain the Federal Employment Bureau, which had been reduced to a skeleton through insufficient funds.

Immigration

The Convention instructed the Executive Council to continue its efforts to secure the enactment of a law that will forbid the importation of labour from any country until conditions have become more standardized and the relations of life more nearly normal.

Strong resolutions were passed favouring the permanent exclusion from the United States of all classes of Asiatics other than those exempted under the Chinese Exclusion Act; protesting against efforts by "enemies of labour"

to open the door to Chinese coolies, and endorsing the policy of the Japanese Exclusion League of California.

Colored Workers

A conference was ordered to be held at Washington between representatives of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks etc., and of the Coloured Railroad, Freight and Baggage Handlers and Station Employees for the purpose of working out a plan for handling the grievances of the coloured employees. It was also ordered that a conference of representatives of organizations affected be held within 90 days for the purpose of reaching an amicable settlement of the general problem of coloured labour.

Education

The Convention pledged support to the American Federation of Teachers in resisting intimidation in the interests of reaction, and approved of higher standards in public schools, which should be maintained as a "civic model." For adult education schools under trade union auspices were approved, also co-operation with educational efforts such as the Bryn Mawr Summer School for women in industry.

The Convention approved the appointment of a permanent committee on education. A careful review of textbooks used in public schools was also decided on.

In view of the Industrial Rehabilitation Act, signed by President Wilson in June, 1920, and the Federation's advocacy for many years of vocational training of persons disabled in industry, the Federation decided to urge on Boards of Vocational Education and Boards of Education the necessity of maintaining effective standards which will insure an equal opportunity for those incapacitated; and to recommend the full co-operation of local labour bodies and legislatures in taking full advantage of the new act.

Approval of Labour Department

The Convention protested against the proposal contained in a bill introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, which was declared to aim at the destruction of the Department of Labour by removing from it several of its important bureaus and subsidiary departments, and placing them under a proposed Department of Public Welfare. Strong approval was expressed of the work of the Department of Labour, which had more than justified its creation "in spite of influences inimical to its design, scanty appropriations, or total denial of funds, preventing full service." A strong tribute of appreciation was paid to the late Secretary of Labour, the Hon. Wm. B. Wilson, the first trade unionist to sit in the Cabinet of the President of the United States.

Non-partizan Political Campaign

The Convention ordered immediate steps to be taken for the permanent organization of the Non-Partizan Political Campaign, and that labour should continue to press for legislation in the interest of labour, organized and unorganized, and of the people generally. An agency will be established for circulating among standing committees in the various unions information as to the doings of Congress in regard to labour.

Labour and the Farmers

The Convention resolved to continue the past policy of developing co-operation between the trade union movement and the organized farmers on questions of mutual interest. In spite of differences of opinion among the various farmers' organizations material progress was made during the past year.

Duty on Oil Demanded

A resolution was passed favouring an import tariff on crude oil and its by-products to protect the independent petroleum and coal producing interests

operating within the United States, so as to afford fair return to home invested capital and insure a living wage to work-ers employed in these industries.

Railways

The Convention declared that in conformity with the fundamental principles of the United States Constitution, namely, that government is instituted for the common good and that service to the public should be the measure of compensation, legislation should be enacted which would bring about the public ownership and democratic operation of the railways of the United States; that the workers should enjoy all the rights, privileges and immunities as are now granted to those who contribute capital. The Executive Council was directed to assist the recognized railway labour organizations in their efforts in this direction, and also to draw up a legislative programme. The Convention further instructed the Executive Council to endeavour to secure a statement of the salaries being paid to railroad officials and attorneys. The equalization of wages for the employees in similar departments on all roads was also recommended.

Seamen's Union

A resolution was carried complimenting the Seamen's Union upon their stand in opposing the efforts made by their employers to establish an "open shop" in the merchant marine, and to reduce further the general level of wages. A resolution favouring the establishment of a Marine Transport Department of the A. F. of L., organized on an industrial basis similar to the Building Trades Department, was referred to the Executive Council to ascertain the wishes of the members of the several organizations involved. The Convention protested against judgments declaring that long-shoremen were maritime workers and therefore outside state jurisdiction in regard to accident compensation, and endorsed recent bills declaring long-shoremen covered by compensation laws.

One Big Union

It was reported that "as a factor in the industrial life of both Canada and the United States the One Big Union has practically ceased to exist." Following a conference held at Washington in March, between the Executive Council and Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Canadian Trades and Labour Congress, a questionnaire was issued to all international unions having membership in Canada as to the secession movement. The replies showed that "those internationals originally affected have in nearly all cases recovered." Another question brought forward by President Moore was the need for affiliation to the Canadian Trades and Labour Congress by those international unions which have not yet affiliated. The Convention urged that such internationals seek immediate affiliation with the Canadian Trades and Labour Congress.

Control of Natural Resources

The Convention declared its opposition to the alienation of any natural resources still in public ownership, and demanded legislation providing for strict federal control of the production and distribution of natural resources now privately held.

Equal Rights for Women

A motion to amend the constitution of the Federation by denying the right of any union to limit the right of membership on the ground of sex was rejected, and a resolution was carried requesting those international and national organizations which do not admit women workers to membership to give early consideration to the question of their admission.

Maternity

Support was voted for the "Sheppard-Towner" Maternity Bill introduced in Congress to promote the welfare of mother and child in the period of childbirth, this bill being opposed in Con-

gress by the forces opposed to organized labour.

International Labour Relations

The Executive Council reported that the Federation had been unable to participate in the International Labour organization, owing to the fact that the United States has not acquired membership in the League of Nations. The Federation declined to participate further in the deliberations of the International Federation of Trade Unions, with which it had been affiliated from 1910 to 1915 (see LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1921, page 69), owing to "the intolerable rules and regulations set up for the government and conduct of that organization." One of the rules referred to is one making it possible to adopt any proposed measure by a majority vote, involving, it is claimed, "a denial of that complete national autonomy for which the A. F. of L. has always stood, and which was safeguarded in the old International Federation of Trade Unions which existed prior to 1914." During the year the Federation was represented by fraternal delegates at the British Trade Union Congress, and took part in the "extremely important" third annual convention of the Pan-American Federation of Labour at Mexico City in January.

America and the Soviets

The Federation reaffirmed its opposition to the Soviet Government of Russia, as expressed in the resolution passed at the Montreal Convention in July 1920, on the ground of its unrepresentative character. The Executive Council's report alleged that the Soviet propaganda had become "concentrated in large part, within the labour unions with a view of overthrowing the *bona fide* labour movement of America as a condition precedent for the overthrow of the Republic of the United States." This effort was carried on by the Third, or Communist International and "its adjunct, the new Red Labour Union Interna-

tional," by aiding the I. W. W., and "by forming communist nuclei within the locals of the organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L."

Civil Service

Resolutions were passed calling for a reclassification of the United States Civil Service, the employees to be represented upon the administrative body in charge of this work; and for more liberal retiring and compensation allowances. The Convention called on Congress to pass the Johnson-Nolan Bill providing a minimum wage of \$3 a day for all federal employees. It was stated that though 50,000 government employees now received less than \$3 the bill had failed of final passage. The Convention also asked that aliens in the employ of the Government should be required to qualify for citizenship.

Non-manual and Unskilled Workers

Organized skilled workers were asked to render all possible aid to organized unskilled workers in their efforts for better organization and improved working conditions. Resolutions were passed authorizing substantially increased assistance to the American Federation of Teachers; urging delegates to assist in organizing office workers in their districts, including bank-clerks, reporters, time-keepers, stenographers, bookkeepers, etc., undertaking to support Civil Service organizations in securing legislation granting civil servants the right to appeal from the judgment of officials in cases involving de-motion or dismissal.

Lumbering Industry

It was decided to launch a campaign at the earliest moment for the complete organization of the lumber industry in the northwest, to meet "unbridled wage slashing" by the lumber interests.

Personnel Research Foundation

The Personnel Research Foundation was organized in March, 1921, under the

auspices of the National Research Council and the A. F. of L. became a member, appointing five delegates. Its object is to inquire into the various causes of economic waste which add to costs and diminish production.

Military Training

The Convention expressed opposition to compulsory military training, on the ground that its advocates sought thereby to create a militarist spirit which would defeat the aspirations of the workers.

Disarmament

A resolution was passed on the subject of disarmament declaring the Convention opposed to militarism or a large standing army; and that "the working people, the masses of the world population, can end wars if they but have the independence to think and give their convictions reality by daring to do so"; calling upon the United States government to take the initiative or to co-operate with any other nations for the purpose of a general agreement for disarmament; and instructing the Executive Council to call upon the workers and people to aid this object in every way within their power.

Referendum before Declaring War

A proposal was made to amend the United States Constitution by withdrawing from Congress the power of declaring war; by placing this power directly in the people to be exercised through a referendum vote; and by requiring that those who vote for war give their active service before those who vote against it. This proposal was defeated by a large vote.

Prohibition

The Convention declared itself in favour of the modification of the Volstead Enforcement Law so as to permit the manufacture and sale of wholesome beer.

The Irish Question

The Convention reaffirmed its sympathy with the Irish people by urging recognition of the Irish republic and the punishment of British officials responsible for atrocities. A resolution calling for a boycott of English goods for as long as the British Government maintains "its barbarous and destructive policy in Ireland," was rejected.

Anti-Labour Newspapers

In connection with a false report of proceedings at a labour convention in Chicago which had appeared in one of the "Hearst" newspapers, the Convention censured such methods of attacking organized labour.

Relief for Suffering Peoples

The Convention approved the relief work done in the past year in China, Ireland, the Near East, Russia, and France. These efforts, it was stated, had been instrumental in saving the lives of thousands of starving people in the near and far east. Each local union was urged to support at least one orphan at a cost of \$60 a year.

Labour's Memorial Day

The Convention again confirmed the recognition of the fourth Sunday in May as Labour's Memorial Day, as established at the meeting in 1907, to be observed by appropriate ceremonies in memory of workers on behalf of freedom; and also urged the proper celebration of Labour Day, the first Monday in September.

Information Bureau

Under instructions by the 1920 Convention the Executive Council organized during the year a bureau of information on the labour movement and a corps of speakers was maintained for keeping the public informed as to the facts of the industrial situation. The further systematizing of the work of information was approved by the special council

meeting of February 23-24. Proposals for the establishment of a labour daily newspaper, or chain of newspapers, will be investigated, and reports made to next convention.

Central Labour Councils were advised to hold periodical public meetings for the purpose of discussing labour problems and informing the public as to the true purposes of the labour movement.

Election of Officers

The names of Samuel Gompers and John L. Lewis, president of the U. M. W. of A., being proposed for president for the ensuing year, the former was elected by a vote of 25,022 to 12,324, delegates representing 38,293 votes abstaining from voting. Other officers elected were:

First Vice-President: James Duncan (Granite Cutters' Union).

Second Vice-President: Jos. M. Valentine (Moulders' Union).

Third Vice-President: Frank Duffy (Carpenters' Union).

Fourth Vice-President: Wm. Green (Miners' Union).

Fifth Vice-President: Wm. D. Mahon (Street Railwaymen's Union).

Sixth Vice-President: Tom Rickert.

Seventh Vice-President: Jacob Fischer.

Eighth Vice-President: Matthew Woll (Photo Engravers).

Treasurer: Daniel J. Tobin.

Secretary: Frank Morrison.

The next annual convention will be held at Cincinnati, Ohio.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE FOUR-WEEK PERIOD APRIL 25 TO MAY 21, 1921

REPORTS from employment offices to the Dominion Headquarters of the Employment Service of Canada for the four-week period ended May 21, 1921, show a decrease in the number of placements when compared with the reports for the preceding period. The offices reported that they had made 32,712 references to regular positions and that 22,574 placements were effected. When compared with 23,602 placements made during the preceding period this represents a decrease of 1,028 placements.

During the period under review, placements in regular employment were re-

ported by weeks as follows: week ended April 30, 5,537; week ended May 7, 6,105; week ended May 14, 5,750; week ended May 21, 5,182. In addition a total of 7,309 placements were made in casual employment, (employment of a duration of one week or less is termed casual). These were reported by weeks as follows: week ended April 30, 1,569; week ended May 7, 2,008; week ended May 14, 1,977; week ended May 21, 1,755. Placements in casual work reported during the preceding period totalled 5,867, representing an increase during the period of 1,442 casual placements.

REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR FOUR-WEEK PERIOD APRIL 25 TO MAY 21, 1921

Office	Applicants unplaced at beginning of period		Applicants registered during period		Vacancies unfilled at beginning of period		Vacancies notified during period		Applicants referred to positions during period		Placements made during period	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Amherst.....	308	0	111	23	10	1	82	33	73	21	60	17
Halifax.....	1,000	89	224	22	32	8	58	55	58	6	56	6
New Glasgow.....	202	21	242	31	28	2	52	25	51	24	54	26
Sydney.....	292	21	369	32	6	14	244	25	271	26	163	7
	1,802	131	946	108	76	25	436	138	453	77	333	56
Nova Scotia	1,933		1,054		101		574		530		389	
Moncton.....	576	51	435	64	12	14	427	82	429	57	269	31
New Brunswick ..	627		499		26		509		486		300	
Hall.....	129	0	298	0	175	0	85	230	75	0	75	0
Montreal.....	1,159	65	2,353	195	56	54	410	239	583	140	480	131
Quebec.....	263	12	240	24	2	13	30	22	125	16	114	14
Sherbrooke.....	91	24	170	35	11	6	175	38	186	34	162	29
Three Rivers.....	56	35	57	39	6	7	16	26	27	42	9	23
	1,698	136	3,118	293	250	80	716	325	996	232	847	197
Quebec.....	1,834		3,411		330		1,041		1,228		1,044	
Belleville.....	12	0	139	18	0	0	93	14	92	15	62	5
Brantford.....	6	0	149	21	0	2	92	26	124	23	69	7
Chatham.....	7	0	277	0	28	0	333	0	201	0	188	0
Cobalt.....	47	0	139	2	6	0	101	3	108	2	82	2
Fort William.....	61	1	219	3	19	0	165	6	173	1	134	1
Guelph.....	76	24	142	26	46	16	154	22	106	18	60	11
Hamilton.....	2,566	12	541	378	0	81	229	473	268	409	119	58
Kingston.....	136	2	303	2	22	6	226	1	247	2	239	2
Kitchener.....	59	12	118	18	10	2	43	6	42	4	27	4
London.....	390	25	382	142	154	129	326	145	302	106	216	54
Niagara Falls.....	6	3	106	7	3	0	157	14	66	4	53	2
North Bay.....	30	3	326	6	1	0	82	1	288	1	279	1
Oshawa.....	49	5	93	0	4	0	66	0	54	0	39	0
Ottawa, Dalhousie St.....	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Ottawa, Queen St.....	133	22	388	95	20	67	257	282	286	193	252	45
Pembroke.....	17	0	123	1	5	0	47	2	126	1	127	1
Peterborough.....	212	0	148	13	147	2	137	15	163	16	143	12
Port Arthur.....	58	0	741	2	17	1	675	2	679	1	657	0
St. Catharines.....	35	0	179	23	22	14	137	40	177	34	67	13
St. Thomas.....	45	6	159	6	16	5	126	9	122	6	94	5
Sarnia.....	33	0	84	3	8	0	94	1	87	1	80	1
Sault Ste. Marie.....	90	9	584	9	31	12	343	10	280	4	274	4
Sudbury.....	21	0	490	0	242	15	840	0	612	0	612	0
Timmins.....	54	0	301	0	6	0	420	2	246	0	245	0
Toronto—												
Men's Industrial.....	2,923	0	2,099	0	276	0	1,185	0	977	0	862	0
Men's Farm.....	507	0	1,012	0	241	0	336	0	656	0	657	0
Women's Domestic.....		54	0	1,891	0	215	0	2,075	0	1,414	0	259
Women's Industrial.....		156	0	307	0	40	0	140	0	100	0	62
Women's Clerical.....	0	208	0	412	0	2	0	122	0	139	0	70
Women's Farm.....	0	46	0	145	0	151	0	335	0	42	0	28
Men's Unskilled.....	3	0	193	0	21	0	64	0	196	0	146	0
Windsor.....	170	11	322	4	5	0	271	0	239	0	158	0
	7,746	599	9,760	3,539	1,350	760	7,000	3,746	6,917	2,536	5,942	647
Ontario.....	8,345		13,299		2,110		10,745		9,453		6,589	
Brandon.....	53	23	412	64	95	59	383	69	390	57	285	26
Dauphin.....	55	0	135	8	0	1	169	8			115	8
Portage la Prairie.....	51	1	382	82	44	21	306	83	446	94	270	25
The Pas.....	0	0	158	2	40	0	102	5	135	2	130	2

REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR FOUR-WEEK PERIOD ENDED APRIL 25 TO MAY 21, 1921.—Con.

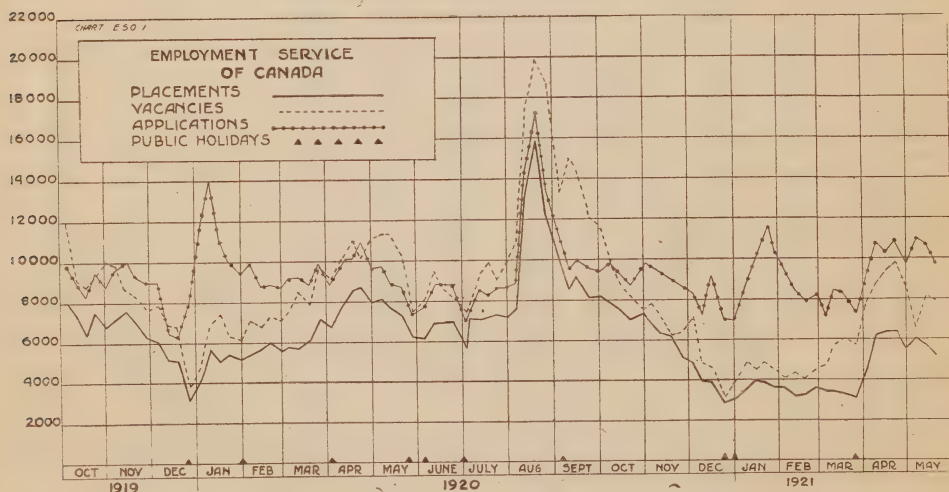
Office	Applicants unplaced at beginning of period		Applicants registered during period		Vacancies unfilled at beginning of period		Vacancies notified during period		Applicants referred to positions during period		Placements made during period	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Winnipeg—												
127 Bd. of Trade B.	3,550		838		60		783		849		233	
179 Henry Ave.	0		596		46		630		594		455	
439 Main St.	18	18	1023	318	119	33	962	282	996	291	996	291
1 Imperial Bk. Bld.		144		141		165		93		109		77
449 Main St.		98		2,140		354		2,406		2,117		302
2 Imperial Bk. Bldg.												
Juvenile	105	114	176	166	19	45	73	159	74	69	73	69
	3,832	398	3,770	2,921	423	678	3,408	3,105	3,484	2,739	2,557	800
Manitoba	4,230		6,691		1,101		6,513		6,223		3,357	
Estevan	9	0	205	20	19	7	210	22	234	20	173	12
Moose Jaw	126	6	701	119	202	62	730	131	665	119	532	51
North Battleford	8	0	109	6	70	5	104	11	114	7	64	2
Prince Albert	33	0	186	12	16	8	166	19	174	11	87	9
Regina	63	8	1,273	296	429	239	1,271	333	1,274	287	885	128
Saskatoon	94	6	1,687	174	446	82	1,615	261	1,766	174	1,378	127
Swi t Current	6	0	293	42	89	3	386	49	333	47	167	7
Weyburn	3	0	80	10	35	4	83	13	97	11	78	5
Yorkton	5	1	203	6	30	3	183	5	198	5	124	5
Kerrobert	0	0	86	1	39	0	110	1	83	1	43	0
	347	21	4,823	686	1,375	413	4,858	845	4,938	682	3,531	346
Saskatchewan	368		5,509		1,788		5,703		5,620		3,877	
Calgary	595	76	2,018	474	42	113	1,381	473	1,528	445	1,174	152
Calgary Juvenile Sect.	1	0	7	0	0	0	8	0	8	0	5	0
Drumheller	56	7	301	26	9	0	186	14	200	13	165	12
Edmonton	204	39	1,813	749	211	63	1,594	758	1,659	703	1,465	388
Lethbridge	16	0	562	64	40	0	491	68	550	62	459	36
Medicine Hat	29	0	339	37	11	8	310	35	306	36	269	21
	901	122	5,040	1,350	313	184	3,970	1,348	4,251	1,259	3,527	609
Alberta	1,023		6,390		497		5,318		5,510		4,136	
Cranbrook	6	1	282	4	68	1	338	2	277	2	189	1
Fernie	0	0	98	2	0	0	98	2	98	2	68	2
Grand Forks	5	0	77	0	1	0	40	0	40	0	38	0
Kamloops	19	2	165	16	4	0	127	13	132	13	102	13
Kelowna	5	0	38	3	0	1	31	3	31	3	30	3
Nanaimo	55	0	58	0	0	0	20	0	20	0	18	0
Nelson	9	2	195	9	0	0	188	11	202	10	193	6
New Westminster	126	0	230	2	0	1	124	3	124	2	85	2
Prince George	0	0	55	0	0	0	55	0	46	0	46	0
Prince Rupert	109	0	190	1	22	0	145	1	98	0	99	0
Revelstoke	20	0	121	1	0	0	57	0		0	45	0
Vancouver—												
Richard St.	1,791	98	1,327	372	3	31	225	320	490	327	445	156
Powell Ave.	2,892	0	1,053	0	0	0	1,073	0	1,140	0	1,029	0
Vernon	86	5	138	12	2	0	85	4	80	3	66	3
Victoria	658	46	793	218	0	35	342	164	377	145	164	79
	5,781	154	4,820	640	100	69	2,948	523	3,155	507	2,617	265
British Columbia	5,933		5,460		169		3,471		3,662		2,892	
	22,683	1,612	32,712	9,601	3,899	2,223	23,763	10,112	24,623	8,089	19,623	2,951
Totals for Canada	24,293		42,313		6,122		33,875		32,712		22,574	

The accompanying chart presents graphically applications, vacancies, and placements, week by week since the beginning of October, 1919. The chart indicates that there was a slight decline in applications registered and in vacancies notified to the Service at the beginning of the period, followed by a recovery during the first week in May. Both these curves register a decrease during the last week under review. The curve for placements reflects on the whole a downward tendency, although a slight increase is noted at the beginning of the period.

The accompanying table gives in detail the work of the offices for the four-week period April 25 to May 21. It will be noted that at the beginning of the period there were 24,293 applicants unplaced, in comparison with 24,958 applicants unplaced on May 21, after allowance had been made for cancellations and place-

ments. The number of vacancies remaining unfilled on April 25 was 6,122, while the vacancies unfilled on May 21 totalled 4,422. On comparing the above with the figures for the corresponding period of last year it may be of interest to note that the number of applicants unplaced on May 22, 1920, was 5,892, while the number of vacancies remaining unfilled on this date totalled 13,370.

During the period at present under review the number of applications reported by the offices totalled 42,313, of which 32,712 were from men and 9,601 from women. The number of vacancies notified by employers to the Service during this period totalled 33,875, of which 23,763 were for men and 10,112 for women. When comparing these figures with the corresponding figures for the preceding period there is a decrease of 491 applications and a decrease of 1,916 vacancies.



EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA FROM MAY 15 TO JUNE 11, 1921, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

WEEKLY reports from employers to the Dominion Headquarters of the Employment Service of Canada during the four weeks from May 15 to June 11 inclusive showed a moderate increase in payrolls for the first week, followed in the second week by a noticeable reduction due chiefly to temporary shut-down of railway shops. In the third week this loss was recovered and minor gains were added, but in the fourth week industry again showed a slight decline. At the end of the period, as composed with the beginning, there was a net gain of less than 4,000 employed persons.

The change reported for each week as compared with the preceding was as follows:—

Week ending May 21, an increase of 3,792 persons, or .62 per cent.

Week ending May 28, a decrease of 7,193 persons, or 1.19 per cent.

Week ending June 4, an increase of 9,008 persons, or 1.49 per cent.

Week ending June 11, a decrease of 1,852 persons, or .3 per cent.

In the first week the outstanding gains occurred in railway construction, while others of a fairly substantial nature were registered in pulp and paper, lumber and its products and building construction. Minor upward movements occurred in leather, lobster and sardine canning and packing, water transportation and coal mining. The most important decrease in employment was afforded by the logging industry—the usual seasonal decline. The only other noticeable contractions were in railway transportation, iron and steel, supplemented on a minor scale by declines in textiles. The expansions in railway construction and maintenance took place mainly in the Prairie provinces, while that in pulp and paper products occurred chiefly in

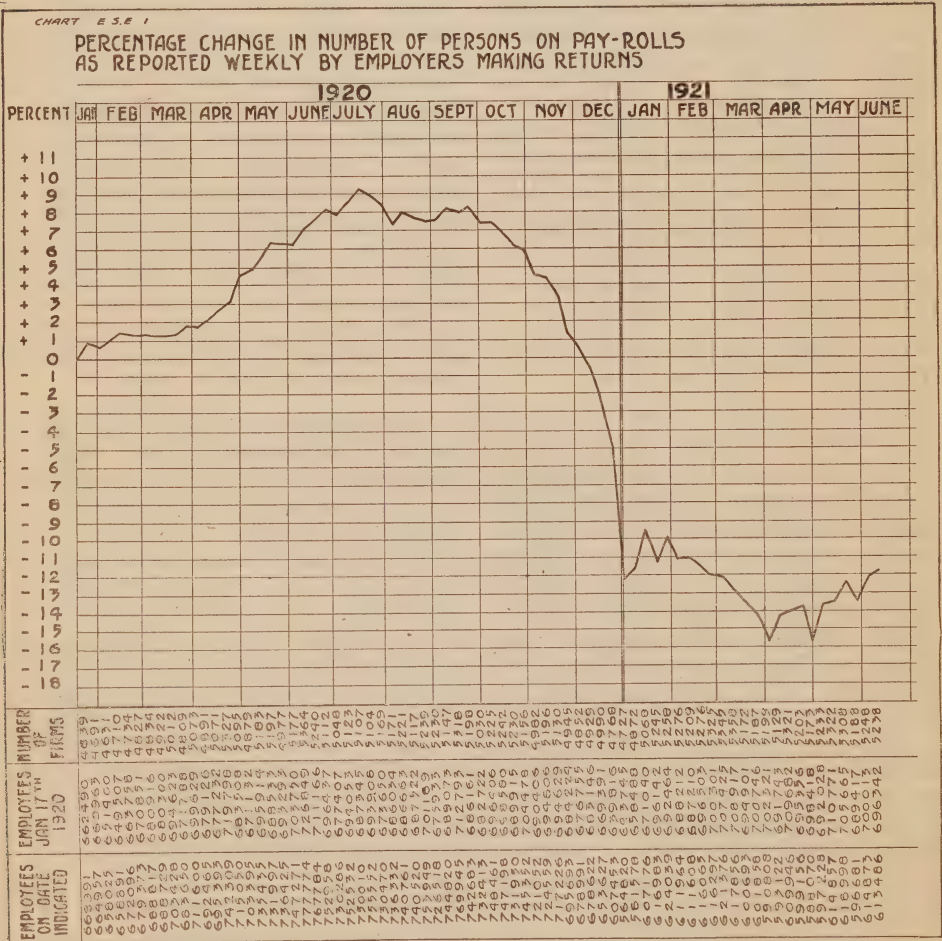
Ontario and Quebec; the latter district also registered an increase in lumber and lumber products. The favourable movements in building construction and leather were featured principally in Ontario and Quebec, while the gains in fish canning were confined to the Maritime provinces. The increase in water transportation indicated further activity at St. Lawrence and upper lake ports. The expansion in coal mining was between Alberta and the Maritime provinces. The downward movement in logging chiefly occurred in Ontario and Quebec while the contraction in railway transportation was mainly in the Prairie provinces but also to a lesser extent in the Maritime district. Contractions in the iron and steel group occurred in Ontario and Quebec, there being a slight gain in this industry in the Prairie provinces. The unfavourable balance in textile products was slight and was shown in Ontario and Quebec. Compared with the corresponding week of last year the majority of industries showed contractions in payrolls.

In the second week of the period occurred a contraction in iron and steel products, due mainly to temporary shut-down of railway shops chiefly in the province of Quebec. In addition, losses in crude, rolled, forged and wire products were exhibited by Ontario. No other losses of importance occurred, but minor decreases were shown in the musical instrument and electrical apparatus group in Ontario and Quebec, and in textiles in the same district, mainly in garments and personal furnishings, hosiery and knit goods and thread, yarn and cloth. Other contractions were in telephone communication in the Prairie provinces: retail trade in Ontario and the West, water transportation at upper St. Lawrence and west coast ports. Gains of importance were shown in railway construction and maintenance in the

Prairie provinces, lumber and lumber products in Ontario and Quebec; and in railway transportation in the Prairie provinces and Ontario. There were also minor expansions in building construction, to a somewhat larger extent in Ontario than elsewhere; in logging in Ontario; coal mining and fish canning in Maritime provinces; and dairying generally. The Maritime district, the Prairie provinces and British Columbia all showed favourable balances when compared with the previous week.

In the third week was featured a recovery in the iron and steel industry

caused by the reopening of railway shops, supplemented by expansions in crude, rolled and forged products in the Quebec-Ontario districts. Second in importance was a substantial advance in railway construction shared by the same district and the Prairie provinces. Other gains of some note occurred in lumber and lumber products, railway transportation, water transportation, and coal mining. The first of these showed mainly in Ontario and Quebec; that in railway transportation was distributed through all provinces, though most largely in Ontario and British Columbia; water transportation, expansions



were exhibited mainly in Quebec although British Columbia also showed gains; in coal mining Nova Scotia registered the bulk of the increase while Alberta recorded only very small additions to payrolls and British Columbia experienced minor losses. Building construction continued to improve very slightly in Ontario, with Quebec showing only nominal advances, and other provinces registering slight decreases. The pulp and paper industry also made gains on a small scale, practically confined to New Brunswick pulp mills. The largest single contraction of any industrial group was that in textiles, registered almost exclusively in Ontario. The only other shrinkage of any importance occurred in logging, mainly in Quebec.

In the last week of the period only four noticeable features were presented. The first was a further shrinkage in the iron and steel group, largely in vehicle, agricultural implement and crude products plants in Ontario. The other provinces also reported declines in this industry though on a minor scale. The

second was a further reduction in the logging industry of Ontario and Quebec. The third was a fairly heavy falling off in water transportation at upper St. Lawrence ports and on the Pacific coast. The fourth was a further gain in railway construction and maintenance, principally in the western provinces. Other gains of less importance were registered in building construction, principally in Ontario and the Prairie provinces; lumber, largely in British Columbia; and coal mining in British Columbia. Minor declines were reported in the pulp and paper industry in Ontario and Quebec.

The weekly index number of employment for the four weeks averaged 87.5 as compared with an average of 106.4 for the same period last year. The accompanying chart shows the weekly percentage change in the number of persons on payrolls since the base week, (January 17, 1920) as reported by those employers making returns, the number of which employers average over 5,200 each week.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS AT THE CLOSE OF MAY, 1921, AS REPORTED BY UNIONS MAKING RETURNS

THE present article on unemployment among the members of local trade unions deals with unemployment as at the end of May, 1921, and is based on returns received from 1,672 labour organizations with a combined membership of 201,496 persons. For all occupations reporting, 15.46 per cent of the members were out of work, as compared with 16.27 per cent at the end of April, 2.88 per cent at the close of May, 1920, and 3.83 per cent in May, 1919. Unemployment as used here has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons occupied in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of sickness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unem-

ployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that the percentage of unemployment figures have reference only to those unions reporting.

Though the percentage of unemployment in May remained practically stationary when compared with the preceding month, what nominal decline it manifested may be attributed to slightly greater activity for workers in the transportation, mining and building groups. On the other hand, unemployment in the manufacturing and mechanical industries showed a small increase.

Table I on this page summarizes the returns by provinces. Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia registered somewhat smaller percentages of idleness than in April, while there was a considerable increase in the number out of work in Quebec, largely on account of a temporary shutdown at the end of the month in railroad shops, but also attributable to decreased activity for garment workers. As compared with May of preceding years the percentages of idleness in all provinces were considerably larger.

The percentages of unemployment reported in the different occupations and industries are indicated in Table II on page 935.

Unemployment in the manufacturing

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES.

Month	Nova Scotia & Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Dec. 1915	.20	.7	9.54	8.1	3.2	7.0	4.3	14.79	7.93
June 1916	.49	.88	1.83	1.67	1.2	2.6	3.03	5.80	2.13
Dec. 1916	.29	.23	3.70	1.56	1.01	1.63	1.70	2.43	1.98
June 1917	.25	.22	2.50	.94	.58	.26	.84	1.80	1.28
Dec. 1917	2.64	4.14	3.19	2.45	1.07	2.41	1.55	3.18	2.50
June 1918	1.17	.97	.45	.37	.29	.18	.39	.92	.41
Dec. 1918	2.02	.42	2.17	2.92	1.31	2.15	2.07	4.02	2.51
Jan. 1919	1.25	.84	3.93	4.58	3.62	5.73	1.97	5.05	3.87
Feb. 1919	5.68	2.73	4.92	5.50	2.82	4.47	4.16	7.79	5.23
Mar. 1919	2.18	2.97	3.90	6.67	1.20	5.31	3.56	8.22	5.90
April 1919	2.41	2.46	4.39	4.27	1.65	3.95	2.26	10.07	4.44
May 1919	4.66	3.88	5.26	2.61	1.47	2.86	1.43	4.92	3.68
June 1919	2.69	2.43	4.00	1.81	1.19	2.51	1.68	3.37	2.58
July 1919	4.13	1.48	2.54	1.52	.92	2.77	1.90	5.82	2.43
Aug. 1919	5.44	1.53	2.72	1.26	.81	1.95	1.09	4.06	2.19
Sept. 1919	1.53	1.09	2.28	1.42	.73	1.29	.94	3.98	1.79
Oct. 1919	3.19	1.37	2.50	.81	1.28	.59	.93	5.02	2.03
Nov. 1919	1.21	1.67	2.88	2.04	2.07	1.20	.52	17.06	3.63
Dec. 1919	1.47	2.02	3.20	1.90	4.97	6.01	2.79	18.62	4.28
Jan. 1920	2.72	3.97	3.41	2.66	4.50	4.92	4.01	11.78	4.09
Feb. 1920	5.08	2.37	2.31	2.91	4.62	5.24	5.12	10.21	3.96
Mar. 1920	1.88	3.06	3.25	2.34	3.18	4.03	2.06	7.69	3.13
April 1920	.61	1.03	2.56	2.27	2.71	3.19	1.71	6.01	2.52
May 1920	.58	.63	3.96	1.70	2.63	1.32	1.49	6.57	2.40
June 1920	.56	.40	3.05	1.60	1.41	1.16	1.15	5.81	2.14
July 1920	.10	.20	2.85	1.51	1.33	.89	1.43	9.25	2.35
Aug. 1920	.26	1.02	4.50	1.73	.61	.53	.67	4.66	2.37
Sept. 1920	.25	.10	7.56	1.89	.49	.14	.55	5.09	3.26
Oct. 1920	.34	.42	9.54	3.01	3.34	.34	.33	15.85	6.08
Nov. 1920	2.21	.45	14.73	6.39	4.32	4.13	3.62	24.70	16.24
Dec. 1920	6.90	11.00	10.57	12.29	7.76	10.13	9.24	11.59	13.05
Jan. 1921	5.85	8.11	13.27	14.16	8.81	10.09	9.72	21.56	13.07
Feb. 1921	14.35	7.3	10.72	14.76	9.85	12.07	10.34	42.08	16.12
Mar. 1921	17.88	11.63	16.88	12.95	10.54	12.07	9.77	34.59	16.48
April 1921	21.56	12.44	20.70	11.91	11.07	12.83	12.67	25.67	16.27
May, 1921	12.85	6.22	26.54	9.14	10.39	9.38	11.96	21.67	15.46

and mechanical industries, as reflected by 407 organizations with a total membership of 51,529 persons, was somewhat larger than in the preceding month and also than in May, 1920 and 1921, 23.28 per cent of the members being out of work, as compared with 21.27 per cent at the end of April and with 3.40 and 4.05 per cent in May 1920 and 1919, respectively. There was slightly less activity for workers in metals, machinery and conveyances; food, tobacco and liquors; clothing and laundering; leather, boots, shoes and rubber; glass bottle blowing; jewelry working, and oil refining than in April, while in almost all these groups the percentages of idleness greatly exceeded those registered for the corresponding month of previous years. In the first named group, moulders, boiler makers and pattern makers recorded considerably more slackness, while improvement was shown for blacksmiths and machinists as compared with the preceding month. Garment workers registered slightly more unemployment than in both April, 1921, and December, 1920, in which months occurred the previous high levels of unemployment among their members. As has been stated in other issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE, practically all these employees are reported from Montreal, very few returns being received from similar unions in Toronto, another large centre in the clothing industry. Textiles, carpets and cordage, pulp, paper and fibre, printing, publishing and paper goods, and woodworking and furniture registered slightly smaller percentages of idleness than in April, but in every case, with the single exception of woodworking and furniture, the number of unemployed was larger than in May, 1920, and 1919. In that industry, however, conditions appeared to be better than in May of last year.

In addition to the total unemployment many of the unions in the above named industries reported a large percentage of their members as working on short time.

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES.

Month	Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries.	Metals, Machinery and Conveyances.	Food, Tobacco and Liquors.	Textile, Carpets and Cordage.	Clothing.	Pulp, Paper and Fibre.	Printing, Publishing and Paper Goods.	Woodworking and Furniture.	Leather, Boots, Shoes, and Rubber.	Glass Bottle Blowing.	Jewelry Working.	Oil Refining.	Transportation.	Steam Railways.	Street and Electric Railways.	Navigation.	Teaming and Driving.	Mining, Quarrying and Refining of Ores.	Building and Construction.	Public Employment.	Fishing.	Lumbering and Logging.	Miscellaneous.	All Occupations.	
December 1915.....	3.1	0	8	0	3.3	0	8.7	3.7	0	0	0	0	0	2.45	2.4	2.3	10.59	0	5.9	28.3	0	23.3	8.4	7.93
June 1916.....	1.1	0	4.9	0	0.6	0	8.4	5.9	4.33	0	0	0	0	0.50	0.5	3	1.40	0	1.2	8.6	0	.....	3.1	2.13
December 1916.....	2.3	7.1	1.2	0	6.48	0	3.4	6	4.33	0	0	0	0	1.06	0.62	20.48	99	0	65.5	24	11	0	1.3	1.96	
June 1917.....	1.79	1.1	1.50	0	4.95	0	7.9	6.2	6.28	3.56	0	0	0	0.32	0.35	18	0	0	32	3.21	0.4	0	0.99	1.20	
December 1917.....	2.77	7.6	3.29	0	11.21	3.4	6.7	3.00	2.92	4.48	0	0	0	0.72	0.76	17	87	0	2.09	9.58	17	0	1.58	2.50	
June 1918.....	4.2	1.4	1.78	0.05	18	0	7.2	2.20	0	0	0	0	0	0.20	0.21	0	41	0.05	1.8	1.57	0.2	0	0.49	4.1	
December 1918.....	2.89	3.53	8.63	1.41	3.42	4.3	8.6	0	1.33	3.2	0	0	0	0.71	0.35	0.6	4.23	2.57	1.24	8.68	47	0	2.29	2.51	
January 1919.....	3.32	3.21	8.24	1.15	3.50	3.22	6.9	10.57	1.19	0	0.27	5.88	1.80	1.78	3.3	3.76	3.33	1.42	16.29	33	50	0	2.84	3.87	
February 1919.....	4.29	5.51	9.90	12.29	2.26	9.6	7.0	2.78	4.00	9.44	0.74	4.61	3.52	2.74	3.42	13.69	3.61	3.79	16.24	48	17	54	4.07	5.23	
March 1919.....	4.18	5.51	6.79	3.99	2.27	3.29	5.9	2.21	4.22	10.03	0.48	0	0	3.04	2.87	3.88	12.09	2.63	1.87	16.45	0.7	0	4.74	5.00	
April 1919.....	3.17	4.26	4.06	2.04	0	0.76	5.9	1.07	8.63	7.93	0	0	0	3.52	2.40	20.21	15.21	2.69	12.05	0.1	0	4.30	4.44		
May 1919.....	4.05	7.27	3.82	2.2	7.8	1.17	4.6	0	1.3	5.96	0	0	0	1.69	1.02	15	8.05	8.8	8.8	0	0	4.10	7.86	3.68	
June 1919.....	3.16	4.69	1.90	1.84	3.2	1.61	1.64	4.08	0	1.9	8.9	0	0	1.81	1.98	53	3.68	2.28	5.8	4.71	0	0	3.99	2.58	
July 1919.....	2.95	4.84	1.83	0.60	0	0.34	1.85	0	0.06	0	0	0	0	2.07	1.83	1.74	9.66	9.25	4.7	3.86	17	0	2.79	2.43	
August 1919.....	3.33	5.39	5.42	8.7	5.5	1.07	1.45	5.9	37.04	3.3	0	0	0	1.59	1.42	1.39	4.54	2.25	4.5	2.86	17	0	1.58	2.19	
September 1919.....	2.57	4.60	1.80	1.08	0.05	0.30	1.71	1.13	1.15	1.18	0	0	0	0.95	0.99	1.3	2.44	3.6	1.11	2.91	11	0	2.07	1.79	
October 1919.....	2.27	4.60	1.29	0.05	8.5	2.1	1.13	1.4	2.0	1.61	0	0	0	1.10	0.76	2.19	2.60	1.36	9.1	5.42	0.6	0	2.95	2.03	
November 1919.....	3.16	5.73	1.58	0.05	4.4	2.23	1.05	5.0	4.7	2.71	0	0	0	3.90	1.17	24.32	37	3.83	1.14	5.82	47	20	3.24	3.59	
December 1919.....	2.79	3.72	1.31	3.6	1.2	6.2	1.08	1.5	4.4	6.22	0	5.60	3.27	1.59	62.39	2.89	2.10	12.06	0	0	91	22	4.23	4.29	
January 1920.....	2.96	4.11	7.90	1.8	1.34	5.4	1.31	4.1	3.9	8.92	4.4	2.29	1.92	1.90	18	9.86	7.5	8.4	11.77	68	24	21	5.45	4.02	
February 1920.....	2.49	3.38	10.20	0.15	0.15	0.5	1.31	2.6	7.7	1.93	0	2.22	1.60	1.78	20	3.87	1.2	4.18	12.14	63	3	57	4.84	3.96	
March 1920.....	1.93	2.29	6.04	0.03	1.5	0.28	3.38	14.42	0	0	0	0	1.79	1.80	10	4.10	3.29	6.9	9.88	1.66	3	45	3.66	3.13	
April 1920.....	2.28	3.54	4.70	0.05	4.0	0.2	1.24	2.3	3.25	1.92	1.1	1.83	1.95	0.99	2.67	2.43	1.18	5.92	4.3	0	0	2.49	2.52		
May 1920.....	3.40	4.46	4.47	0.02	2.66	0	1.17	12.17	6.87	1.53	4.2	2.92	1.84	1.51	0.9	2.03	0	1.10	4.32	0.4	0	0	1.67	2.40	
June 1920.....	2.17	2.00	7.00	0.02	1.84	0	1.14	1.10	3.98	27.16	0	0	1.60	0.79	0.3	3.05	2.3	3.8	4.28	0	0	2.4	2.84	2.14	
July 1920.....	2.86	2.09	4.33	0	1.57	0	1.53	1.56	11.88	1.87	8.18	5.38	1.73	72	0.9	22.42	6.1	9.4	3.99	0.3	0	0	1.84	2.35	
August 1920.....	7.74	1.74	1.49	8.22	40	0.4	1.37	32.43	56.17	3.6	3.0	5.38	61	63	0.3	3.34	0.9	2.4	2.99	12	20	0	1.49	2.37	
September 1920.....	8.80	5.30	2.02	0.28	9.6	1.20	1.83	2.18	16.27	15.57	6.02	6.52	7.8	77	20	2.45	7.8	7.6	2.04	0.2	1.0	0	1.86	3.26	
October 1920.....	11.90	4.67	2.64	5.54	21	2.23	7.92	20.63	4.8	5.82	0	9.3	53	53	4.8	3.68	5.6	1.1	3.70	0.1	1.40	25	3.9	4.44	
November 1920.....	15.36	13.46	6.64	2.07	59.23	1.77	2.57	7.26	7.61	47.14	18	0	2.59	2.86	1.32	2.69	1.17	5.8	12.44	3.07	6.50	42	6.09	10	
December 1920.....	21.39	17.98	25.32	0.64	60.15	11.93	3.22	13.99	16.69	26.12	25.97	0	6.09	4.40	0	1.91	37	18.11	6.1	1.25	26.47	1.26	11.10	12.68	
January 1921.....	14.67	21.84	21.12	5.5	9.21	0.3	7.32	3.36	14.42	14.14	7.73	27.78	0	7.98	6.02	2.03	55.70	4.34	1.52	30.77	5.07	52	9.79	4.73	
February 1921.....	11.32	28.17	17.55	5.15	2.73	2.97	4.57	7.72	6.26	20.39	32.89	6.03	9.52	8.02	3.00	55.70	3.83	9.01	31.38	3.58	69.05	65.64	9	0.16	
March 1921.....	14.40	27.75	6.78	3.08	4.12	6.89	3.02	14.14	12.78	30.98	34.69	12.07	10.84	12.11	28	7.95	4.11	12.06	25.67	5	06	32	11	60	
April 1921.....	21.27	47	4.80	3.75	60.38	7.62	4.72	18.33	9.91	33.50	48	16.37	11.00	12.58	4.45	8.13	6.55	81.89	80.03	3.79	26.80	46.62	40	2.16	
May 1921.....	23.86	20.39	8.37	1.98	61.41	4.39	5.59	18.34	24.77	35.83	20.48	9.43	10.18	5.80	3.4	8.13	3.23	13.15	15.82	5.08	24.85	42.23	5.42	15.46	

TABLE III.—UNEMPLOYMENT ON MAY 31, 1921.

OCCUPATIONS	Nova Scotia & Prince Ed. Island				New Brunswick				Quebec				Ontario			
	No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- ployed	
	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent
1-Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries.....	16	1026	426	41.52	17	1939	194	10.01	73	22850	8636	37.79	203	18377	2418	13.16
2-(a) METALS, MACHINERY & CONVEYANCES.....	13	878	423	48.18	9	904	151	16.70	27	5217	2272	43.54	106	7820	1796	22.97
3- Moulders.....	3	152	69	.....	1	55	15	.....	2	871	702	.....	19	1389	596	.....
4- Blacksmiths.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	15	1	.....	2	235	19	.....	10	472	34	.....
5- Boilmakers and Iron Shipbuilders.....	2	51	0	.....	2	51	18	.....	4	1689	865	.....	19	1392	267	.....
6- Patternmakers.....	1	11	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	214	100	.....	8	305	123	.....
7- Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	30	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	188	19	.....
8- Machinists.....	5	303	195	.....	3	727	110	.....	13	1928	561	.....	27	3115	625	.....
9- Sheet Metal Workers and Tinsmiths.....	2	361	159	.....	1	26	0	.....	5	280	25	.....	14	959	132	.....
10-(b) FOOD, TOBACCO AND LIQUORS.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	0	0	6	1375	119	8	18	1066	140	13.13
11- Flour and Cereal Mill Employees.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12- Meat Cutters and Butchers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	589	30	.....	9	547	4	.....
13- Bakers and Confectioners.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	0	.....	6	375	136	.....
14- Cigar and Tobacco Makers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	110	0	.....
15- Brewery Workers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16- Others.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	780	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17-(c) TEXTILES, CARPETS AND CORDAGE.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	610	0	0	2	3152	43	1.36	5	177	35	19.77
18-(d) CLOTHING AND LAUNDERING.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	7850	5575	71.02	16	963	59	6.13
19- Tailors.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	261	0	.....
20- Garment Workers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	7850	5575	.....	7	272	0	.....
21- Hat, Glove and Fur Workers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	430	59	.....
22-(e) PULP, PAPER AND FIBRE.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	228	40	17.54	10	1291	158	11.71	9	2725	24	88
23-(f) PRINTING, PUBLISHING & PAPER GOODS.....	3	148	3	2.03	3	141	0	0	10	2085	108	5.03	32	4246	104	2.45
24- Compositors.....	3	148	3	.....	2	109	0	.....	6	1071	26	.....	16	2298	48	.....
25- Pressmen and Assistants.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	32	0	.....	1	420	45	.....	6	1052	19	.....
26- Bookbinders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	420	30	.....	2	272	1	.....
27- Stereotypers and Electrotypes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	174	5	.....	3	118	4	.....
28- Engravers and Lithographers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	506	32	.....
29- Others.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	340	8	2.35	3	282	0	0
30-(g) WOODWORKING AND FURNITURE.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1017	311	30.58	11	678	20	2.95
31-(h) LEATHER, BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBER.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	44	3	6.82	3	230	36	15.65	2	95	40	42.11
32-(i) GLASS BOTTLE BLOWING.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	303	25	8.25	1	325	200	61.54
33-(j) JEWELRY WORKERS.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34-(k) OIL REFINING.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35-Transportation.....	48	3225	248	7.69	37	3774	163	4.32	89	15116	2995	19.81	288	32567	1898	5.83
36-(a) STEAM RAILWAYS.....	45	3079	243	7.89	33	3245	157	4.84	89	13556	2927	21.59	249	26315	1893	7.19
37- Conductors.....	2	60	0	.....	1	75	0	.....	4	258	1	.....	25	1391	4	.....
38- Locomotive Engineers.....	6	220	0	.....	4	345	1	.....	11	656	12	.....	31	2300	3	.....
39- Locomotive Firemen.....	4	203	22	.....	2	156	25	.....	8	746	136	.....	25	2571	385	.....
40- Carmen.....	3	117	10	.....	2	641	25	.....	11	3896	1586	.....	35	3505	491	.....
41- Trainmen.....	5	683	95	.....	5	661	86	.....	10	2371	449	.....	25	4944	468	.....
42-Telegraphers (System Divisions).....	7	347	20	.....	7	159	9	.....	8	1360	79	.....	8	2936	128	.....
43- Telegraphers (Local Divisions).....	2	120	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	121	0	.....	2	358	10	.....
44- Road Maintenance Men.....	8	947	54	.....	9	785	11	.....	13	1447	318	.....	42	4848	395	.....
45- Railway Employees.....	8	852	42	.....	3	423	0	.....	22	2511	346	.....	55	3462	72	.....
46-(b) STREET & ELECTRIC RY. EMPLOYEES.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	217	0	.....	3	544	3	55	3	4250	0	.....
47-(c) NAVIGATION.....	2	97	5	5.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	792	15	1.89	3	1581	3	19
48- Marine Engineers.....	2	97	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	117	15	.....	2	81	3	.....
49- Others.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	675	0	.....	1	1500	0	.....
50-(d) TEAMSTERS AND CHAUFFEURS.....	1	49	0	0	3	312	7	1.82	2	224	59	22.32	3	421	2	48
51-Mining, Quarrying and Refining of Ores.....	18	6104	654	10.71	1	293	0	.....	3	532	329	34.33	1	69	18	26.09
52- Miners.....	17	5814	524	.....	1	293	0	.....	2	880	320	.....	1	69	18	.....
53- Quarry Workers.....	1	290	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	52	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54- Mill and Smeltermen.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55-Building and Construction.....	7	462	91	19.70	11	566	67	11.84	43	4748	1187	25	167	18300	2231	12.18
56- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers.....	2	188	31	.....	2	71	30	.....	7	813	91	.....	34	3285	787	.....
57- Carpenters and Joiners.....	2	158	30	.....	3	378	20	.....	17	1810	186	.....	60	8087	810	.....
58- Electrical Workers.....	2	79	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	999	285	.....	20	2358	241	.....
59- Granite and Stonecutters.....	1	37	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	71	0	.....	10	390	22	.....
60- Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	52	2	.....	2	35	0	.....	12	1269	0	.....
61- Plumbers and Steam Fitters.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	56	15	.....	2	342	303	.....	17	1275	114	.....
62- Tile-Layers, Lathers and Roofers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	0	.....	1	28	27	.....	6	194	63	.....
63- Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	633	291	.....	3	252	88	.....
64- Steam Shovel and Dredgemen.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	390	52	.....
65- Hod Carriers and Building Labourers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	800	54	.....
66-Public Employment.....	5	176	0	0	7	242	0	0	15	3448	258	6.48	45	3875	250	6.45
67- Civic Employment.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	103	0	.....	8	2589	258	.....	10	2253	250	.....
68- Letter Carriers and Postal Employees.....	5	176	0	.....	4	139	0	.....	7	859	0	.....	35	1322	0	.....
69-Fishing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	294	10	3.40
70-Lumber Working and Logging.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
71-Miscellaneous.....	1	47	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	3585	55	1.53	67	3392	199	5.87
72- Retail Clerks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	834	0	.....	1	124	0	.....
73- Hotel and Restaurant Employees.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	32	0	.....	3	645	65	.....
74- Barbers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	319	21	.....	18	688	1	.....
75- Theatre Employees.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	69	15	.....	12	428	45	.....
76- Stationary Engineers and Firemen.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	396	18	.....	26	1179	52	.....
77- Others.....	1	47	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1935	1	.....	7	328	36	.....
All occupations.....	95	11040	1419	12.85	73	6814	424	6.22	253	50679	13451	26.54	753	76874	7024	9.14

*Commercial and Railway.

[illegible]

Reports were tabulated from 688 unions of transportation workers with an aggregate membership of 79,409 persons, showing that 9.43 per cent of the members were out of work as compared with 11.0 per cent in April and with 2.62 and 2.21 per cent in May, 1920, and 1919, respectively. The percentage of idleness among steam railway employees (whose returns constituted about 82 per cent of the entire group membership reporting) also showed a slight decline, 10.86 per cent being out of work as compared with 12.53 per cent in the preceding month, 1.51 per cent in May, 1920, and 1.62 per cent in May, 1919. Railway carmen, trainmen and maintenance of way employees registered slightly smaller percentages of idleness than in April, while those reported by conductors, engineers and local unions of telegraphers showed increases as compared with the preceding month and also with May, 1920 and 1919. Street and electric railway employees, and teamsters and chauffeurs were also more fully employed than in April, but the percentages of unemployment slightly exceeded those recorded for the corresponding months of 1920 and 1919. On the other hand, navigation workers were somewhat slacker than in April, but the percentage out of work was smaller than in May of the preceding years. In addition, reports were tabulated from 13 associations of longshoremen covering 7,299 members, of whom 1,807, or 24.7 per cent, were out of work as compared with 27.5 per cent at the end of April, with 7.26 per cent at the end of May, 1920, and 10.81 per cent at the close of May, 1919. These returns, on account of the casual nature of longshore work, are not included in the accompanying tabulations. As in the case of the manufacturing group, very many of the unions included under transportation reported the majority of their members as working short time.

In the mining, quarrying and refining of ores group, returns were received from 41 unions with a total membership of 11,144 persons, of whom 1,465

were unemployed, a percentage of 13.15 as compared with 21.89 per cent out of work in April, 1.16 per cent in May of last year and 2.84 per cent in May, 1919. The number out of work was somewhat smaller than in April, largely on account of slightly increased activity reported by miners both in Nova Scotia and Alberta. In Quebec, however, asbestos miners indicated large proportions of their members as unemployed. Miners everywhere registered substantially less activity than in May, 1920 and 1919, as did also quarry workers and smeltermen. A large number of unions reported that the mines were working only a few days each week.

The percentage of unemployment among workers in the building and construction group dropped from 20.03 in April to 15.82 in May, largely on account of slightly increased activity for bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, granite and stone cutters, painters, decorators and paper hangers, and hod carriers and building labourers. Electrical workers, plumbers and steam fitters, tile layers, lathers and roofers, bridge and structural iron workers and steam shovel and dredgemen, however, were not as fully employed as at the end of the preceding month. The percentage out of work in this group at the end of May greatly exceeded that reporting for May of preceding years, 4.32 per cent being idle at the close of May and 8.68 per cent at the end of May, 1919. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, electrical workers, plumbers and steamfitters, bridge and structural iron workers and steam shovel and dredgemen were not as fully employed as in May of either year. On the other hand, granite and stone cutters and painters, decorators and paper hangers reported smaller percentages of unemployment than in both 1920 and 1919, while the numbers out of work among tile layers, lathers and roofers, and hod carriers and building labourers were larger than in May of last year, but smaller than in

the corresponding month in 1919. A large number of the unions mentioned above, in addition to total unemployment and short time, reported that a considerable number of the members were working outside their normal occupations.

In the public employment group, as indicated by 108 associations with an aggregate membership of 10,080 persons, the percentage out of work was 5.08 as compared with 3.79 per cent at the end of April and with .04 per cent at the close of May last year. In the corresponding month in 1919 no unemployment was reported. This slight increase in percentage may be attributed to lessened activity for civic employees.

Logging and lumber workers as reported by three unions with a total membership of 9,093 persons, showed 3,840 members as unemployed, a percentage of 42.23 as compared with 46.52 in the preceding month. Figures for May of previous years are not available. These workers in British Columbia again reported slightly more activity than in the month before. Fishermen, as indicated by 4 organizations, also showed a nominal decline in the number out of work, 24.85 per cent of the members being out of work as compared with 26.26 per cent in April, 1921. In May, 1920, however, no unemployment was reported,

while in the corresponding month of 1919 there was only 4.10 per cent of idleness.

Unemployment in the group of miscellaneous trades, as reported by 132 unions with an aggregate membership of 9,561 persons, was slightly more pronounced than in April and also than in May, 1920, but improvement over May, 1919, was manifested. The percentage out of work for the month under review stood 5.42, as compared with percentages of 4.02, 1.57 and 7.26 in April, 1921, May, 1920, and May, 1919, respectively. Retail clerks, as indicated by 5 unions, reported no unemployment as compared with slight percentages out of work in May of preceding years. Unclassified workers registered increased activity as compared with April, and with May, 1919, though the percentage out of work was larger than in May of last year. On the other hand, hotel and restaurant employees, barbers, theatre employees and stationary engineers and firemen were less actively employed than in the previous month and also in practically every case than in May of 1920 and 1919. Many of the above unions, in addition to the total unemployment, reported a substantial number of their members as on short time.

The tabular statement on pages 936-937 presents the returns in some detail.

EMPLOYMENT FOR CIVIC EMPLOYEES IN FIFTEEN CITIES, MAY, 1921

REPORTS from fifteen cities showing the number of civic employees temporarily engaged and the wages paid these persons during the month of May showed increases of 6.6 per cent in the number of employees and of 17.2 per cent in the amount of wages paid, as compared with the preceding month. In May, 1921, 12,745 persons were temporarily employed, and the wages amounted to \$1,152,841 as compared with 11,950 employees and an aggregate payroll of \$983,935 in the preceding month.

In comparison with the returns for the same period in 1920, there was an increase of nearly 14 per cent in the number of employees and of over 5 per cent in the wages paid, there having been 11,183 employees with a total payroll of \$1,091,908 in May of last year.

St. John, Montreal, London, Brandon, Regina and Moose Jaw recorded increases in the number of persons employed as compared with both April, 1921, and May, 1920. At Ottawa, Hamilton, Vancouver and Victoria, there

were declines in the former and increases in the latter comparison. On the other hand, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton reported the reverse, showing increases over the preceding month, but losses in comparison with May of last year. Saskatoon registered reductions in both instances.

As to wages, St. John, Montreal, London, Brandon, Regina and Moose Jaw reported gains both as compared with

April, 1921, and with May, 1920. Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton recorded increases over the preceding month with declines as compared with May, 1920. This situation was reversed at Hamilton and Victoria, where declines in the former and gains in the latter comparison were reported. Vancouver registered reductions in the amount of wages paid in both cases.

EMPLOYMENT (BOTH CONTRACT AND MUNICIPAL WORK) AFFORDED WORKPEOPLE TEMPORARILY EMPLOYED BY FIFTEEN CITY CORPORATIONS MAY 1921 AS COMPARED WITH APRIL 1921 AND WITH MAY 1920.

City	Number of employees temporarily employed during the month of:			Amount of wages paid employees temporarily employed during the month of:		
	April, 1921	May, 1921	May, 1920	April, 1921	May, 1921	May, 1920
				\$	\$	\$
St. John.....	336	394	316	19,241.44	32,082.02	30,004.58
Montreal.....	2,814	3,340	3,295	223,964.30	252,293.39	233,274.54
Ottawa.....	790	757	714	57,265.16	62,266.24	75,922.61
Toronto.....	1,990	2,107	2,269	192,410.44	237,095.30	246,000.98
Hamilton.....	1,932	1,607	751	119,582.28	118,663.44	75,497.82
London.....	702	788	480	72,248.05	82,140.90	57,379.20
Winnipeg.....	1,194	1,200	1,311	111,375.45	131,898.11	150,329.62
Brandon.....	68	102	71	5,901.24	7,721.54	6,041.85
Regina.....	164	256	208	16,587.01	23,527.10	20,949.51
Moose Jaw.....	102	119	117	11,391.30	14,052.45	13,520.60
Saskatoon.....	162	150	161	14,749.13	16,520.01	18,715.24
Calgary.....	282	287	419	29,249.40	31,208.06	43,123.00
Edmonton.....	158	166	220	9,983.50	13,064.52	15,733.66
Vancouver.....	903	846	613	59,952.04	53,021.00	74,182.53
Victoria.....	353	349	238	40,035.04	39,497.45	31,143.03
Total.....	11,950	12,468	11,183	\$983,935.78	\$1,115,051.53	\$1,091,908.77

EMPLOYMENT IN THE BUILDING TRADES DURING MAY, 1921, AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS

EMPLOYMENT in the building trades, as indicated by the value of building permits issued in 56 cities, showed a slight increase during May as compared with the preceding month, the value rising from \$12,502,330 in April to \$13,233,543 in May, an increase of \$731,213 or 5.8 per cent. Increases in this comparison were registered in Quebec,

Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, that of \$865,995, or more than 15 per cent., in Ontario being the largest. Of the declines reported elsewhere, that of \$940,815 or over 74 per cent. in Alberta was the most marked.

As compared with the returns for the corresponding month in 1920, there was

an increase of \$1,151,943 or slightly over 9.5 per cent., the value for May of last year having been \$12,081,600. Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia showed increases in this comparison, that in Manitoba of \$577,604, or practically 100 per cent., being especially large. On the other hand, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Alberta registered losses in this comparison. The decline in Alberta, as in the comparison with April, 1921, was the most decided, standing at \$562,630 or over 63 per cent.

Of the larger cities, Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg recorded gains as compared with both April, 1921, and May, 1920. In Vancouver there was a decrease as compared with the preceding month, but the value for May of this year exceeded that registered in the same month in 1920.

Of the smaller centres, Quebec, Galt, Kingston, London, Sarnia, Windsor, St. Boniface, Medicine Hat, Prince Rupert and South Vancouver, reported increases in both comparisons.

The returns from 35 cities formerly used in this report (which are distinguished by asterisks and which are also tabulated separately for statistical purposes) showed that the total value of the building permits issued by these cities was \$10,991,570, as compared with \$10,758,398 in April. There was, therefore, an increase of \$233,172 or over 2 per cent. as compared with the returns for the preceding month. In comparison with the corresponding month of last year, moreover, there was an increase of \$154,474, or a little more than one per cent., the value for May, 1920, having been \$10,837,096.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS.

City.	April, 1921	May, 1921	May, 1920
Prince Edward Island...	\$ 107,000	\$ 6,200	\$ 4,500
Charlottetown.....	107,000	6,200	4,500
Nova Scotia.....	658,535	523,929	563,107
*Halifax.....	545,470	465,254	431,845
New Glasgow.....	17,950	3,350	24,300
*Sydney.....	95,115	55,325	106,962
New Brunswick.....	117,720	73,025	158,663
Fredericton.....	6,000	9,500	10,458
*Moncton.....	68,520	41,525	120,005
*St. John.....	43,200	22,000	28,200
Quebec.....	2,260,960	2,882,008	2,476,793
*Montreal—Maisonneuve...	1,445,640	1,732,664	1,695,658
*Quebec.....	409,085	919,294	334,900
Shawinigan Falls.....	23,000	15,500	26,000
*Sherbrooke.....	121,100	20,000	92,150
*Three Rivers.....	143,350	92,600	99,400
*Westmount.....	118,785	101,950	228,675
Ontario.....	5,656,250	6,522,245	6,123,333
Belleville.....	25,300	9,200	9,600
*Brant'ord.....	44,320	68,635	94,450
Chatham.....	44,475	34,000	55,610
*Fort William.....	40,675	36,475	90,745
Galt.....	29,675	186,880	66,625
*Guelph.....	68,850	43,440	65,295
*Hamilton.....	430,200	402,950	521,250
*Kingston.....	50,509	153,422	42,465
*Kitchener.....	98,415	89,225	58,345
*London.....	246,175	392,140	266,685
Niagara Falls.....	138,099	78,805	73,250
Oshawa.....	35,100	51,090	139,560
*Ottawa.....	594,075	237,950	547,475
Owen Sound.....	30,000	15,000	20,000
*Peterborough.....	69,945	31,960	6,605
*Port Arthur.....	24,265	15,467	18,055
*Strat'ord.....	38,123	36,545	59,388
*St. Catharines.....	113,805	84,591	46,467
*St. Thomas.....	8,555	15,550	26,340
Sarnia.....	86,967	587,331	92,405
Sault Ste. Marie.....	476,920	52,995	59,500
*Toronto.....	2,617,249	3,241,896	3,133,605
Welland.....	28,025	34,365	112,425
*Windsor.....	292,485	600,384	441,825
Woodstock.....	24,023	22,149	75,363
Manitoba.....	876,880	1,156,663	579,059
*Brandon.....	21,300	19,000	14,674
St. Boniface.....	17,430	132,863	32,985
*Winnipeg.....	838,150	1,004,800	531,400
Saskatchewan.....	448,280	463,360	570,255
*Moose Jaw.....	89,200	65,460	149,630
*Regina.....	328,240	319,450	324,675
*Saskatoon.....	30,840	78,450	95,950
Alberta.....	1,289,545	328,830	891,460
*Calgary.....	1,030,400	114,000	436,500
*Edmonton.....	195,545	158,655	426,075
Lethbridge.....	26,400	16,500	28,410
Medicine Hat.....	17,300	39,675	475
British Columbia.....	1,107,960	1,277,283	714,440
Nanaimo.....	4,350	9,100	2,130
*New Westminster.....	19,200	13,850	24,050
Point Grey.....	513,355	409,650	187,700
Prince Rupert.....	10,950	429,400	180,415
South Vancouver.....	81,613	100,420	42,793
*Vancouver.....	291,626	276,355	226,467
*Victoria.....	185,966	38,508	50,885
Total—56 Cities.....	\$12,502,330	\$13,233,543	\$12,081,600
Total—35 Cities.....	\$10,758,398	\$10,991,570	\$10,837,096

FAIR WAGE CONTRACTS, JUNE, 1921

DURING June the Department of Labour received for insertion in the LABOUR GAZETTE the following information relative to four fair wage contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works, all of which contained the usual fair wage clause providing for the prompt payment of such wages as are current in the district in which the work is to be performed, and for observance on the various works under contract of the prevailing hours of labour, and which otherwise prevents abuses and secures the legitimate rights of the labour employed. No contracts containing the fair wage clause were let during the month by the Department of Railways and Canals.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair wages, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Alterations, etc., to steam heating apparatus in Westminster Hospital, London, Ontario. Name of contractor, W. G. Edge, Limited, Ottawa, Ontario. Date of contract, June 13, 1921. Amount of contract, \$12,863.

Overhauling and repairing of dredge "Fruhling," P.W.D. No. 303. Name of contractor, Wallace Shipyards and Dry

Dock Co., Ltd., North Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, June 9, 1921. Amount of contract, \$6,827.50.

Public floating wharf, Carroll's Landing, (Arrow Lake), B.C. Name of contractor, Thos. F. Lean, Burton, B.C. Date of contract, June 9, 1921. Amount of contract, \$7,800.

Renewal of wharf, Kincolith, (Skeena District), B.C. Name of contractor, Wm. T. Muse, Prince Rupert, B.C. Date of contract, June 15, 1921. Amount of contract, unit prices.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The following is a statement of payments made in June for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department subject to the regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair wages, and the performance of work under sanitary conditions.

Nature of orders.	Amount of order.
Making metal dating stamps and type and other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 883.45
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc....	210.92
Supplying mail bag fittings.....	517.14
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.....	41,885.27
Repairing letter boxes, etc.....	35.00
Making and supplying letter box keys.....	70.00
Supplying parcel scales.....	8,205.00
Making and supplying stamping ink, pads, etc.....	361.00

RECENT CHANGES IN WAGES IN CANADA

THE bulletin on Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1901-1920, published as a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE in March, 1921, showed that wages rose steadily during those years. The general downward trend of wages since the figures for 1920 quoted in the bulletin may be seen by an examination of the accompanying data.

In the year 1920 hourly rates of wages as indicated by the index numbers of twenty-one trades in thirteen cities had advanced 90 per cent over 1913, and on an average increased to 200 per cent over the rates of 1901. At the close of 1920 wage rates began to decline in a few instances, notably in the lumbering industry, where cuts of as much as 20

per cent occurred between September and January. Since then wages in general have tended to decrease.

In the metal trades, wage reductions for blacksmiths, boilermakers and machinists have ranged for the most part from 7 to 20 per cent, and in the cases of sheet metal workers, patternmakers and moulders, there were average reductions of from 7 to 11 per cent. Manufacturers of farm implements and machinery have reported wage reductions of 10 per cent.

In shipbuilding decreases between 5 and 10 per cent predominated, in some cases being as great as 17 per cent.

In the textile and clothing industries wages have been reduced as follows: cotton mills from 5 to 12½ per cent and knitting mills 10 to 20 per cent.

In the woodworking industry, wages of furniture workers have undergone reductions of 10 to 15 per cent, and in general other woodworkers' have been reduced from 5 to 20 per cent.

In most firms of the pulp and paper industry, negotiations are still pending, (in many cases for reductions of 30 per cent), reductions of 15 and 20 per cent having been effected in a few other instances.

In the rubber industry, cuts of 6 and 7 per cent have predominated, in a few instances the decrease being as much as 20 per cent.

In the chemical industry some cuts varying from 5 to 20 per cent have been made.

A few changes have been reported in the boot and shoe industry, the average reduction in these cases being 10 per cent.

Wages in metal mining have shown decreases ranging from 14 to 25 per cent. The greatest reductions reported have been in British Columbia, where successive reductions of 50 and 75 cents per day have been put into effect. In other provinces wages were reduced 25 and 75 cents per day. In coal mining in Alberta, wages were reduced by certain employers 16 per cent and in one large mine, 12½ per cent. Coal miners' wages on Vancouver Island were reduced twice, the total cuts being 66 and 70 cents per day.

In the building trades, where reductions have been effected they have been at the rate of from 5 to 10 cents per hour, higher wages being cut more, making an average reduction of from 8 to 10 per cent.

In the lumbering industry no changes have been reported recently, noticeable reductions having been effected early in the year as mentioned above. Reductions of 10 per cent in civic wages have been under consideration during the past months in some cities and in a few cases are already effective. Civic wages in general have been adjusted to conform with prevailing rates in the locality. In the manufacture of food and drinks a few instances of reductions of 10 per cent have been reported recently. The most notable reduction was that of 12½ per cent which was effective in the meat packing industry in March.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

AGREEMENTS effected between employers and employees and schedules of wages and working conditions received in the Department are published in summary form in the LABOUR GAZETTE each month. In most cases such agreements are signed by both parties, but verbal agreements are included in the record, this term being interpreted to

include schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between certain of the employees and employers concerned, and in effect though not signed. In the case of each agreement the rates of wages in the principal classes of labour are given, together with an outline of the more important working

conditions and other information of general interest. The following is a summary of the more important agreements and schedules recently received by the Department, arranged by industrial groups.

Food, Drink, Tobacco

TORONTO, ONT.—CERTAIN EMPLOYERS, AND BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS' UNION No. 181. Agreement in effect from May 1, 1921, to May 1, 1922.

A day's work to be not more than eight hours, six days a week. Sponge setting on Friday to be paid not less than \$1.00, same to be done by jobbers.

Minimum Wages: Per week—foremen, \$48; second hand, \$44; third hand, \$40.

Jobbers sent by local not to be rejected when capable of doing work assigned to them.

Overtime, time and one-half for journeymen.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—CITY DAIRY COMPANY LIMITED, AND INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, STABLEMEN AND HELPERS No. 119. Agreement in effect from November 1, 1920, to October 31, 1921.

Company to hire union members, or those who will join within 15 days.

Employees through a committee of representatives to discuss grievances with officials of company, or, failing satisfaction, with Board of Directors.

In cases of loss or damage through accident or breakdown, employees to be given a fair hearing.

Employees in service of company to be entitled at expiration of one year's service to seven days' holidays with full pay annually, and in addition, one day off in each fourteen, with full pay. After 26 weeks' employment, employees to be entitled to one-half the summer vacation.

Wage scale: Per week—Spare routemen, \$34; retail drivers, \$18 and 4 per

cent on sales; minimum, \$29 per week. Auto truck drivers, teamsters and wholesale drivers, \$30.

MOOSE JAW, SASK. — ROBIN HOOD MILLS, LIMITED, AND UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS OF AMERICA. Agreement in effect from September 1, 1920, with wage scale in effect from February 14, 1921.

Hours: Per day, eight, except in case of men on daylight labour.

Overtime, time and one-half. Work on Sundays and holidays when plant is in operation, double rate. Repair work on Sundays and holidays when plant is not in operation, time and one-half.

Grievances to be reported first to foreman; then if not settled to superintendent; next to management; finally to grievance committee who will take up matter jointly with management.

Operative labour to be on 8-hour day basis; maintenance labour, 10 hours.

If workers must be laid off, as much notice as possible to be given.

In case of accident or sickness, employee to receive his position after recovering.

Wages: Per hour—*Eight Hour labour*. Warehouse and loading foremen, operating engineers, 72½ cents; stock-keeper, head packers and assistant foreman, car checkers, 67½ cents; packman, operating millers, machine tenders, flour packers, firemen, boiler washer, 62½ cents; smutters and oilers, feed pekers, 60 cents; sweepers, 52½ cents; truckers and loaders, boiler washer's helper, 57 cents; ashman, common labour, 50 cents.

Women labellers, machine tenders, lidders and other female labour, 50 cents maximum, 30 cents minimum, depending on nature of work and skill of worker.

Daylight labour—Package Department: Charge hand, 67½ cents; box makers, 57½-62½ cents; box maker's helper, 50 cents; tube makers and lid makers, 62½ cents. Elevator: Charge hand, 67½ cents; elevator oper-

ator, 62½ cents; oiler, grain sampler, 60 cents; wheat shoveller, 57 cents; common labour, 50 cents. Copper shop: Head setter, 62½ cents; cooper's helper, 55 cents; common labour, 50 cents. Local warehouse, sackroom, yard: Charge hand, 57 cents; storekeeper, 67½ cents; truck drivers, 60 cents; teamsters, 57 cents; yard men, 60 cents; coal shovelers, 55 cents; sackman's helper, stenciller, 57 cents. Miscellaneous: Machinist engineer, 72½ cents; millwright, 70 cents; pipe fitter, 67½ cents; blacksmith (temporary), 62½ cents.

FERNIE, B.C. — FERNIE-FORT STEELE BREWING COMPANY, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION), AND UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS OF AMERICA, No. 308. Agreement in effect from June 1, 1921 to May 31, 1922.

Only union men to be employed, but in busy season extra men may be employed if not causing lay-off of union men.

No man to be discharged or discriminated against for upholding union principles, or serving on a union committee.

Hours of labour, eight hours per day, six days per week. Sundays and holidays, double time.

Minimum wage: Per day—Brewers, cellarmen, kettlemen, coopers, \$6.25. Washhouse men and others in brewery, \$6.00. Men in bottle shop, \$5.65. Per month—Teamsters, \$150; first engineers, \$190; second engineers, \$180; eight hours per day; overtime, Sundays and holidays, time and one-half. Slack barrel coopers, per day, \$5.65.

Employees on recovery from sickness to be reinstated. If staff is reduced in dull season, men to be laid off in rotation in an impartial manner, for no longer than one week at a time.

Differences to be referred to a Board of Arbitration of two members from each party and, if necessary, a fifth selected by them. Decision to be binding on both parties.

During working hours, employees to receive free beer if the privilege is allowed by law.

Printing and Publishing

CALGARY, ALTA.—EMPLOYING FIRMS, AND BOOKBINDERS' UNION, No. 211. Agreement in effect from May 1, 1921, to October 31, 1921.

Wages: Per week—Journeyman bookbinders, finishers and rulers, \$44; cutters, \$36; journeywomen, \$21. Hours per week, forty-four. Overtime, time and one-half for first three hours; thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time.

No member to do work under a piece or contract system.

No work from non-union shop or shops in which strike is on to be done in another shop by a union member, and if done by non-union man, union to withdraw its members from said shop.

When Union can not supply necessary help, employer may secure his own help until Union is able to supply him. Any employee proving efficient not to be refused admission to the Union.

Apprentices: In bindery, one to one, two or three men; two to five; three to nine, and one to each additional five; where three men and one apprentice are employed, an additional boy to be allowed to work in shop as apprentice enters third year. Apprentices to serve four years and join union at end of first year. Scale: Per week—First six months, \$9; second six months, \$11.25; second year, \$15; third year, \$22.50; fourth year, \$30.00; thereafter, minimum rate, \$44. Girl apprentices: to serve not less than three years. Scale: Per week—First six months, \$10.50; second six months, \$13; third six months, \$15; fourth six months, \$18; third year, \$20; thereafter, minimum scale, \$21. Folding machine operators: First year, \$21; second year, \$23; 50 cents a shift extra for night work.

ST. JOHN, N.B.—EMPLOYING FIRMS, AND TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 85.

Agreement in effect from May 1, 1921, to May 1, 1922.

Newspaper and Book and Job Regulations:

Only Union members to be employed when Union can furnish same.

Overtime and holidays, time and one-half. Sundays double time.

Hours per week, book and job offices, 44 hours; newspaper offices, eight hours per day; seven and one-half per night. No overtime unless more than eight hours worked.

Proof-readers holding union cards to receive minimum scale.

No piece work to be allowed. Work to be secured only through the foreman.

Disputes to be referred to employer and a committee of two from office affected; if not settled, to be referred to an arbitration committee of three, one from each party and a third selected by them; decision to be final and binding.

Day Work—minimum wages: Per week—Book and job foremen, linotype operators and machinists, \$29.35. Floor hands and monotype keyboard operators, \$27.50. Newspapers—All foremen, linotype operators and machinists, \$32.00; floor hands, \$30.

Apprentices: third year, two-fifths of journeyman's pay; fourth year, one-half; fifth year, two-thirds.

Night work—Foreman, operators and machinists, \$35; floormen, \$33. Apprentices paid as for day work.

On newspapers, one apprentice to six journeymen; job offices, one apprentice to four journeymen, not more than three in one office.

Apprentices to serve five years before being admitted to journeyman membership of Union. In first and second year, general work in composing room; in third year at least four hours a day on composition and distribution; in fourth year at least six hours a day on composition and distribution; in fifth year, at least seven hours; last six months of term, apprentice to learn typesetting devices. Beginning with third year, appren-

tices to take course in printing; to make quarterly reports showing degree of proficiency attained; to undergo examination before local committee regularly. Work must show whether entitled to increase in wage scale.

WINDSOR, ONT. — EMPLOYERS, AND WINDSOR TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 553. Agreement in effect from January 1, 1921, to December 31, 1921.

Job.—Only Union members to operate machines. Probationary members to be allowed to learn machine composition during last six months of apprenticeship, but not to displace a regular operator.

A journeyman machinist to be employed on each shift with three or more typesetting or typecasting machines run on regular shifts.

Apprentices to be not less than sixteen years of age when beginning and possess a common school education, to try examination at end of six months; if qualified, to continue apprenticeship of five years. Foremen and members to teach apprentices the printing business. Apprentices to journeymen, one to five or less; two to not less than ten; three to not less than 15; four to not less than 20; five to not less than 25, and not more than five to an office.

Hours per week, to April 30, 1921: Days, 48 hours; nights, 45 hours. May 1, 1921 to December 31, 1921: Days, 44 hours; nights, 42 hours.

Overtime, time and one-half; Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages: Per week—Day, \$42, night, \$44. Apprentice, one-third minimum rate for floorman in third year; one-half in fourth year; two-thirds in fifth year.

Newspaper.—Hours per week in composing rooms: Day, 48; night, 45—days, 8 hours; nights, 7½ hours. Overtime, time and one-half for first three hours; thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time, except in case of morning newspapers when a night's work shall consist of 5½ hours, paid as a full night.

Wages: Per week—Foremen, machin-

ists, operators, bankman, heading men, ad men, make-up men, hand compositors (all being journeymen): January 1 to April 30, 1921, days, \$46; nights, \$48. May 1 to August 31, 1921, days \$47; nights, \$49. September 1 to December 31, 1921, days, \$48; nights, \$50.

Apprentices, third year, one-third floormen's rate; fourth year, one-half; fifth year, two-thirds.

NELSON, B.C.—CERTAIN EMPLOYERS, AND TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 340. Agreement in effect from May 1, 1921, to May 1, 1922.

All persons employed in composing rooms, except apprentices, to be good standing union members.

Hours per day, 7½.

Wages: Floormen, machinists, operators, per day, \$7.50; per night, \$8; machinist operators, per day, \$7.75; per night, \$8.25; foremen, per day, \$7.75; per night, \$8.50.

Overtime, first five hours, time and one-half; thereafter, double time. Work on morning papers on holidays, 6 hours to be a night's work. Only Union and apprentice members to practise on machines. Period of learners to be twenty-six weeks. Scale; Per day—First six weeks, \$2.50; second six weeks, \$3.15; third six weeks, \$3.80; last eight weeks, \$5.15.

Apprentices: Number not to exceed one to six journeymen or less, with one additional for each major portion of six. Beginning with an apprentice's third year a second apprentice to be employed, provided that apprentice in third year has been continuously employed in composing room. No more than two apprentices at one time. Applicant must read manuscript intelligently and have rudiments of a common school education and be qualified to perform duties of a copy holder.

Apprentices' Wages: Per week—First six months, \$5; second six months, \$6; third six months, \$7; fourth, \$8; fifth, \$11; sixth, \$14; seventh, \$16; eighth, \$19; ninth, \$22; tenth, \$25. If

given straight apprenticeship on machine the last six months, rates of learners as given above to govern; if half time on machine and half on floor, two-third rate shall apply.

Foremen and chairmen to have responsibility of training apprentices. Apprentice becoming proficient in one branch to be transferred, finally being turned out a finished all-round journeyman.

Book and Job Offices:

Hours per week, 44. Hours per day, eight, with one short day per week.

Wages: Per hour—Foremen, 96⅞ cents; compositors, 93¾ cents. A journeyman employed singly to be considered a foreman.

Overtime, Sundays and holidays, time and one-half.

Newspaper rate to govern in book and job offices and publications other than daily newspapers.

In shops employing one to six journeymen, one apprentice; one additional to additional five men or major portion thereof.

Building and Construction

KINGSTON, ONT.—MASON CONTRACTORS, AND BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS, No. 10. Agreement in effect from April 1, 1921, to March 31, 1922.

Wages: Per hour—85 cents. Hours per day, eight. No work to be done before 8 a.m. or after 5 p.m., except in cases of necessity.

Overtime and holidays, time and one-half. No work on Labour Day. Sundays, double time.

Only union men to be employed; union members to work only for contractors recognizing terms of this agreement.

No member to be allowed to contract or sub-contract any work.

Provisions made to preserve good workmanship in the trade.

No strikes to take place before matter is brought before a joint arbitration committee for settlement. No union mem-

bers to take part in a sympathetic strike except under direct authority of the International Executive.

A contractor or firm in business one year to have one apprentice to serve four years; after apprentice has completed third year, another apprentice to be permitted. Apprentices to be under 18 years of age, and indentured.

Violation of this agreement to be reported, and dealt with by joint arbitration committee.

HAMILTON, ONT.—MASON BUILDERS' ASSOCIATION, AND BRICKLAYERS' AND MASONS' UNION, No. 1. Agreement in effect from May 1, 1921, to April 30, 1922.

Agreement similar to that previously in effect with the exceptions that wage rate per hour is now \$1.00, and clause providing wage rate for apprentice is omitted.

CALGARY, ALTA.—GENERAL CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION, AND BRICKLAYERS, MASONS, AND PLASTERERS, No. 2. Agreement in effect from June 1, 1921, to March 31, 1922.

Hours of labour, eight per day; four on Saturdays.

Wages: Per hour—\$1.15. Foremen, not less than 10 cents per hour over journeymen's wages. Work outside of city, at least 10 cents per hour minimum; also railway fare and time travelling.

Night shifts, 7 hours' work with 8 hours' pay. Overtime, only for saving of life or property, time and one-half. Saturdays until 5 p.m., time and one-half; thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time. Overtime for boiler repair work, double time.

In case of dispute, same to be investigated by a committee of three members of each party; settlement to be binding. No strike to be entered into before matter under dispute has been brought before joint arbitration committee.

Succeeding agreement to be negotiated during January, 1922.

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT.—SOO BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, No. 446. Agreement in effect from June 6, 1921, to February 28, 1922, and from year to year subject to change or termination on 30 days' notice.

Hours of labour; eight per day. Overtime, time and one-half; holidays, double time. No work Sundays or Labour Day, except to save life and property.

Wages, 75 cents per hour. Any man incapacitated by old age, accident or other cause may work for rate as arranged subject to approval of union.

Foremen to be union men, except where contractor acts as foreman. Carpenters to be union men where possible.

Matters requiring adjustment to be referred to arbitration.

Apprentices to be indentured.

CALGARY, ALTA.—CONTRACTORS, AND CARPENTERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL. Agreement in effect from June 1, 1921, to March 31, 1922.

Wages: Per hour—90 cents.

Hours per day: eight, and four on Saturdays. Overtime until midnight, time and one-half; thereafter and Saturday afternoons, Sundays, and holidays, double time. Day shift, eight hours; night shift, seven hours, with eight hours' pay. No work on Labour Day, except to save life and property.

No Union member to work for anyone outside Contractors' Association for less than 90 cents, or for anyone who has not signed this agreement.

OTTAWA, ONT.—ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES, AND HOD CARRIERS, BUILDERS AND COMMON LABORERS, No. 428. Agreement in effect from June 22, 1921, to April 30, 1922, with four months' notice of change.

Hours of labour, nine per day, five on Saturdays. Overtime until 10 p.m., time and one-half, thereafter and Saturday afternoon and holidays, double time, except shift work which shall be paid

regular rate. No work on Labour Day except to save life and property.

Minimum wages per hour, 50 cents.

Industrial Council to be established of five members from each party with an independent chairman chosen by them to adjust disputes. Decision to be binding on both parties.

GUELPH, ONT.—MASTER PAINTERS, AND PAINTERS' UNION, No. 1262. Agreement in effect from April 1, 1921, to March 31, 1922.

Hours of labour: nine per day, five on Saturdays. Overtime until 10 p.m., and until 5 p.m. Saturdays, time and one-half; thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time.

Minimum wage per hour, 60 cents.

Only union men to be employed.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—MASTER PAINTERS' ASSOCIATION AND MASTER PAINTER CONTRACTORS, AND PAINTERS, DECORATORS, PAPERHANGERS, GLAZIERS AND GLASS-WORKERS, No. 739.

Hours of Labour: eight per day, forty-four per week. Overtime, time and one-half; after midnight, Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays, double time. Overtime not to exceed six hours per week. Master painters to give preference to members of No. 739, all other things being equal.

One apprentice to every shop employing two or more men. No apprentice to be allowed to work alone. No member of No. 739 to work for anyone except recognized masters paying business tax and carrying workmen's compensation insurance and parties to this agreement, provided such masters can employ him. Foremen to be good standing Union members.

Grievances to be submitted to a joint committee, and if either party fails to attend meeting the other to win by default. No strike or lockout during conference.

Business agent to assist in providing the necessary number of qualified men.

Minimum wages for journeymen, 81 cents per hour. Swing stage work, 5 cents per hour above regular rate.

Union to endeavour to prevent dumping of men to one shop and to distribute them as the need arises, especially those loyal to Union.

BROWNSBURG, QUE.—PROPRIETOR OF GRANITE QUARRIES IN CHATHAM TOWNSHIP, AND PAVING CUTTERS' UNION, No. 39. Agreement in effect from January 1, 1921, to January 1, 1922, with three months' notice of change.

Blocks $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, $4\frac{3}{4}$ - $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep, 8-12 inches long; cut on track, \$40 per M; cut in motion, \$47 per M. Blocks $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, 7-9 inches long: cut on track, \$34 per M; cut in motion, \$40 per M. Blocks 4 x 4 inches cut on track, \$21 per M; cut in motion, \$26 per M. Flange blocks $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{3}$ inches wide, 5 inches deep, 7-10 inches long: cut on track, \$57 per M; cut in motion, \$64 per M. Blocks 8-12 inches long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, cut in motion, \$47 per M.

Day work, 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour; 8 hours per day, four hours on Saturdays. None but union men or those eligible to become so to be employed. Proprietor when increasing number of men to notify union secretary. Union to take all necessary steps to try and secure all the men wanted. Proprietor not to employ more paving cutters than can be kept in steady work.

Proprietor to have a supply of good drinking water at convenient places on each track.

Any other company or individual starting work with this branch not to receive a bill of prices less than current bill between the parties of this agreement.

TORONTO, ONT.—CONTRACTING PLASTERERS AND MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONTRACTING PLASTERERS' ASSOCIATION, AND THE PLASTERERS LABOURERS' UNION. Agreement in effect from January 1, 1921, to December 31, 1921.

Disputes arising to be referred to a joint arbitration committee of five from each party. Any one refusing to comply with rules of settlement to be suspended from membership in Association or Union.

Wages: Per hour—75 cents. Overtime, time and one-half; Sundays, holidays and after 6 p.m. Saturdays, double time.

No member to leave employment of a member of Association in order to accept work from any outside individual or firm.

LONDON, ONT. — CONTRACTORS, AND OPERATIVE PLASTERERS' AND CEMENT FINISHERS' UNION, No. 159. Agreement in effect from April, 1921, to March, 1922, with 90 days' notice of expiration.

Wages per hour—\$1.00. Foremen or men in charge to receive not less than \$1.00 per day additional.

Hours per day, eight; four on Saturdays. Overtime and holidays, double time; no work on Labour Day.

Union to try to furnish master plasterer with number of men required to complete a job.

FREDERICTON, N.B.—MASTER PLUMBERS, AND PLUMBERS' AND STEAMFITTERS' UNION, No. 770. Verbal agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1921, to May 1, 1922.

Wages: Per hour, 70 cents. Hours per day, eight. Overtime and holidays, time and one-half. Double time, Sundays.

CALGARY, ALTA.—SANITARY AND HEATING ENGINEERS, AND PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, No. 496. Agreement in

effect from March 1, 1921, to May 31, 1922.

Hours of labour: March 1 to November 30, eight per day, four on Saturdays; December 1 to February 28, seven per day, three and one-half on Saturdays. Out of town labour, ten hours per day.

Wages: Per hour—Journeyman, \$1.00; improvers during last year, after having passed examination, 75 cents; helpers, first year, 60 cents; second, third and fourth years, 65 cents.

Overtime, first five hours, time and one-half; thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time. Night shift, time and one quarter for ten hours, overtime to last for two nights.

Apprentice to serve five years and to use tools only if under supervision of a licensed plumber, until he has served three years and passed an examination. One apprentice to each shop, and one for each five journeymen. More than five to a shop. Journeyman to be employed two months before employer may retain apprentice.

Not more than one steamfitter's helper, or apprentice, to each journeyman steamfitter, except for heavy lifting. Apprentice to serve five years, the last year as improver, and to pass an examination.

No journeyman to work except for a licensed plumber or steamfitter employer, except when working for the City or the School Board.

Members of one branch of trade prohibited from working at the other.

Grievances to be referred to employer and if not then settled to a committee of two or three of each party.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JUNE, 1921

THE movement of prices continued downward, but as in May was not so pronounced as during the latter part of 1920 and the early part of 1919. In retail prices of food, however, the decrease was steep, due chiefly to a drop of 20 cents per pound in butter, though meats, eggs, cheese and nearly all the items were slightly lower.

In retail prices of foods the average cost of a weekly family budget in sixty cities at the first of June was \$11.16 as compared with \$12.25 for May, \$16.92 for June, 1920, \$13.72 for June, 1919, \$12.77 for June, 1918, and \$7.35 for June, 1914. One-half of the decrease of \$1.09 in foods was in butter, the cost of which on three pounds fell 59 cents. Eggs were down 3 cents per dozen and cheese between 3 and 7 cents per pound. There were slight decreases in nearly all the other items, beef being down $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound and the other fresh meats 1 cent per pound, salt pork and bacon 3 cents per pound. Coal and coal oil were down slightly but rent averaged slightly higher. All items in food were considerably lower than a year ago, especially butter and potatoes. Fuel and rent, however, were higher.

In wholesale prices, the index number stood at 242.6 for June as compared with 247.3 for May, 249.3 for June, 1920, 284.1 for June, 1919, 280.6 for June, 1918, and 135.3 for June, 1914. The chief decreases for the month were in livestock and meats, fish, miscellaneous foods, with small increases in textiles, leather and building materials. In fruits and vegetables, lemons showed a considerable advance. As compared with a year ago, all the groups were substantially lower, especially grains, textiles, hides and leathers, lumber, and raw furs. Fresh fish, fresh fruits, fuel, lighting, lumber, miscellaneous building materials and house furnishings were higher than in June, 1919.

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of June of over one hundred staple food-stuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada having a population of 10,000 or over. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these have been published each month since the beginning of 1910, the figures being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers who did a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915, when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts exclusively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably

located in such districts, with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, those being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. As market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various foods therefore tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the difference in quality. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income. While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease

from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc.; so that the comparative expenditure would be little changed.

The index number of wholesale prices is based on the quotations for 271 commodities and is the simple average of the percentages of current prices of the several commodities in relation to the average prices for the base period, 1890-1899, these being therefore made equal to 100. The quotations for most farm products are obtained weekly and averaged for the month; the quotations for other commodities are taken for the middle of the month. The table of index numbers shows the changes by groups and sub-groups for the previous month and for the corresponding months back to 1913.

Retail Prices

In meats there was downward movement, beef averaging $\frac{1}{2}$ cent lower, other fresh meats dropping 1 cent, and salt pork and bacon 3 cents per pound. Mutton was down 3 cents in New Brunswick, the Province of Quebec and in Ontario, decreases in other provinces being slight. Pork chops showed a greater decrease than other fresh meats, being down 4 cents per pound. Whitefish were down 2 cents per pound. Lard was 3 cents lower in nearly all the provinces. Eggs averaged 3 cents per dozen lower, being down in all the provinces, except in Nova Scotia where increases occurred. Milk averaged almost 1 cent per quart lower, but the decreases in the Province of Quebec averaged 2 cents. Dairy butter averaged $32\frac{1}{2}$ cents at the beginning of June, as compared with 51.4 cents at

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF
THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA

Commodities.	quantity	1900*	1905*	1910	1911	1912	1913	June, 1914	June, 1915	June, 1916	June, 1917	June, 1918	June, 1919	June, 1920	May, 1921	June, 1921
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin, steak.....	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	48.8	48.8	52.0	63.2	76.8	79.8	83.0	71.2	70.22
Bee', shoulder, roast....	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	27.8	28.0	29.6	33.2	33.6	35.0	43.6	55.6	55.8	54.2	43.6	42.6
Veal, roast forequarters..	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	17.1	17.5	18.8	22.6	27.9	27.6	27.7	23.0	22.5
Mutton, roast, hindq'r..	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.1	21.0	21.5	24.2	28.5	36.7	36.8	38.4	31.8	30.7
Pork, fresh, roast ham..	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	17.8	17.5	19.5	20.0	19.3	22.2	30.1	37.3	39.8	40.4	33.6	32.7
Pork, salt, mess.....	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	33.0	33.2	35.2	36.4	35.8	40.2	54.0	69.5	72.0	72.2	65.0	58.8
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	25.6	25.3	28.9	39.0	50.7	54.3	55.8	51.4	48.2
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	37.2	35.8	40.2	62.2	73.8	80.4	76.4	50.6	45.8
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	25.7	30.0	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	25.8	24.8	28.6	42.5	44.8	53.7	56.0	35.5	33.5
Eggs, storage.....	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	27.9	31.2	23.1	25.0	24.3	26.2	36.6	38.7	45.4	60.1	33.4	30.8
Milk.....	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	49.2	49.8	51.6	51.6	52.8	51.0	58.8	71.4	79.2	88.8	86.4	81.0
Butter, dairy, solid.....	2 lbs.	24.2	49.4	55.2	53.0	58.4	58.0	52.4	57.8	61.2	83.4	92.0	108.6	119.4	102.8	65.0
Butter, cream'y, prints..	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	31.2	33.8	35.1	46.8	51.7	61.1	66.8	59.2	38.0
Cheese, old.....	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	21.4	24.6	25.5	34.0	33.5	39.3	40.4	39.6	36.8
Cheese, new.....	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	19.4	22.8	23.8	32.0	30.5	37.3	38.2	37.9	30.6
Bread, plain, white.....	15 "	55.5	53.5	66.0	64.5	60.0	61.5	64.5	73.5	70.5	111.0	117.0	118.5	144.0	124.5	123.0
Flour, family.....	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	33.0	42.0	37.0	73.0	68.0	67.0	84.0	64.0	64.0
Rollod oats.....	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	21.5	26.5	24.0	31.5	40.5	37.0	42.5	31.0	30.0
Rice, good, medium.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	11.8	11.8	13.0	16.0	23.0	24.4	33.6	21.6	21.0
Beans, handpicked.....	2 "	8.6	9.7	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	11.8	14.4	19.5	30.4	34.4	23.4	24.0	18.0	17.4
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	13.1	11.9	13.5	15.4	22.8	23.4	29.2	21.4	21.1
Prunes, medium size.....	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	12.2	12.9	11.6	12.3	13.1	13.2	15.1	17.6	21.2	27.5	19.2	18.3
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	24.0	26.0	23.6	22.0	31.6	38.0	40.0	43.6	47.6	90.4	50.8	50.0
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.3	11.0	12.0	11.0	10.2	14.6	17.6	19.0	20.4	22.2	42.0	24.0	24.0
Tea, black, medium.....	1/4 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	8.9	9.4	9.9	11.5	14.5	15.7	16.5	14.0	13.8
Tea, green, medium.....	1/4 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.2	9.9	10.7	11.3	13.9	15.4	16.9	14.7	14.9
Coffee, medium.....	1/4 "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.8	9.9	10.1	11.1	13.1	15.2	14.1	13.7
Potatoes.....	2 pks	24.1	28.0	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.0	40.2	30.0	60.5	127.0	60.7	70.7	216.9	41.1	36.6
Vinegar, white wine.....	1/8 pt.	.7	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.9	1.0	.9	.9
All Foods.....		\$6.48	\$5.96	\$6.95	\$7.14	\$7.34	\$7.34	\$7.35	\$7.78	\$8.51	\$11.89	\$12.77	\$13.72	\$16.92	\$12.25	\$11.16
Starch, laundry.....	1/8 lb.	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.9	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.6	4.5
Coal, anthracite.....	1/16 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.0	53.2	51.6	54.4	67.3	71.8	73.5	101.6	112.3	109.9
Coal, bit. minous.....	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	39.4	37.2	37.8	53.9	58.1	64.6	72.6	77.9	77.6
Wood, hard.....	" ed.	32.5	35.3	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	41.8	34.3	41.8	51.9	67.4	76.4	81.7	88.0	87.9
Wood, soft.....	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.0	30.0	30.6	39.1	31.3	30.2	39.4	49.6	56.4	62.1	65.3	64.6
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.1	21.0	23.7	24.1	23.5	23.0	25.4	27.6	28.7	36.6	37.9	36.3
Fuel and lighting.....		\$1.50	\$1.63	\$1.76	\$1.78	\$1.82	\$1.91	\$1.90	\$1.79	\$1.87	\$2.38	\$2.75	\$3.00	\$3.55	\$3.81	\$3.76
Rent.....	1/4 mo.	\$2.37	\$2.89	\$4.05	\$4.05	\$4.60	\$4.75	\$4.86	\$4.11	\$4.04	\$4.36	\$4.77	\$5.22	\$6.30	\$6.73	\$6.77
Grand Totals.....		\$9.37	\$10.50	\$12.79	\$13.03	\$13.79	\$14.02	\$14.14	\$13.69	\$14.46	\$18.67	\$20.33	\$21.98	\$26.81	\$22.84	\$21.74

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

Nova Scotia.....	\$ 61	\$5.81	\$6.32	\$6.78	\$7.1	\$7.21	\$7.29	\$7.74	\$3.49	\$11.89	\$12.65	\$13.99	\$17.04	\$12.53	\$11.43
Prince Edward Island.....	4.81	5.26	5.81	5.80	6.11	6.34	6.64	6.54	7.43	10.04	.....	12.40	15.08	11.39	10.28
New Brunswick.....	5.33	5.83	6.55	6.84	7.13	7.04	7.00	7.45	8.43	11.71	12.51	13.32	16.24	12.46	11.46
Quebec.....	5.15	5.64	5.33	6.46	6.97	6.87	6.83	7.22	8.10	11.58	12.51	13.14	15.99	11.61	10.41
Ontario.....	5.01	5.60	6.50	6.67	7.25	7.20	7.11	7.52	8.49	12.18	12.74	13.52	17.12	12.19	10.85
Manitoba.....	5.35	6.19	7.46	7.41	7.83	7.87	8.66	8.06	8.08	10.89	12.45	14.07	16.83	12.15	11.30
Saskatchewan.....	6.85	6.92	7.86	8.08	8.16	8.25	7.88	8.22	8.62	11.32	12.74	14.29	16.47	12.38	11.53
Alberta.....	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.08	8.15	8.33	8.15	8.26	8.48	11.89	13.15	13.87	17.12	12.02	11.16
British Columbia.....	6.91	7.74	8.11	8.79	9.03	9.21	9.24	9.13	9.02	12.30	13.65	15.00	18.18	13.27	12.68

* December only.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	BEEF					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg, roast, per lb.	Lamb, leg, roast, per lb.	PORK			BACON	
	Strain steak, per lb.	Round Steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime per lb.	Shoulder roast, pr. lb.	Stewing, per lb.				Fresh, leg, roast, per lb.	Fresh chops, loin, per lb.	Salt meat, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.
Dominion Average.....	35.1	30.8	28.8	21.3	16.4	22.5	30.7	36.4	32.5	35.1	29.4	48.2	52.5
Nova Scotia (Average)	36.2	33.0	27.4	24.9	19.1	18.4	27.1	36.0	31.5	33.7	30.3	47.4	50.3
1-Sydney.....	35.8	30.5	29.8	25.6	21.9	19.7	26.6	34.3	35.4	35.6	32	47.6	51.4
2-New Glasgow.....	35	35	25.6	21.6	17.6	14	22.4		30	35	29.3	48	149
3-Amherst.....	30	28	22	20	16	18	28		26.5	28	26.6	50	50
4-Halifax.....	42	36.6	32.6	27.4	20	22.1	33.3	38.7	33.4	35	31.3	46.2	51.1
5-Truro.....	38	35	32	30	20	18	25	35	32	35	32.5	45	50
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	24	26	23	21	17	13	.....	37	27	28	25	43.5	49
New Brunswick (Average) ..	36.8	32.2	28.9	22.1	16.9	18.9	25.2	33.7	33.2	33.1	29.3	49.4	53.3
7-Moncton.....	37	33	28	24	17	23			36	36	30.6	45	50
8-St. John.....	43.7	35	34	23.7	19.2	18.2	31.6	36.2	36.2	34	31.3	47.5	50
9-Fredericton.....	36.6	30.6	30	21.6	15.3	16.3	29	35	30.6	33.3		52.5	58.3
10-Bathurst.....	30	30	23.5	19	16	18	25	30	30	29	26	52.6	55
Quebec (Average)	32.6	31.8	29.8	21.0	15.8	17.3	26.9	33.7	27.7	28.1	25.4	44.4	47.1
11-Quebec.....	27.8	29.5	26.5	22.4	13.7	14.8	26.3	29.1	24.6	25.1	28.5	43	47.5
12-Three Rivers.....	37.5	36.3	28	23.7	17.5	18.7	28.2	37.4	28.5	32.5	25.3	45	55
13-Sherbrooke.....	40.5	36.2	35	25.5	17.5	19.7	25	40	26	30	22.9	43	46
14-Sorel.....	30.5	30.5	30.5	16	15.6	12.8	23	26.6	25	25	26.3	50	50
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	22.4	25	22	15	12.2	14.6	22.5	30	22	22.2	26.6	45	.....
16-St. John's.....	31.5	31.5	31.5	21	19	20	25	30	27.5	27.5	22.6	35	35
17-Therford Mines.....	35	35	35	25	19				35		22.6	35	35
18-Montreal.....	35.9	33	33	19	13.8		32.9	37.9	29.5	30.3	27.8	46.5	51.7
19-Hull.....	32.4	29.4	27.1	21.3	12.8	20.7	32.5	39	31.1	32.3	27	42.1	44.2
Ontario (Average)	36.8	31.8	28.4	22.0	16.6	24.5	31.5	37.4	32.6	35.3	29.1	44.4	48.3
20-Ottawa.....	35.3	32.7	28.5	21.9	15.5	19.6	31.7	37.7	32.0	34.0	28.6	47.5	53.5
21-Brockville.....	36.9	33.1	29.7	22.7	16.2	19.4	28.7	36.4	34.5	33.7	30	48	50
22-Kingston.....	33.7	28.3	27.5	20	12.8	13.6	28.3	31.6	27	28.6	26.5	45.7	48.7
23-Belleville.....	34.1	27.5	26.5	19.0	13.5	25	32.1	32.1	25	24.3		45	48
24-Peterborough.....	38.4	34.7	28.5	23.9	17.7	27.1	30.8	36.6	32.4	33.7	29.2	47.1	50.7
25-Orillia.....	35	30	27.6	19.3	13.4	24.1	27.5	36	28.8	28.3	28.6	51.2	51.6
26-Toronto.....	38.4	31	29.3	19.1	16.5	22.1	29.7	38	31.9	37.8	31.1	44.7	51.2
27-Niagara Falls.....	43.7	38.7	32.5	23.7	15	28.3	35	41.2	37.6	39.4		42	43.5
28-St. Catharines.....	34	30.8	27.1	21.9	15.3	25.5	35	37	33.6	37.2	32	39.1	40.6
29-Hamilton.....	37.8	31.6	27.7	20.9	16.6	24.5	32.7	38	32.3	36	30	38	44.6
30-Brantford.....	37.8	32.1	28.5	21.3	15.3	24	30	40.3	34.6	37.8	29	41.2	45.6
31-Galt.....	40	32.4	33.3	23	16	21.6	29	36.6	31.6	39.3	32.5	31.7	42.5
32-Guelph.....	36.2	30	29	24	19.7	25.9	32.5	40	30.5	36.5	28	37.3	42.9
33-Kitchener.....	33.5	30.4	25.2	23.6	18.4	26.7	32.5	35.7	29.9	34.1	29.3	41	43.2
34-Woodstock.....	35.8	30.4	27.2	22.6	19.4	26.4	25	34.5	35.7	36.3	25	39	45.5
35-Stratford.....	33.2	28.1	25.2	22.2	17.8	23	29.3	36.5	31.2	34.1	26.5	39	44.2
36-London.....	39	34.3	29.6	23.1	17.3	26	33.5	40.4	34.6	38.2	33.3	44.5	50
37-St. Thomas.....	34	30.5	25.3	19.1	18	22.1	29.2	37.2	31	37.6	28.3	42.8	46.4
38-Chatham.....	36.2	33.8	26.8	20.6	13.8	26.8	30	36.2	30.8	34	28.6	43.5	44.5
39-Windsor.....	35.3	31.5	26.7	20.2	16.8	28.1	30	37.5	32.6	35.8	27	41	46.2
40-Owen Sound.....	32	28	26.6	23.5	19.3	28.1	33.3	39	31	31.3	27	46.6	47
41-Cobalt.....	38.3	34.1	31.6	25.3	19.5	28.3	30	37.3	33.0	32	26.6	43.7	51.2
42-Sault Ste. Marie.....	41.2	36.2	30.5	22.5	15	26.2	36.6	35.6	33.7	35	28.3	49.2	53.1
43-Port Arthur.....	39.4	33.7	29	24.7	18.7	23.2	38.1	43.1	40.6	45		58.5	64.1
44-Fort William.....	39.6	31.9	30.6	21.3	17.2	26.4	38	41.6	37.7	41.6	35	52.8	59.3
Manitoba (Average)	33.3	27.5	25.7	18.4	14.8	22.5	32.2	34.5	32.6	37.3	32.3	52.9	59.9
45-Winnipeg.....	34	26.2	26.3	16.2	13.7	21.5	31.8	35.7	33.5	39.6	34.5	53.7	59.7
46-Brandon.....	32.5	28.7	25	16.5	15.9	23.5	32.5	33.3	31.7	35	30	52.1	60
Saskatchewan (Average) ..	33.3	27.1	24.4	17.6	13.6	22.4	31.8	34.1	32.0	34.2	27.9	57.8	62.7
47-Regina.....	35	30	27.5	18.3	14.2	23.3	34	36.7	34.5	40	30	60	65
48-Prince Albert.....	32.5	25	22.5	17.2	11.7	17.5	30	30	27.5	30	25	58.5	62.5
49-Saskatoon.....	32.5	25	21.5	16.1	11.3	20.6	30	33	29.4	34.2	28.3	52.5	56.7
50-Moose Jaw.....	33.3	28.3	26	18.7	17.1	28.3	33.3	36.7	36.7	32.5	28.3	60	66.7
Alberta (Average)	30.4	24.7	22.9	16.3	12.6	20.6	30.9	34.7	33.0	36.3	30.9	57.1	62.8
51-Medicine Hat.....	30	25	25	20	15	25	35	40	40	40	40	60	65
52-Edmonton.....	28.7	22.5	23.7	15	11.1	18.7	30	32.5	31.2	35	35	55	62.1
53-Calgary.....	30.2	24.1	20.7	13.7	10.9	20.1	27.8	31.1	30.7	36.8	26.7	54	59.1
54-Lethbridge.....	32.3	27	22	16.5	13.3	18.7	30.7	35	30	33.3	30	59.4	65
British Columbia (Average)	36.7	31.1	28.0	21.8	17.9	27.5	35.1	39.3	39.9	43.4	35.8	54.3	59.9
55-Fernie.....	35	30.4	27.6	21	14.8	22.2	34.7	39	40	42.2	35	58.6	65
56-Nelson.....	35	30	25	25	20	25	32.5	40	40	40	.....	56.5	61.5
57-Trail.....	35	30	24.3	19.3	15.3	21.7	31.7	32.3	35	40	35	55	60
58-New Westminster.....	35	30	30	21	15.7	30	35	37.5	42.5	42.5	35	49.5	56.7
59-Vancouver.....	36.9	31.4	26.9	17.8	17.2	30.2	33.1	39.1	38.2	44	35.3	55	59.4
60-Victoria.....	36.9	30.4	25.5	18.7	17.6	31.4	34.1	38	37	43	31.7	45	51.6
61-Nanaimo.....	40	34	31	25	22.3	36.7	40	43.3	41.4	41.7	.....	54	59.6
62-Prince Rupert.....	40	32.5	33.5	26.5	20	22.5	40	45	45	52.5	42.5	60	65

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1921

Ham, boiled, sliced per lb.	Fish														Lard, pure leaf, best per lb.
	Cod steak, fresh, and frozen, per lb.	Haddock, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Herrings, fresh and frozen per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Other fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, sockeye, lb. tin.	Canned salmon, med. lb. tin.	Canned salmon pinks, lb. tin.		
cents 68.2	cents 17.0	cents 15.2	cents 29.7	cents 13.7	cents 19.2	cents 24.3	cents 13.8	cents 62.6	cents 22.2	cents 21.0	cents 52.0	cents 37.0	cents 25.3	cents 22.9	
62.3 64.4 61.6 57.5 67.8 60	13.2 10 15 14 12 15	13.0 15 12 12	30.6 30-35 30 30 30	 	 	28.8 15-45 20-35	 5	52.7 56.3 55 45 54 53.3	20.4 20.9 20.1 21.6 19.6	16.9 19 20 15 15.3 15	42.7 41.6 39 50 40	35.1 36.6 34.7 36 33.3 35.3	25.8 26.6 25 28.7 22.6 26	23.4 23.2 26.6 20 22.4 25	1 2 3 4 4 5
55	8	12				18-20		60	19	16.3		40	31.2	25.6	6
64.3 59.5 65 68.3	13.8 12 15 18 10	13.0 12 15 15 10	33.3 35 35 30				10	61.3 70 60 65 50	22.8 23.5 21.2 23.3 23.3	17.4 18 16.5 17 18	51.3 52.5 50	37.5 35 40	26.2 30 26 22.5	21.9 22 22.2 23.5 20	7 8 9 10
66.3 69.3 69 63.3 66.2 65 68.3 65 67.3 62.9	15.4 10 15 20 15 15 15-20 15	12.6 10 13 18 13 10 8.5-10 12.5	33.8 40 35 35 30-32 28		18.3 15 25 20 15			61.6 50 75 22.5 20 60 61.2	17.5 12 22.5 20 10 23 17.6	20.9 15 30 30 25 18 10 20.4 17	48.9 47.5 45.8 45 52.5 50 53.3 50 45.3 50.6	33.5 35 30.4 35 35 32.5 35 30-33 33.2	26.4 26.2 25 29 26.6 27 29 23.4 22.6	22.8 23.8 25 20.2 26.5 23 20.8 28 20 17.7	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19
67.1 66.6 66.6 65 64.5 66 63.5 65.9 67.2 66.5 66.7 65.9 64.4 61.6 65.6 65 66.3 69.7 63.3 66.3 69.1 67.5 66.4 69.7 84.3 75.9	19.4 15 18-20 10-15 25 15 20 12-14 20 22 20 25 18 20 20 20-25 18 20 20	17.1 12.5 10-12.5 20 15 15 12-14 15 15 25 18 20-25 20-25	31.1 28 35 25-30 26 30 30 33-35 35 35 33 35 35 30 15 35 30 15 30 15 30 25-30 25-30	15.1 10 10 15-22 15 20 13-15 25 15-18 15 17 20 20 12.5 17 15 30 20 20 15 30 15 30 15 30 25-30 25-30	20.9 17 15 15-22 15 20 15-17 25 25 15-30 17 20 30 15 18 20 20 18-20 20	21.3 10-40 40-45 15 15 20 18-22 15 15 25 15 25 18 20 18-20 20	12.8 12.5 22 12.5 10 15 5 70	67.8 60 60 22.5 70 25 75 25 20.8 25 18.5 20 27.5 25.8 70	22.7 22.5 20 20.3 27.5 25 22.5 20.6 25 20 23.3 27.5 20 27.5 27.5	21.4 20.2 19 16.5 24 20 19 23 22.5 23.7 22.5 27.5 20 20 17.6 20 20 19.5	54.4 54.2 54 47.5 50.6 54.3 55.7 53 57.5 52 52.7 55 53 54.5 52 53.7 52.4 56.3 56.1 54 52.9 60 56.2 56 57	38.7 38.9 40 38.3 37.3 31.6 35.8 36.5 39.3 43.6 37.3 34.3 38.3 40 37.2 38.4 41.6 36.2 37 45 38.7 40 40 41.6 42.5 40	25.7 24 23.7 30 27 31.6 25 24.5 27.4 32.5 37.3 24.1 25 23.5 27.2 28.4 23.2 27.7 19.3 27.5 23.5 30 26.6 25 22.8	20.2 21.4 21.6 20.6 19 23.1 21.6 19.8 19.2 15.9 16.7 17.7 18.7 17.8 15.1 16 20.4 19.3 19.6 21.5 20.7 40 20.4 25 23.2	20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44
75.8 76.5 75			30.0 30 30		16.5 18 15				25.2	17.4	52.7 54.8 50.5	38.7 37.3 40	22.7 22 23.3	23.6 23.3 24.2	45 46
72.8 76 66.7 71 77.5	16.3 20 10-15		26.4 28 30 30 20-25	10.0 10 15 15 10	15.0 15 15 15 15		15		22.3	22.4 26 21 25 20	52.3 55 53 53.7 47.5	39.4 40 40 37.5 40	23.4 21 25 22.5 25	29.5 27 27.5 28.3 35	47 48 49 50
71.4 77.5 67.4 69 71.7	20.5 25 17.5-20 20 18		27.3 30 23-25 25 30	16.3 20 12.5-15 25 15	15.6 20 12.5 15 15	27.5 25 25-30 12.5 19	17.9 25 15 12.5 15	65.0 28 25.4 26.4 22.5	25.6 26.5 21.8 19.7 22.5	22.5 26.5 53 53.1 53.6	53.3 53.3 53 53.1 53.6	35.9 35 33.4 35.1 40	22.7 27.5 20.1 18.3 25	23.6 23.5 24.8 26 20	51 52 53 54
74.5 76.7 80 70 73.7 74.6 75 76.2 70	17.8 20 25 20 18 15 12 17.5		25.3 25-20 22 30 25 25 20 25	10.7 18 15 15 10 8 8 25	28.6 20 35 35 33-35 15-20 25 25 15	15.6 15 18 17.5 15.5 12.5 15	23.8 27.5 30 25 20.8 24.4 23.7 21.2 17.5	24.0 24.4 25 25 25 22.5 20.3 25.5 17.5	57.9 60 57.5 50 53.3 51.2 46 47.5 50	34.6 30 38 40 39 25 35 35	24.0 25 25 26 18.4 22.5 27.5 22.5	27.7 35 35 28.5 25 24.1 24.3 22.5 27.5	55 56 57 58 59 60 61		

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	EGGS		Milk, per quart.	BUTTER			Oleomargarine, best, per lb.	CHEESE		Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits (bulk), per lb.
	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1 and storage, per doz.		Dairy, solids per lb.	Dairy, prints, per lb.	Creamery, prints per lb.		Old, per lb.	New, per lb.		
Dominion Average.....	cents 33.5	cents 30.8	cents 13.5	cents 32.5	cents 32.4	cents 38.0	cents 31.2	cents 36.8	cents 30.6	cents 8.2	cents 20.2
Nova Scotia (Average).....	37.0	36.4	13.8	32.8	33.5	38.8	34.4	33.2	32.3	8.8	20.1
1-Sydney.....	41.8	40.8	17	35	.....	42.3	35.4	36	31	9.3	21.3
2-New Glasgow.....	35	.....	13	35	37.5	40.7	.....	35	33.3	9.3	22.1
3-Amherst.....	34.8	33.5	13	30	32.5	36.2	32	30	30	8.7	19
4-Halifax.....	38.7	35	14	29	31.6	35.1	32.5	35	32	8	18.5
5-Truro.....	34.6	.....	12	35	32.5	39.6	37.5	30	35	8.7	19.5
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown...	26.6	24.5	11-12	32	33	35	.....	32.4	30	9.3	20.4
New Brunswick (Average)...	33.9	29.2	14.0	35.0	36.4	42.8	33.6	37.5	31.0	9.2	20.4
7-Moncton.....	35	30	13-15	.....	40	45	.....	38.3	30	8.7	21.3
8-St. John.....	34	.....	13	35	35	40.8	33.2	35.2	31.6	9.3	20
9-Fredericton.....	31.6	32.5	14	40	45	35	40.5	35	35	9.3	21
10-Bathurst.....	31.6	25	15	30	34.3	.....	32.5	36.5	27.5	9.3	19.3
Quebec (Average).....	35.4	30.2	11.4	21.9	31.2	33.4	27.3	34.3	27.4	7.4	20.2
11-Quebec.....	33.8	32.2	12-14	31.5	38.5	35	28.8	34.9	29.5	8.5	19.8
12-Three Rivers.....	38.7	33.8	12	33	.....	33.1	28	36.7	28.3	8	19.6
13-Sherbrooke.....	39.1	.....	.....	30	29	35.6	30.3	40	29	9.3	21.2
14-Sorel.....	35.3	28.7	12	.....	.....	32	29	26.5	26	6	20.7
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	34.3	.....	8	.....	.....	32.9	22	35	25	6.7	20.4
16-St. John's.....	35.2	30	12	35	.....	35.7	29.2	42.5	26	7.3	18.7
17-Thetford Mines.....	31.7	.....	10	.....	.....	28.3	.....	29	.....	7.3	21
18-Montreal.....	37.2	30.1	13	32	32.2	34.4	26.6	38.6	29.1	7.3	21.1
19-Hull.....	33.4	26.1	11	30	35	33.9	25.4	25.7	26.2	6.7	19.3
Ontario (Average).....	32.2	32.3	13.0	31.1	30.7	34.6	29.3	37.5	28.9	7.7	19.8
20-Ottawa.....	33.8	30.5	11	29	32.6	34.7	28.9	36.1	26.5	7.3	20
21-Brockville.....	28.8	25	10-12	31.5	.....	35	25.2	30	25	7.7	20
22-Kingston.....	29.8	.....	10	33	31.6	35.5	29.2	36.6	26.2	6.7	18
23-Belleville.....	28.2	22	11	35	35	34.6	31.6	36	25	6	19
24-Peterborough.....	30.2	.....	11	30	30.6	32.8	31.4	40.8	31.1	8	20.1
25-Orillia.....	26.1	.....	13	25	27.1	32.5	28.5	36.8	30	8	21.2
26-Toronto.....	35.6	34.3	13	33	31.8	35.6	29.5	38.8	28.3	8	19.9
27-Niagara Falls.....	36	.....	14	35	30.5	34.9	31	37.8	28	8	20
28-St. Catharines.....	35.9	.....	14	33.1	28.5	31.8	28.2	36.2	24.3	8.7	17.6
29-Hamilton.....	33.7	32.1	14	31.8	30.7	34.1	27.9	38	28.3	6.7	20.1
30-Brantford.....	32.3	.....	12	30	30.6	32.4	27.8	40.9	27.8	8	19.1
31-Galt.....	31.4	.....	12	28	30	32	26.2	35.6	27.5	8	19.8
32-Guelph.....	30	.....	12	28	28.7	32.4	27.6	41.6	29.6	8	20
33-Kitchener.....	28.5	.....	14	28	28	31	27.6	37.3	28.2	8	20.5
34-Woodstock.....	26.4	.....	10	27	29.3	33.4	30	40.7	26	6.7	20
35-Stratford.....	29.4	25	11	27	29.3	33.4	30	40.7	26	6.7	20
36-London.....	30.4	.....	12	.....	31	34	27	40	28	8	19.6
37-St. Thomas.....	29.9	.....	11	31.6	33.8	35	28	38.5	30.6	8	19.6
38-Chatham.....	25.5	.....	16	30.6	31.3	33.8	30.8	38.3	30.6	8	20.2
39-Windsor.....	29.8	27	16-20	38	35	38.1	32.5	45	34.4	8	19
40-Owen Sound.....	27	.....	12	27	27.3	30.7	.....	35	27.5	7.3	19.3
41-Cobalt.....	45.7	45	17	35	35	41.5	31.6	38.7	36.6	7.4	20
42-Sault Ste. Marie.....	39.6	37	14	35	32.4	36.1	30.5	34	30.8	7.3	21
43-Port Arthur.....	40.8	40	14.3	35	.....	39.7	32	35	31.6	8.3	20
44-Fort William.....	40.9	37	14.3	30	27.5	39.7	32	32.5	33.5	8.3	21.3
Manitoba (Average).....	28.1	26.1	13.5	29.0	28.8	35.4	31.5	38.8	32.4	8.2	23.2
45-Winnipeg.....	30.6	27.2	14	33	29.6	37.5	31.5	37.5	32.4	8	23.3
46-Brandon.....	25.6	25	13	25	28	33.2	.....	40	32.5	8.3	23
Saskatchewan (Average).....	26.1	.....	15.1	34.2	29.9	40.4	.....	37.5	32.6	8.5	20.9
47-Regina.....	27.5	.....	15	.....	28	36.6	.....	30	32.6	8	20.7
48-Prince Albert.....	25	.....	12.5	32.5	31.7	39.8	.....	40	33.3	8	20
49-Saskatoon.....	26.9	.....	17	30	30	40	.....	40	34.5	10	22
50-Moose Jaw.....	25	20	16	40	.....	45	35	40	30	8	.....
Alberta (Average).....	29.9	23.9	13.6	32.5	32.8	40.7	34.4	39.4	32.7	7.9	19.9
51-Medicine Hat.....	25.8	21.7	15	30	33.3	43	33.3	36.7	35	7.3	20
52-Edmonton.....	30	25	12.5	.....	39.9	41	33.6	35.8	31.4	8	19.3
53-Calgary.....	32	.....	.....	.....	32.6	39	32.5	40	32	8.4	19.4
54-Lethbridge.....	31.6	.....	14	35	31.5	39.6	38.3	45	32.5	8	20.7
British Columbia (Average).....	40.8	35.1	16.1	38.4	40.6	49.4	35.4	38.1	36.3	10.0	20.8
55-Fernie.....	44	40	20	37.5	37.8	45.8	36.9	.....	39	10	20
56-Nelson.....	45	.....	19	45	.....	50	42.5	40	.....	10	22
57-Trail.....	47.5	40	15	35	37.5	45	35	35	40	9.3	19
58-New Westminster.....	33	25	11.1	.....	45	45.6	34.2	38.3	35	10	17.5
59-Vancouver.....	36.7	35	11.1	35	32.5	42.9	33.2	35.5	32.5	8.9	20.9
60-Victoria.....	34.9	33	14.3	43	.....	53.5	34.2	38.5	31.2	9.8	24.3
61-Nanaimo.....	38.3	.....	18	.....	50	55.4	40	38.3	36.7	9.8	25
62-Prince Rupert.....	46.7	37.5	20	35	.....	56.7	35	40	40	12.5	18

aPrice per single quart higher.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1921—(Continued)

FLOUR		Rolled oats, per lb.	Cornmeal, per lb.	Barley, pearl, per lb.	RICE				Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	CANNED VEGETABLES		
Spring wheat, in 24-lb. bag, per lb.	Ordinary family in 24-lb. bag, per lb.				Rangoon, per lb.	Patna, per lb.	Japan, per lb.	Siam, per lb.		Tomatoes, 2½s. per can.	Peas, standard, 2s. per can.	Corn, 2s. per can.
cents 6.7	cents 6.4	cents 6.1	cents 6.9	cents 10.1	cents 10.5	cents 11.9	cents 11.5	cents 9.7	cents 13.2	cents 18.5	cents 18.7	cents 17.9
7.0	6.8	6.3	6.7	9.2	12.1	14.1	13.5	11.2	16.7	20.4	19.5	19.2
7.4	7.3	7	5.9	9.4	12.3	13.7	12	12	19.2	22.5	21.8	21.8
7	6.9	6.1	5.8	8.7	10	10.8	.....	11.3	13.8	20.1	19.6	19
6.7	6.5	5.7	6.2	8	12	.....	15	10	19	19.4	19.2	19.2
6.5	6.4	6.5	8.4	11	11.2	14	12	10	16	18.3	17.8	17.8
7.3	6.7	6.2	7	9	15	18	15	12.5	15.5	21.6	19.2	18.4
6.6	6.5	6	6.2	8.6	12	12	.....	.....	16.6	20	20	19.6
7.0	6.8	6.6	7.2	10.0	11.8	14.8	14.0	11.7	17.7	20.1	19.2	18.9
6.9	6.9	6.7	8	9.5	12	15	.....	12	19	20.8	20	20
7.1	6.7	6.6	5.5	10	.....	12.3	.....	9	16.6	20.4	19	19
7	6.7	6.5	7.5	11	12.5	20	18	14	15	19.6	19.6	18.3
6.8	.....	6.5	7.6	9.3	11	12	10	.....	20	19.7	18.3	18.2
6.7	6.3	6.6	8.2	9.7	9.0	11.9	10.7	9.1	14.9	16.2	19.3	16.7
6.9	6.3	6.2	7.6	9.0	7.7	11.7	9	9.8	15.4	15.9	17.7	16.5
6.4	6.2	6.7	9	10	10	10.9	.....	8.7	14.6	18.1	21.4	17.7
6.6	6.2	7.7	7.9	10	.....	11.7	11.2	10	14.5	16.5	20	16.2
6.7	5.8	8	10	10	11	13.3	.....	.....	17.3	15.7	21.2	17.5
6.3	6.2	7	8.5	.....	10	12.4	.....	11	15	15.2	20	14.8
6.9	6.9	7.5	7.5	9.3	7.5	11.7	15	.....	15.5	16.5	19.1	16
6.3	6.2	4.2	.....	10	.....	.....	10	8	.....	17.3	21.5	21.5
7	6.6	6.2	8	9.9	8.7	11.5	10.3	9.1	13.4	15.6	17.8	15.7
6.8	6.5	6.1	6.7	9.2	8.1	12.2	8.7	7	13.1	14.7	15	14.6
6.8	6.3	5.8	6.2	10.5	10.3	11.7	12.2	10.3	12.4	17.0	16.8	16.3
7.0	6.7	6.6	6.9	9.9	10	10.2	.....	9.9	10.8	15.9	16.2	15.8
6.3	5.8	5	5	10	10	12.5	.....	10	11	15	15	15
6.5	6.2	5.4	5.2	10.5	9.5	13.5	10	10	11.5	15	15	14.8
7.1	6.7	5	6.3	8.5	10	10	.....	15.2	14.3	15.5	16.3	15.4
6.9	6.5	5.2	5.2	10.8	11.6	9	11	.....	12.2	17.4	16.4	17.2
6.5	6.2	5	5	12.3	9	13.5	12.3	8.7	11.5	17.4	17.5	16.8
6.7	6.2	5.6	6.2	9.5	9	10.6	10.5	8.8	11.3	16.6	16.5	15.9
7.5	6.7	5.6	5.7	8.3	10.5	11	15	.....	12.5	18.6	18.2	17.5
7.4	6.7	6	7	10	11.5	14.1	13.9	11	14.1	18.9	18.1	16
6.7	6.5	5.7	6.1	9.2	9.5	12.3	11.9	8.1	11.5	16.9	16.4	15.6
7	5.8	5.6	5.9	12.1	10	12.5	12.2	8.3	12.5	16.9	16.5	16
6.5	6.5	6.3	7.3	9	8.7	10	10.8	10.6	11.8	17.3	17.3	15.4
6.7	5.6	6.5	7.5	11	11.2	12.7	14.5	7.1	10.1	15	17	15
5.6	5.4	5.5	6.6	10.7	7.5	10.8	11.6	9.5	11.9	16.4	17	16.3
.....	5.8	5.6	6.3	12.5	8.3	11.6	11.6	8.3	11.8	14.4	13.6	13.6
.....	5.8	6	6.8	10	12	.....	13.7	10	10	13.5	17.3	17.4
6.9	6.7	5.5	6.4	9.9	9.2	10	10	10	10.5	15.9	15.5	15.4
6.8	6.2	5	5	10	12.5	15	11.6	14	12.5	18.5	17.5	16.1
6.8	6.2	6	6.1	10.2	10	11	11.7	9.3	10.2	17.8	17.5	15.3
6.5	5.8	6.5	7.6	15	14	14	14.8	.....	16	18.8	17.7	17
6.5	6.3	5.1	5	8.1	7.6	9.1	12.6	14	10.5	15	15.2	15
7	.....	8	7.2	12.5	16.2	12.5	.....	9	17	18.9	19.4	19.4
6.7	6.5	6.6	6.5	11.6	10	12.6	11.7	15	13.6	17.7	17.6	17
6.9	6.7	5.9	6	11.2	9	11.1	12.5	10	15.6	20	20	21
6.7	6.6	5.6	5.8	10.3	11.5	12	12.5	10.6	11.6	18.8	17.9	17
6.7	6.4	5.7	6.7	8.7	9.3	12.0	11.6	9.0	11.1	20.5	19.8	19.8
6.6	6.2	6.3	6.4	9.5	8.6	8.9	11.4	9	11.1	20.5	19.2	18.5
6.7	6.5	5.1	7	7.8	10	15	11.7	8.9	.....	20.5	20.5	21
6.5	6.3	6.2	6.6	11.2	11.7	10.0	10.8	8.6	12.9	22.5	21.2	20.5
6.2	6.2	4.9	5.8	9.4	10	11.7	10.7	8	11.1	18.5	18.1	17.9
6.6	5.9	6.7	5.6	11.7	.....	.....	.....	8.6	13.7	21.5	21.7	21
6.3	.....	6.9	6.6	11.2	15	8.3	.....	8.8	14.2	25	22.6	23.1
7	6.9	.....	8.5	12.5	10	.....	10.8	9.1	12.5	25	22.5	20
6.5	.....	5.2	7.8	9.1	.....	10.3	10.3	8.6	11.8	21.0	20.5	20.2
6.7	.....	5.9	10	11.7	.....	10	10	9.3	13.4	20.5	21	20
6.5	6.3	5	5.5	7.1	.....	9	10.3	8.2	11.5	21.2	20.2	21.1
6.3	.....	5	6.4	7.8	8.3	.....	10.5	8.7	11.4	22.3	20.8	20
6.4	.....	4.8	6.4	9.7	.....	12	10.5	8	11	19.8	19.8	19.6
6.6	6.3	6.2	7.8	10.2	10.4	7.7	9.6	6.9	10.5	20.1	20.6	20.1
6.7	6.7	6.5	9.5	12.5	.....	.....	11.2	8.3	12.5	21.7	22.5	21.7
7.2	.....	6	9	11	13.3	.....	12.5	.....	13.7	20	20	20
.....	6	4.8	6.5	9.1	.....	8	8.3	.....	10	20	20	20
6.7	.....	5	6.7	9.1	.....	.....	8.2	6	8.2	20	21.4	19.4
6.6	6.5	6.1	6.8	10.1	.....	7.3	8.5	7	9.3	19.6	19.6	19.1
6.2	6.2	6	6.6	9.5	10	.....	8.7	6.4	9	19.8	20.5	19.7
6.2	.....	6.9	9	10.6	8	.....	10	.....	10.3	20	21	21
6.7	6.3	8	8	10	.....	.....	9.1	.....	11.2	20	20	20

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOOD, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc per lb.	POTATOES		APPLES			Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per packet (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.
			Per bag, 1½ bu. (90 lb.)	Per peck, (45 lbs.)	Best or eating, per gal.	Cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.			
Dominion Average	cents 8.7	cents 6.8	cents 1.099	cents 22.5	cents 49.5	cents 37.3	cents 21.1	cents 18.3	cents 31.8	cents 26.9
Nova Scotia (Average)	8.9	8.6	1.125	23.1	46.7	35.2	19.2	17.4	32.4	27.9
1-Sydney.....	10.4	7.7	1.33	26.8		33	21.1	18.3	33.6	30
2-New Glasgow.....	8.1	10.9	1.14	24.1			19.3	15.6	32.3	25
3-Amherst.....	7.4	6	8.25	16	35		18.7	16	33	30
4-Halifax.....	10.7	9.5	1.20	25.7	45	32.5	18	17.4	31	26.6
5-Truro.....	8	8.8	1.13	23.2	60	40	19	19.8	32.2	
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	8	9	.74	14			20	16.7	28.1	24.5
New Brunswick (Average)	8.8	7.4	1.058	23.4	47.5	35.0	19.4	19.4	28.0	28.9
7-Moncton.....	9.8	7.7	1.16	25	40	35	20	18	28.3	30
8-St. John.....	8.7	6.6	1.12	20.4		35	17.5	17.5	25	27.6
9-Fredericton.....	8.3	8	1.10	20			20	20	30	30
10-Bathurst.....	8.2	6.3	.85	28.3	55		20	25	29.6	2.8
Quebec (Average)	8.8	7.6	86.2	19.6	54.9	40.8	21.3	20.9	30.2	29.2
11-Quebec.....	9.6	5.7	.74	17.7		55	17.5	20	33.1	27.7
12-Thre Rivers.....	10.1	9.3	.953	26.7	60	30	21.7	16.7	31.4	35
13-Sherbrooke.....	8.5	7	.946	19.2	46.2		18.4	16.8	29.6	27.5
14-Sorel.....	8.8	9.3	.45	13.3	60		27.5	25	27.5	32.5
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	9	5	.575			30	20	18.3	26.5	28
16-St. John's.....	7.2	5	.878	15			23.3	25	29.2	26.7
17-Thetford Mines.....	8.3	8.6	1.12	20			25	30	32.5	
18-Montreal.....	8.7	11	1.09	21	53.5	52.5	18.7	18.3	31.2	28.3
19-Hull.....	8.7	7.7	1.01	24		36.7	20	17.8	30.8	28
Ontario (Average)	8.6	7.5	94.7	20.5	43.7	33.0	20.2	17.9	32.2	24.2
20-Ottawa.....	9	8.6	1.05	23.9	50	40	20.3	17.2	32.4	25.8
21-Brockville.....	8.5	7	.816	16.6			20	15	29.5	20
22-Kingston.....	8.9	8.2	.775	17			14.5	17	31.5	21.6
23-Bellefleur.....	8.8		.805	17.5		20		17.5	34	25
24-Peterborough.....	8	9.3	.725	18.2	45	35	16.5	17.8	31.2	21.7
25-Orillia.....	8.2	9.2	.566	15	45	30	19	18.5	31.8	23.4
26-Toronto.....	8.3	7.6	.919	19	45		16.6	19.4	30.6	22.5
27-Niagara Falls.....	10.7	9.5	1.25	24.1				22	32.8	26.3
28-St. Catharines.....	9.1	10	1.15	21.8			29	19.8	32.8	25
29-Hamilton.....	8.8	8.6	.976	21.4	50	37.5	19.2	21.4	31.2	23.5
30-Brantford.....	7.5	5.6	.75	17.2			14	19.6	32.4	22.7
31-Galt.....	8.1	6.1	.738	18.2	37.5	45	23.5	19	33.7	23.1
32-Guelph.....	8.7	8.8	.825	18.3				15	35.5	22.5
33-Kitchener.....	7.2	6.3	.85	20.8				16.6	34.5	23.7
34-Woodstock.....	7.2	5	.887	20.4			15	15.2	32.2	25
35-Stratford.....	8.9	7.4	.775	18.6			30	19.1	30.4	25
36-London.....	7.9	6	.923	19.6	25	15		18	30.2	23.2
37-St. Thomas.....	8.6	9.2	1.00	20.4	50		14.5	16.6	32.8	23.5
38-Chatham.....	8.4	5.2	1.12	23.1	30-40		30	18.1	33.4	25
39-Windsor.....	9.3	9.5	1.13	22	30	30	32	18.8	31	27.6
40-Owen Sound.....	8.4	4.5	.637	15			15	17	27.8	20
41-Cobalt.....	9.3	9.4	1.23	25	50	30	20.2	20.8	33.7	28.3
42-Sault Ste. Marie.....	8.6	8.5	1.09	25.8	51.6	37.5	18.1	16	34.1	27.5
43-Port Arthur.....	8.1	4.4	1.27	27.5	40	40	23.3	18.7	35	29.2
44-Fort William.....	9.5	6.1	1.31	28.1	57.5	40	23.3	13.9	32.1	24.2
Manitoba (Average)	11.2		1.570	30.0			22.4	19.4	32.3	27.7
45-Winnipeg.....	9.3	5.1	1.74	35			21	18.1	32.8	26.4
46-Bandon.....	13		1.40	25			23.7	20.6	31.7	29
Saskatchewan (Average)	9.0	6.2	1.454	27.5			23.0	18.4	29.5	33.4
47-Regina.....	7.7	6	1.64	32.5	85	85	20.8	13.9	32.8	26.8
48-Prince Albert.....	9.6	5.2	1.20	20			21.2	18.4	32.5	35
49-Saskatoon.....	10.6	6.2	1.327	32.5			25	18.7	32.5	31.7
50-Moose Jaw.....	8.1	7.5	1.65	25			25	22.5	20	40
Alberta (Average)	8.5	4.2	1.437	28.6			23.2	18.3	35.3	27.9
51-Medicine Hat.....	8.6	3.4	1.68	35			25.2	18.7	37	28.3
52-Edmonton.....	8.3	4.7	.879	22			23.1	17.8	32.8	27.7
53-Calgary.....	8.3	3.3	1.57	32.5			21.3	18.6	35.1	28
54-Lethbridge.....	8.8	5.5	1.62	25			23	18	36.2	27.6
British Columbia (Average)	8.0	4.1	1.427	24.7	61.7		22.8	17.1	33.8	27.6
55-Fernie.....	9.8	4.8	1.395		75		22.5	20	35	30
56-Nelson.....	8.6	5	1.345	25			30	18.7	37.5	27.5
57-Trail.....	8.1	5	1.285	25			25	18.7	31	25
58-New Westminster.....	6.5	3.4	.900		50		20	15.6	31.2	26.2
59-Vancouver.....	7.2	3.3	1.23	19.7	60		16.2	15.1	32.1	27
60-Victoria.....	7.2	3.8	1.56	20			25	14	34.5	28.5
61-Nanaimo.....	8.2	3.4	1.45	25			22.5	18.3	33.7	28.7
62-Prince Rupert.....	8.1	4	2.25				21	16.2	35	27.5

aCalculated price per bag from price quoted.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1921—(Continued)

JAM		CANNED FRUITS			Marmalade, orange per 4-lb. tin.	Corn syrup, per 5-lb. tin.	Honey, clover, strain- ed, per 5-lb. tin.	SUGAR		TEA				
Strawberry, pure, per 4-lb. tin.	Raspberry, pure, per 4-lb. tin.	Peaches, 2's, per can.	Pears, 2's, per can.	Plums, 2's, per can.				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium (in bulk), per lb.	Black, medium (packets), per lb.	Green, medium (in bulk), per lb.	Green, medium, (packets), per lb.	
\$ 1.124	\$ 1.099	cents 38.6	cents 37.8	cents 29.6	\$ 1.026	cents 62.5	\$ 1.691	cents 12.5	cents 12.4	cents 54.3	cents 56.1	cents 60.9	cents 58.4	
1.136	1.126	37.9	39.0	29.4	1.080	67.5		12.2	11.6	46.3	56.0	61.3	54.5	1
1.27	1.26	40.7	42.5	29.4	1.30			12.3	12.4	50.4	59.4	55	55	2
1.24	1.24	37.4	37.4	31	1.12	70		12.3	11.8	47.5	55.6		5.4	3
1.00	1.00	38.7	40	29.6	.95	60		12	11.2	38.3	57.6			4
1.04	1.02	34	35	30	1.00	75	2.00	11.9	11.1	48.7		67.5		5
1.13	1.11	30	40	27	1.03	65		12	11.3	46.6	53.7			6
1.30	1.30	34.8	39.6	25	1.18	75	1.75	11.3	10.7	46.6	51.1	56		7
1.275	1.213	38.6	41.4	32.5	1.190	56.3		12.2	11.5	52.1	56.9	60.6	56.2	8
1.35	1.12	37	37.5	31.6	1.20	65		12.1	11.9	55	55	55		9
1.08	1.06	35	35	30	1.07	50	2.00	12.1	11	48.2	57.5	65	62.3	10
1.42	1.42	45	52.5		1.30	55		12.4	11.5	55	60	72.5		
1.25	1.25	37.5	40.6	36.5		55		12.2	11.6	50	55	50		
1.268	1.190	40.2	39.3	28.6	1.102	59.2	1.561	11.9	11.3	57.6	56.4	63.0	56.1	
1.14	1.08	40	41	25	1.18	53.7	2.12	11.7	10.9	54.1	56.1	59.7	56.4	11
1.12	1.11	37.5	37.5	22	1.15	60.7		12.2	11.9	59	55.1	67	55.1	12
1.19	1.98	45	42.5	26.5	1.00	59	1.87	11.9	11.4	56.2	57	64.2	55.2	13
1.40	1.32	40	42.5	30	1.25	63.3		12	11.1	60	62.5	60	70	14
1.38	1.38	37.5	42.5	30		61	1.50	12	11.5	71.7	50.5	71.7	48.7	15
1.53	1.35	46.7	37.7	36	1.35	63.3	1.50	11.9	11.3	60	52.5	61	52.5	16
1.50	1.17	40	40	35	90	61.7	1.28	11.9	11.2	50	62.5	70	55	17
1.14	1.11	35.4	33.5	26.6	.989	57.5	1.36	11.3	11	55.5	55.9	60.9	56.1	18
1.01	1.01	40	36.2	26.2	1.00	53	1.30	11.8	11.1	51.9	55.1	52.8	56.2	19
1.066	1.054	37.4	35.0	28.9	1.012	58.0	1.615	12.2	11.8	53.9	55.3	58.5	55.7	20
.971	.969	38.2	38.6	25.3	.96	57.6	1.46	12.0	11.5	50.7	54.1	59.7	57.6	21
1.07	1.07	40	39	35	.95	55	1.45	12.5	11.9	47.5	51.2	53.7	51.2	22
1.04	1.05	35	33	26.1	.95	56	1.32	12.1	11.4	44.5	55.6	55	49	23
1.16	1.14	35	28.3	30	1.07	53	1.45	12.2	12	50.3	58.6	64	60	24
1.14	1.12	36	32	25	1.07	60	1.50	11.8	11.7	49	55.5	53.3	55.5	25
.96	.96	33.3	30	20.7	.96	58	1.46	12.5	12.2	57.5	55	57.5	55	26
.923	.916	32.1	28.2	23.8	.898	53.4	1.41	11.7	11.3	52.5	54.3	61.3	55	27
1.12	1.11	38.3	38.3	30	1.00	58.7	1.58	12.5	12	59.1	54.4	60	55.5	28
1.03	1.01	37.5	38	31.2	.932	59.5	1.71	12.5	12.2	55.2	57.8	60.3	58.3	29
.99	1.02	30.5	29.1	20.9	.996	55.3	1.38	11.7	11.4	56.4	55.1	61	57.3	30
.861	.821	34.2	30	25.7	.842	51.2	1.36	12.1	11.5	52.5	55.4	63.7	55.5	31
1.02	1.02	35.5	33.2	24.7	1.00	53.2	1.88	12.1	11.8	56.1	56.1	61.4	56.5	32
97.5	97.5	45	35	30		53.7	1.75	12.2	12	62.1	55.6	53.6	55	33
1.13	.945	40	35	28.3	1.25	57.8	1.62	12.2	11.3	62.1	55.6	60.8	51.5	34
1.00	1.00	36.2	32.5	30	.968	57.5	1.33	12.5	12	50	55.2	47.5	55.2	35
1.18	1.20	34	35	35	1.09	60.8	1.75	12.1	11.9	54.1	55.1	58.3	56	36
.977	.975	34.5	28.7	.957	54.3		1.36	12.1	11.7	50.3	55.2	58	55.7	37
1.19	1.20	39	33.3	33.3	1.00	54.2	1.56	11.8	11.5	60.8	55.6	62.8	55.6	38
1.11	1.07	38	33.4	30.8	1.00	62	1.55	12.1	11.5	53.5	55.2	56.4	53.2	39
1.21	1.21	47.5	55	45	1.28	77.5	1.62	11.8	11.5	58.1	55.5	59.3	55.5	40
1.08	1.10	31.6	25	25	1.03	49.2	1.19	12.2	11.6	52.1	52.8	56.6	55	41
1.21	1.21	36.2	32	27.5	1.10	68	1.78	12.8	12.8	60	56.1	70	65.6	42
1.12	1.08	40.8	40.8	31	1.07	60.8	1.54	12.6	12.4	54	55	57.5	55	43
1.18	1.18	46.2	40	28.1	1.01	61.2	1.50	13.2	13.2	58.7	58.3	62.5	60	44
1.01	1.00	40.6	40.3	31.4	.981	56.8	1.86	12	11.8	52	54.2	58.7	53.7	45
1.025	1.003	36.7	37.2	27.9	92.7	63.7	1.820	13.3	12.9	53.3	58.7	64.7	68.4	46
1.02	1.03	37.1	38.2	27.7	.923	65.3	1.85	13.3	13	51.5	56.4	66	70	47
1.03	.975	36.2	36	28	.93	62	1.79	13.2	12.8	55	61	63.3	66.7	48
1.063	1.063	37.9	35.5	27.8	98.5	71.2	2.100	13.5	12.0	60.8	56.7	65.0	65.4	49
.991	.991	35.5	32.1	27.5	.946	66.7	2.05	12.6	12.3	60	48.7	65	60	50
1.10	1.10	40	35	25	.975	73.7	2.25	14.2	13.2		58		66.7	51
1.11	1.11	38.7	40	31.2	.95	76.7	2.10	14.2	13.2	57.5	60		72.5	52
1.05	1.05	37.5	35	27.5	1.07	67.5	2.00	12.8	9.1	65	60	65	62.5	53
1.065	1.053	41.3	42.9	30.6	99.4	71.9	2.020	14.2	13.4	58.0	57.2	70.0	68.5	54
1.04	1.025	41	38.7	31.7	1.02	77	2.07	14.4	13.3	58.7	55	68.7	75	55
1.07	1.055	40.9	41.2	28.9	.947	70.3	2.02	13.8	12.9	61.7	57.2	71.2	62	56
1.11	1.11	43.3	42.8	30	1.03	70.4	2.05	14.3	13.8	54	58.6			57
1.04	1.02	40	48.7	31.7	.98	70	1.94	14.2	13.5	57.5	58			58
1.124	1.100	41.1	40.9	33.1	93.6	70.1	1.896	13.4	12.8	54.8	57.0	62.8	65.2	59
1.10	1.10	40	40	42.5	1.00	80	1.70	14.8	14	58.3				60
1.25	1.25	37.5	37.5	35	1.10	80	2.20	15	14	63.7	65			61
1.25	1.25	37.5	37.5	30	.90	66.7	1.875	13.8	12.9	50	55	67.5	57.5	62
1.05	1.05	46.7	48.3	35	.90	66.7	1.80	12.6	12.2	55	60	63.3	70	63
1.038	1.013	38.1	37.1	27	.884	62.8	2.05	12.2	12.2	50	54.6	64.3	71.2	64
1.05	1.02	41.2	39.6	27.5	.882	71.5	2.10	12.7	12.4	50	51	63.3		65
1.20	1.17	47.5	50	35	.92	62.5		13.5	12.9	59	58.1	63.3	70	66
1.05	1.05	40	37.5	32.5	.90	67.5	1.55	12.5	12.1	52.5	52.5	50	57.5	67

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOOD, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	COFFEE		Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit, XXX per quart.	Salt, fine in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, standard, per bar.
	Ground, medium, per lb.	Beans, roasted, Rio, etc., per lb.							
Dominion Average.....	cents 54.9	cents 52.4	cents 32.0	cents 14.9	cents 3.9	cents 50.0	cents 91.7	cents 13.4	cents 8.7
Nova Scotia (Average).....	59.1	55.8	33.7	12.5	4.3	50.9	62.6	14.3	8.9
1-Sydney.....	55.5	.....	35.8	15.2	4.4	56	70	15.5	8.7
2-New Glasgow.....	60.8	55	33.1	12.2	3.6	45	.542	14.3	9.4
3-Amherst.....	65	.....	33	11	.....	45	.562	14.2	8.2
4-Halifax.....	54.1	55	33	13	5.8	53.7	.725	14.2	9
5-Truro.....	60	57.5	33.4	11.2	3.2	55	60	13.4	9.2
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown....	61.1	57.5	30	16.2	3.6	52.6	61	15.6	8.6
New Brunswick (Average).....	61.5	54.2	31.3	11.8	4.5	48.0	66.8	13.6	9.0
7-Moncton.....	67	62.5	33.7	12	4.5	60	.733	15	9.5
8-St. John.....	63.3	.....	29	11	3.5	51	.587	15	9
9-Fredericton.....	60	55	32.5	12.5	4	45	.70	13	9.3
10-Bathurst.....	58.7	45	30	11.5	6	35	.65	11.5	8.2
Quebec (Average).....	56.0	55.7	30.2	13.8	4.2	49.5	97.6	13.2	8.7
11-Quebec.....	55.7	57.5	29.5	17.9	4.5	43.9	1.00	11.9	8.6
12-Three Rivers.....	56.7	55	31.4	15.3	4.6	54.3	1.00	13.5	8.7
13-Sherbrooke.....	57	56.7	30	12.6	4.5	52.5	.88	13	9
14-Sorel.....	51.7	60	30	13.3	4.5	53.3	1.20	13.3	9
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	55	.....	28.2	11.4	4.7	51	.90	14.3	8.7
16-St. John's.....	54.5	55	27.5	12.7	4.1	51.2	.85	15	9.1
17-Thetford Mines.....	64.2	60	35	14.8	4	45	1.10	14	8.5
18-Montreal.....	54.6	51.2	30.3	14.8	3.8	50.7	.958	12.4	8.3
19-Hull.....	54.4	50	30.1	11.2	3.4	43.9	.90	11.8	8.1
Ontario (Average).....	54.4	53.4	31.0	13.2	3.0	47.5	90.3	12.4	9.0
20-Ottawa.....	51.3	52	31.2	11.9	3.2	50.	.86	12.4	8.3
21-Brockville.....	53.7	.....	30	12.7	4	50	.75	11.7	9
22-Kingston.....	48.3	49	30	13.8	2.8	45	.85	12.3	8.8
23-Belleville.....	52	52	26.6	12.8	4	40	.775	12.3	8.5
24-Peterborough.....	55	53	32.8	13.4	2.9	48.5	77.8	13	9
25-Orillia.....	57.5	60	30.8	13.9	2.5	45	.85	13	8.3
26-Toronto.....	54.1	55.5	30.6	12.3	2.7	46.1	.784	11.4	8.3
27-Niagara Falls.....	54	55	33	13.9	2.3	51.6	1.05	12.1	9
28-St. Catharines.....	55.3	54.6	31.4	12.4	3.3	50.7	1.63	13.5	9.6
29-Hamilton.....	57.3	53.6	30.9	11.5	2.7	44.3	.868	11.5	8.5
30-Brantford.....	53	51.2	30.5	12.6	3	45.5	.808	12.3	8.9
31-Galt.....	57.1	55	30.5	13.3	2.3	50	.858	13	8.9
32-Guelph.....	55	50	28.7	13.7	6	46.6	1.00	11.5	8.5
33-Kitchener.....	46.2	40	32.5	12.3	3.2	49.1	1.03	13.2	9.4
34-Woodstock.....	52.6	46.6	27.5	12.1	3.3	43	.812	13	8.5
35-Stratford.....	54.1	52.5	30.8	12.9	2.5	45	.78	13	9.5
36-London.....	55.4	54.1	30.3	13.5	2.8	47.4	.937	11.4	8.6
37-St. Thomas.....	60.7	56.3	31.3	12.3	2.6	48.2	.80	12.6	9.1
38-Chatham.....	49.7	49	30.8	12.8	3.1	42.5	.80	12.2	8.9
39-Windsor.....	55	56	35	13.6	2.9	52	1.20	12.9	8.8
40-Owen Sound.....	54.2	65	30	12	2.6	40	.712	11.1	9.1
41-Cobalt.....	61.2	57.5	33.7	15	3	60	1.12	15	10.6
42-Sault Ste. Marie.....	50.8	51	30.7	15	2.7	44.2	.95	13.8	9.6
43-Port Arthur.....	57.5	60	32.5	16.2	2	52.5	1.10	10	9.5
44-Port William.....	58.5	60	32.5	12.7	3	49.1	.....	11.4	9.8
Manitoba (Average).....	54.6	51.3	33.0	13.2	4.1	47.4	.....	14.7	8.7
45-Winnipeg.....	57.1	55	34	12.4	4	48	1.03	14.4	8.7
46-Brandon.....	52	47.5	32	13.9	4.2	46.7	.....	15	8.6
Saskatchewan (Average).....	56.1	52.0	35.3	20.0	4.4	56.9	1.140	14.6	8.6
47-Regina.....	51.7	48	35	15	4.7	55	1.03	14.4	7.1
48-Prince Albert.....	52	45	36	20	4.3	52.5	1.25	15	8.2
49-Saskatoon.....	58.3	50	37.5	25	3.8	60	.....	19	9.2
50-Moose Jaw.....	62.5	65	32.5	20	4.8	60	.....	10	10
Alberta (Average).....	49.4	47.3	34.7	16.0	4.8	52.5	1.093	15.2	8.6
51-Medicine Hat.....	47	45	36	15	5.2	55	1.27	16.7	9.5
52-Edmonton.....	51.2	47.5	34.5	15	3.8	48.2	1.12	14.8	8
53-Calgary.....	54.3	55	34.6	15	5.5	49.1	1.05	14.4	9.1
54-Lethbridge.....	45	41.7	33.6	19	4.5	47.5	.93	15	7.6
British Columbia (Average).....	50.6	46.4	33.2	22.3	5.0	54.9	1.079	14.0	7.5
55-Fernie.....	53.3	45	28.3	15	4.6	60	1.32	13.7	7
56-Nelson.....	52.5	55	40	20	7.5	55	1.15	20	8.5
57-Trail.....	47.5	42.5	30	27.5	5.9	47.5	1.10	15	8
58-New Westminster.....	40	48.7	35	18.1	5	55	1.05	13.7	7.5
59-Vancouver.....	51.7	48.5	33	22	4.4	53.6	.965	12.6	7.3
60-Victoria.....	46	43.7	33.2	23.3	4.8	52	1.05	14	5.9
61-Nanaimo.....	56	50	33.7	22.8	4.7	56.2	1.00	13	8.5
62-Prince Rupert.....	47.5	37.5	32.5	20	4.1	60	1.00	10	8.5

a Calculated price per cord, from price quoted. b Natural gas used extensively. c Lignite. d Hard coal. e Including delivery Jack pine, poplar, etc. f If purchaser supplies can prices are lower—about 35c. g In bottles

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1921—(Concluded)

COAL		WOOD							RENT	
Anthracite, per ton.	Bituminous, per ton.	Hard (long), per cord.	Hard (stove lengths), per cord.	Soft, (long), per cord.	Soft (stove lengths), per cord.	Millwood cuttings, etc., per cord.	Coal, oil, per gallon.	Matches, per 1000.	Six-roomed house with modern conveniences per month.	Six-roomed house with incomplete conveniences, or none per month.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	cents	cents	\$	\$
17.579	12.665	14.064	15.928	10.340	12.299	10.233	36.3	14.6	27.081	19.108
	9.817	11.375	12.500	7.500	8.000	9.143	36.6	15.0	23.600	16.660
	7.20	6.00	7.00	5.00	6.00		40	15	16.00-20.00	10.00-14.00
	7.75-8.00	a12.00	a12.00	a8.00	a8.00	a11.43	38	15	25.00	18.00
	8.00					6.00	35	15	12.00-20.00	7.00-12.00
18.00	12.50-13.50	17.50	19.00	12.00	10.00	10.00	30	15	40.00	25.00-35.00
	13.00	10.00	12.00	5.00	6.00		40	15	18.00-20.00	12.00-15.00
17.50	12.50-13.50	12.00	14.00	9.50	11.50	a10.50	32	15	16.00-20.00	12.00-14.00
16.167	12.938	14.500	16.500	8.500	10.250	6.940	34.0	15.0	25.000	18.000
	11.50-14.00	12.00	14.00	8.00	9.00		38	15	25.00-45.00	18.00-24.00
16.50	12.00-16.00	16.00	18.00	8.00	10.00	a8.42	29-35	15	20.00	18.00
18.00	12.00	16.00	18.00	10.00	12.00	a6.40	30-32	15	25.00	18.00
20.00	13.00	14.00	16.00	8.00	10.00	6.00	35	15	20.00	15.00
16.583	12.166	14.429	16.729	10.930	12.369	11.083	33.7	14.6	21.056	14.125
17.75	12.00-14.00	a16.00	a16.00	a13.33	a13.33	a12.00-14.00	32	15	22.00-27.00	
15.75	11.50	12.00	18.00	9.00	12.00	a8.00	35-40	15	20.00	12.00
17.50	12.00	13.00	15.00				40	15	25.00	22.00
15.50	13.00	14.00	15.00	13.00-14.00	14.00-15.00	a8.00	35-30	15	14.00	7.00
16.00			a17.33		a12.00		28-32		18.00	10.00
15.00	10.00	15.00	18.00	10.00	a11.00	a14.00	30-35	12	18.00-25.00	12.00-18.00
18.00							30	15	15.00-18.00	12.00-15.00
17.00	11.00-16.00	15.00-19.00	17.00-20.00	10.50-12.00	12.50-13.00	15.00	30-40	15	20.00-35.00	14.00-20.00
16.75		14.00	16.00	8.50	11.00	8.50	28-30	15	20.00-25.00	15.00-18.00
16.502	13.417	14.868	16.698	11.767	13.973	11.454	32.2	14.6	28.180	19.840
16.75		14.00	16.00	8.50	11.00	8.50	25-30	15	27.00-35.00	20.00-26.00
16.50			a22.15		a18.52	a16.00	33-35	13-15	20.00	14.00
16.50		15.00	16.00	13.00	14.00	a14.00	25-27	14	18.00-25.00	15.00-20.00
16.50	15.50	14.00	15.00	11.00	12.00	10.00	28-30	15	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00
16.50	13.00	14.00	15.50	8.00	10.00	6.00	28-30	15	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
16.50	11.00	14.00-15.00	15.00	8.00		a9.93	30	15	15.00-20.00	13.00-15.00
15.50		19.00	20.00	15.00	16.00	13.00	38-40	16	40.00	25.00
15.25	10.00	b	b	b	b	b	35	15	20.00-28.00	18.00-20.00
17.00-18.00		b	b	b	b	b	33	15	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00
15.75	11.50	15.00	15.00	13.00	13.00		32	12	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
16.00	13.50	b17.00	b17.00	b	b		37	15	25.00-40.00	20.00-25.00
16.00	14.00		16.00			a12.00	32	13	18.00	14.00
16.50	14.00	19.00	20.00	12.50	13.50	a14.50	35	15	22.00-28.00	14.00-18.00
16.00	14.00	16.00	18.00	14.00	16.00		35	15	40.00	25.00
16.00		12.00	15.00	10.00	12.00	a13.33	30	15	20.00	15.00
16.00		17.00		16.00			20		25.00-35.00	15.00-18.00
16.50	15.00	16.00	17.50		16.00	13.25	28	14	25.00-40.00	16.00-25.00
17.00	16.50	12.00-13.00	17.00		14.00	a6.00	35	15	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
18.00	16.00	b	ab20.00	b	ba20.00	6.00-15.00	30	15	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
16.00	12.50						25-28	15	35.00-50.00	25.00-35.00
16.50	11.00	15.00	16.00			6.00-10.00	25	15	15.00-18.00	12.00-15.00
19.00	13.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00		35	15	22.00	14.00
18.00	12.00	12.00	15.00	9.00	12.00	a6.75	35-40	15	35.00	20.00-25.00
19.50	14.00	14.00	16.00	13.00	15.00		35	13.3	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00
19.50	15.00	12.50	13.50	10.50	11.50		30	15	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00
23.750	14.800	13.500	14.750	10.250	11.500	11.500	37.5	15.0	35.000	24.500
23.50	15.60	13.00	14.50	9.50	11.00	10.00	11.00	15	35.00-50.00	25.00-35.00
24.00	14.00	14.00	15.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	35	15	25.00-30.00	12.00-25.00
25.000	13.538	11.250	12.500	8.833	11.330	10.000	41.3	14.4	35.000	21.875
25.00	13.65	f13.50	f15.00	11.50	12.00	12.00	35	15	35.00-50.00	30.00
25.00	13.00	69.00	f10.00	6.00	7.00	5.00	45	15	25.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
25.00	13.00-17.00				15.00	13.00	40	15	30.00-40.00	20.00
	12.50			12.00			45	12.5	35.00	20.00
	8.583	b	b	b	12.500	9.150	40.0	15.0	33.750	22.000
	7.75			8.50	a9.00	6.50	35	15	30.00	15.00
	a8.75-10.25				a16.00	a13.00	45	15	35.00	25.00
	8.50						40	15	40.00	30.00
									50.00	18.00
17.175	11.925			9.875	12.234	7.712	49.1	14.0	25.500	20.714
	7.50-7.75				12.00		50		20.00	18.00
a16.00	11.00-14.25			11.50	14.25	a12.05	60	15	20.00-30.00	18.00-25.00
	9.75-13.25			11.50	14.25		55	15	30.00	20.00
	12.50				a40	a7.50	55	15	18.00-20.00	12.00-14.00
a18.35	14.00			8.00	10.00	7.00-8.00	650-55	10	29.00	25.00
	13.30-14.00			8.50	a10.67	a6.18	a55		18.00-22.00	
	a9.00					a5.33	a40		22.00-30.00	18.00-22.00
	14.50						40	15	30.00-40.00	25.00-30.00

the beginning of May and 54.9 cents at the beginning of April, the decreases being general throughout the Dominion. Similar changes occurred in creamery butter. Cheese was about 3 cents lower throughout the country. Bread decreased in Moncton, Bathurst, Hull and Woodstock. Flour, rolled oats, cornmeal and barley showed little change. Rice and tapioca were slightly lower. Potatoes were again lower, the decreases being considerable in all the provinces, except in Manitoba and Alberta. Prunes, raisins and currants were slightly lower. Jam and canned fruits were lower. Honey, marmalade and corn syrup showed little change. Tea and coffee tended to be slightly lower. In laundry starch and soap there were slight decreases. Anthracite coal was down at St. John, N.B., Fredericton, Newcastle, Quebec, Three Rivers, Brockville, Belleville, Niagara Falls, Windsor and Cobalt. Bituminous coal was also slightly down in most of the cities. Rent was lower in Amherst, but advanced in Medicine Hat and Lethbridge.

Wholesale Prices

GRAINS AND FODDER.—Wheat, Manitoba No. 1 Northern, at Winnipeg fell from \$1.92 per bushel at the end of May to \$1.85 about the middle of June and rose again to \$1.89 by the end of the month. Barley at Winnipeg fell from 81 to 72c. and rose again to 78c. Oats at Winnipeg remained practically unchanged throughout the month at from 47c.-49c. Corn at Toronto advanced from 73c. to 77c. but later fell to 75c. Flaxseed advanced from \$1.77 to \$1.86 but declined again to \$1.83. Rye declined from \$1.40 to \$1.25 at Toronto. Hay was lower at Montreal at \$21.00-\$22.00 per ton. Bran and shorts fell \$3.00 to \$4.00 per ton at Toronto.

ANIMALS AND MEATS.—At Winnipeg cattle declined from \$8.25 per hundred pounds to \$8.00. Cattle at Toronto fell from \$9.50 to \$8.00 per hundred pounds. Dressed beef, hindquarters, at Toronto fell from \$9.00-\$11.00 to \$7.00-\$10.00 per 100 lbs. Veal declined from 19c. at the end of May to 16c. at the end of June. Hogs at Toronto, which had fallen from \$10.25 in May, advanced from \$8.25 to \$12.75 per hundred pounds. Dressed hogs were also up from 13c. to 18c. per pound. Hams advanced from 33c. to 35c. Lard rose from 12½c. to 14½c. Sheep declined from \$8.00 to \$6.00 per hundred pounds and dressed mutton from 18c. to 16c. per pound. Dressed lamb was quoted at from 28c.-30c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Finest creamery butter at Montreal advanced slightly from 30½c. to 31¾c. per pound, by the end of the month. Dairy butter at Toronto rose 1c. per pound to 27c. Eggs recovered from 34c. per dozen to 40c. at Montreal.

FISH.—Some varieties of fish were lower than the May quotations. Dry codfish was down from 8c. per pound to 6c. Haddock fell from 5c. to 4c. Salted mackerel was down from 8c. per pound to 6c. Fresh whitefish at Toronto declined from 25c. to 20c. per pound.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—Strawberries came on the market at 20c.-25c. per box, rose to 25c.-30c. and declined to 11c.-15c. by the end of June. Bananas advanced to 9½c. per pound at Toronto. Lemons rose from \$4.50 per box at Toronto to \$6.00. Oranges were up \$1.00 per box at Toronto. Potatoes at Montreal declined 20c. per bag to 55c.-60c. Beans were lower at \$2.30 per bushel.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR JUNE, 1921, MAY, 1921, JUNE, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914 AND 1913

(Average price 1890-1899=100)

		INDEX NUMBERS.										
		No. of com- modities	*June, 1921	*May, 1921	*June, 1920	*June, 1919	*June, 1918	June, 1917	June, 1916	June, 1915	June, 1914	June, 1913
I.—GRAINS AND FODDERS—												
Grains, Ontario.....	6		196.4	196.7	441.3	326.5	385.7	366.2	189.2	198.0	150.3	135.4
Grains, Western.....	4		204.3	197.3	451.3	346.6	323.6	306.1	163.0	177.8	135.8	124.3
Fodder.....	5		200.8	223.0	350.8	308.8	209.2	195.5	177.8	185.0	164.9	134.9
All.....	15		200.0	205.6	413.9	325.9	311.1	293.2	178.4	188.3	151.3	132.2
II.—ANIMALS AND MEATS—												
Cattle and Beef.....	6		247.5	262.2	397.2	361.3	395.3	305.4	243.8	208.1	225.6	194.8
Hogs and hog products.....	6		234.9	244.8	346.3	410.1	362.6	313.0	210.5	174.0	165.4	186.4
Sheep and mutton.....	3		226.0	236.8	289.4	292.2	356.4	254.7	215.8	186.9	184.8	185.4
Poultry.....	2		439.1	539.8	476.6	517.9	409.9	298.8	305.8	218.6	221.8	184.7
All.....	17		261.8	284.2	369.4	384.8	378.6	298.4	234.4	193.6	196.6	188.8
III.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.....												
	0		191.2	193.9	282.0	276.4	239.2	207.0	154.1	142.2	129.6	137.0
IV.—FISH—												
Prepared fish.....	6		184.4	200.6	268.6	222.8	241.6	199.9	160.7	144.6	148.4	154.8
Fresh fish.....	3		227.0	250.6	284.3	222.9	241.6	189.7	179.6	141.3	155.9	169.9
All.....	9		198.6	217.2	273.8	222.8	241.6	195.8	169.1	143.3	151.4	160.8
V.—OTHER FOODS—												
(a) Fruits and Vegetables—												
a Fresh fruits, native.....	2		298.9	303.3	228.1	275.7	295.5	217.8	165.9	127.5	112.9	124.4
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3		250.0	240.3	234.6	216.5	230.5	125.4	120.2	97.5	99.7	122.8
Dried fruits.....	4		187.6	187.6	270.9	306.1	275.6	217.0	152.6	125.5	121.7	108.4
a Fresh vegetables.....	4		156.0	161.3	760.9	323.4	290.2	677.9	341.8	138.5	200.1	166.9
Canned Vegetables.....	3		171.7	171.7	216.3	195.5	249.5	227.9	114.9	101.2	97.7	125.2
All.....	16		202.3	193.5	404.3	264.7	268.1	346.0	178.1	118.6	131.6	128.8
(b) Miscellaneous Groceries—												
Breadstuffs.....	10		226.0	240.5	327.9	250.7	262.1	280.0	156.1	165.7	125.4	123.4
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4		182.7	182.7	222.7	207.8	179.9	151.2	126.5	121.5	105.2	115.1
Sugar, etc.....	6		227.8	235.3	1424.5	285.2	256.3	210.2	167.6	142.0	103.4	114.7
Condiments.....	5		180.4	180.4	241.5	226.9	234.4	173.0	147.5	121.7	104.6	99.6
All.....	25		210.3	218.0	316.2	253.0	242.0	221.3	152.4	144.1	112.7	115.2
VI.—TEXTILES—												
Woolens.....	5		207.9	220.1	376.3	373.1	421.8	322.5	217.3	159.5	144.0	134.0
Cottons.....	4		219.4	222.9	392.7	361.1	321.6	227.1	158.6	128.5	146.8	143.0
Silks.....	3		157.4	153.2	203.8	168.2	146.2	115.4	108.5	79.7	93.8	87.4
Jutes.....	2		291.4	308.6	574.9	486.6	609.5	439.7	299.7	224.0	226.1	210.3
Flax products.....	4		323.7	329.6	595.9	466.4	447.1	289.7	213.1	163.5	114.7	114.1
Oilcloths.....	2		217.6	252.1	306.7	261.9	209.6	155.8	132.5	107.0	104.6	104.7
All.....	20		235.1	244.6	410.5	358.9	363.0	260.8	188.2	143.3	135.4	129.5
VII.—HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES—												
Hides and tallow.....	4		121.1	159.7	269.8	468.5	339.2	344.4	313.7	192.1	207.1	180.5
Leather.....	4		183.4	179.2	315.0	272.3	1265.0	266.8	203.3	173.5	151.4	151.4
Boots and Shoes.....	3		232.0	232.0	312.6	281.8	283.7	232.9	198.6	158.3	155.7	155.7
All.....	11		174.3	186.5	305.3	346.2	283.5	285.8	242.1	176.1	172.8	163.2
VIII.—METALS AND IMPLEMENTS—												
Iron and steel.....	11		212.5	214.6	274.4	200.0	278.3	262.2	148.9	105.2	102.0	104.5
Other metals.....	12		156.1	152.7	221.9	183.2	285.7	281.7	246.7	231.6	116.7	131.8
Implements.....	10		249.6	249.6	251.7	238.4	221.5	188.0	136.1	111.3	106.6	105.6
All.....	33		203.2	202.7	248.4	205.5	263.8	246.8	180.6	153.0	108.8	115.3
IX.—FUEL AND LIGHTING—												
Fuel.....	6		255.7	256.9	375.8	221.9	243.6	246.0	152.3	116.0	122.3	131.3
Lighting.....	4		244.0	254.2	261.5	240.4	224.1	110.9	88.5	90.0	92.2	92.2
All.....	10		251.0	255.8	330.1	229.3	235.8	192.0	126.8	105.6	110.2	115.6
X.—BUILDING MATERIALS—												
Lumber.....	14		395.8	406.8	533.9	286.0	269.3	210.3	182.2	175.2	183.4	182.6
Miscellaneous materials.....	20		242.4	245.3	251.6	218.7	224.6	209.3	155.2	114.8	111.3	112.4
Paints, oils and glass.....	14		304.8	302.1	472.9	362.0	304.3	258.7	193.7	158.1	140.1	144.7
All.....	48		305.3	309.0	398.5	280.1	260.9	224.0	174.3	145.0	140.7	142.5
XI.—HOUSE FURNISHINGS—												
Furniture.....	6		351.9	351.9	451.3	332.1	228.0	195.8	143.6	145.9	146.6	146.6
Crockery and glassware.....	4		515.0	515.0	504.9	375.4	307.7	254.3	195.5	155.1	133.9	130.9
Table cutlery.....	2		164.1	164.1	164.1	155.1	155.1	150.7	132.2	80.3	72.4	72.4
Kitchen furnishings.....	4		285.9	285.9	292.2	253.8	276.1	198.5	132.4	125.5	125.3	117.8
All.....	16		352.7	352.7	389.2	301.2	250.9	205.5	152.3	134.9	128.8	126.2
XII.—DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.....												
XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS—												
Raw furs.....	4		465.4	450.2	900.3	854.0	583.1	396.7	300.8	142.0	230.9	325.1
Liquors and tobaccos.....	6		269.0	270.1	320.8	264.7	222.9	164.1	143.6	134.7	138.4	134.7
Sundries.....	7		188.7	188.7	216.5	211.7	218.9	195.4	141.6	116.0	106.8	113.4
All.....	17		282.1	279.0	414.2	381.5	306.0	231.7	179.8	128.7	147.1	170.7
All commodities.....	262†		242.6	247.3	349.3	284.1	280.6	246.8	183.6	149.4	135.3	136.4

(*) Preliminary figures. (†) Nine commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915.
 (‡) Revised. (a) The number of commodities varies from month to month.

MISCELLANEOUS FOODS.—Flour remained practically unchanged from the levels of last month. Bread was slightly lower at Toronto. Rolled oats rose 5c. per bag to \$3.20. Sugar declined from \$10.89 to \$10.39 per hundred pounds at Toronto. Molasses was 5c. per gallon lower at Montreal.

TEXTILES.—Very little change occurred in woollens and cottons except raw cotton at New York, which fell from \$12.85 to \$11.85 per hundred pounds. Raw silk, Japan, was up. Jute fell from 9.16c. per pound to 8.66c. Hessians declined 60c. per yard to \$9.95. Oilcloths were lower at \$4.56 per piece 54 inches wide for table and 50c. per yard for floor.

HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES—Hides showed no change from May figures. In leathers, waxed uppers rose from 35c. to 40c. per pound. Some lines of boots were down 10c.-25c. per pair.

METALS AND IMPLEMENTS.—Pig iron was down \$2.00 per ton to \$34.80.

Wrought iron scrap was slightly lower. Iron and steel bars remained unchanged. Lead was higher, silver bar, spelter and tin lower.

FUEL AND LIGHTING.—Gasoline declined 1c. per gallon and coal oil fell 2½c. per gallon.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—Spruce deals at St. John fell \$2. per M. to \$28. Oak rose from \$105 to \$115 per M. Plaster of Paris declined from \$6.00 to \$5.35 per barrel. Nails and iron wire were lower. Linseed oil advanced from 84c. to 92c. per gallon. Turpentine was down from \$1.15 to \$1.07 and benzine was also lower at 35c. per gallon.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.—No changes were reported.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Alcohol, alum and glycerine were lower, while soda ash was slightly higher.

MISCELLANEOUS.—In raw furs mink skins rose from \$12.00 each to \$14.00. Muskrat skins declined 5c. each to 90c. The pulp market continued weak.

RECENT CHANGES IN PRICES IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

WHOLESALE prices in Canada reached their peak in May, 1920, when they showed an advance of about 160 per cent from the average of prices in 1913. By June, 1921, they had fallen on the whole 30 per cent to 40 per cent from this point.

The average cost of living in 60 cities of Canada reached its highest point in June and July, 1920, when it was 101 per cent above the 1913 average. By June, 1921, it had fallen nearly 20 per cent from this high point.

The decline from the high point in the movement of wholesale prices became accelerated towards the end of 1920, but tended to slow up by April, 1921. By that date many basic materials appeared to have reached a firmer base than for some time and to be affected by market conditions in much the same manner as before the war, fluctuating slightly at times instead of participating in a general upward or downward movement as during the war and the two years following the armistice. The

important farm products, however, dropped precipitately with little indication of stabilising influences such as appeared in the markets for materials continuously produced throughout the year. Manufactured goods fell more gradually as demand lessened, and raw materials fell in price with somewhat later reduction in wages of labour. On the whole, prices of farm products and raw materials are practically down to 1913 levels, the decreased returns to such producers creating a very serious situation through the curtailing of purchasing power and the tying up of credits, with some stagnation in the movement of goods to market, though less than is popularly supposed. On the other hand producers of "consumers' goods" have been caught with stocks of high-priced raw materials and goods finished or in process of manufacture from such high-priced materials, and a sudden fall in "effective demand," due to the loss of purchasing power among farmers and wage-earners as well as commercial classes, all being hit by the re-adjustment in prices and values. Owing to the comparatively sound and liquid financial situation the widespread bankruptcy experienced in 1914, 1907, and during previous crises, had not appeared, and manufacturers as well as wholesalers and retailers appear to have been able to take their losses through gradual liquidation of stocks in most cases. Similarly precipitate cuts in wages have been avoided, the 20 per cent and 30 per cent cuts anticipated early in the year appearing to be the exception, while gradual reductions seemed to be the rule. Considerable unemployment, due both to complete shutdowns and to part-time operations, appeared as the most serious factor, the serious reduc-

tion in "effective demand" purchasing power making it all the more difficult to move the surplus stocks of finished goods. The readjustment necessary, involving the transfer of labour and capital from the production of goods in which there appeared a surplus, especially luxuries, to the production of goods from which quick and sure returns were to be expected, appears to be coming about more quickly and with less friction than during the great trade depressions of the nineteenth century and the first decade of the twentieth, better financial measures and better understanding of economic conditions being of great importance in such readjustments. The adjustment of wage rates according to the decline in prices, both cost of living and prices of the products of labour and developed resources, becomes an important factor in keeping the industrial machine in motion. A similarly important factor is the treatment of the unemployment problem, the institution of relief work on what are essentially useful and ultimately profitable projects being of material importance in bringing about a revival.

The following comments on conditions in the United States, from the June number of the bulletin issued by the Federal Reserve Board of the United States, are of interest as conditions in Canada are similar to those in the United States and are affected directly or indirectly to a great extent by the same influences.

Prices themselves have tended to settle to a somewhat lower basis and the various index numbers have tended to move rather more closely in harmony, thus indicating that the re-adjustment period is nearer completion.

It is now estimated that an actual decline in cost of living from the peak point, amounting to approximately 20 per cent, has taken place.

There seems to be increasing realization of the fact that a relatively stable wholesale price level will not be obtained until liquidation has occurred in all lines in which production, consumption, or prices are out of harmony one with another. Liquidation of a pronounced sort has occurred during the course of the past year in raw materials such as grain and live stock, cotton, wool, hides, copper and other non-ferrous metals, with the result that raw materials in these lines are now being sold at approximately pre-war prices. In the case of cotton, hides, and non-ferrous metals conditions in April and early May were such as to indicate that a fair degree of stability has been obtained, and prices showed slight increases over March levels. Wool prices, however, continued to decline because of the abnormally heavy importations which are being made in anticipation of the new tariff measure.

Wholesale Prices in Canada

As the index number of 272 commodities published since 1910 contained a large number of commodities which reacted slowly to market conditions, a special index number has been cal-

culated, using fifty of the most important and most representative commodities, and this index number has been converted to the base of 1913 = 100. The list contains 20 foods, 15 raw materials, and 15 manufactured goods. This index number rose from 102 in January 1913, 98.2 in August and 102 in December 1913, to 104.4 in December 1914, to 119.7 by December 1915, to 154.4 by December 1916, to 188.1 by December 1917, to 204.1 by December 1918, to 220.3 by December 1919, and to 260.5 by May 1920, when the high point was reached. By December 1920 it had fallen to 199.9, by March to 174.3 or 33 per cent below the high point of May 1920, and by June to 154.1 or 41 per cent below the maximum.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF FIFTY COMMODITIES IN CANADA BY MONTHS 1910—1921

Prices in 1913 = 100.*

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
January.....	92.4	93.4	97.4	102.0	103.1	105.1	127.3	157.9	191.7	198.7	230.2	195.2
February.....	93.6	93.5	99.1	100.6	102.9	106.6	127.6	161.4	192.7	192.5	237.0	182.2
March.....	93.2	94.6	98.6	100.5	101.9	107.4	129.7	161.3	193.4	192.1	241.0	174.3
April.....	97.9	94.1	100.0	100.3	101.0	108.0	131.3	170.8	195.0	198.0	249.8	164.9
May.....	96.5	92.6	100.7	99.2	99.9	109.2	133.5	185.0	200.3	203.9	260.5	159.5
June.....	94.3	92.5	102.1	99.6	99.1	106.9	134.0	185.9	203.6	203.2	254.4	154.1
July.....	94.9	93.4	100.1	98.2	100.2	107.8	132.3	187.2	207.8	210.9	249.7	.....
August.....	93.1	94.6	99.9	99.4	102.4	108.6	135.2	188.0	207.4	219.6	236.7	.....
September.....	95.9	94.4	98.9	99.6	102.9	107.1	137.9	180.8	209.6	216.6	229.9	.....
October.....	94.2	94.5	98.9	97.0	102.6	112.3	141.1	181.4	208.8	212.6	221.5	.....
November.....	92.7	93.5	100.7	101.4	102.5	116.0	148.4	185.2	210.6	216.1	211.9	.....
December.....	93.3	94.9	101.0	102.0	104.4	119.7	154.4	188.1	204.1	220.3	199.9	.....

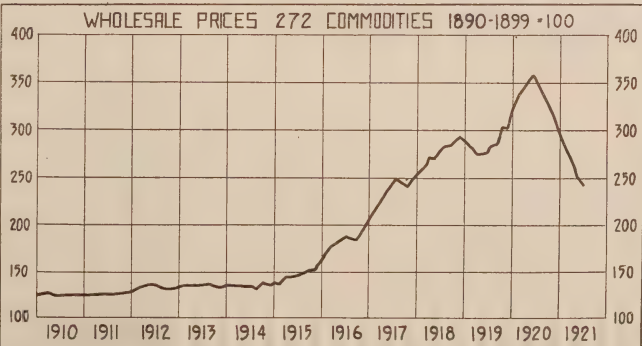
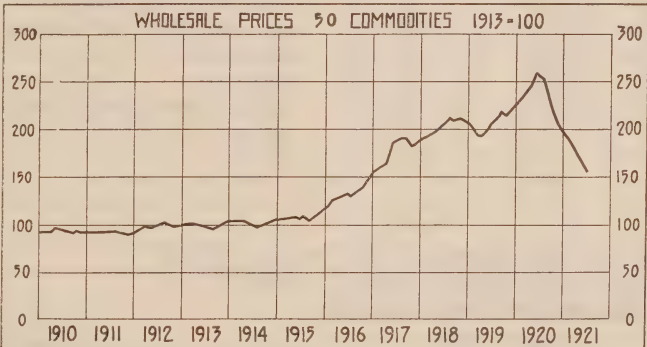
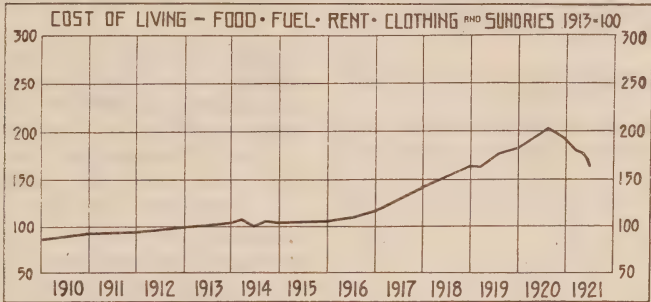
* The index numbers for these commodities were originally calculated on the base of average prices 1890-1899 = 100, and conversion to the base of average prices in 1913 = 100 has been effected by dividing the original index number for each month by the average of the index numbers for 1913. The results obtained are therefore only approximate.

Cost of Living in Canada

In addition to the statistics as to retail prices of food and fuel, and as to rates for rent, the Department during the past year secured figures as to retail prices of staple lines of clothing, including footwear, from retail dealers throughout Canada, for the years 1913-

1920. The figures relate to prices prevailing at the end of the year in each case, but in 1920 and 1921 prices during spring were also secured. From these quotations the percentages of changes in the cost of clothing have been calculated. Information was also secured as to the prices of household supplies, furniture, furnishings, etc., and an

COST OF LIVING IN CANADA 1910-1921



estimate has been made as to the percentage changes in the cost of miscellaneous items, the effect of the information gathered showing that such changes are approximately equal to the average changes in other items. The percentage changes in food, fuel and rent have been calculated from the weekly budgets published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from month to month, and the accompanying table summarizes the changes from year to year by groups, the figures for each group and for all items weighted according to the family budget method.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913
TO 1921.

(Percentages of increase in cost by groups over 1913).

Date	Food	Fuel	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All
Dec. 1914.....	8	2*	8*	10	.....	2
Dec. 1915.....	11	3*	16*	26	5	4
Dec. 1916.....	38	10	14*	43	10	19
Dec. 1917.....	67	34	6*	67	45	43
Dec. 1918.....	86	63	2	98	60	61
Dec. 1919.....	101	66	17	134	80	79
July 1920.....	130	91	34	160	90	101
Dec. 1920.....	102	118	39	135	90	92
March 1921.....	80	109	39	95	87	77
June 1921.....	52	97	43	73	81	63

* Decrease.

A comparison based on this table between the prices for July 1920 and June 1921 shows a decrease during this period of nearly 20 per cent. Food dropped about 34 per cent, clothing about 33 per cent and "sundries" about 5 per cent, while on the other hand fuel advanced in price about 3 per cent and rent about 7 per cent. The decrease in "sundries" was chiefly due to house furnishings, which fell in about the same proportion as clothing.

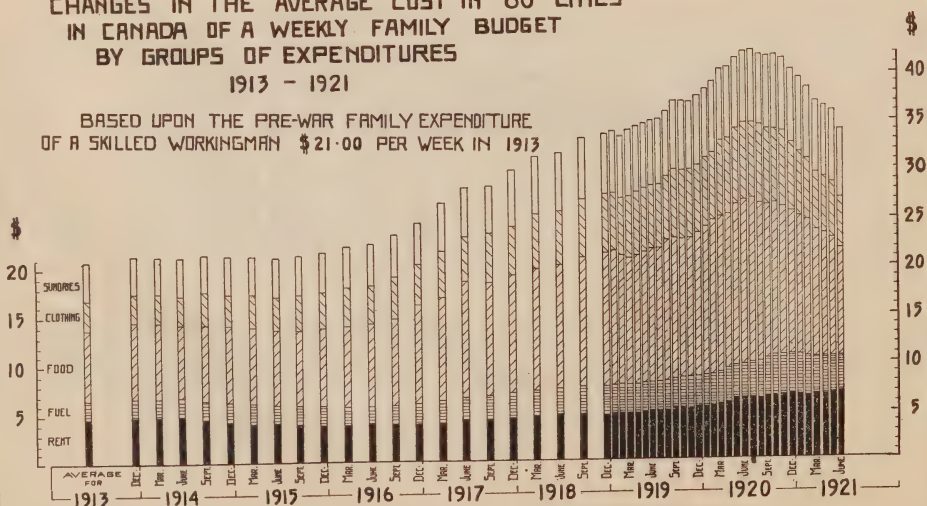
Changes in Prices in Other Countries

The *International Labour Review* for March 1921 contains an article on wholesale prices in various countries. The index numbers of wholesale prices for a number of countries from 1913 to 1921 are listed, and for better comparison are converted to the base of 1913. Owing to the method used for this conversion, the resultant figures are in some cases only approximations. The various index numbers are also briefly analyzed, with a view to observing the movements in different classes of commodities.

The same *Review* for February, 1921, contains an article on retail price

CHANGES IN THE AVERAGE COST IN 60 CITIES IN CANADA OF A WEEKLY FAMILY BUDGET BY GROUPS OF EXPENDITURES 1913 - 1921

BASED UPON THE PRE-WAR FAMILY EXPENDITURE
OF A SKILLED WORKINGMAN \$21.00 PER WEEK IN 1913



fluctuations in various countries. As with wholesale price index numbers, those of retail prices have been reduced to a common base, viz., the prices for July 1914, or in a few cases some other month in the same year. In some countries the index numbers show the cost of food, sometimes other articles are included, and in other cases these numbers represent the cost of a standard family budget, in which not only food, but clothing, light, heating, rent, etc. are included.

Some of the more important comments in the articles may be noted under the names of the respective countries.

DENMARK.

Wholesale prices (according to *Finanstidende*) reached their highest level in November, 1920, when they were four times as high as before the war. By February, 1921, they had fallen 28 per cent from this high point. Generally speaking, foodstuffs had not increased in price to the same extent as industrial materials. Their fall, on the other hand, was not so rapid. Tin and hides were cheaper in February, 1921, than they were in 1914. Paper, however, was still five times as dear as before the war.

The retail figures of the Danish Government are only published at six-monthly intervals. They show the changes in the cost of an average workman's family budget for five persons and are used to regulate the wages of state employees and numerous other workers. A comparison between July, 1920, and January, 1921, shows a very slight increase in the latter month.

FRANCE.

The general index number of wholesale prices (from *Statistique Générale*)

reached its highest point in April 1920, and after a marked fall rose again for a time in July-September. Since the latter date prices fell regularly and fairly rapidly till February, 1921, when they had reached the same level as in September, 1919, and showed a decrease of 30 per cent as compared with the maximum. The most rapid fall appears to have taken place in the prices of industrial materials, which had risen higher than those of food stuffs. The fall is particularly marked in the case of textiles.

The index numbers of retail prices at Paris, based on the prices of 13 articles, reached their highest point in November, and by February had fallen about 10 per cent from this point.

GERMANY.

The chief difficulty in establishing an index number of prices for Germany is that a large number of articles in common use are still subject to Government control, and that, side by side with the official prices, there exist much higher prices at which the same articles are sold in illicit trade. There being no record of "illicit" prices, index numbers have to be calculated on the official fixed prices, thus presenting an unduly favourable picture, while as soon as any article is decontrolled, the recorded prices at once rise to near the level prevailing on the illicit market, and the index number shows an increase which does not represent the real situation, the high prices that were previously paid not having been recorded.

The official index numbers of wholesale prices show the highest point in March, 1920, those of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* in May, 1920. A certain decrease followed, but prices rose again

in the last months of the year; finally there was a considerable fall in the first months of 1921. The most decided tendency to fall in price was shown by textiles.

The *Reichsarbeitsblatt* publishes each month a series of index numbers of cost of living for all German towns, based on a budget, including food, fuel, lighting and rent, for a family of five. The same difficulty arises here as in the case of the wholesale index numbers, but the figures for five cities, Berlin, Hamburg, Munich, Dresden and Breslau, down to February, 1921, showed the peak in December, 1920-January, 1921, with a drop in February.

ITALY.

Wholesale prices in Italy (Bachi's index number) rose to about seven times their pre-war level. In January, 1921, the general index number was still above that for January, 1920, and showed a decrease of only 8 per cent compared with the highest point (November, 1920). It appears that prices began to fall towards the end of 1920 for foodstuffs and chemical products, and at the beginning of 1921 as far as textile materials and minerals and metals were concerned. It also appears that in February, 1921, the prices of building materials and of certain vegetable products were still rising.

The cost of living index numbers did not show any signs of falling up to the early part of 1921.

NETHERLANDS.

The official index numbers of wholesale prices are published in two groups, one for 49 commodities of all kinds, and one for 31 foodstuffs. Both reached their

highest point in July, 1920, the rise in foodstuffs being less marked than in the general commodities, the latter rising to three times the pre-war level. In these same commodities the fall in price was very gradual until October, then more marked in November and December. By February, 1921, they had fallen only 30 per cent from the highest point, and were still 10 per cent above the pre-war level.

The index numbers of retail prices at Amsterdam, based on the cost of 27 articles, reached their maximum in October, and decreased, slowly at first, then with greater rapidity.

SWEDEN.

The general index numbers of wholesale prices (from *Svensk Handelstidning*) reached their highest point in June, 1920, and then fell, slowly at first, but more rapidly after November, until in February, 1921, they had fallen 35 per cent from the maximum, and were nearly the same as the average for 1917. The different groups, however, included in the index number fluctuated in very various ways. Coal had risen until at its highest point it cost twelve times as much as before the war, but by February 1921, coal prices were less than one-third of what they had been in the previous July. Textiles, and hides and leather, also showed a great fall in price, though they had not risen to such an extraordinary extent as coal.

The official cost of living index number, representing the expenditure of a typical town-worker's household for food, fuel, light, rent, clothing and taxes, is only calculated every three months. The figures for January, 1921, showed a slight decrease from October, 1920, which was the highest point.

UNITED KINGDOM

The *Economist* and *Statist* index numbers of wholesale prices show the highest point to have been reached in March or April, 1920. The old index numbers of the Board of Trade place it several months later, but the new index numbers of the same body, which have been re-calculated on a new system, show the maximum in April. At the highest point wholesale prices had risen to more than three times the pre-war level. The fall was rather slow until September-October, 1920, after which it became more rapid, until in February, 1921, the decreases from the highest point were approximately as follows:

Economist.	38 per cent
Statist.	31 per cent
Board of Trade (new).	31 per cent

A brief analysis is made of the figures for the classes of commodities comprised in the last-named series. The prices of foodstuffs rose in the first months of 1920, and varied little until October, when they reached their highest point. They then began to fall, with increasing rapidity each month, but in February, 1921, the prices of meat and fish were still about 10 per cent above those for the same month in 1920. In industrial articles the decrease was much more marked, and cotton showed an almost catastrophic fall, the price in February, 1921, being less than a third of the maximum, reached in April of the previous year. "Other textiles" followed a somewhat similar course, but with less marked variations. Iron and steel fell regularly from June, 1920, and "other metals and minerals" from September. In February, 1921, these commodities had

decreased in price about 28 per cent and 22 per cent respectively from their highest points. The fall in the miscellaneous class entitled "other articles" was about 27 per cent to February 1921, but this class is composed of commodities which varied in price so greatly that the average has little real significance.

The index numbers of retail prices published by the British Government showed by February, 1921, a considerable decline from the highest point, reached in November 1920.

UNITED STATES.

Of the various sets of index numbers of wholesale prices published in the United States, most show their highest point in May 1920.

The series issued by the Bureau of Labour Statistics shows about the same figure for February, 1921, as for April, 1917, so that in less than one year the fall from the highest point was as great as a rise to that point which had occupied three years. The movement of prices in the different groups of articles was extremely irregular. Chemical products and house furnishings, which had reached particularly high maximum prices at a very late date, showed the most rapid fall in price. The greatest increase had taken place in furnishings and clothing; the smallest in metals. The commodities which in February, 1921, were the furthest removed from their pre-war prices were furnishings and building materials. Farm products were nearest to pre-war prices. Foodstuffs had a middle place in all these variations.

The Bureau's index numbers of retail food prices, based on the cost of 22

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC., IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

Country	CANADA		UNITED KINGDOM	FRANCE		ITALY	SWITZERLAND	SPAIN		BELGIUM	HOLLAND	DENMARK
	29 foods 60 cities		21 foods	13 articles		21 articles	Cost of living	12 articles	12 articles		29 articles	Foods
	Cost	Per cent*	600 towns	Chief cities	Paris	Towns		Capitals	Towns		6 towns	
1900.....	\$ 5.48	74	88.5a								98	
1905.....	5.95	80	91.0a								99	
1910.....	6.95	94	96.3a	1000	1000			98.0e	98.1e		113	
1913.....	7.33	99	101.6a			100		102.0e	101.0e		114	
1914—January.....	7.73	105									116	
July.....	7.42	100	100	1004	1075		100c	106.9e	106.0e	100		100
1915—January.....	7.97	107	118	1105b	1295		107c	107.7d	110.5d		128	
July.....	7.80	105	132.5	1235b	1288		119c	113.8e	117.1e	166	148	128
1916—January.....	8.28	112	145	1136b	1439		128c	117.6d	118.4d		153	
July.....	8.46	114	161	1420b	1387		140c	120.3e	123.4e	363	170	146
1917—January.....	10.27	138	187	1547b	1491		148c	123.6d	125.6d		186	
July.....	11.62	157	204	1845b	1971		179c	136.1e	139.8e	818	212	166
1918—January.....	12.42	167	206	2120b	2056		197c	145.4d	149.3d			
July.....	13.00	175	210	2446b	2210	346.1	230c	161.8e	172.8e	1467		187
1919—January.....	13.78	186	230	2794b	2665		252c	167.7d	178.5d	639		186
July.....	13.77	186	209	2897b	2811		261c	180.0e	190.9e	354		212
1920—January.....	15.30	206	236	3204b	3119	383.8	245c	192.3d	208.1d	410	258	251
February.....	15.70	212	235		3105	392.9				445	256	
March.....	15.98	215	233		3646	401.3				473	261	
April.....	15.99	215	235	3802b	3852	415.5				488	265	
May.....	16.65	224	246		4069	435.4				492	272	
July.....	16.84	227	258	3995b	4006	451.8		202.6e	220.3e	479	275	253
August.....	16.42	221	262		4014	464.1				480	271	
September.....	15.95	215	267		4373	479.6					269	
October.....	15.83	213	270	4519b	4517	507.4					270	
November.....	15.32	206	291		4577						263	
December.....	14.84	200	282		4557						253	
1921—January.....	14.48	195	278		4404						236	276
February.....	14.08	190	263	4303	4109						214	
March.....	13.23	178	249		3854							
April.....	12.68	171	238		3522							
May.....	12.25	165	232	3642	3411							
June.....	11.16	150	218		3354							

Country	NORWAY	SWEDEN	FINLAND	GERMANY	SOUTH AFRICA	NEW ZEALAND	AUSTRALIA	INDIA	UNITED STATES		MEXICO
	Foods	21 articles	Cost of living	Cost of living	18 foods	59 foods	49 foods groceries		51 cities	Cost of Living Massachu- setts	Federal District
		44 towns		Berlin	9 towns	25 towns	30 towns	Calcutta	22 foods		
1900.....						906f					
1905.....						990f					
1910.....					1000	991f			93		100
1913.....					1147	1037f	1106		100		101.8
1914—January.....					1131		1099		104		102.1
July.....	100	100	100			1190	1240	100	103		102.9
1915—January.....					1214g	1200	1522	108	100		101.7
July.....						1312g	1238		107		105.7
1916—January.....	143					1276	1516	110	111		109.9
July.....	160					1446g	1359		128		119.6
1917—January.....		160				1357	1470	116	146		129.3
July.....	261	177				1511g	1427		160		144.6
1918—January.....		221					1505		167		155.1
July.....	279	268				1491	1523	121	167		162.62
1919—January.....	279	339			1535	1553			185		167.5
July.....	289	310			1574	1539		155	190		171.5
1920—January.....	295	298	819.4		2000	1688		153	201	192.0	215.85
February.....	294	290	832.3	100	2115	1708	1892	154	200	190.8	220.52
March.....	298	291	839.9	124	2074	1730	1903	151	200	193.4	223.66
April.....	305	297	849.5	141	2074	1738		151	211	196.3	
May.....	311	294	853.3	136	2131	1746	2054	159	215	200.3	
July.....	319	297	911.0	143	2221	1791		170	219	202.6	229.37
August.....	333	308	991.0	127	2197	1834	2254	167	207	198.5	230.62
September.....	336	307	1031.8	127	2189	1849	2289	166	203	200.1	230.61
October.....	340	306	1063.0	139	2217	1899		165	198	194.9	227.76
November.....	342	303	1085.0	139		1887	2170	161	193	191.3	221.38
December.....	342	294	1103.2	149.		1915	2143		178	183.9	215.56
1921—January.....	334	283	1065.4	148		1906			172	179.6	215.38
February.....	308	262	1012.7			1873			158	175.6	193.77
March.....	299	253	1027.1			1810			156	166.4	195.23
April.....		248	1007.5			1805			152	164.5	
May.....										161.4	
June.....											

* Percentage of price in July, 1914. a Calculated from annual index number. b Quarter beginning in specified month. c Previous month. d Average for April-September. e Average for October-March. f Four chief cities. g Average for year. h Number of commodities varies from time to time.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Country	CANADA		UNITED KINGDOM				FRANCE	ITALY	HOLLAND	SWEDEN	SOUTH AFRICA
Authority	Labour Dept.	Michell	Board of Trade	Economist	Statist	Times	Statistique Générale	Bachi	Central Bureau of Statistics	Statistical Office	Census & Statistics Office
No. of commodities	271c	40	47	44	45	40	45	40	49	47	188
Base period.....	1890-1899	1900-1909	1900	1901-1905	1887-1877	1913	1901-1910	1901-1905	1901-1910	1913	1914
1890.....	110.3		103.3	102.2	72						
1895.....	95.6		90.7	87.6	62						
1900.....	108.2		100.0	110.5	75						
1905.....	113.8		97.6	103.3	72		98.3				
1910.....	124.2		108.8	113.3	78		108.1				
1913.....	135.5		116.5	122.3	85	100	115.6	126.0	114	100	
1914-January.....	136.5	120.9		119.0	83.5		115.4	128.6			1000
July.....	134.6	120.0	117.2a	116.6	82.4			115.6	121.a	116.a	
1915-January.....	138.9			136.5	96.4		143.9	132.7			1109
July.....	150.2		143.9a	149.1	106.4		163.7	164.4	170a	145a	
1916-January.....	172.1			174.5	123.6			232.3			1229
July.....	180.9		186.5	191.1	130.5		210.6	242.8	266a	185a	
1917-January.....	212.7			225.1	159.3		249.2	290.0			1470
July.....	248.7		243.0	254.4	176.9		309.8	383.3	340a	244a	
1918-January.....	253.1	225.7		262.9	186.2		361.6	457.6			1663
July.....	284.0	248.3	269.4a	278.5	193.1		389.9	540.6	454a	339a	
1919-January.....	286.5	231.3	288.5	265.9	190.7		401.8	410.1		369	1799
July.....	294.0	250.8	281.8	293.2	206.4		456.6	456.6	349a	320	1831
1920-January.....	333.4	280.8	356.6	353.1	245.3	313.4	662.7	634.7	334	319	2360
April.....	353.1	295.2	374.4	374.2	266.1	329.2	679.2	855.7	338	354	2500
May.....	356.6	298.3	371.8	372.7	260.0	323.4	635.9	830.3	339	361	
July.....	346.8	292.9	404.3	358.0	254.6	305.8	572.9	772.4	343	363	2608
August.....	330.2	274.4	379.4	352.0	353.5	298.9	579.5	795.9	330	365	
September.....	326.6	254.4	385.5	347.6	248.7	295.1	607.7	832.2	328	362	
October.....	317.6	242.1	377.5	326.0	239.9	290.1	581.5	834.3	323	346	2563
November.....	304.2	233.1	364.4	299.7	223.8	257.7	532.0	829.1	297	331	
December.....	290.5	221.6	352.2	269.3	207.2	240.3	502.0	800.6	266	299	
1921-January.....	281.3	212.0		255.3	197.2	214.7	470.0		243	267	
February.....	270.1	197.8		235.8	183.0	194.4	436.3		220	250	
March.....	263.1	190.0		231.7	177.2	189.3	416.9			287	
April.....	253.7	186.4		224.0	169.8	189.4	401.3				
May.....	247.3			223.2	162.2		379.5				
June.....	242.6						374.0				

Country	EGYPT	NEW ZEALAND	AUSTRALIA	INDIA	JAPAN	UNITED STATES					
Authority	Dept. Statistics	Government Statistician	Commonwealth Statistician	Dept. of Statistics	Bank of Japan	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Federal Reserve Board	Annalist	Bradstreet	Dun	Gibson
No. of commodities	24		92	75	56	328	90	25	96	200	22
Base period.....		1909-1913	1911	July, 1914	Oct., 1900	1913	1913	1890-1899			
1890.....			1053			83.5		109.252		90.876	43.4
1895.....			760			69.2		94.604	6.4346	81.251	42.0
1900.....			894			81.7		99.388	7.8839	93.355	44.2
1905.....			910			85.7		110.652	8.0987	99.315	47.8
1910.....		984	1003			97.3		137.172	8.9981	121.301	59.3
1913.....		1051	1088		132.2	100	100	139.980	9.2076	118.576	58.1
1914-January.....		10455	10855			100		142.452	8.8857	124.528	58.2
July.....		10736	11855	100	126.3a	100		144.879	8.6566	119.708	58.9
1915-January.....		12326	13876			99		150.95	9.1431	124.168	64.7
July.....	102a	14036	18226		127.8a	101		147.29	9.8583	124.958	64.4
1916-January.....		14505	15026			110		153.88	10.9163	137.666	65.6
July.....	124a	16936	15056		154.9a	120		170.11	11.5294	175.142	71.9
1917-January.....		16846	15256			151		208.88	13.7277	169.562	87.4
July.....	168a	18946	17156		196.4a	187		265.01	16.0980	211.950	116.4
1918-January.....		1677	18876			185		278.696	17.9369	222.175	118.9
July.....	207a	1808	19546			193		299.142	18.5348	230.146	119.7
1919-January.....		1888	1959			208		313.647	18.9664	227.973	127.9
July.....	225a	1788	2008	218		219	211	324.935	20.3633	247.364	130.4
1920-January.....	318	1909	2311	200	397.2	265	263	320.050	20.7124	257.901	147.4
April.....	308	2153	2478	210	359.7	273	264	321.898	20.7341	263.332	155.4
May.....	293	2167	2567	210	316.6	282	250	307.680	19.3528	260.414	141.9
July.....	283	2262	2671	209		282	234	305.893	18.8273	252.288	125.8
August.....	279	2261	2692	209	311.0	250	226	247.155	16.9094	237.341	106.9
September.....	299	2267	2618	208	305.0	242	190	238.557	16.6750	245.257	118.5
October.....	300	2291	2450	206	298.5	225	208	247.145	16.9094	237.341	106.9
November.....	287	2247	2371	194	292.7	207	190	238.557	16.6750	245.257	118.5
December.....	238	2249	2245	180	271.9	189	173	204.769	13.6283	211.628	86.0
1921-January.....		2233	2233	178	265.8	177	163	195.647	12.6631	198.600	81.9
February.....						167	154	186.939	12.3689	185.822	78.8
March.....						162	150	196.623	11.8650	181.921	80.8
April.....						164		191.511	11.3749	174.404	75.1
May.....								171.755	10.8208	166.658	
June.....								163.821	10.6169	165.955	

a Average for year. b Quarter beginning in specified month. c. 230 commodities, 1890-1909: 272, 1910-1914: 271, 1915-1921.

articles of food, reached the highest point in June and July, 1920. Down to February, 1921, the decline from this point was about 28 per cent.

The following table issued by the

United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, shows the increase in the cost of living in the United States from 1913 to May, 1921. These figures are averages based on the prices secured in 32 cities.

CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES

Item of expenditure	Per cent of total expenditure	Per cent of increase from 1913 (average) to—									
		Dec., 1914	Dec., 1915	Dec., 1916	Dec., 1917	Dec., 1918	June, 1919	Dec., 1919	June, 1920	Dec., 1920	May, 1921
Food.....	38.2	5.0	5.0	26.0	57.0	87.0	84.0	97.0	119.0	78.0	44.7
Clothing.....	16.6	1.0	4.7	20.0	49.1	105.3	114.5	168.7	187.5	158.5	122.6
Housing.....	13.4	**	1.5	2.3	.1	9.2	14.2	25.3	34.9	51.1	59.0
Fuel and Light.	5.3	1.0	1.0	8.4	24.1	47.9	45.6	56.8	71.9	94.9	81.6
Furniture and Furnishings..	5.1	4.0	10.6	27.8	50.6	113.6	125.1	163.5	192.7	185.4	147.7
Miscellaneous..	21.3	3.0	7.4	13.3	40.5	65.8	73.2	90.2	101.4	108.2	108.8
Total.....	100.0	3.0	5.1	18.3	42.4	74.4	77.3	99.3	116.5	100.4	80.4

**No change.

OTHER COUNTRIES

In Australia wholesale prices began to fall in August, 1920.

In Belgium the level of retail prices according to the official index numbers of 56 commodities, was about 9 per cent lower in February, 1921, than at the highest point in October, 1920; the weighted index numbers of 22 food items showed a decrease of less than 7 per cent for the same period.

In India and Japan wholesale prices began to fall in the first half of 1920.

In Norway the highest point in wholesale prices was reached in September, 1920, and up to February, 1921, the drop was about 25 per cent. The figures for retail food prices in Norway for January, 1921, showed a decline from those

for December, 1920, and retail fuel prices showed a decided drop during the same period.

In South Africa a fall in wholesale prices began in October, 1920. The index numbers of retail prices of 18 foods for 9 towns in South Africa reached their highest level in July, 1920, declined somewhat, and rose again to nearly the same point in October, the second drop then commencing.

In Switzerland monthly figures published by the Union of Swiss Co-operative Societies in the 23 large towns, and based on the average consumption of a working-class family, in food, lighting and heating materials, showed a decrease in February, 1921, of about 9 per cent from the prices of October, 1920. The fall in food items was in about the same proportion.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

THE two legal decisions summarized below have reference to cases of Workmen's Compensation in the province of Saskatchewan and Quebec.

A warehouse in connection with a retail business falls within scope of Saskatchewan Workmen's Compensation Act

A workman employed by a retail furniture dealer of Regina was injured when at work in a building, a part of which was rented by his employer for storage purposes. He brought an action for damages against his employer under the Workmen's Compensation Act of Saskatchewan. The accident was due to an elevator being out of repair, a circumstance of which the employee was ignorant. The trial judge found that the building where the accident occurred was not a warehouse in the meaning of the Act and did not apply in this case. He therefore dismissed the action with costs. The plaintiff appealed to the Court of Appeal. In the judgment of the Court the definition of a factory contained in the Act to which the Act applied was quoted. This included, among other places, warehouses where goods or materials are stored. The case of the respondent rested upon English decisions in which it was held that "warehouse" did not apply to a building used as a place for storing articles

pending their sale in a retail shop. It was pointed out by the Court, however, that the British Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897, enacts that "factory" shall have the same meaning as in The Factory and Workshop Acts 1871 to 1891, and in order to arrive at the meaning of "warehouse" the English Courts would quite properly consider the scope and object of the various Acts referred to. In Saskatchewan they were not confronted with any such question, and they were not required to interpret this Act in the light of other legislation. The Court could not see any reason for drawing any distinction under the Saskatchewan Act between a warehouse used in connection with a retail business and one used in connection with a wholesale business.

The appeal was allowed with costs and the case was referred back to the trial judge for assessment of compensation. (*Saskatchewan — Weisbrot vs. Reinhorn.*)

Under Quebec law an unguarded machine does not in itself make employer responsible for accidents

An employee in a tool factory suffered the loss of two fingers when working on a machine. He brought an action against the company employing him for \$5,482

damages on the grounds of negligence, claiming that the machine which injured him was unguarded contrary to the rules of prudence and that the employee who

put the machine in motion was intoxicated. The defendant company denied these allegations and further alleged that the accident was due to the plaintiff's own lack of care and skill, that it was an act of negligence on his part to place his hand where he did, and that he had voluntarily exposed himself to a danger he knew and understood and was alone responsible for the consequences.

The Superior Court at Montreal dismissed the action of the plaintiff on the grounds that he had failed to establish that the accident was due to any fault

or negligence on the part of the defendant company or its employees, the proof that in other similar factories the same apparatus is surrounded with a guard does not in itself constitute a fault such as to render the defendant responsible, and that even if the person employed to set the apparatus in movement was under the influence of liquor at the time of the accident there was no proof that his condition was the cause of the accident or that his condition was known to any one in authority. (*Quebec—Adams vs. The Modern Tool Manufacturing Company.*)

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

Prepared and edited in the Department of Labour, Ottawa

MINISTER—THE HONOURABLE GIDEON D. ROBERTSON.
DEPUTY MINISTER—F. A. ACLAND.

Volume 21

AUGUST, 1921

Number 8

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

The month in brief

This issue of the **LABOUR GAZETTE** contains articles on the general conciliation work of the Department of Labour, on the action taken by various countries with respect to the conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Conferences, and on the eighth meeting of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, recently held at Stockholm. Among other articles in this issue that might be mentioned is one describing typical methods of wage payment, and one dealing with apprenticeship in the United States.

At the beginning of July unemployment among trade unions was 13.15 per cent of the total membership as compared with 15.46 per cent at the beginning of June, and 2.14 per cent at the beginning of July, 1920. Many of the unions reported also a large percentage of their members as working on short time. According to returns received from some 5,000 firms employment conditions during July showed moderate improvement, although a certain amount of fluctuation resulted from shut-downs and subsequent re-opening of railway shops. Employment for the month was strikingly less favourable than during the same period in 1920.

The cost of the weekly family budget of staple foods continued to decline, averaging \$10.98 at the beginning of

July as compared with \$11.16 for June; \$16.84 for July, 1920; and \$7.42 for July, 1914. The index number of wholesale prices for July fell to 238.6 as compared with 242.6 for June; 346.8 for July, 1920; and 134.6 for July, 1914.

The time loss due to industrial disputes during July was less than during either June, 1921, or July, 1920. There were in existence during the month 32 strikes involving 7,662 workpeople and resulting in an estimated time loss of 103,554 working days. At the end of the month there were on record 24 strikes involving about 3,743 workpeople.

Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During the month of July the Department received a report from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to deal with a dispute between the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries, Hamilton Branch, and men of various trades in the building industry in Hamilton and district, members of the Hamilton Building Trades Council.

Eight applications were received for the establishment of Boards and a chairman was appointed in connection with a Board which had been established during the preceding month.

Further crea- tion of Joint Industrial Councils

At a joint conference of the Building and Construction Industries convened on the invitation of the Dominion Government in accordance with a request received from the National Joint Conference Board of the Building and Construction Industries held in Ottawa, May 3-6, 1921, the Minister of Labour was requested to co-operate in the establishing of Local Joint Councils of the Building Industry throughout the country. Acting on this request, the Department of Labour despatched one of its officials to Western Canada to render whatever assistance was possible in this connection. The results obtained to date have been very gratifying, and at present Joint Committees of the Building and Construction Association, and the Trades Unions connected with the industry are drafting constitutions for Local Joint Industrial Councils in the following cities:— Vancouver, B.C., Calgary and Edmonton, Alta., Saskatoon and Moose Jaw, Sask. Preliminary meetings have also been held in Regina, Sask., and Winnipeg, Man.

It might also be interesting to note that a Joint Committee of employers and employees of the Printing Trades is drafting a Constitution for a similar organization for that industry in Edmonton, Alta., and in all probability another Council of the Printing Trades will be inaugurated in the near future in Regina, Sask.

Workmen's Compensation Acts and border industries

The Dominion-Provincial Commission on Uniformity of Labour Laws, which met at Ottawa in April, 1920, recommended among other things a uniform system for the administration of Workmen's Compensation for accidents, with a uniform scale of compensation and the extension of the scope of the Compensation Acts. This lack of uniformity is especially disadvantageous in the case of industries situated near the boundary of two provinces, whose laws differ in

these respects. For example, if a workman residing in the province of Quebec is injured while at work in Ontario, he or his dependant, in case of death, is only entitled to receive from the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board the sum to which he would have been entitled if the accident had occurred in Quebec, where the scale of remuneration is lower than in the neighbouring province, although the employer pays to the Ontario Board the full quota covering all his employees. The Trades and Labour Council of Hull, Quebec, recently passed a resolution urging the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress to try to secure uniform workmen's compensation laws throughout the Dominion. The matter has also been taken up with the provincial authorities of Quebec by the firm of J. R. Booth, Limited, lumbermen and paper manufacturers of Ottawa, many of whose employees are thus discriminated against on account of their residing in Hull, in the Province of Quebec. It is understood that a new workmen's compensation law in Quebec is in contemplation, and it is stated that in the meantime the Quebec Government is taking steps with a view to securing the co-operation of the Ontario authorities in bringing about a more satisfactory arrangement.

Wage reduction endorsed by Works Council

The question of a reduction in wages was recently brought before the Works Council of the International Harvester Company at Hamilton, Ont. Five members of the Council selected from the employee representatives were appointed to investigate the books and records of the Company and every means was placed at their disposal to obtain all the facts and figures they desired. After the investigation they reported as follows: "We, the employee representatives, find that owing to the lack of orders on account of high cost of machines and large stock on hand, the company's proposed reduction of 20 per cent on day and piece rates, and 10 per cent on

salaries, seems necessary, and wish to go on record as regretfully accepting same in hope that the plant may be kept running. After carefully reviewing the reductions made so far, and the further reductions necessary to meet the objective asked for, and having tried in every way without success, to find some other way of accomplishing the result, we endorse the present method of reducing the day and piece work rates in force November, 1920, until a total reduction of 20 per cent is reached."

International Committee on Industrial Hygiene In accordance with a suggestion adopted at the First International Labour Conference at Washington, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office has taken steps to form an Advisory Committee of experts on questions of industrial hygiene. The governments of Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland have each been requested by it to nominate as a member of this Advisory Committee one of its health inspectors or factory inspectors. The members of the Committee in the various countries will keep in touch with the International Labour Office and its Industrial Hygiene section by correspondence; the Committee will meet when convened by the Governing Body, preferably on the occasion of the International Labour Conference. The Committee will regularly address reports on its work to the Governing Body.

British Trade Union Guild Council formed In the issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE for April and September, 1920, (pp. 424 and 1109) some account was given of the formation of a building trades guild at Manchester and elsewhere in England. At a meeting in Manchester on June 11 last, Mr. S. G. Hobson, who is said to be the originator of the scheme, stated that the building guild had already completed over £250,000 worth of work, and had in hand contracts to the value of

two million pounds. He claimed that the guilds had saved large sums to the community, and stated that no adverse criticism of the work which had been done had come from either the Government or the local authorities. At the same meeting, which was attended by 300 delegates of trade unions and representatives of 20 trades councils in the north-western counties of England, it was decided to form a Trade Union Guild Council with the object of promoting guilds, and of obtaining industrial control by means of guilds. Mr. Hobson pointed out that the guilds must remain a part of the labour movement, and resist the temptation to become a commercial organization. They would make no profits, and by the terms of their constitution they were not allowed to distribute any dividends. The Ministry of Health having recently insisted that the Building Guilds proceed by ordinary commercial contract, that is, by making lump sum tenders, it was declared that the Guild regards this rule as directly opposed to the principles of their organization.

Cost to the British Government of the coal dispute

It was officially stated in the British House of Commons on July 5, that the charges falling on the Exchequer as a result of the measures taken by the Government in connection with the coal stoppage so far as they could be estimated at present were approximately: Defence force, army reserve, etc., £7,000,000; Navy, £1,225,000; Air force, £330,000; Civil emergency organization, £300,000; Subsidy to the coal industry, £10,000,000. The increased amount payable under the state guarantee to the railways as a result of the dispute, was estimated as at least £10,000,000.

British railwaymen abandon claim to share in management

In the June issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, on page 756, reference was made to the agreement between the British railway companies and the railwaymen's unions providing for the creation of joint

industrial councils. It was stated that the leaders of the men had withdrawn their demand for representation on the boards of directors of the railways in favour of joint councils of officers and elected employees. In a debate in the House of Commons on the second reading of the Railways Bill on May 26, the Minister of Transport said that as the railway undertakings were not ordinary industrial concerns but owed their monopoly to the government and had their prices fixed not by competition but by legislation, the government had approved the request of representatives of Labour that workmen should be included in the directorates. "Labour, however," he stated, "has deliberately surrendered the offer of the government included in this Bill for the inclusion of working men directors on the boards. The government think that they have made a mistake—that both the workmen and the companies have made a mistake—but they have settled this matter between themselves."

At a conference of the Labour party Mr. C. T. Cramp, Industrial Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, explained the position of the railway unions with regard to this question. He said that when the railway unions had made this demand for representation on the directorate they believed there would be national ownership of the railways and not a continuation of private ownership. The value of representation on boards of directors under private ownership they believed would be reduced almost to nil. They recognized that if they had one, two or three men elected by their fellows to take part on a board of directors where the great majority consisted of representatives of private railway companies, the railwaymen's representatives were not merely impotent in a helpless minority, but they were liable to be misjudged by those who elected them because they became parties to decisions which by no means represented their opinions or desires.

Agreement in New York clothing industry

An agreement, which was described by Mr. Sidney Hillman, the union president, as "the most constructive agreement ever entered into by the New York clothing market", was concluded on June 2 by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and the clothing manufacturers' association, bringing to an end a strike of 24 weeks' duration in the men's clothing industry of New York. The chief points in the agreement are as follows:

(1) The principle of the union shop to prevail; (2) hours of work to be 44 per week; (3) standards of production in each shop group to be determined by representatives of the union and the employers; (4) wages to be determined by a joint committee of the union and the association; (5) the relations between the union, the association and the contractors to be worked out by a joint commission; (6) a general reduction of 15 per cent in wages except for cutters, to be agreed to; (7) administration of the new agreement to be vested in a board of arbitration composed of three members, namely, one union and one association representative, and an impartial chairman chosen jointly by the other two members.

Italian Government dockyards to be rented to workers

An agreement has recently been concluded between the Italian Government and the Amalgamated Union of Co-operative Societies of Workmen and the Metal Workers' Union whereby the State pledges itself to rent to these associations two government dockyards and three arms factories which the associations will adapt for the manufacture of agricultural machinery, railway material, etc. The joint programme of the associations, it is understood, is to stimulate the co-operative movement among the metal workers, and to improve the material and moral condition of all metal workers belonging to the Metal Workers'

Union. Production will be improved to the highest possible degree by study and development to render each society within the amalgamated co-operative association capable of producing the material required by the others. The highest wage rates paid by private concerns will be paid by the co-operative association to its members, and bonuses will be given for production. An annual division of the profits among the whole working staff is stated to be under consideration.

Jottings

Among the meetings and conventions of organized labour affecting trade unionists in Canada, which will take place during the month of September, are the following:

Canadian Federation of Labour, at Montreal, Que., September 12.

Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, at Ottawa, Ont.

Federated Association of Letter Carriers, at Montreal, Que., September 1-3.

United Mine Workers of America, at Indianapolis, Ind., September 20.

International Brotherhood of Electrical workers, at St. Louis, Mo., September 19.

Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, at Atlanta, Ga., September 12.

United Textile Workers of America, at Knoxville, Tenn., September 12.

United Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers' Association, at Chicago, Ill., September 12.

International Association of Fire Fighters, at Columbus, Ohio, September 12.

Metal Polishers' International Union, at Cincinnati, Ohio, September 19.

International Steel Plate Transferrers' Association, September 4.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, at Dallas, Texas, September 5.

United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters, at Providence, R.I., September 19.

The Department of Labour has commenced the publication of "Employment," a bi-weekly bulletin of the Employment Service of Canada, the first issue having appeared on August 1.

The Third Annual Meeting of the Employment Service Council of Canada will be held at Ottawa, August 31-September 2. The Ninth Annual Meeting of the International Association of Public Employment Services, formerly the American Association of Public Employment Offices, will be held at Buffalo, September 7-9.

During the month of September, the advisory committee under the Factories Act of Alberta will hold conferences on the minimum wage with representatives of employers and employees at Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Calgary and Edmonton. Three employers and three employees will represent each division. Further information can be supplied by the secretary, Mrs. M. Lewis, Qu'Appelle Building, Edmonton.

The city of Calgary has adopted a system of group insurance for its employees which became effective on June 1. About 700 employees are covered in the sick benefit fund and the same number in the life policy. The city pays 40 per cent and the employees 60 per cent of the policy, 50 cents being deducted per month from the employees' salaries or wages. The provisions of the policy assure \$1,000 to an employee at death and provide for all sickness and quarantine with payment for 10 weeks or 60 days, 80 per cent of the present salary or wages being given. A maximum amount of \$100 is payable for each of the following: hospital fees, operations, and medical fees.

A meeting of the Commission on the Mothers' Allowances Act of Ontario was held at Toronto in July. One hundred and fifty cases were re-considered, and 50 new cases were taken up. It is stated that five or six new cases are investigated and added to the payroll every day, and there are at present over 2,000 mothers receiving allowances under the Act, and upwards of \$84,000 a month is being paid out. In some cases the allowance has been discontinued where the mothers proved to be immoral, cruel or improvident, as the allowance is considered a salary from the government to enable the mother to make good citizens of her children.

Regulations of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Manitoba approved by order-in-council and brought into force on July 20, require every employee with more than ten workmen to keep at his place of employment a First Aid kit, the quantity of materials in the kit to be graded according to the number of employees. Every employer must provide and maintain a First Aid room, if he has 100 or more workmen, or if he has 50 or more workmen five miles from a hospital. A minimum first aid kit must accompany the crew of every railroad train and vessel.

The province of Quebec has sent several young men to Sweden to study forest practice. An article by Mr. Edward Beck, in the *Pulp and Paper Magazine* states that education plays an important part in Swedish forestry. The Swedish government spares no expense in educating and training picked men for forest work in both its higher and its less important branches. A college of forestry has been in existence since 1828, providing a three year course in practical and theoretical forestry. The State also maintains eleven schools of lesser grade throughout the country, chiefly for the training of forest rangers, the course lasting one year.

The United States Congress has recently passed a bill limiting im-

migration of persons of each nationality to three per cent per year until June, 1922, of the number of foreign born persons of such nationality resident in the United States as determined by the census of 1910.

A labour bank is being organized at Philadelphia, Pa., with an authorized capital of 5,000,000 shares at a par value of \$20 each. It is stated that this bank is designed to form a trust to receive on deposit the savings of wage earners throughout the country, and "to keep labour's savings and the earnings of the savers in the hands of labour where it cannot be used against the workers who produced it." The creation of labour bank at Chicago by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and elsewhere by other labour bodies has been noted in previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

A Mining Danger Research Board has recently been appointed in Great Britain to direct generally the work of the Mines Department into the causes of mining dangers, and to undertake the re-organization of the existing arrangements for carrying out such work at the Mines Department Experimental Station.

A new department has been organized at the India Office in London for dealing with labour and industry. It has two branches, a general division which will consider all labour and industrial questions in regard to India, and another division which will deal with such questions in regard to labour and industry which arise from the admission of India as a separate member of the League of Nations, including Indian immigration rights in the Dominions.

Germany has established a system for the compulsory training of women in general house work and in the work of children's nurses, dressmakers, waitresses, typists and secretaries. All women must pass through beginners' classes, and women up to 35 years of age who are in receipt of an unemployment allowance must attend one of the courses or forfeit the allowance.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS DURING JULY, 1921

I.—General Review

During the month a continued moderate increase was noted in the volume of employment in Canada. At the end of the month, however, the situation was only on a par with that at the beginning of the year, indicating a fair amount of recovery from the low level in April, but still decidedly below that of the corresponding period in 1920. Ontario and Quebec reflected the uncertain movements in the iron and steel group due to shutdowns and reopenings in railway shops. These provinces showed upward movements in railway construction and maintenance, railway transportation and pulp and paper, but saw-mills and wood-working industries showed a tendency toward lessened activity. In the Maritime provinces there were no unusual movements, the tendency being favourable in the majority of industries. The western provinces experienced increased activity in railway construction and maintenance and in railway transportation. In British Columbia there was little change in the situation apart from an increase of activity in lumber mills. Compared with the base week in January, 1920, the majority of industries showed a much less favourable situation, those chiefly affected being building construction, rubber products and iron and steel products.

The industries which showed the greatest improvement over the previous month were railway transportation and railway construction. Manufacturing as a whole showed moderate gains. Meat-packing and dairying establishments in Manitoba and Ontario showed a larger volume of business. In the iron and steel industries there was some slackness in agricultural implements and heating appliances and in sheet-metal and tool-making plants. The leather industry in

Ontario and Quebec improved somewhat, more especially in boot and shoe manufacturing. The pulp and paper industry also expanded slightly; more especially in Quebec. There was little change in the rubber products industry. The textile industry also showed little change, although there was slightly less employment in garment and personal furnishings factories. Small expansions in hosiery, knit goods and headwear firms partially offset the latter. In logging the downward movement of the previous month was checked considerably, due largely to increased activity in British Columbia saw-mills. Mining in general made small advances; coal mining in Alberta experienced the largest increases. Ontario and the Prairie provinces featured a noticeable increase in railway transportation. Water transportation fluctuated between districts, with a tendency toward lessened activity at Upper St. Lawrence ports. Building construction on the whole showed very little increase in volume; the most noticeable advances were made in the Prairie provinces. Railway construction and maintenance was much more favourably situated than in the previous month. The increases in this line were absorbed mainly by Ontario, Quebec and the Prairie provinces.

The loss of time on account of industrial disputes during July was less than during either June, 1921, or July, 1920.

Strikes

There were in existence at some time or other during the month 32 strikes, involving about 7,662 work-people and resulting in an estimated time loss of 103,554 working days, as compared with 44 strikes, 8,083 work-people and 161,910 working days in June, 1921; and 59 strikes, 10,016 work-people and 137,841 working days in

July, 1920. On July 1, there were on record 27 strikes affecting 6,039 workpeople. Five strikes were reported as having commenced during July, as compared with 17 during June, 1921. Six of the strikes commencing prior to July and two of the strikes commencing during July were reported terminated, leaving 24 strikes, involving about 3,743 workpeople on record at the end of the month.

In prices the movement continued downward. The chief decreases in wholesale prices appeared in

Prices cattle and beef, fresh fish, sugar and molasses, and in metals. Marked recoveries occurred, however, in hay, hogs and hog products, cheese, butter and eggs, and in raw furs. In grains, wheat and oats were down while corn, barley, and flaxseed advanced slightly. In miscellaneous foods beans, oranges, canned vegetables, and bread stuffs were lower, but the rest of the group remained steady. In textiles, cottons were slightly higher

while silks showed a small decline. The departmental index number of wholesale prices stood at 238.6 for July as compared with 242.6 for June; 346.8 for July, 1920; 294.0 for July, 1919; and 134.6 for July, 1914.

In retail prices nearly all the items in the budget were slightly lower, the chief decreases being in beef, rib roast, lard, cheese, and sugar. Eggs advanced about 4.5c. per dozen with smaller increases in evaporated apples and prunes. A small decline occurred in fuel and lighting but rentals advanced somewhat on the average. The average cost of a weekly family budget covering 29 foods in sixty cities was \$10.98 at the beginning of July as compared with \$11.16 for June; \$16.84 for July, 1920; \$13.77 for July, 1919; and \$7.42 for July, 1914. The total family budget of foods, fuel and lighting, and rent in July amounted to \$21.55 as compared with \$21.74 in June; \$26.92 in July, 1920; \$22.02 in July, 1919; \$20.66 in July, 1918; and \$14.17 in July, 1914.

II.—Industries and Trades.

Logging

Logging in Quebec districts on the whole showed a continuance of the seasonal decline. Firms at Louisville, Hull and LaTuque showed considerable slackening, while other at River Desert and St. Jovite changed very little. At Three Rivers there was a local expansion in this industry. The situation was much the same in Ontario; at Fort Frances, Haileybury, Midland and Ottawa many employees were let out, but at Blind River, Brayside, Nesterville, and Pembroke there was practically no change. In British Columbia camps there was some improvement, more especially at Alert Bay. An exception was the camp at Headquarters. Timber of all species scaled in the Province in the month of June totalled 1,739,460 feet as compared

with 1,700,497 feet in May, Douglas fir predominating.

Mining

Coal mining on the whole made gains over previous months, Alberta fields being more favourably affected than others. Only minor increases in activity were displayed by British Columbia fields. The Maritime provinces made considerably larger additions to staffs than the Western provinces, but because of the general slackness in the demand for coal considerable short time is predicted for the mines at Glace Bay and Sydney. Metalliferous mining made small advances, chiefly in Ontario gold properties and British Columbia silver-lead-zinc fields. Quarrying was favourably affect-

ed in Ontario and New Brunswick to about the same extent in each case.

Manufacturing Industries

Sugar refining at Dartmouth and St. John experienced slightly greater activity during the month, partly due to the seasonal demand from fruit canneries. Chocolate making at Halifax and St. Stephen showed a less favourable situation. Meat packing firms in Hull and Montreal reported increases in staff. Biscuit and candy firms in Montreal varied, some showing better conditions, but others reporting fewer workers engaged. Sugar refining in Montreal was considerably more active and the same was true of flour and cereal mills. Dairying establishments in Ontario reported considerably better business, notably in Toronto, Ottawa and Peterborough districts. Meat packing plants in Toronto on the whole showed gains, with some minor exceptions. Candy, chocolate and biscuit manufacturing at Brantford and in some London and Toronto plants was slacker, but other firms in Toronto and London reported improved conditions. Sugar refining at Wallaceburg was considerably brisker; the plant at Kitchener remained closed. Flour and cereal mills at Keewatin, Peterborough and Port Colborne registered little change. Starch mills at Cardinal and Fort William added to their working forces. The usual seasonal increase in fruit and vegetable canning continued, activity being especially marked in the Leamington district. Meat packing plants in Calgary and Edmonton showed little change, but in Winnipeg and Elmwood staffs were increased. Dairying establishments in the Prairie provinces generally showed practically no change. Flour and grain establishments in Winnipeg varied but the general tendency was toward improvement. At Moose Jaw flour milling was favourably affected. Sugar refining at Vancouver reflected the seasonal demand from the canneries.

Iron and steel mills in the Maritime district showed slight improvement. At

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS.

New Glasgow there were substantial additions to staffs, and the same was true on a smaller scale at Sydney. Ship yards at Halifax also added to their working forces. The car plant at New Glasgow remained closed. Steel ship yards at Montreal and Three Rivers showed slackening, while at Sorel there was a slightly better situation than in the previous month. Rolling mills and foundries in Montreal and Longue Pointe on the whole showed moderate improvement. Plumbing supply firms in Montreal were somewhat more active, while shoe machinery firms and locomotive works laid off hands. Car manufacturing in Montreal experienced considerably more activity. Bridge works at Lachine improved somewhat, but sewing machine works at St. John's discharged some employees. The cartridge plant at Brownsburg and the arsenal at Quebec showed little change. Agricultural implement firms at Brantford, Hamilton, Peterborough, Smith's Falls and Toronto all showed a smaller volume of business than in the previous month. Automobile manufacturing at Chatham, Walkerville, Oshawa and Toronto was on a lower level also. Bridge works at Hamilton were more active but at Walkerville there was a moderate decline. Ship building at Kingston, Midland, and Toronto was less favourably situated than in June. Car manufacturing in Ottawa and metal roofing in Oshawa showed declines, while wire fence manufacturing at Hamilton and Leaside showed only minor changes. Bridge works in Winnipeg reported a very slight improvement. Iron works at Winnipeg exhibited but little change, while at Selkirk there was a marked increase in activity at the rolling mills. Ship building and repairing yards at Vancouver and Victoria all showed small decreases in the volume of business. Fluctuations in all provinces, but especially in Ontario and Quebec were caused

by the shutdown and subsequent re-opening of railway shops.

Shoe manufacturing firms in Montreal showed both increased and decreased

business, the balance being slightly favourable. LEATHER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS Trunk and bag leathers however showed a decline. At St. Hyacinthe

additions were made to staffs in shoe factories. In Quebec there were variations, but on the whole the situation was more favourable than in Montreal. Rubber firms at Granby reduced pay-rolls considerably. In Montreal there was a generally favourable situation in this industry with the exception of fountain pen manufacture. At St. Jerome large reductions in staffs of rubber factories occurred. Tire and rubber companies in Toronto, with a few exceptions, showed considerably lessened activity, and much the same situation was reported from Guelph. The factory at Port Dalhousie remained closed. At Merritton, Bowmanville and Kitchener there was not much change, although some slackness was observable. Boot and shoe firms in Toronto and London did not change much, but in Galt there was some expansion. Tanneries at London and Kitchener made slight additions to staffs.

At Plaster Rock, N.B., sawmills maintained and slightly increased the level of the previous month.

LUMBER In the province of Quebec there was little change in mills at Breakeyville, Port Etchemin, Montreal, Sayabec, Coaticook and Beauharnois. There

was some slackening in mills at Quebec, St. Pacomé, Sorel, Hull and Cowanville. Much the same situation prevailed in Ontario, those points reporting adverse conditions being Rockland and Fort Frances while there was no change at Arnprior, Byng Inlet, and Keewatin. Apart from sawmill activities, reports from furniture and wood working factories showed considerably less work

offered in this line at Stratford and Brantford. Newmarket furniture plants were running at about normal, while carriage factories at Orillia showed some improvement. In Manitoba, sawmills at The Pas were still working actively. At Golden, Chemainus and Vancouver additional mill hands were taken on but at Fraser Mills and Wardner, B.C., employees were let out.

In the Maritime district, pulp and paper mills at Chatham, St. John, and

Bathurst were rather busier, but at Liverpool PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS and Murray there were minor declines in this industry. At LaTuque

and Quebec there was no change, but increased activity was observed at Hull. At Three Rivers, Shawinigan Falls, Windsor Mills, Donnacona, Cap Magdelaine, Chicoutimi, East Angus and Bagotville a number of employees were released. The situation was more favourable in Ontario, increased activity prevailing at Cornwall, Ottawa, Sault Ste. Marie, Espanola, Thorold and Smooth Rock Falls, Sturgeon Falls and Hawkesbury.

Cotton mills at Marysville and Milltown, N.B., and at Yarmouth, N.S., were running slightly below the level of the previous month. Garment and personal furnishing plants

in Montreal, Quebec, Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe and St. John's on the whole showed little change, although many firms reported reductions in staff. Cotton mills in Montreal and Three Rivers were operating on a slightly less favourable basis, while at Valleyfield, Montmorency Falls and Magog there was practically no change. Carpet factories in Toronto and Guelph showed slightly increased staffs. Garment and personal furnishing plants in Toronto and Hamilton were in much the same condition as in Montreal. Knitting mills at Toronto, Hamilton, Woodstock, Almonte, Dunville and Peterborough on the whole

showed some improvement. Cotton mills in Hamilton, Welland and Cornwall were more favourably situated than in June and the same was true of cordage manufacturing in Welland. In Edmonton, garment manufacturing showed a fair increase.

Broom and brush making at St. John declined during the month, the same being true of brass, MISCELLANE- bronze and copper prod-
OUS MANU- ducts. Light, heat and
FACTURING. power production in

Montreal maintained about the same level. Breweries in this city expanded their operations slightly, while tobacco manufacturing experienced a fairly substantial increase. Light, heat and power production at Quebec changed very little. Jewellery manufacturing in Montreal and Sherbrooke registered a decline. Aluminum manufacturing at Shawinigan Falls and can manufacturing at Maisonneuve were brisker. The nickel plant at Deschenes continued to operate at much below normal. Power production at Hamilton increased slightly. Electrical appliance factories at Hamilton, Stratford and Toronto on the whole showed considerable losses in working force. Soap making at Toronto increased in extent of operations but musical instrument manufacturing experienced a decline. Nickel plants at Copper Cliff and Port Colborne varied but little; aluminum manufacturing in Toronto increased slightly. Copper and brass products in Toronto were favourably affected, while in silverware there was not much change. Light, heat and power production in Winnipeg experienced no change. In Vancouver this industry slightly increased.

Construction

Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and Canadian National Railways reported an increase in the volume of employment afforded on railway construction, including maintenance of way, during the

month of July. There was a net gain of about 3,400 persons reported by these companies at the end of this month as compared with the payrolls at the end of June. The largest increase was reported by the Canadian National Railways, amounting to approximately 2,000 persons. Some 1,200 workers were added to the staff of the Grand Trunk. The value of building permits in 56 cities during June amounted to \$12,930,499 as compared with \$13,233,543 in May, representing a decrease of a little more than two per cent. The building construction industry on the whole showed only moderate increases, principally in the Prairie provinces. There was a contraction in this industry in the Maritime provinces, but British Columbia employed a larger number of workers. An analysis of reports from large contracting firms in the more important centres shows rather better conditions in St. John, but less activity at Halifax. Montreal firms varied, but the balance was slightly favourable. This industry was comparatively active at Sherbrooke. In Toronto there was on the whole a tendency to increase staffs, but in Hamilton conditions were not so good. There was not much change at Windsor and Ottawa, while at London there was some slackness. At Kitchener, Kingston and Fort William this industry was at a low level. Winnipeg firms added somewhat to staffs, and the same was true in a general way of the Prairie district. At Vancouver and British Columbia points there were upward movements on a smaller scale.

Transportation

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway in June were \$14,461,642 as compared with \$16,480,574 in the same month last year. The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways in July were \$8,857,354 as compared with \$9,003,674 in July, 1920. During July the number of persons employed by the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and Canadian National Railways in operation,

including general offices, trainmen and engine crews, station employees, sleeping, parlour and dining car employees, showed a gain of about 2,000 persons over the payrolls reported to the end of June. This increase was nearly all accounted for by additional Canadian National employees, there being just under 1,600 workers added to the payrolls of this company. A gain of about 450 was reported by the Canadian Pacific. Electric railway transportation in June varied but little. The volume of water

transportation was irregular, but on the whole there was less activity at Upper St. Lawrence and Great Lake ports, partially offset by moderate increases at Pacific and Atlantic Coast points.

Trade

Retail trade as reflected in the payrolls of large departmental stores recorded a small downward movement, principally in Ontario. Wholesale business changed very little, but in some districts made small advances.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907

PROCEEDINGS FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1921, WITH TEXT OF BOARD'S REPORT

DURING the month of July the Department received a report from the Board established to deal with a dispute between the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries, Hamilton Branch, and men of various trades in the building industry in Hamilton and district, members of the Hamilton Building Trades Council.

Eight applications were received for the establishment of Boards and a chairman was appointed in connection with a Board which had been established during the preceding month.

Applications Received

During the month of July applications for the establishment of Boards were received as follows:—

(1) From the Association of Canadian Building and Construction industries, Hamilton Branch, concerning a dispute with men of various trades in the building industry in Hamilton and district, members of the Hamilton Building Trades Council. The personnel of the Board and the text of the Board's report appear in the present article.

(2) From the Canadian Fish and Cold Storage Company, Prince Rupert, B.C., concerning a dispute with certain of their employees, being members of the Fish Packers' Union. The application for a Board was subsequently concurred in by the employees, which brought the dispute within the scope of the statute. A Board was established composed as follows: Major J. H. McMullan, Prince Rupert, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members, Colonel S. P. McMordie and Mr. George Casey, Prince Rupert, nominees of the employer and employees respectively.

(3) From the employees of the Corporation of the City of Hull, being firemen, members of Local 174, International Association of Fire Fighters. Enclosed with the application was a resolution passed by the Hull City Council concurring in the application, which brought the dispute within the scope of the statute. A Board was established composed as follows: Mr. Stanfield Larose, Hull, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members, Messrs. Moise J. Laverdure

and Eugene Reinhardt, Hull, nominees of the corporation and the employees respectively.

(4) From the employees of Mr. F. W. Nicholas, of Port McNicoll, Ontario, employed in the freight sheds at Port McNicoll, members of Lodge No. 1506, International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

(5) From the employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, being members of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

(6) From the employees of the Canadian National Transfer Company, being teamsters and chauffeurs, members of Local 124, Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.

(7) From the employees of the Canadian National Railways, being clerks, freight handlers, roundhouse, shop and station employees, parlor, sleeping and dining car employees, etc., members of

the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.

(8) From the employees of the Montreal Tramways Company, being members of Division 790, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

The five last named applications were under consideration by the Minister at the close of the month.

Other Proceedings under the Act

During July, Mr. U. E. Gillen, Toronto, was appointed chairman of the Board established to deal with the dispute between the Toronto Suburban Railway Company and certain of its employees, being linemen, operators, wiremen, etc., members of the Canadian Electrical Trades Union, Toronto Branch. The appointment was made by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the other two members, Messrs. George D. Kelley, Ottawa, and H. E. Manning, Toronto.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries, Hamilton, and workers in various building trades

A report was received from the Board established to deal with the dispute between the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries and men of various trades in the building industry in Hamilton and district, members of the Hamilton Building Trades Council. In this instance an application was received from both parties concerned which brought the dispute within the scope of the statute. The Board was composed as follows: His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, Hamilton, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members, Messrs. Joseph M. Pigott and H. J. Halford, Hamilton, nominees of the employers and employees respectively. The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Pigott

and recommended certain reductions in wages. Mr. Halford did not concur in these findings and presented a minority report.

Report of Board.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between The Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries (employer), and men of all trades in the building industry in Hamilton and district, members of Hamilton Building Trades Council and Bricklayers' International Union (employees), the dispute being referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation by mutual consent under Clause 63.

The Honourable Senator G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Ont.—

Sir:—

The Board of Conciliation appointed in this dispute, composed of Colin G. Snider, chairman, J. M. Pigott and H. J. Halford, met at the Court House, in Hamilton, on Tuesday, the 12th day of July, 1921, pursuant to appointment. Each member of the Board filed his oath of office, duly sworn.

The employers notified the Board that W. H. Yates, J. E. Riddell and J. W. Frid were to attend the meeting as their representatives; the employees named Joseph Lepley, A. Dickenson and H. A. Longfellow as their representatives.

At the opening of the meeting, it was objected, on behalf of the employees, to the inclusion of the bricklayers and the masons as parties to these proceedings, and, acting upon the instructions received by the Chairman, this objection was sustained. The employers were at first disposed to refuse to proceed with the arbitration with the other trades if the bricklayers and masons were not included, but, after consultation among themselves, they finally decided to withdraw their objection and to proceed without the bricklayers and masons.

Later in the proceedings, when the wages of the lathers was taken up, the representatives of the employees being lathers objected to having their rate of pay determined by this Board, on the ground that they were all employed and had no dispute with their employers as to wages. After consideration, the representatives of the employers agreed that the lathers' case should be withdrawn also.

The Board then proceeded to take such evidence as was presented by the employers and those of the employees who are Carpenters, Painters, Sheet Metal Workers, Plasterers, Steam and Operating Engineers, Electrical Workers, Hod Carriers and Builders' Labourers. It was agreed by and between the

representatives of the employers and the representatives of the employees that the finding of this Board, as to wages, shall be accepted by both parties to the dispute.

The Board continued in session on the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 18th, and 19th days of July, but was unable to secure an agreement between the parties on the question submitted to the Board, which was confined to the rate of wages for the different trades, parties to the proceedings.

After hearing all the evidence and argument that the parties had to submit and after consultation and discussion between the members of the Board themselves, in an endeavour to arrive at a unanimous conclusion, it was found that this desirable result could not be obtained. Colin G. Snider, Chairman, and J. M. Pigott, nominee of the employers, agree in submitting the Majority Report, in which H. J. Halford is unable to concur.

The evidence shows that there is a large quantity of building in contemplation in this city that is being deferred owing to the high cost of construction. In the opinion of the majority of the Board, it is very necessary, under existing conditions, that the opportunity of employment should now be increased as much as possible; therefore, the majority of the Board, with this object in view, recommends for the remainder of this building season, as the minimum union rate of wages in the trades and craft before the Board, the following union scale:—

Carpenters	75c per hour
Sheet Metal Workers.....	80c per hour
Plasterers	90c per hour
Steam and Operating Engineers.	75c per hour
Electrical Workers	75c per hour
Painters	62c per hour
Hod Carriers and Builders' Labourers	50c per hour

These trades have been receiving as follows:—

Carpenters	85c per hour
Sheet Metal Workers.....	90c per hour

Plasterers	\$1.00 per hour
Steam and Operating Engineers.	85c per hour
Electrical Workers	85c per hour
Painters	67½c per hour
Hod Carriers and Builders' Labourers	55c per hour

and the recommendation which we make is a reduction of 10c per hour in the wages of all those who have been receiving 85c and up per hour.

The scale of wages which we recommend is to take effect from the day of the date of this Report and continue in force for the balance of the year 1921, or such longer term as may be provided in any agreement or agreements entered into between any employer and his employees.

All of which we have the honour to respectfully submit.

Dated at Hamilton this 19th day of July, 1921.

(Sgd) COLIN G. SNIDER,
Chairman of Board.

(Sgd) JOSEPH M. PIGOTT,
Appointee of the Employers.

Minority Report.

In the matter of the dispute between the Building Trades Council and the

Construction Contractors of the City of Hamilton, Ont.

Senator G. D. Robertson,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,—

As one of the members of the Board of Conciliation appointed to deal with the above dispute, I beg to submit as a minority report the following:

That in my opinion the evidence submitted did not warrant the reduction in wages such as was recommended by the majority report. The evidence submitted by the employees very plainly set forth that their yearly earnings were not more than enough to enable them to live within the budget as set by the Department of Labour; also that the overhead expenses of some of the firms of employers were ridiculously high, and that, if the cost of construction is to be reduced and conditions stabilized, it is high time that the employers should reduce their overhead expenses and share in the reduction to the same extent as the employees.

(Sgd) H. J. HALFORD,
Appointee of the Employees.

Hamilton, Ont., July 21, 1921.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JULY, 1921

FIVE strikes, involving 1,623 employees were reported as having commenced during July. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 32 strikes, involving approximately 7,662 employees. The total time loss on account of industrial disputes was estimated at 103,554 working days, as compared with 161,910 working days in June, 1921, and 137,841 in July, 1920. The time loss occasioned by the five strikes which began in July was 17,897 working days, while a loss of 85,657 working days is charged to the 27 strikes that commenced prior to

July. Six strikes which commenced prior to July were reported to have terminated. Two strikes commencing during July terminated during the month, leaving the following 24 strikes, involving 3,743 workpeople on record on July 31: coal miners, South Minto; carpenters, Welland; painters, Sault Ste. Marie; stonecutters, Toronto; employees of steel and coal companies, Sydney; gauge men, Sydney; machinists, Orillia; sheet metal workers, Saskatoon; compositors, Montreal; compositors, etc., Vancouver; photo engravers, Montreal; photo en-

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING JULY, 1921

Industry or Occupation	Particulars.	No. of employees affected.	Time loss in working days.
MINES, SMELTERS, QUARRIES, CLAY PRODUCTS, Etc.—			
Coal Miners, South Minto, N.B.....	Alleged lockout April 1. Against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.	122	3,050
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION—			
Building trades, Hamilton, Ont.....	Commenced May 2. Against a reduction in wages. Settled by Conciliation Board appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Work resumed July 18.	533	7,042
Building trades, Ottawa, Ont.....	Commenced May 2. Against a reduction in wages. Settled by negotiations; work resumed July 13.	132	1,320
Carpenters, Welland, Ont.....	Alleged lockout May 2. Against a reduction in wages. Untermi-	87	2,175
Painters, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	Commenced May 2. Against a reduction in wages. Un terminated...	15	375
Plasterers, Winnipeg, Man.....	Commenced June 4. Against a reduction in wages. Settled by negotiations; work resumed July 25.	30	600
Plumbers, Moose Jaw, Regina and Saskatoon, Sask.	Commenced June 1. Against a reduction in wages. Settled through mediation of Fair Wages Officer, work resumed July 11.	48	355
Stonecutters, Hamilton, Ont.....	Commenced June 4. Against a reduction in wages. Information received indicates conditions no longer affected.		
Stonecutters, Toronto, Ont.....	Commenced May 4. Alleged strike or lockout. Dispute regarding certain working conditions. Untermi-	85	2,125
METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEYANCES—			
Employees of steel and coal companies, Sydney, N.S.	Commenced November 22, 1920. For increased wages and improved working conditions. Untermi-	150	3,750
Gauge men, Sydney, N.S.....	Commenced June 9. In sympathy with the employees of the steel and coal companies. Untermi-	16	400
Machinists, Orillia, Ont.....	Commenced May 9. Employees objected to being taken off their own work and having to divide up other work. Untermi-	21	525
Patternmakers, Brantford, Ont.....	Commenced February 21. Against a reduction in wages. Information received indicates conditions no longer affected.		
Sheet metal workers, Saskatoon, Sask.....	Commenced June 4. Alleged violation of agreement by employers. Untermi-	6	150
WOODWORKING—			
Upholsterers, Toronto, Ont.....	Commenced January 24. Against increased hours and a reduction in wages. Information received indicates conditions no longer affected.		
PULP AND PAPER—			
General workers, Cap Madeleine, Que.	Commenced May 11. Against a reduction in wages. Settled by arbitration; work resumed July 4.	470	940
Machine operators, Thorold, Ont.....	Commenced February 8. Against a reduction in wages and for union recognition. Information received indicates plant was again running at normal capacity about May 31.		

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING JULY, 1921.—*Continued.*

Industry or Occupation.	Particulars.	No. of employees affected.	Time loss in working days.
PULP AND PAPER—Continued.			
Pulp and paperworkers, Sault Ste. Marie, Espanola and Sturgeon Falls, Ont.	Commenced May 11. Against a reduction in wages. Men returned to work on July 6, pending an award by an arbitration Board.	2,000	4,000
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING—			
Compositors, Montreal, Que.	Commenced June 14. Objection of men to perform work that came from Toronto. Unterminated.	25	625
Compositors, etc., Vancouver, B.C.	Commenced May 2. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.	70	1,750
Photo engravers, Montreal, Que.	Commenced May 2. For shorter hours. Unterminated.	56	1,400
Photo engravers, Ottawa, Ont.	Commenced May 2. Against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.	12	300
Printers, Ottawa, Ont.	Commenced June 1. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.	411	10,275
Printers, Toronto, Ont.	Commenced June 1. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.	875	21,875
Printers, bookbinders, pressmen, etc., Halifax, N.S.	Commenced May 2. For shorter hours. Unterminated.	49	1,225
Typesetters, pressmen and bookbinders, Hamilton, Ont.	Commenced May 2. Alleged violation of agreement by employers. Unterminated.	250	6,250
FOODS, LIQUORS AND TOBACCO—			
Cigarmakers, Vancouver, B.C.	Commenced May 31. Against the introduction of new machinery, upon which open shop was declared. Unterminated.	48	1,200
LEATHER—			
Shoeworkers, Toronto, Ont.	Commenced April 26. Against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.	20	500
TRANSPORTATION—			
Street railway employees, St. John, N.B.	Commenced June 29. In protest against reduction in wages and certain working conditions. Unterminated.	250	6,250
Scowmen and lumber handlers, St. John, N.B.	Commenced June 21. Against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.	200	5,000
Longshoremen St. John, N.B.	Commenced June 22. Alleged violation of agreement. Unterminated.	88	2,200
Strikes commencing during July, 1921			
MINES, SMELTERS, QUARRIES, CLAY PRODUCTS—			
Pit drivers, New Waterford, N.S.	Commenced July 7. The men objected to one hour being taken from their time for having stopped work earlier than they should have, and for refusing to take their horses to the stables. Settled by negotiations; work resumed July 10.	500	1,500
Pit drivers, New Waterford, N.S.	Commenced July 19. For practically the same reasons as the above strike. Settled by negotiations; work resumed July 23.	506	1,012
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING—			
Printers, Montreal, Que.	Commenced July 1. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.	450	11,250
Printers, Winnipeg, Man.	Commenced July 1. Alleged lockout when employees demanded renewal of agreement as on June 30, 1921; companies proposed to decrease the weekly wage. Unterminated.	157	3,925
LEATHER—			
Shoeworkers, Galt, Ont.	Commenced July 7. Against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.	10	210

gravers, Ottawa; printers, Montreal; printers, Ottawa; printers, Toronto; printers, Winnipeg; printers, bookbinders and pressmen, Halifax; typesetters, pressmen and bookbinders, Hamilton;

cigarmakers, Vancouver; shoeworkers, Galt; shoeworkers, Toronto; street railway employees, St. John; scowmen and lumber handlers, St. John, and long-shoremen, St. John.

Disputes by Industries

The following is a review of the disputes by industries in the order in which they appear in the statistical table. A brief summary is given of the more important strikes.

MINES, SMELTERS, QUARRIES, CLAY PRODUCTS, ETC.—Two strikes, affecting 1,006 work people and causing a time loss of 2,512 working days, occurred at New Waterford, N. S., during July. The pit drivers objected to an hour being taken from their time because of having stopped work earlier than they should have and also, because of their refusal to take their horses to the stables. The first strike occurred on July 7, and was in existence for three days. A few days later another strike occurred for practically the same reason. Negotiations were carried on and the men resumed work after being idle two days.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION.—Seven strikes in this group were carried over from the previous month's record, involving 900 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 13,992 working days. The strikes of the building trades at Hamilton and Ottawa were terminated during the month. In the case of the Hamilton strike, settlement was brought about by the award of a Board of Conciliation appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The Board recommended a cut in wages of from five to ten cents an hour. The award was accepted by the men and work was resumed on July 18. Plasterers at Winnipeg, who struck against a reduction of 7½ cents per hour in their wages, returned to work after accepting a cut of 5 cents per hour. The plumbers at Moose Jaw, Regina and Saskatoon also returned to work at reduced wages. At the close of the month the following strikes in the

building and construction group remained unterminated: carpenters at Welland, painters at Sault Ste. Marie, and stonecutters at Toronto.

METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEYANCES.—Four strikes affecting 193 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 4,825 working days were carried over from the previous month, and remained unterminated at the end of the month.

PULP AND PAPER.—During July operations were resumed in the pulp and paper mills at Cap Magdeleine and Sault Ste. Marie, Espanola and Sturgeon Falls. As a result of negotiations between the International union and representatives of the various companies, work was resumed in most cases on terms which prevailed prior to the strike, pending the final settlement of a Joint Arbitration Board.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.—This group indicated greater activity during the month than any other group. Ten strikes were in effect involving 2,355 employees, with an estimated time loss of 58,875 working days. Two new strikes—printers at Winnipeg and Montreal—occurred during the month affecting approximately 607 workpeople. Printers at Montreal were demanding increased wages and the 44-hour week, while the same trades in Winnipeg claimed to be locked out when they demanded a renewal of their agreement. Both strikes remained unterminated at the end of July.

LEATHER.—Two strikes, affecting 30 employees and resulting in a time loss of 710 working days, were in existence during the month. Shoeworkers at Galt stopped work during the first week in July in protest against a reduction in

wages. The strike of shoeworkers in Toronto was carried from the previous month's record.

TRANSPORTATION.—The strike of street railway employees at St. John which

went into effect during June remained untermiated. Seowmen and lumber handlers and longshoremen at the same place also remained on strike at the close of July.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING JUNE, 1921

THE following details with regard to strikes and lockouts in the United Kingdom during June, 1921, based on returns from employers and workpeople, are taken from the July issue of the *British Labour Gazette*.

NUMBER, MAGNITUDE AND DURATION.—The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in June, was 29, as compared with 65 in the previous month, and 183 in June, 1920. By far the most important of these new disputes was that involving about 375,000 workpeople in the cotton industry. In the 28 other disputes which began in June, about 38,000 workpeople were involved either directly or indirectly (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes).

The dispute in the coal mining industry, which began on April 1, 1921, continued throughout the month, and, in addition, about 22,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 61 other disputes which began before June and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The total number of new and old disputes in progress in June was thus 91, involving about 1,535,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during June of nearly 30,000,000 working days.

CAUSES.—Of the 29 new disputes, 16 directly involving nearly 407,000 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 6, directly involving about 500 workpeople, on other wages questions; 3, directly involving about 4,500 workpeople, on questions of trade union prin-

ciple; and 4, directly involving about 1,000 workpeople, on other questions.

RESULTS. — Apart from the cotton trade dispute, which resulted in a compromise, settlements were effected during June in the case of 11 new disputes, directly involving about 30,000 workpeople, and 26 old disputes, directly involving about 24,000 workpeople. Of these disputes, 8, directly involving over 4,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 13, directly involving nearly 18,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 16, directly involving about 32,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 4 disputes directly involving about 500 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The following table classifies the disputes by groups of trades:

Groups of Trades	Number of Disputes			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in June	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in June
	Started before June	Started in June	Total		
Building.....	13	3	16	6,000	37,000
Mining and Quarrying.....	10	..	10	1,102,000	22,559,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.....	12	13	25	35,000	130,000
Textile.....	4	3	7	377,000	772,000
Transport.....	4	..	4	10,000	30,000
Other Trades.....	19	10	29	5,000	75,000
Total, June, 1921...	62	29	91	1,535,000	29,603,000
Total, May, 1921...	60	65	125	1,152,000	23,155,000
Total, June, 1920...	95	183	278	128,000	1,222,000

ACTION TOWARDS ALLEVIATION OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

WITH a view to securing combined action and co-operation in an effort to minimize the present unemployment situation, which threatens to become more acute as the winter season approaches, the Minister of Labour recently addressed a memorandum to the various provincial governments outlining the present situation and the grave outlook for the future, and the necessity for planning in advance by each province if the unemployed situation next winter is to be properly taken care of.

The memorandum of the Minister of Labour to the provincial governments was as follows:

The anticipated revival of trade and industry has not been realized to the extent hoped for. Communications are being received from some Provincial authorities, from organizations of various sorts, as well as from individuals, expressing the view that the unemployment problem may become serious next winter and urging that attention be given to it in advance. One Province intimates its intention of calling a conference in which Provincial officials, representatives of employers and employed, returned soldiers, municipal officials, and others should participate.

The Federal Department of Labour has kept itself closely informed, carefully noting the fluctuations in the supply of and the demand for labour. Successful efforts have been made through the Federal Provincial Employment service in distributing unemployed labour, especially in aiding unemployed urban residents to find work in rural districts, which has temporarily relieved the situation in some centres. When seasonal employment ends there will probably be a substantial addition to the present number of unemployed workmen, of whom there are now many more than is usual at this season.

Conditions vary in different provinces, even in different communities within the same province. Unemployment and measures necessary to cope with it has, until last winter, always been regarded as a matter of purely local concern, the municipalities affected each taking such action as seemed necessary. Because of its general character and the rapidity with which it swept down upon the country in 1920, Provincial Governments aided as need required and the Federal Government adopted

a general aid policy which materially and promptly assisted municipalities in rendering necessary relief.

Generally speaking, employers and employed have, especially during the past three years, shown a spirit of co-operation instead of combativeness. During periods of deflation and world-wide business depression, such as now exists, it is obviously more difficult to maintain that spirit of confidence and appreciation of each others' rights and difficulties than is the case during periods of industrial prosperity. Unemployment, or the fear of unemployment and need on the part of both the workman and his dependents, tends to make him dissatisfied. The continued deflation in selling prices—rendering imperative a decrease in production costs—causes employers to urge wage reductions, which the workman is naturally inclined to resist. The buying public is on strike awaiting lower prices, thereby substantially contributing to unemployment. These emergency conditions but emphasize the necessity for giving attention in advance to ways and means to best meet a repetition of last winter's difficulties.

A general conference, representative of all interests from each province, would be both expensive and cumbersome. It would necessarily be more expensive to some provinces than others, according to distance from meeting place.

For the foregoing reasons it is respectfully suggested that the better plan would be to make a survey and investigation, by conference or otherwise, Provincially, after which the Federal Government would be glad to discuss the whole matter in conference with the Provincial Governments, with a view to determining the best possible means of fairly meeting any emergency which may occur.

The views of the Government of your Province on the subject would be appreciated.

The replies received from the provincial governments indicate that in practically all the provinces investigations in one form or another are being instituted by provincial officials in co-operation with the employing interests and labour and returned soldiers' organizations.

On July 20, the Ontario government met in conference the representatives of employers and workers in many groups of industries, after which it was an-

nounced that the government would appoint a committee on unemployment of seven members on the nomination of the following groups: returned soldiers, farmers, the building industry, the mercantile interests, the manufacturers, the retailers, and labour. The committee, which will be an investigating and advisory body, will endeavour to map out a programme to meet the situation, but it will not have administrative powers. It is stated that Labour representatives at the conference had declared that Labour was prepared to help to bring about a trade revival by accepting lower wages as the cost of living came down, provided that the present standard of living was not reduced.

A conference called by Premier Stewart of Alberta met at Edmonton on July 20. There were present some thirty representatives of municipal, industrial and returned soldier organizations, including Mr. F. E. Harrison, fair wage officer of the Federal Department of Labour. Premier Stewart put before the conference a definite plan for a system of winter relief employment to be arranged between the provincial and federal governments and the municipalities; all such employment to be furnished, controlled, and paid for by the government, and to be confined strictly to rough labour so as not to interfere with the trades. The scheme provided that a lower rate of wages should be paid, not with a view to cutting wages generally, but for the relief of unemployment only. The Labour representatives present made no definite statement with respect to the proposal, but stated that Labour had always been willing to concede to special relief measures provided that any re-

duction in wages did not result in any private gain.

The following recommendations and form of questionnaire, which were drafted by a committee of the conference, were adopted by the conference:

1. That this committee recommend to this conference on unemployment that the Government Employment Service be requested to secure as much of the labour required for harvest in Alberta from the unemployed in the Province of Alberta and and that any further labour required be secured as far as possible from other Western Provinces instead of from Eastern Canada.

2. That we recommend that the Government be requested to furnish the necessary funds that will permit Government Employment Bureaus to advance transportation and furnish blankets when required, to workmen, so that they will be able to take up jobs; arrangements for repayments to be made through employer.

3. Recommend that the Provincial Government be requested to have Canadian citizens employed as far as practicable, on the contract work on irrigation work in Southern Alberta, and that the Federal Government be requested to rigidly enforce the Alien Labour Act as it applies to this country.

4. Recommend that on relief work operated by either Provincial or Federal Governments that the standard rate of wages for that particular class of work in that locality be paid.

5. That this conference recommend to the Government that an appropriation be made for the organization of the Province in the securing of all data affecting the present labour situation, the number of men out of employment, the number of expected destitute cases within each district, and that an Advisory Committee of ten be appointed to receive and act upon the reports of the several representatives and that a full report from this Advisory Committee be placed before the incoming Government with their recommendations within one month from date.

6. That this committee recommend to the Conference that the broader question of unemployment should be postponed until after the data dealing with the immediate situation have been collected, after which a further meeting of this conference be called, not later than September 1st, to consider permanent provisions for dealing with unemployment and that the conference then in-

clude representation from other classes interested in the project.

Advisory committee appointed as per Res. 5. W. Smitten, Labour; R. Gallacher, G. W. V. A.; H. A. Greenfield, U. F. A.; Mrs. Waagen, Red Cross; The Mayors of Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Red Deer, and Wetaskiwin.

Suggested Questionnaire; subject to change to suit organization:

- 1.—A. Organization.
B. District.
C. Address.
- 2.—How many of your members are unemployed at the present time?
- 3.—How many of your members will be unemployed during the winter months, approximately?
- 4.—A. Do you anticipate any distress in your community during the coming winter?
B. How many cases?
C. Of what nature?
- 5.—Have you any organization and local means of relieving cases of distress?
- 6.—A. Is there any public or necessary work which can be undertaken in your district?
B. What authority should carry out that programme?
- 7.—Have you any public institutions in your district which have made any effort to prosecute relief work?

The Quebec Department of Labour, as a preliminary measure, has issued a special questionnaire to the superintendents of employment offices and to individuals in the province who are in a position to give particulars as to working conditions, the actual situation at the present time, and the prospects for next winter. When this information has been received the Department hopes to be in a position to make concrete suggestions.

In British Columbia the government has invited some fifty leading employers of labour, financial men, mayors and reeves to meet the government in conference on August 10 to develop plans to meet the situation.

CONFERENCE AT TORONTO OF THE BUILDING INDUSTRY.

On July 15, at Toronto, a conference on unemployment in the building industry took place under the chairmanship of the Honourable G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labour, between members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Toronto Building Trades Council, the Builders' Exchange, and representatives of the brick manufacturers. At this conference the following resolution respecting a reduction in wages, moved by Mr. J. B. Carswell, for the employers, and seconded by Mr. T. A. Woods, representing labour, and concurred in by the nineteen labour representatives present was carried unanimously:

Moved that inasmuch as figures have been presented to this meeting to show that material costs are rapidly declining, that costs of living are also rapidly declining, and that a reduction in wage rates as suggested below can be put into effect without in any way lowering the present standard of living:

Therefore be it resolved that the 19 representatives from the Building Trades Unions take back to their respective unions the suggestion that voluntary reduction of ten cents per hour be put into effect on July 25th.

Further that another meeting be held between these 19 representatives and the Builders Exchange on Thursday morning, the 25th inst., at 10.30 o'clock in the Builders' Exchange rooms to conclude the agreement.

That the building material manufacturers be present at the same meeting to bring in all and every suggestion possible to further reduce material costs.

At the meeting held on July 25, the labour representatives announced that trades unionists affiliated with the nineteen branches of the building trades had voted against the proposed reduction of ten per cent in wages on the ground that the cost of living had not come down in the same proportion in Toronto as in the country as a whole, and further that rents were still going up.

EMERGENCY RELIEF FOR UNEMPLOYED IN CANADA

THE May issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE contained an outline of the policy of the Federal Government with respect to the distribution of emergency relief for the unemployed in Canada. It will be remembered that on December 14 last the government announced its intention to provide one-third of the amount of relief payments that might be made by any municipality, the other two-thirds being paid either by the municipality affected or by the municipality and the province jointly. For this purpose the government voted \$500,000 during the last fiscal year, while during the present fiscal year other sums of money amounting to \$300,000 have already been authorized.

The following statement shows the total payments made by the federal government for amounts expended by municipalities from the date of the announcement of the policy to March 31, 1921, the end of the last fiscal year; also those payments that have already been made in the present fiscal year.

	Payments from Dec. 1920 to Mar. 31, 1921.	Payments since April 1, 1921
Amherst, N.S.....	\$ 831	\$ 1,345
Montreal, Que.....	5,216	5,329
Toronto, Ont.....	134,128	45,163
Peterborough, Ont.....	1,316	.....
Owen Sound, Ont.....	225	.....
Etobicoke, Ont.....	814	.....
Oshawa, Ont.....	911	.....
Paris, Ont.....	38	.....
Brantford, Ont.....	817	.....
St. Catharines, Ont.....	588	.....
Brampton, Ont.....	25	.....
Walkerville, Ont.....	41	.....
Scarboro, Ont.....	266	.....
Hamilton, Ont.....	30,938	.....
Winnipeg, Man.....	51,003	6,687
Kildonan, Man.....	.....	683
St. James, Man.....	882	536
Rosser, Man.....	.....	358
Regina, Sask.....	10,540	.....
Moose Jaw, Sask.....	7,505	.....
Saskatoon, Sask.....	1,482	.....
Vancouver, B.C.....	82,533	27,593
Victoria, B.C.....	1,133	.....
New Westminster, B.C.....	112	.....
West Kildonan, B.C.....	316	.....
Burnaby, B.C.....	140	.....
Nelson, B.C.....	106	.....
Prince Rupert, B.C.....	1,937	.....
York, B.C.....	2,444	.....
Cumberland, B.C.....	26	.....
District of South Vancouver, B.C...	5,519	3,398
Total.....	\$ 341,831	\$ 91,092

CONCILIATION WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

THE conciliation work of the Department of Labour, accomplished through the instrumentality of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established under the authority of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, is fairly generally known, due to the fact that the proceedings and recommendations of these boards are recorded regularly in the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also receive considerable notice in the public press. The efforts of the Department in

the interest of industrial peace are, however, by no means limited to the proceedings of Boards under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

Statistics compiled for the annual report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1921, contain references to 77 of the more important cases in connection with which conciliation work, apart from the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, was performed during the year. These dis-

putes involved a great many different labour questions and covered a very wide range of industries, including coal mining in both eastern and western Canada; ship building; the iron and steel industry; steam and street railway service and miscellaneous transport; building and construction operations; the manufacture of pulp and paper, cotton and woollen textiles, clothing, leather goods, etc.; bread and milk supply; meat packing, etc. In all cases the intervention of the Department was undertaken on the request of one or both of the parties involved in the dispute, or else at the instance of the local public authorities. In a number of instances the Minister of Labour was personally requested to intervene before a strike was declared; in other cases the services of officers of the Department stationed at Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver were utilized in this work.

Special efforts were also made by the Department of Labour during the past fiscal year to assist in the maintenance of industrial peace in the coal fields of Alberta and British Columbia. Apart from the 77 important disputes above mentioned, in connection with which the good offices of the Department were sought, an official of the Department of Labour, stationed at Calgary, known as the Director of Coal Operations, dealt during the year with forty individual disputes in the coal fields of Alberta and western

British Columbia, and assisted also in the negotiation of new agreements between the Western Coal Operators' Association, which is a representative of the coal mining interests of Alberta and western British Columbia, and District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America, on behalf of the employees.

In the fall of 1918, a royal commission was appointed to investigate and deal with wage matters connected with the coal mining industry on Vancouver Island. The commission was composed of three members, the resident fair wages officer in Vancouver, of the Department of Labour, being the chairman. The arrangement made in connection with this matter was that wages adjustments should be made every three months, based on an inquiry into any changes occurring in the cost of living, the inquiry to be conducted by the royal commission. Successive awards have since been made every three months by the commission, and the arrangement is still in effect.

Work accomplished under I. D. I. Act

The following table from the forthcoming annual report of the Department for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1921, gives the number of applications received for boards of conciliation and the number of boards granted during each of the fiscal years since the passage of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act on March 22, 1907:

NUMBER OF DISPUTES DEALT WITH UNDER THE I. D. I. ACT DURING THE FISCAL YEARS, 1907-1921.

	1907-1908	1908-1909	1909-1910	1910-1911	1911-1912	1912-1913	1913-1914	1914-1915	1915-1916	1916-1917	1917-1918	1918-1919	1919-1920	1920-1921	Total
Number of applications....	34	21	27	24	18	21	16	16	11	36	52	95	72	63	509
Number of boards granted..	31	19	25	19	15	17	15	17	11	23	38	60	46	38	371
Number of disputes where strike not averted (or ended).....	1	1	4	4	4	4	0	1	1	1	1	2	3	5	32

It will be observed from the above table that boards were not established in the case of 138 applications, adjust-

ments having been effected in some of these instances through the agency of the Department without the aid of a

board, while in other cases the disputes did not clearly come within the province of the Act. Of the 371 cases in which boards were granted, only 32, or 9 per cent, resulted in strikes or in the continuation of strikes that had previously been started. Of the 339 cases where settlements either by expressed or tacit understanding were arrived at, it is reasonably certain that a large proportion of these would have resulted in strikes involving large numbers of workers or in other serious disturbances if conciliation proceedings under the Act had not taken place.

Conciliation Work apart from the I. D. I. Act

As has already been stated, there are many instances in connection with industrial disputes where, though a strike appeared imminent, a settlement has been effected through the mediation of the Department without having recourse to a Conciliation Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

The recent case of the Cornwall Street Railway dispute might be cited as a typical example of settlement through direct negotiation brought about by the Department without recourse to Board procedure with the unavoidable delay and expense incidental thereto. On December 11, the Cornwall Street Railway Employees' Union made application to the Department of Labour for a board of conciliation to consider a dispute respecting increased wages and improved working conditions. It was stated in the application that conferences of the employees' representatives and the officials of the Cornwall Street Railway Company had failed in effecting an adjustment. On December 16 the company wrote the Department asking a delay of proceedings for a few days as there was some prospect of a settlement. On December 29, no agreement having been arrived at in the meantime, a fair wage officer of the Department proceeded to Cornwall and discussed the situation with both parties. On January 31, through

the action of an official of the Department, a meeting took place in the head office of the company at Montreal, between a representative of the Union and an executive official of the company, notwithstanding that up to that time the company had refused to recognize the Union. At this meeting an agreement was reached granting full recognition to the International organization and providing for an increase of wages from February 1. The application for a conciliation board was withdrawn, and a few days later the manager of the Cornwall Street Railway Company wrote the Department as follows: "We wish to thank you for your interest in the matter between ourselves and the men, and we are in hopes that the agreement arrived at will settle this question for some time to come."

In very many similar cases the Minister and officers of the Department have brought about peaceful settlements in matters which have become little known to the general public. There are cases where peculiar difficulties develop in the making of a working agreement or appear during the life of an agreement, and there are other cases where unusual and unforeseen industrial situations are brought about, the outcome largely of changing conditions and even changing thought in these matters. Such difficulties are brought to the attention of the Department in various ways, and the Department is usually able by correspondence or by personal intervention through an officer to heal the threatened breach and prevent an interruption of work.

Direction of Coal Operations

An important field of conciliation work which for the past four years has engaged the serious attention of the department and from which it has only recently been relieved, has been the direction to a considerable extent of the coal operations of southeastern British Columbia and southwestern Alberta, with the object of securing so far as

possible the maximum production of coal from this region during the war. It will be remembered that the year 1917 opened with much unrest in the coal mining industry in this region and that work had ceased in practically all large coal producing properties. The coal operators were as a rule members of the body known as the Western Coal Operators' Association with headquarters at Calgary, Alberta, and the employees were mostly members of the international trade union known as District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America. The shortage of coal on the North American continent being acute, with widespread and disastrous consequences, there was urgent necessity for the resumption of work at all points, and there being little prospect of a working agreement being reached by the operators and miners, the Minister of Labour, acting under the War Measures Act, secured the appointment in July, 1917, of Mr. W. H. Armstrong, of Vancouver, B. C., as Director of Coal Operations with power to make all necessary investigations and inquiries respecting wages, holidays, hours of labour, and other labour conditions, and respecting other matters connected with the resumption of the production of coal and coke and the continuance thereof during the war and generally to control the operations of the collieries and coke ovens throughout District 18. The owners and the management of the mines and coke producing plants were required to comply with the orders of the Director, who was empowered to fix the selling price of coal and coke and to take possession of any coal mine or coke-producing plant within the district.

One of the most important aspects of the work of the Director was the settlement of industrial disputes. As has been stated there had been much unrest in the district. The mine employees at many points in these fields had been striking intermittently since November, 1916, and when on March 31, 1917, the agreement made a year earlier came to an end and no new working agreement was made, work ceased generally

throughout the District. This condition continued until the appointment of Mr. Armstrong as Director and then received immediately the Director's attention. Consideration was at once resumed concerning a tentative agreement which had been drafted some months previously as between the miners and operators, and early in July, 1917, under an order issued by the Director, operations were resumed. During the course of the few weeks following, as a result of negotiations between the Director, the policy committee of the miners and the operators in the District, adjustment was effected as to some 70 contentious points, some of them of high importance, which had been allowed to stand in abeyance at the time the men returned to work. It will be realized that the District covers a wide area and includes nearly a hundred separate mines and about nine thousand workers, and the Director during the time he held office, nearly four years, issued 164 orders having to do with working conditions in the numerous collieries. Only in rare cases did cessation of work occur and such occurrences were local and of short duration. The good offices of the Director and his staff were also called into requisition in regions beyond the boundaries of the District.

The Director of Coal Operations also issued orders at various times giving effect to the findings of the Cost of Living Commission which had been appointed under the tentative agreement before-mentioned to adjust wages at intervals of four months in accordance with changes in the cost of living. Mr. F. E. Harrison, fair wages officer of the Department at Calgary, was chairman of the Commission. Mr. Harrison also acted as chief assistant to the Director of Coal Operations from the time the office was created until it lapsed in June last with the closing of the parliamentary session.

For the settlement of industrial disputes arising in the near future, the provisions of the present agreement be-

tween the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association and District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America are being put into effect. This agreement, which does not expire until March 31, 1922, provides for the appointment of a grievance committee of six members,

three representing the operators and three the miners. In the event of such committee failing to agree, provision is made for the appointment of an impartial chairman, who shall be selected either by unanimous consent of the committee or by the Minister of Labour.

ACTIONS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES UPON DECISIONS OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCES

Greece and Roumania ratify the Washington Conventions

IN the LABOUR GAZETTE for March on pages 362-369 an account was given of the action of various countries upon conventions and recommendations of the First International Labour Conference, held at Washington, D.C. A further account of the measures taken by the different countries with regard to this conference and also with regard to the Second International Labour Conference in Genoa appeared in the *Daily Intelligence* of the International Labour Office for July 4. At the First Conference six draft Conventions were adopted. These had reference respectively to: (1) Limitation of hours of work to 8 per day and 48 per week; (2) provision against unemployment; (3) the employment of women before and after childbirth; (4) the employment of women during the night; (5) the minimum age for children employed in factories; and (6) the night work of children in industry. The text of these conventions and also of the recommendations appeared in the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE for December, 1919, on pages 1440 to 1453.

The two states of Greece and Roumania have ratified all the six conventions and have registered their ratifications with the Secretary General of the League of Nations, the former having done so last October and the latter in June. The effect of these two ratifications is

that the conventions, excluding that concerning unemployment which requires that ratification of three members must be registered, come into force in Greece and Roumania on the date when the Secretary General notifies the members of the organization that two members have ratified. A letter of notification to this effect has been sent. The conventions will come into force for other member states from the date of their respective ratifications.

The province of British Columbia, as mentioned in the June issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE on page 784, has also carried out the provisions of these Conventions, by legislation which will come into effect with the coming into operation of similar laws in other provinces.*

ACTION OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

The policy of the British Government with regard to these conventions was set forth on July 1 in a debate in the House of Commons on a motion of the Minister of Labour, the Right Honour-

*The action taken by the Canadian government upon the draft conventions and recommendations has been set forth in previous articles in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the issue of November, 1920, on pages 1491 to 1493, the text of an order-in-council is given which contains the opinion of the Minister of Justice as to the jurisdiction of the federal and provincial governments with regard to the matters therein. This subject was further dealt with in a report of the Minister of Justice to Parliament an account of which was given in the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1921, on pages 776 to 781.

able Dr. Macnamara, "That this House approve the policy of His Majesty's Government respecting the several Conventions and Recommendations of the International Labour Conference at Washington, in November 1919." - As regards the Recommendations, the Minister stated that apart from the second Recommendation dealing with reciprocity of treatment of foreign workers, which was still under examination in view of the forthcoming meeting of the International Emigration Commission, all the others had been accepted except two minor articles of the first Recommendation.

With regard to the Conventions, the government was prepared to ratify four out of the six. The two that the government was not prepared to ratify were those concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth and the limiting of the hours of work to eight per day and 48 per week. As to the former, the Minister contended that the existing system dealt with the question on entirely different lines and the government considered it would not be justified in destroying the machinery which had been working for some time in order to start again on different lines. As to the Hours Convention the difficulty was with regard to the railways, the railway men being governed by agreements with a guaranteed day and a guaranteed week of 48 hours, with regular Sunday duty outside the guaranteed 48-hour week. He pointed out that a normal working week of 48 hours was established in Great Britain, and that practically all the various agreements provided for definite conditions with regard to overtime. He stated the policy of the government as follows: "We propose to send a letter to Geneva explaining the difficulties which here confront us, and intimating that we shall be very glad to take part in a reconsideration of the Hours Convention, probably drawn on more elastic lines, at a future Congress of the International Labour Organization." After some dis-

cussion, the motion of the Minister of Labour was carried by 164 votes to 53.

The Women, Young Persons and Children (Employment) Act, 1920, of Great Britain, contains provisions relating to the draft conventions on minimum age, night work of women, and night work of young persons.

On July 5, in conformity with the announced policy of the British Government orders-in-council were passed ratifying the Draft Conventions on unemployment, concerning the employment of women at night, concerning the night work of young persons employed in industry, and fixing the minimum age of admission of children to industrial employment.

ACTION BY VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

With regard to the other countries, Belgium has passed an Act establishing the 8-hour day and the 48-hour week, which dealt with the matters in the draft Conventions on: (1) hours; (2) minimum age; (3) night work of women and (4) night work of young persons. Czecho-Slovakia has passed a law ratifying the draft Conventions on hours, minimum age and night work of women. Denmark passed a law concerning apprenticeship governing night work of young persons. Japan has enacted a law concerning Public Labour Exchanges along the line of the draft Convention dealing with unemployment. Finland has passed a law ratifying the draft Convention concerning unemployment.

Bills for the ratification of the six draft Conventions have been introduced in Argentina, Belgium, Italy and Spain. A Bill for the ratification of all the draft Conventions except that concerning unemployment which was dealt with by another law, was adopted by the Chamber of Deputies of Finland. Bills concerning the hours of labour have been introduced in Chile, Denmark, Great Britain, India, Italy and Sweden. Bills concerning unemployment and the establishment of public labour exchanges have been introduced in Chile, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, Norway, Poland,

Roumania and Uruguay. Bills concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth have been introduced in Chile, Denmark, Portugal, and Roumania. Bills concerning the night work of women have been introduced in Denmark, Poland, Portugal, and Switzerland. Bills concerning the minimum age of employment of children have been introduced in Chile, Denmark, Portugal, and Switzerland. Bills concerning the night work of young persons have been introduced in Chile, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, Poland, Portugal and Switzerland.

The recommendations of the First International Labour Conference had reference to unemployment, reciprocity of treatment of foreign workers, the prevention of anthrax, the protection of women and children against lead poisoning, the establishment of government health services, and the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches. With regard to these Roumania passed an Act carrying them all into effect, Denmark passed an Act concerning unemployment insurance, Great Britain enacted a law for the protection of women and children against lead poisoning, Japan enacted a law prohibiting the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches, and the Netherlands passed a law concerning anthrax.

Decrees to give effect to various recommendations have also been issued, or are in course of preparation as follows: Austria, concerning the employment of women and children in dangerous and unhealthy trades; Belgium, regulating state contributions to unemployment funds; Italy, prohibiting the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches, and the Netherlands regulating the use of soluble lead compounds for protection against lead poisoning. Greece has also incorporated in the Labour Code regulations concerning the use of white phosphorus, and in India a resolution was passed by the Legis-

lative Assembly for the creation of a government health service.

The following Bills have also been introduced, or are in preparation to give effect to the provisions of the Recommendations: Austria, to amend the law relative to labour inspection (government health services); Belgium, for the creation of a system of compulsory health insurance; Chili, concerning the employment of women and children (lead poisoning), and concerning industrial health and safety; Denmark, to amend the Act concerning employment exchanges; France, to amend the law on labour exchanges; Denmark, concerning employment exchanges; India, to amend the Factory Act with reference to lead poisoning and anthrax; Luxembourg, creating a system of compulsory unemployment insurance; Switzerland, concerning the protection of women and children from lead poisoning.

In addition to the action taken by Japan, Italy and Greece as mentioned above, with regard to the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches, measures have been adopted since the Washington conference towards enforcing a similar prohibition in Australia, Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, India and Poland.

ACTION ON DECISIONS OF GENOA CONFERENCE.

With regard to legislation consequent upon the decisions of the Second International Labour Conference at Genoa, an account of which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1920, on pages 1316 to 1330, Australia has passed the Commonwealth Navigation Act 1919-20, providing for unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of ship, and Great Britain has passed the Women, Young Persons and Children (Employment) Act, 1920, which deals with the minimum age for the employment of children. The provisions of the Act with regard to the minimum age of admission of children to employment at sea came into force on July 1, and on July 5 the draft convention dealing with

the subject was formally ratified by order-in-council. Bills relating to the subjects of the draft Conventions have also been drawn up by the States of Belgium, Denmark, France, Poland and Sweden, while the States of Denmark,

Poland and South Africa have drawn up bills to give effect to the provisions of the Recommendations. National seamen's codes are stated to be in course of preparation in Argentine, France, Poland, South Africa and Sweden.

THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

Eighth Session of the Governing Body, held in Stockholm, July 5-7, 1921

THE Eighth Meeting of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held in Stockholm, Sweden, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 5th, 6th and 7th of July. The Honourable G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labour and nominee of the Government of Canada on the Governing Body, being unable on account of pressure of public duties to attend the meeting, Mr. F. A. Acland, the Deputy Minister of Labour, was appointed by Order-in-Council as substitute for the Minister and attended the gathering accordingly.

It should be explained that at the Seventh Meeting of the Governing Body, held at Geneva in April, 1921, an invitation had been received from the Government of Sweden to hold the Eighth Meeting at the Swedish capital. The Swedish Government had at the same time explained that an appropriation had been made to meet the expenditure which would be involved in bringing from Geneva to Stockholm such portion of the office staff of the International Labour Office as might be deemed necessary for the purpose of the work of the Meeting. Subsequently the Government of Denmark, taking advantage of the acceptance of the Governing Body of the invitation of the Government of Sweden and of the proximity of the capitals of the two countries, suggested that the members of the Governing Body might be first assembled at Copenhagen, the Danish capital and through which, in any event, many of the delegates would conveniently, if not necessarily,

pass on their way to Stockholm. This arrangement was effected, the members of the Governing Body assembling on Saturday, July 2, at Copenhagen, and spending two days in the Danish capital, during which time they were enabled to meet numerous Danish governmental officials interested in the questions dealt with by the International Labour Office, and were also the recipients of courteous hospitality from the Danish Government.

The meetings of the Governing Body at Stockholm were held in the Rigsdag, or House of Parliament of Sweden, offices in which had been kindly placed by the Swedish Government at the disposition of the Governing Body. It should be added that the members of the Governing Body were in Sweden also the recipients of many courtesies from the Swedish Government, as also from the King of Sweden, who gave a tea in honour of the delegates, at which members of the Body were enabled to meet numerous leading officials of the country.

The consideration of the report of the Director constituted the principal feature of the business of the Meeting, prominent in the Director's report in turn being the consideration given by the Director to the report on the organization of the Secretariat (of the League of Nations) and of the International Labour Office, made by the Commission of experts appointed in accordance with a resolution adopted by the League of Nations at its meeting on

December 17 last. Various suggestions and recommendations contained in the report were freely discussed by the members of the Governing Body, but it was deemed proper to defer any formal action arising out of the report until the report had been laid before the League of Nations itself, which will presumably take place at the approaching meeting of the Assembly.

An item of the agenda covered proposals concerning the relations of the International Labour Office with the League of Nations. This caused an active discussion, interest centering largely on the means whereby the International Labour Office should receive formal representation before the League of Nations authorities with a view to the discussion of important questions arising between the two bodies and particularly with respect to representations which it might become at any time desirable to make with respect to the budget of the International Labour Office, which is, under the terms of the Treaty, submitted to the Treasurer of the League of Nations. In view of the fact that the assembly of the League of Nations will shortly be in session, it was decided to wait the outcome of the discussion which this matter is likely to receive at the meeting in question.

It will be remembered that the Governing Body consists of twenty-four members who are appointed by the International Labour Conference. Twelve persons represent the Governments, six persons represent employers and six persons represent workmen. In the words of Article 393 of the Treaty, "Of the twelve persons representing the Governments, eight shall be nominated by the Members which are of the chief industrial importance, and four shall be nominated by the Members selected for the purpose by the Government Delegates to the Conference, excluding the Delegates of the eight Members mentioned above. Any question as to which are the Members of the chief industrial importance shall be decided by the Council

of the League of Nations." Some consideration has been given to the question of the method of determining the eight states which are of chief industrial importance and as to precisely how this term should be interpreted. At a previous meeting of the Governing Body, a Committee was appointed for the purpose of investigating this question, the Chairman of the Governing Body, Mr. A. Fontaine, becoming chairman also of this Committee. Mr. Fontaine explained that the Committee has been investigating the subject and has received the assistance of notable statistical experts. Considerable information was yet to be received, but it was expected the Committee would close its work shortly and would be able to present its report at the next meeting of the Governing Body.

Some discussion occurred with respect to the International Emigration Commission appointed a year ago by the Governing Body. It will be recalled that the member of this Body representing the Government of Canada is Mr. J. Obed Smith, Commissioner of Emigration in Great Britain. The Governing Body had paid the British Government the courtesy of requesting it to name a chairman and the British Government had named Lord Cave, formerly Home Secretary. The individual commissioners, with the aid of the International Labour Office, have been collecting information necessary for the purposes of the Commission, but the Commission had not, up to the time of the present Meeting of the Governing Body, met as a whole. It had become known and was now formally reported to the Governing Body that Lord Cave had found it impossible to continue the work pertaining to the chairmanship of the Commission, and, he having accordingly retired, the British Government had named as chairman Viscount Ullswater, recently retired Speaker of the British House of Commons and who, it will be remembered, visited Canada during the past winter. The Emigration Commission was to meet towards the close of July at Geneva and it was

expected that its report would be issued shortly thereafter.

Some consideration was given to the question of the agenda for the 1922 Conference. No final action on this point was taken, but the trend of discussion indicated a probability of questions pertaining to emigration, on which the report of the Emigration Commission might have an important bearing, forming the principal feature of the Conference for 1922.

In determining the date of the next Meeting of the Governing Body, the ninth, it was necessary to have in mind the point that the Third International Labour Conference begins on October 25, and since some members of the Governing Body may also be delegates to the Conference, it was desirable that the Governing Body should meet immediately before that date. It was decided therefore that the Governing Body shall hold its next Meeting at Geneva, on Wednesday, October 19.

SOME RECENT WAGE NEGOTIATIONS AND DISPUTES IN GREAT BRITAIN

COTTON INDUSTRY.

THE British *Labour Gazette* issues of June and July, 1921, give details of a stoppage of work in the Cotton Textile industry from June 4 to June 27, arising out of a breakdown in negotiations with regard to wage reductions. Details of the dispute and of the terms of settlement are given below.

The great majority of the operators in the cotton industry are paid on a piece-work basis, according to the lists recognized for the various branches of the trade. At the beginning of the war, wages were generally 5 per cent above list prices. During and after the war, up to May, 1920, advances had been given amounting to 140 per cent on the list prices, so that rates current at that time were 245 per cent of list prices. The hours of work had been reduced from 55½ to 48 per week.

In May 1920 agreements were reached for an advance of 70 per cent on standard list prices, the new rates thus being 315 per cent of the list prices. Classes of workpeople who were not paid on the basis of a standard piece price list received an advance in the same proportion to their previous rates. In the case of tapers, dry tapers, warp dressers and loom overlookers the advance was only

55 per cent on the list prices instead of 70 per cent. The new rates were to remain unchanged for twelve months from the date of their coming into operation.

Early in May 1921, the various employers' associations gave notice to the unions of a proposed reduction of 95 per cent on the standard lists of wages (equivalent to 95/315, or 30 per cent, on the prevailing rates). As a result of a joint conference on May 27, a negotiating committee was set up, and it was agreed that in the event of no settlement being reached notices should expire on June 4. Negotiations broke down on June 3, the final position being the employers' proposal for a reduction of 80 per cent, and the Unions' of 50 per cent, each on list prices. The employers declined to postdate notices for fourteen days, and also declined the proposal to submit the difference to independent arbitration while work should be continued at the old rate.

Deputations from each side met the Minister of Labour at his invitation, and negotiations were resumed on June 10. On June 24, an agreement was signed for a reduction of 60 per cent on list prices to take place forthwith and 10 per cent at the end of six months. In the case of those operatives who had

only 55 per cent advance in May 1920, proportionate reductions, amounting to only 55 per cent in the aggregate, are made. The agreement is to be in force for six months, and any alteration at the end of that period requires three months' notice.

The mills re-opened on June 27. During the early part of July they were still working short time, but an improvement in trade was hoped for.

WOOLLEN INDUSTRY.

Wages in the woollen and worsted industry have been on a sliding scale, adjusted to basic rates according to the movement of the cost-of-living figures. The general increase in basic rates between July, 1914, and December, 1920, was approximately 15 per cent. The general "cost-of-living" increase for time workers up to the end of 1920 was 175 per cent on the enhanced basic rates, so that for this class of workers the weekly rates at January, 1920, were, in all, 316 per cent of the pre-war rates. The sliding scale for piece workers does not move in full proportion to the change in cost of living: for male piece-workers the advance to December, 1920, was generally 144.56 per cent on the enhanced basic rates, and for female piece-workers 152.17 per cent. All these increases were in addition to a general advance of over 15 per cent on hourly and piece rates, granted in March, 1919, concurrently with a reduction in weekly hours from 55½ to 48, in order to maintain weekly wages at the same level as before.

From January to June, 1921, the reductions under the cost-of-living sliding scale amounted to 40 per cent on basic rates (14½ per cent of wages current at the first of January) in the case of time workers, the reductions for piece-workers, like their previous advances, being in somewhat smaller proportion.

At a meeting of the National Wool and Allied Textile Industrial Council on May 12, the employers submitted proposals for a reduction of 5 per cent from

basic rates. It was also proposed that the fall in the cost of living should be anticipated, the index figure for the increase since July, 1914, being taken as 90 instead of 135. The executive of the General Union of Textile Workers opposed these reductions. At subsequent meetings the employers' terms were modified, the index figure finally proposed for an anticipation being 105, with a reduction, as before asked, of 5 per cent on the basic rates. For time workers this meant a reduction, in all, of about 17 per cent on current rates, for piece workers somewhat less. An adult male time-worker receiving 78s 1½d per week would be reduced to 65s 3d per week; an adult female time-worker at a wage of 45s 11½d per week would have, after the change, 38s 2d per week. The reduction was to come into force on July 9, and the new agreement to continue until June, 1922. No further reduction in the sliding scale was to be made until the cost of living fell to 95.

The ballot of the unions on these proposals gave a majority in favour of acceptance, and the Industrial Council agreed to the terms on June 27. About 200,000 workers were affected.

It may be of interest to note that a table published in the *Daily Intelligence* of the International Labour Office on June 22, purported to show that, on account of short time, weekly earnings in the woollen industry in May, 1921, were in many cases less than the pre-war earnings.

ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING.

In the shipbuilding industry and in the engineering trades generally (machinists, riveters, ironmoulders, pattern-makers, etc.), up to the beginning of 1921, general advances over pre-war rates had been granted amounting to 39s. 6d. a week for men on time rates, together with a bonus of 12½ per cent on total earnings. For men on piece work the general increases amounted to 26s. 6d. a week, together with an advance of

25 per cent on basic piece prices and a bonus of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on total earnings.

As a result of an agreement reached at a conference between the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades on April 19, a reduction of 6s. per week to time-workers in the Shipbuilding industry, and 15 per cent on the current list of net piece-work prices, was effected in two equal cuts, dating from the week ending May 7 and the week ending June 4 respectively. The deduction is made before the bonus on total earnings, mentioned above, is added, so that the net decrease to time workers is 6s. plus $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of 6s., or, in all, 6s. 2d. per week.

For the engineering trades outside of the shipbuilding industry the question of wages was not so easily settled. On April 21 a conference took place between representatives of the Amalgamated Engineering Union and the Engineering and National Employers' Federation to discuss the employers' proposals for a reduction of 6s. per week on time rates and 15 per cent on piece rates (as in the shipbuilding trades), with the added condition of the abolition of the bonus

of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to time-workers and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to piece-workers. The employers refused to agree to the Union proposal for arbitration, and the Union approached the Minister of Labour with a request to set up a court of inquiry under the Industrial Courts Act. The minister persuaded the parties to confer further. The dispute dragged along, modified terms being offered by the employers and rejected, but finally, on June 30, a delegate conference of the four Trade Unions concerned endorsed new terms offered by the employers. Under these proposals the reduction of 6s. per week to time-workers and 15 per cent to piece-workers would take place in two instalments, on July 15 and August 15. The employers temporarily withdrew their demand for the abolition of the bonus, but there was to be a further conference in September to discuss whether the state of trade at that time would warrant the continuance of these wages.

Notices from employers of the termination of the existing contracts, which were due to expire on June 30, were suspended for 14 days while a ballot of union members was taken on the above proposals. The ballot resulted in acceptance of the terms.

REPORT ON WORK OF BUILDING GUILDS IN GREAT BRITAIN

A RECENT weekly bulletin of the British Ministry of Labour refers as follows to a report on the working of the building guilds in Great Britain, published by Mr. Ernest Selley, of the Garden Cities and Town Planning Association, "who has been making investigations to ascertain whether the guilds were making good their claims that industrial control by guild workers has been established, and that houses are being built better and more quickly and cheaply by the guilds than by private contractors."

Mr. Selley [says the Labour Minister's bulletin] is not connected with the

guild movement, and it is claimed by the association that he is a skilled investigator of considerable experience. It is stated that he inspected guild housing contracts which are being carried out in various districts, and obtained information from foremen, architects, surveyors, borough councillors and members of housing committees, as well as from guildsmen and others not in official positions. Mr. Selley holds the view that complete democratic control by guild workers is made possible by the structure of the local committees and the central managing body, and he states that experience has shown that an efficient

directorates can be chosen from, and selected by, the rank and file.

As for the actual work carried out, Mr. Selley states that he found expert opinion unanimous in approving the output on guild schemes, some clerks of the works estimating it at 25 per cent above the average; and the quality of the work done is pronounced to be excellent. Men found to be slacking are liable to dismissal, but have the right of appeal to the works committee or the union. It is stated, however, that there have been very few cases of dismissal. Mr. Selley states that the present situation may be summed up as follows:—

“(1) The guilds have proved that

they are organized on businesslike lines, and are able to carry out building operations in a workmanlike manner. (2) The quality of the work produced is distinctly above the average. (3) The weight of evidence goes to show that the output per man on guild contracts is as good as that obtained by the best private contractors, and certainly higher than most. (4) It is not yet possible to make any definite statement as to comparative building costs, but, from the evidence obtained, there is ground for believing that the cost of building in guild contracts is likely to be lower than the average cost in the districts where the guilds are operating.”

BRITISH LABOUR WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

THERE has recently come to hand a complete report of a labour women's conference which was held at Manchester, England, on April 27 and 28, under the auspices of the Labour Party. There were present 523 delegates representing 261 organizations including 164 women's sections, 20 divisional branches of the Labour Party, 52 local branches of the Labour Party and Trades Councils, 19 trade unions, and 6 national societies. Miss Margaret Bonfield presided.

Among the subjects discussed at the conference were the following: A resolution was passed extending sympathy to the women of the coalfields, and opposing the policy of the government in dealing with the coal miners' strike. The conference declared that the great need of the world was peace and the re-establishment of trade and industry, and urged the establishment of credits for countries which had fallen into an economic ruin, such credits to be given to co-operative or non-profit making organizations, and the re-opening of the negotiations with Germany in regard to the payment of reparations on the principle that they be made in a manner that will

not be injurious to the industrial life and trade of the countries concerned on either side. An educational campaign was urged concerning economic and industrial conditions of wage workers of all nations in order to support and strengthen the International Federation of Trade Unions. To encourage understanding between the workers of the different nations an exchange of apprentices was advocated under the auspices of their respective trade unions in the various countries. The action of the British government was condemned in deciding not to ratify the maternity convention of the International Labour Conference at Washington. A resolution was unanimously passed expressing complete agreement with the policy of the Labour Party in demanding provision either of work or full maintenance for all unemployed workers, and in particular provision for the education and maintenance of all juvenile workers during periods of unemployment, both in the interests of these boys and girls and to prevent their competition with adults in the labour market. In other resolutions that were carried unanimously the

conference advocated the extension of the franchise to all women of twenty-one years and over, the inclusion of women representing labour on the County Advisory Committees for the nomination of magistrates, the removal of all household or property qualifications for women jurors; equality of pay and opportunity for men and women in the Civil Service; the setting up without delay of Trade Boards in all industries when the workers demand such protection; the introduction of legislation to secure pensions for women with dependent children on the lines proposed by the Labour Party in their Mothers' Pen-

sion Bill, 1920; the immediate issue by the government of an emergency order to prevent ejectments, and to fix rents of houses erected under the Housing Act at figures which approximate the amounts paid at that time. The forbidding of the employment of any child under fourteen in any gainful occupation and the revival of the educational centres attached to juvenile employment exchanges at the close of the war, making attendance at them compulsory upon all children registering at the exchanges, and accompanying it with a maintenance grant.

APPRENTICESHIP IN THE UNITED STATES

Report of Apprenticeship Committee of the National Association of Corporation Training

THE report of the Committee on Trade Apprenticeship of the National Association of Corporation Training,* which report is incorporated in the published proceedings of the ninth annual convention of that Association, held recently at Niagara Falls, N. Y., contains much interesting information with respect to apprenticeship in the United States. Much of this information is given in summarized form below.

PUBLIC CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

The growth of public continuation schools, which resulted from the recent "Smith-Hughes" law, a measure providing Federal aid for vocational education, was found to have created a new interest in apprentice training generally. Twenty-eight states have already established such schools, which have as their object "the better training of the younger workers in industry." These public schools are not designed as a substitute

for the training departments of industrial corporations, though to some extent they cover the same ground. The continuation schools, on the contrary, have resulted in the further development of corporation apprenticeship courses. In apprenticeship legislation the state of Wisconsin is in advance of the other states of the union.

APPRENTICESHIP IN WISCONSIN.

The same Committee in its report for the previous year† stated that Wisconsin was then "the only state having a completely organized modern apprentice system covered by recent laws administered by a state board, under a state supervisor of apprentices." The Wisconsin law provides that apprenticeship agreements made pursuant to the act, shall be approved by, and shall be made upon forms approved by the State Industrial Commission; that in apprenticeship contracts of three years or over, the probationary period shall be three months, during which period the agreements may

*National Association of Corporation Training (Incorporated), Irving Place at 15th Street, New York; managing director, F. C. Henderschott. The membership list includes many of the largest industrial corporations in the United States.

†See proceedings of Eighth Annual Convention.

be made void upon written notice to the Commission; that diplomas shall be granted upon graduation when completed to the satisfaction of the Commission; that apprenticeship contracts shall be filed with the Commission within thirty days following commencement of apprenticeship term; that all trade agreements on apprenticeship be approved by the Commission; and in trades where there are no uniform approved standards the employer may execute a special agreement with the apprentice, subject to the approval of the Commission; no minor can be legally apprenticed who is not placed under a written agreement pursuant to the act. It is also provided that during the first two years of his term the apprentice shall receive instruction for not less than five hours per week, and his total number of hours of instruction and work per week shall not exceed 55.

In carrying out the scheme the State works through existing trade groups, particularly through trade organizations. The length of the term varies according to the practice prevailing in the several trades. A representative trade committee is formed to discuss apprenticeship conditions. Apprentices are supervised in the workshops by the State supervisor or his deputies, who co-operate with the employer's supervisors and receive complaints in the interest of either party. The supervisor further sees that employers are educated in the need for apprenticeship, and that boys and their parents are instructed as to the boys' need to learn a trade; he also endeavours to create a genuine interest in apprenticeship among labour organizations and to obtain their co-operation with the work of the State, and in general "make himself responsible for the promotion of training for the next generation of mechanics."

Technical instruction is provided by state vocational schools. The subjects taught generally include English, elements of citizenship, trade arithmetic, trade science, trade drawing, etc., and

in some cases shop practice; the general policy of the apprenticeship administration, however, is to insist on academic work in the school hours and to see that the boy is taught shop practice in his place of employment. Trade unions are declared to be in favour of apprenticeship "because it means maintaining the dignity of their trades, and the development of more intelligent men from among whom they may recruit new members for their organization"; but experience shows, it is claimed, that journeymen are somewhat reluctant to impart trade knowledge to learners, and placards are posted in the shops urging them to give more thought to this matter. An apprentice club is being organized in Milwaukee for discussing grievances and making plans for the general welfare of the young workers.

PUBLIC TRAINING IN OTHER STATES.

Outside Wisconsin the state systems of apprenticeship are stated by the Committee to be less complete. Thus, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, California, Utah and Massachusetts, have no state system, though provision is made for voluntary part-time continuation schools and classes. In New York State a law which became partly operative toward the end of 1920, and will be in full force by September 1, 1925, provides that all children between 14 and 18 years of age who are not in regular full time schools must attend part-time schools, which must be established in every community of 5,000 inhabitants. In the same State, 22 unit trade schools exist in which the elements of many trades are taught, one half of the school day being devoted to shop work and one half to courses in related drawing, mathematics, applied science, English, history, civics, etc. In New Jersey there are reported to be "no indentured apprentices, and certainly nothing that could be called a system of apprenticeship," but compulsory continuation schools have existed since September 1920. Connecticut has a system of ap-

prentice training in trade schools, and non-compulsory continuation schools.

CORPORATION TRAINING COURSES.

Part-time and continuation schools provided by the various states, cannot however, in the opinion of the Committee on Trade Apprenticeship, take the place of the existing training departments of industrial corporations, for the reason that certain knowledge can only be imparted to apprentices on the job and by those familiar with actual practice. Besides offering the necessary experience of the operations involved in the several trades, together with correlated class work, various other subjects, such as English, civics, industrial history, economics and hygiene, are increasingly recognized as being an essential part of any complete apprenticeship training. In drawing up a model syllabus the committee of the Association of Corporation Training lay some stress on the study of elementary economics and "civics," which they claim "will do much to relieve the present industrial unrest and radicalism." But for the most part the courses are so designed as to enable the apprentice to perform his work more efficiently and intelligently.

When the movement for corporation training was started existing apprenticeship systems made little provision for actual teaching, boys being left to pick up knowledge through observation of others. The result of this haphazard method for obtaining industrial recruits was to permit boys without aptitude for the trade to enter a shop, and for the more efficient boys to drag out the period of apprenticeship to an unnecessary length. The corporation schools attempt to remedy these faults by special care in the selection of boys for the various courses, and by careful arrangement of suitable courses of instruction.

Among the reasons given for the provision of corporation training are the following: the acknowledged shortage of mechanics thoroughly skilled; no concern can use men trained by another company to as good advantage as those

trained by itself; labour turnover is lessened, and economy thus promoted; increase in loyalty; wholesome effect upon the whole staff of technical expert training in the plant; increased output due to higher skill of employees; broader training gives better judgment and higher intelligence; industries are obliged to provide training since "the old apprenticeship system has been abandoned."

The report of the Apprenticeship Committee states that after a study of the apprenticeship training courses of corporation training departments, it was found that a large proportion of the graduates in such courses remain with the corporations where they were trained and that many of them eventually advanced into executive positions.

Notes on some existing corporation apprenticeship courses are given below:

The American Rolling Mill Company is typical of the sheet steel producing industry. It has five trades represented in its apprenticeship courses, namely, machinists, moulders, pattern makers, electricians and blacksmiths. Classroom work is given in each trade represented, the course comprising mechanical drawing, shop sketching, design, mathematics (pure and applied), electricity, trade and shop lectures, hygiene and safety. All applicants for apprentice work are required to have the equivalent of eight years' common school training before admission to the courses. The age limits vary from 18 to 35 years, or older in specific cases. A trial period of about three months is required of all applicants. Apprentices work the same regular turns as journeymen. In the machinists' trade the apprentice is given his preliminary training in a training shop under the direct charge of an expert instructor. After the trial period and first period of training the apprentice is shifted alternately between the training and maintenance shops until completion of course. Practical as well as theoretically trained instructors are utilized for classroom work. Attendance

records of shop and class room are kept, but no grading of class room merit is made. The foremen in the respective divisions employing apprentices are kept advised of the apprentices' progress in class-room work, and act on the committees which supervise the courses. The graduate apprentices fill in the regular vacancies which occur from time to time in the shops. On graduation they receive a diploma signed by a high officer of the company. Further special courses may be followed on payment of a small fee.

The Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company has apprentice courses in electrical construction work and power and plant drafting. Instruction in electrical construction is in charge of the department foreman and consists in regular routine plant work. The apprentice is then assigned to regular work under instruction in the belt room, at steam fitting, at mill wrighting, and in the machine shop; he also serves for three months in the power plant. In addition to these technical courses the company provides one-hour "shop talks" on the classification, construction and use of machine tools and cutting tools. One-hour talks are also given on trade or health topics under the auspices of the local Apprentice Association. All apprentice work in this company is comprised in a four-year course, class work being outlined on progressive lines. Last year about 60 per cent of the apprentice graduates remained in the service of the company.

The Solvay Process Company provides courses for about 50 apprentices in machinist work, plumbing and steamfitting, blacksmithing, carpentry, boiler and sheet metal work. The boys are first placed in the repair shops under regular mechanics, but without a special instructor. About one year is spent in the machine shop, the remaining time being divided among the other departments. Classroom work includes shop mathematics, freehand drawing, layout work for sheet iron and other departments, strength of materials, elementary mecha-

nics, reports, shop equipment, and nature of company's products. Practical men from the shop assist the instructor in technical shop matters. The boys spend an entire week on this class-room work alternating with a week in the shops, but on Saturdays all boys work in the shop. They are paid for the time spent in class as well as for that in the shop, company discipline being maintained in both branches. The purpose of the course is to train boys for general repair work in all branches, but not to teach these trades completely. The length of this course is two years, and on graduation the student is given a certificate and is placed on the roll of regular repairmen.

The Western Electric Company train tool-making apprentices from 15 to 18 years of age. Of these 80 per cent were reported to remain with the company, and 20 per cent of those who remain fill supervisory positions.

R. Hoe and Company have maintained an apprentice training system since 1858. They have now 160 apprentices, about 60 new boys being taken on each year, some of whom serve four years and others five years. About twenty are graduated each year, two-thirds of those who start being lost during the course. About 25 per cent of present employees and 90 per cent of the foremen were former apprentices. This company maintains a technical school which apprentices are required to attend three nights a week, the subjects taught including mechanical drawing, arithmetic, algebra, trigonometry, geometry, business English and mechanics. There are eight grades in the school, each of which requires four months to complete.

The General Electric Company has an apprentice system, most of the graduates remaining with the company. There is an alumni association of graduates, which holds regular social and educational meetings.

The American Locomotive Company have had apprentice training for eleven

years, and 53 per cent of those trained remained with the company. An apprentice club is maintained to provide social life for the boys.

The Thomas Maddock's Sons Company reported that 90 per cent of their apprentices remained with the company after the completion of training. The courses cover five years. All apprentices are segregated in one department, where they are supervised and instructed by a foreman.

The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Lester, Pa., have conducted apprentice courses for about thirty years, most of the graduates remaining with the company.

The National Cash Register Company reported that in 12 years experience 48 per cent of their apprentices remained with the company, about 10 per cent attaining foremanships.

The Bullard Machine Tool Company reported a loss of about 22 to 25 per cent of the apprentices trained by the company.

The Atcheson, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway established apprentice schools over 13 years ago. Since that time 1539 skilled mechanics have been graduated for the shops and round houses, fully two-thirds of this number and 90 per cent of last year's graduates being still with the company. Some 220 have been promoted to positions as foremen and master mechanics.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Company have conducted apprentice courses since 1902. Since then 81 apprentices have graduated out of 155 indentured, 50 of the indentures being cancelled for various reasons. Twenty-eight graduates remain with the company, six holding executive positions. The course is always full, 24 being the largest class allowed. Practically, all graduates are assigned to tool-room work for which recruits are otherwise hard to obtain.

The American Bridge Works start each alternate year a new class of ten in the drawing course of four years,

almost all finishing the course, and half the number remaining with the company.

The Winchester Repeating Arms Company graduates 50 apprentices yearly, 65 per cent remaining in the service of the company, and 12 per cent occupying executive positions.

The Warner and Swasey Company report a large number of their apprentice graduates attaining responsible positions either in their own plants or with other companies. These men were all trained as machinists.

APPRENTICESHIP ON U. S. RAILWAYS.

Among other changes effected in the management of railways during the period of Government control, some companies were compelled to discontinue their school work. Shop training was continued, but with the necessity for a reduction in working forces many graduate apprentices were laid off and the results of training were thus nullified. Since the return of the roads to their owners there has been an attempt to return to normal conditions, but since the companies are required to recognize seniority in making reduction of forces, and since apprentices are not given seniority before graduation, it results that the first men to be laid off during trade depression are the recent apprentice graduates. Another rule limits the number of apprentices to one for each five mechanics. When forces are reduced apprentices also must be laid off, and training which should be a continuous process is greatly impeded. Moreover the rates paid to apprentices have been raised between 300 and 400 per cent over those of 1916, so that every minute of an apprentice's time has to be utilized for productive work. It is anticipated, however, that with the resumption of normal business conditions the demand for skilled mechanics and men with leadership qualities will increase; the need for apprentice courses will become more evident as the only practical method for filling the depleted ranks of the working forces in the railway shops.

INDUSTRIAL TEACHERS' SCHOLARSHIPS IN NEW YORK STATE

IN an article printed elsewhere in this issue (page 1013) reference is made to an Act passed in New York State in 1920, making further provision for the education of children over the regular school age, and to the trade schools now in operation in the same state. In 1920 that Legislature also passed an Industrial Teachers' Scholarship Act providing \$50,000 annually for the training of industrial, trade and technical teachers. This measure was designed to improve the teaching personnel in the day and evening vocational schools and in the part-time schools. Twenty-five men are annually accepted for scholarships, those with dependents receiving \$2,000 and those without dependents \$1,500. The scholars pursue a one-year intensive course at the State Normal School at Buffalo. The "Vocational" division of the State Department of Education determines from year to year the kinds of trades from which men shall be selected for scholarships. Applicants are required to have five years' technical experience in some occupation in one of these selected trades, to be between the ages of

21 and 36 years, to be residents of the state and United States citizens, and to have a good general education. The committee which examines applications is composed of three representatives from each of the following organizations: The State Federation of Labor, the Associated Industries, and the State Department of Education. Scholarships were awarded in the initial year to men in the following occupations: automobile repairing, machine shops, electrical work, sheet metal work, printing, pattern making, baking, textile work, industrial chemistry, architectural drafting, electrical designing, structural designing. Each scholar devotes full time to the work of the course. The subjects taught are as follows: 1st term: Trade analysis; English; Trade Mathematics; Trade Science; Mechanical Drawing or Shopwork; Theory, principles and problems of Vocational Education: 2nd Term: Trade Analysis; Public Speaking; Teaching industrial or technical subjects; practice teaching; Hygiene and accident prevention; Industrial history and economics.

ANNUAL REPORT OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MINIMUM WAGE BOARD

THE third annual report of the Minimum Wage Board of the District of Columbia, covering the year 1920, was summarized in the June issue of the United States *Monthly Labor Review*. The report states that approximately 17,000 women come under the minimum-wage law potentially, and that 10,900 were covered by wage orders at the end of the year. A complete pay-roll inspection was made, and various reports were obtained from employers to ascertain the degree of compliance with the law.

In 50 cases of first violation, affecting 122 individuals, \$2,962 in back pay was collected through the office of the board. Prosecution was recommended in three cases in which the employer refused to adjust back pay. Learners' certificates were issued in 2,304 cases, and special licenses in 23.

The wage survey of employments not covered at the beginning of the year secured pay-roll records for 2,327 women. Of these 247 were employed

as car cleaners by transportation companies, only two receiving less than \$18 a week, 83 per cent being rated at \$21.60. This group was therefore regarded as already earning a living wage and was dismissed from further consideration. Of the 2,080 women remaining, 549, or 26.4 per cent, received less than \$9 per week; and 365, or 17.6 per cent, \$9 and under \$10. The number receiving \$10 and under \$11 was 261, or 12.6 per cent; \$11 and under \$12, 137, or 6.6 per cent; 420, or 20.1 per cent, received \$16 and over. The industries covered were laundry and dry cleaning, operation and care of office and other buildings, and manufacturing, more than half (1,190) being employed in the first-named occupation. As a whole, practically 80 per cent of these women received less than the \$16 minimum which had been tentatively adopted as the minimum cost of living. More than one-half of the women employed in the care of office and other buildings received less than \$9 per week, due it is explained to the small number of hours worked per day, though the hourly wage was low, being less than 25c per hour. The manufacturing industry is better paid, 47.5 per cent receiving \$16 and over, and but 25.3 per cent receiving less than \$12. The comparatively high rate paid here is said to be "largely due to the volun-

tary adoption by a considerable number of employers of the \$16.50 wage rate established in the mercantile industry." Competition and a desire for competent employees were felt to be largely responsible for this.

The effects of the law are summarized as having produced an immediate material increase in wages, followed by a more gradual increase; the minimum has not tended to become the maximum, over 40 per cent of the women coming under wage orders now receiving more than the minimum; there has been no tendency on the part of the employers to substitute learners for experienced workers on account of lower rates, no tendency to discharge learners when entitled to the minimum; no tendency to substitute minors for adult workers, the percentage of minors employed showing a decrease; no appreciable displacement of women by men, nor any considerable decrease in the number of women employed; there has been a tendency to raise wages in other industries not now covered by orders; and "in general, substandard workers have not been adversely affected by the minimum wage law." On the whole, "the board feels justified in concluding that the minimum wage law is accomplishing the purposes for which it was enacted."

THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY IN GERMANY

LABOUR and production in the Ruhr Coal field of Germany from 1918 to 1920 has been made the subject of inquiry by the International Labour Office, Geneva, and the results of the inquiry have recently been published. These mines situated in the Rhenish-Westphalian basin are the most important in Germany, having produced in 1913 over 62 per cent of the total production of coal in the country. In that year the quantity of coal produced in this district was 114,832,844 tons, but

in 1919 it fell to 71,160,280 tons. It is stated that such a divergence between the amount produced before and after the war threatened to have the most serious effects on the world's economic and political life, as in 1913 Germany exported 35,000,000 tons of coal, but in 1919 she had no surplus for export, and the question whether she was in a position to deliver the quantities required by the Versailles Treaty was causing acute anxiety.

A summary of the facts collected in

this inquiry shows that since the beginning of 1920 efforts had been made by the Prussian and German Governments and by employers' and workers' organizations to increase the output of these collieries with the result that in 1920 the production had risen to 88,306,182 tons, reducing from 44 to 26 million tons the difference between the present and pre-war output.

The work of the government was chiefly the creation of a centralized system of employment exchanges for miners and generally organizing adequate and attractive housing accommodation. The miners agreed to an increase in the number of hours' work per week from 42 to 49, and the numbers of workers rose from 408,585 in 1913 to 532,798 in December, 1920. These new workers were drawn from all parts of Germany and from the most diverse branches of industry, a considerable proportion having come from industries where lack of employment prevailed. Many sailors formerly in the German navy were attracted to the work by propagandist articles in the newspapers. A large proportion of these workers were therefore unskilled as miners; though both the miners' and the mine-owners' organizations have

spared no efforts, apparently, in training the new hands. Other efforts of the employers were more particularly directed to sinking and working new shafts, and to investigating methods for the more economic use of fuel generally. It is expected that these efforts will produce a decided improvement in the output of coal in the Ruhr district. The immediate results are said to have been mainly due to the agreements concerning extra shifts which were adopted in spite of opposition from the revolutionary sections, and which can only be maintained so long as the trade unions have the upper hand of the Communists. There does not seem to be any immediate danger of the Communists winning as the immense majority of miners are bent on helping the Ruhr to recover its former commercial prosperity. The condition of the Ruhr mining industry, nevertheless, is still critical owing to the danger of the conditions of life for the miner becoming worse through rising prices following the transition from the system of rationing to the free sale of provisions. The latest reports, however, show that the cost of living in the Ruhr district has fallen slightly since the beginning of the present year.

SOME TYPICAL METHODS OF WAGE PAYMENT

THE present article describes briefly some various typical methods for the payment of wages for work done that have become either established or the subject of experiment by the industrial world. The methods outlined include a brief summary of the "Payment-by-Results" system, adopted in 1917 by the Priestman Brothers, Limited, of Hull, England, and the Co-partnership scheme instituted in 1909 by Lever Brothers, Limited, of Port Sunlight, England.

TIME-RATE METHOD

The oldest and most common method of wage payment is the time-rate, usually called the day rate. The unit of time may vary from an hour to a week or a year; but in most cases labour is paid for at an hour rate, with extra compensation for overtime.

Although in theory a time wage is simply a payment for an employee's service within a stated period, in practice it will be found that the remuneration

is given for a fairly definite amount of work of customary quality and accuracy.

PIECE-RATE SYSTEM.

Straight piece-rate is the first of the methods of payment by production to supplant the time-rate method. The workman is paid for the amount of work performed and not the time expended. In actual practice, however, just as the time-rate implies some indefinite "piece" basis, so the piece-rate implies some indefinite "time" basis; for example, an employer, in fixing a piece-rate, is largely guided by his estimate of the operative's probable earnings per hour, day, or week.

HALSEY PREMIUM PLAN.

The Halsey premium, commonly called the Premium Bonus, is a combination of the time rate and the piece rate systems. With this method, if a man improve on the standard time

(which is commonly based upon the average day-work record, and not upon any scientific time study), he is given not the whole of the time saved as under the piece-rate system, but a definite portion of it, commonly one-third or one-half. Again, if he lose time, that is, if his time exceed the standard set for the job, he does not (as under the piece-rate method) sacrifice the hours in excess of the standard time; but he still receives a time wage for all the time worked by him; for the Halsey premium carries with it a guaranteed time wage. To take a practical illustration: supposing the time set for the job is ten hours, and the work be completed in eight hours, the operative would be given, in addition to his eight hours at time-rate, a portion (probably 33-1/3 per cent or 50 per cent) of the two hours saved. The following table prepared by *Bloomfield's Labour Digest* illustrates more completely the workings of the Halsey plan:—

WAGES: 50 CENTS PER HOUR.

PREMIUM: ONE-HALF TIME SAVED.

No. of units made	HOURS			COMPENSATION				LABOUR COST		
	Standard	Actual	Hours saved	Time wage	Premium	Total wage	Earnings per hour	No. of units made	Labour cost	Unit cost
4	4	4	0	\$2.00	.00	\$2.00	\$.50	4	\$2.00	\$.50
4	4	3	1	1.50	.25	1.75	.58	4	1.75	.43¼
4	4	2	2	1.00	.50	1.50	.75	4	1.50	.37½
4	4	1	3	.50	.75	1.25	1.25	4	1.25	.31¼

THE ROWAN PREMIUM PLAN.

The Rowan system follows the Halsey premium in paying a portion of the time saved, but, instead of giving to the worker a fixed percentage of the saving, it

adds to his actual time a percentage identical with that by which the standard time is reduced. Thus, if the employee performs a task in eight hours, the standard time having been fixed at

ten hours, he would get a premium of two-tenths or 20 per cent of 8 hours—1.6 hours. (It should be noted that the premium percentage is applied to the time actually worked, not to the time saved). So, in the case quoted, the premium rate, 20 per cent, is added to the hours worked, i. e. to 8 hours. (It would not be correct to take 20 per cent of the time saved, i. e. of the 2 hours, and call that the premium). If it be remembered that—

when one-quarter of time is saved, time and quarter is paid,

when one-half of time is saved, time and half is paid,

when three-quarters of time is saved, time and three-quarters is paid,—

there will be avoided the liability to confuse the Rowan* method of calculation with that of the Halsey premium.

If the standard time be exceeded, the worker gets time-wage for the whole of his time; in other words, the time-wage is guaranteed.

The advantage of this method of paying a premium is held to consist in the marked incentive it gives to the employee in the early stages of saving of time. With a standard time of ten hours, successive reductions of one, two, three and four hours leave him with a premium higher than that obtained for similar reductions under the 50 per cent Halsey premium. (The worker's gain would, of course, compare more favourably still with that under the 33 per cent Halsey premium). At five hours, i. e., at a reduction of 50 per

cent in the standard time, the 50 per cent Halsey and the Rowan offer an identical premium to the employee who, at this point, increases his earnings by 50 per cent.

The following is a typical example of the benefit to an employee if he reduces the standard time under the Rowan premium:—

STANDARD TIME=10 hours.
TIME RATE=50 CENTS PER HOUR.

Time taken	10 hours	8 hours	5 hours	3 hours
Time wage.....	\$5	\$4	\$2.50	\$1.50
Premium.....		\$0.80	\$1.25	\$1.05
Wage plus premium	\$5	\$4.80	\$3.75	\$2.55
Wage per hour increased by.....		20%	50%	70%

THE DIFFERENTIAL PIECE-RATE (TAYLOR) PLAN.

The differential piece-rate is a method of remuneration which was introduced in the United States by the late Dr. Taylor, the founder of Scientific Management, with the aim of encouraging a maximum production. Its origin, however, can be traced to Lancashire, England, where, many years ago, it was associated with the cotton industry. The principle of the system lies, of course, in the adjustment of reward to performance. For a high output a high piece - rate is given ; but this high rate is sacrificed by the worker if any part of his work fails to attain a predetermined standard in respect of quality or accuracy. The method of payment is based on careful time studies as a preliminary to fixing

*The Rowan premium, according to D. F. Schloss, "exceeds time-wage by the same proportions as that which the saving in time effected bears to the standard time."

any rate of compensation. The task or number of units which a worker can produce in a given time is determined and taken as a standard. Two piece-rates are then set for the work, a high rate

if the worker does his task in the standard time or less, and a lower rate if he takes longer than the standard time.

The working of the system in its simplest form is illustrated below:

LOW RATE: 40 CENTS PER PIECE.

HIGH RATE: 50 CENTS PER PIECE

No. of units made	HOURS			COMPENSATION		LABOUR COST		
	Standard	Actual	Time saved or lost	Wage earned	Rate per hour	No. of units made	Labour cost	Unit cost
4	4	6	-2	\$1.60	\$.26 $\frac{2}{3}$	4	\$1.60	\$.60
4	4	5	-1	1.60	.32	4	1.60	.52 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	4	4	0	2.00	.50	4	2.00	.50
4	4	3	+1	2.00	.66 $\frac{2}{3}$	4	2.00	.37 $\frac{1}{2}$

THE TASK-WITH-BONUS (GANTT) PLAN.

Another system of remuneration associated with the Taylor plan is the Task-with-bonus, which originated with Mr. H. L. Gantt, who was associated with Dr. Taylor for some years. The Task-with-bonus was designed to be a preliminary system when conditions were not ready for the differential rate; it has, however, since established itself as a permanent method.

The Task-with-bonus guarantees the normal time-rate and, in addition, for the achievement of any specific task under all its conditions, pays a bonus which is usually a substantial percentage of the day-wage. The percentage varies greatly with the nature of the work and the demands made upon the physical and mental resources of the worker. For average conditions an addition of about 40 per cent to the time-rate is given, but where severe bodily exertion is entailed, another 10 per cent or 20 per cent is paid. Where delicate and expensive machinery is used the bonus is sometimes as high as 100 per cent. The system works as follows: Suppose the standard

time is 10 hours and the bonus for success is 40 per cent; and that the employee succeeds in performing the task without deviating from his schedule in 8 hours. One way of rewarding him for doing this would be, still to pay him the standard time but to pay the bonus as 40 per cent of the time actually taken:—

For the Task:	For the improvement on task:
10 hours at 50c. ... = \$ 5	10 hours at 50c. ... = \$5.00
Bonus, 40 per cent. = 2	Bonus, 40% of 8 hours at 50c. ... = 1.60
<u>\$ 7</u>	<u>\$6.60</u>

For the standard performance the employee would thus receive 70 cents per hour; for the improvement on standard, $\$6.60 \div 8 = 82\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour; an increase in earnings of nearly 18 per cent.

It should be noted that if the worker fails to do the task within the standard time fixed he receives the basic day rate, which is guaranteed to him. This plan of wage payment, therefore, works exactly like a day rate up to the time the worker turns out the standard output, and from that time on like a piece rate.

QUALITY BONUS PLAN.

The Quality Bonus Plan is more usually an adjunct of the Task-with-bonus-plan. It is used to some extent in textile manufacturing trades, particularly in knitting mills.

The Quality bonus is paid in addition to the Production bonus for quantity. Inspector's reports form the basis on which the Quality bonus is paid. A small percentage for possible defects is allowed of say 6 per cent. Any workers with lower percentages of defects get a bonus based on a percentage of their earnings for the pay period. The percentages for the Quality bonus may vary in different departments of the same factory according to the nature of the work. The following table is illustrative of a Quality bonus schedule in a textile factory :—

Percentage of defects	BONUS TO BE PAID		
	Dept. A.	Dept. B	Dept. C.
6% or over.....	None	None	None
5% to 6%	2%	3%	1%
4% to 5%	4%	6%	2%
3% to 4%	7%	9%	4%
2% to 3%	10%	12%	6%
1% to 2%	12%	15%	9%
Less than 1%.....	15%	18%	12%

THE EMERSON EFFICIENCY PLAN.

The Emerson Efficiency bonus, which originated in the United States where it is said to be in successful operation, is perhaps more particularly associated with railway repair-shops and with fac-

tories where it is extremely difficult to standardize materials, processes and conditions. This plan has for its basis a guaranteed time-wage and sets up a standard of efficiency which is possible of attainment by a worker with good average ability. For the attainment of this standard, which is called "100 per cent efficiency", a bonus is awarded. The amount of the bonus is commonly 20 per cent of the time-wage. Thus, if the performance of a task in 10 hours were the standard of efficiency, the employee would receive 12 hours' pay, if he succeeded in attaining the standard. Now a feature of this system is that the worker is encouraged by a graduated bonus-scale to persevere in his effort, even though he realizes that he is not going to reach the 100 per cent point. This encouragement begins so soon as the worker improves upon a 66-2/3 per cent efficiency; that is to say, when, for example, he begins to improve upon the time of 15 hours for a 10-hour job. The stimulus at first is very small. Supposing the task to be performed in 14½ and 14 hours — efficiencies of 69 per cent and 71.4 per cent — the bonuses paid are approximately 0.1 per cent and 0.4 per cent. If the time taken be 13 hours — 76.9 per cent efficiency — the bonus is advanced to 2 per cent. After this point, at 12½, 12 and 11½ hours — efficiencies of 80 per cent, 83 per cent, and 87 per cent — the bonuses are 3.3 per cent, 4.9 per cent, and 7.6 per cent respectively. At 11.1 hours — 90 per cent efficiency — the bonus is 10 per cent. From this point, for each additional 1 per cent efficiency 1 per cent of bonus is paid, so that at 100 per cent efficiency the bonus is 20 per cent, at 110 per cent efficiency 30 per cent, at

120 per cent efficiency 40 per cent, and so on.

The unit of efficiency is determined for a period of time, such as a day, week or month — usually for a full pay-roll period and not for individual operations or jobs. The efficiency unit is obtained

by dividing the total actual times into the sum of the standard times.

The following table illustrates the working of the Efficiency bonus, where the guaranteed time-wage is 50 cents per hour :—

HOURS			COMPENSATION				LABOUR COST			
Standard	Actual	Per centage effi- ciency	Time wage	Bonus		Total wage	Earnings per hour	No. of units made	Labour cost	Unit cost
				Per cent time wage	Amount					
4	6	66½ %	\$3.00	0%	\$0.00	\$3.00	\$.50	4	\$3.00	\$.75
4	5	80 %	2.50	3.3%	0.08	2.58	.52	4	2.58	.65
4	4	100 %	2.00	20%	0.40	2.40	.60	4	2.40	.60
4	3	133 %	1.50	53%	0.80	2.30	.77	4	2.30	.58
4	2	200 %	1.00	120%	1.20	2.20	1.10	4	2.20	.55
4	1	400 %	.50	320%	1.60	2.10	2.10	4	2.10	.52

PAYMENT-BY-RESULTS SYSTEM OF PRIESTMAN BROTHERS.*

The scheme of co-operative production, or "payment by result", adopted in April, 1917, in the machinery factory of Priestman Brothers, Limited, of Hull, England, was reviewed at some length in the LABOUR GAZETTE issues of May, 1919, and August, 1920. The leading features of the plan are here briefly recapitulated:

A "standard of output" is established, being a fixed quantity of finished product (in this case machinery reckoned by weight) which a certain number of men are capable of turning out at ordinary day rates. Then, if this standard can, by means of better co-ordination and collective effort, be increased, without any addition being made to the number of workers or hours of employment,

the day rates of wages are supplemented by a percentage equal to that by which the output exceeds the standard. Careful details of every article completed are recorded, the record requiring confirmation by the Works Committee, and if it is approved the result of the four weeks' work is then posted in the shops, every employee receiving with each payment of his four subsequent weeks' wages a percentage on his individual earnings, the percentage figure being determined by the extent to which the output of the whole plant for the month is found to exceed the "standard output".

Minor additions to, or reductions in, the staff or plant do not affect the standard of output, but if substantial additions to the working forces are made, or if there is any appreciable reduction either in the number of workers or in the hours worked, then the standard weight is correspondingly increased or reduced, the new standard weight being mutually agreed upon.

*Interesting articles on this system appeared in *Factory*, the *Magazine of Management*, issues of February 15, and March 15, 1920.

When orders begin to fall off reductions in payments to workers are of course inevitable as they would be under piece work, overtime and all other plans. However, under co-operative production the necessary reduction in wages and hours is distributed over the whole staff, and no worker under this system is suspended from employment until the point is reached at which the total average payments to workers fall below the average level of the day wages in the district.

CO-PARTNERSHIP SCHEME OF LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED.

The co-partnership scheme of Lever Brothers, Limited, Port Sunlight, England, commenced to operate in 1909. The following information with respect to the scheme is obtained from a prospectus issued by the Company in 1919.

"After payment of all Preference and Preferred Ordinary dividends and 5 per cent on the Ordinary shares in respect of any year, further amounts available for distribution are subject to the terms of a Co-partnership Trust Deed made in 1909 and Supplemental Deeds thereto under which employees of the Company and its Associated Companies participate on Co-partnership Certificates held. The terms of the Deeds do not affect the rights of the Preference and Preferred Ordinary shareholders."

The net remainder of profit available for distribution is "divided between the holders of ordinary shares of the Company and the trustees of the Co-partnership Trust in proportion to (a) the total amount paid-up or credited as paid-up for the time being on the issued ordinary shares of the Company and (b) the total

nominal amount of the 'partnership certificates then issued and outstanding, and entitled, for the time being, to participate in the distribution of dividends under the scheme."

It is noteworthy that, in addition to conditions of age and service, a participant in this scheme must undertake "not to waste time, labour, materials, or money in the discharge of his duties to the Company but to loyally and faithfully further the interests of the Company to the best of his skill and ability."

The amount of Partnership Certificates granted is based on the annual salary, and all classes of employees from directors to labourers participate in the scheme. There is a provision by which certificates are cancelled in case of neglect of duty, flagrant inefficiency, disloyalty to the Company, etc.

"In the normal way of retirement the Partnership Certificates are exchanged for Preferential Certificates which shall be "either ten times the average dividends paid in respect of the former director or employee's Partnership Certificates during the three preceding years, or the same nominal amount as that of the Partnership Certificate so exchanged, whichever shall be the lesser."

In 1918 over £200,000 was devoted to the payment of Co-partnership dividends. The number of participants in 1918 is not given, but some indication of the figure may be obtained from the number of co-partners participating in 1912, which was 1906.

It should be stated that there are, of course, other co-partnership schemes in operation on both sides of the Atlantic, which vary in respect to the distribution of profits.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE FOUR-WEEK PERIOD MAY 23 TO JUNE 18, 1921

REPORTS from Employment Offices to the Dominion headquarters of the Employment Service of Canada for the four-week period ended June 18, 1921,

show a decrease in the number of placements, when compared with the returns for the preceding period. The offices reported that 26,941 references were

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE FOUR-WEEK PERIOD ENDED JUNE 18, 1921.

Offices	Applicants unplaced at beginning of period		Applicants registered during period		Vacancies unfilled at beginning of period		Vacancies notified during period		Applicants referred to vacancies		Placements made during period	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Amherst.....	224	1	139	9	19	10	67	8	45	8	36	8
Halfax.....	1,131	105	215	26	26	17	18	39	21	10	21	9
New Glasgow.....	307	32	181	20	22	5	83	12	86	19	77	16
Sydney.....	438	20	213	24	48	13	150	18	196	18	131	4
	2,100	158	748	79	115	45	316	77	348	55	255	37
Nova Scotia.....	2,258		827		160		393		403		302	
Moncton.....	393	59	499	49	9	12	412	97	378	42	314	31
New Brunswick..	452		548		21		509		420		345	
Hull.....	70	0	246	0	176	0	22	0	13	0	20	0
Montreal.....	1,472	40	1,784	176	60	58	223	188	199	126	160	109
Quebec.....	259	12	250	18	0	3	119	15	123	15	110	13
Sherbrooke.....	66	20	151	46	8	3	113	39	141	40	102	28
Three Rivers.....	30	28	80	34	6	2	5	31	15	45	5	14
	1,897	100	2,511	274	250	66	482	273	491	226	397	164
Quebec.....	1,997		2,785		316		755		717		551	
Belleville.....	59	4	79	6	1	0	82	14	78	9	54	1
Brantford.....	56	0	203	61	5	5	129	74	119	65	104	57
Chatham.....	82	0	266	1	133	0	220	1	208	1	208	1
Cobalt.....	66	0	161	4	15	1	150	4	137	3	125	3
Fort William.....	50	1	125	4	8	0	70	0	71	2	62	1
Guelph.....	85	16	154	12	42	14	142	54	116	12	67	7
Hamilton.....	2,531	58	299	351	1	96	254	440	278	378	148	84
Kingston.....	126	2	280	4	7	6	183	3	182	3	181	3
Kitchener.....	45	17	143	9	8	2	79	11	60	7	46	5
London.....	350	44	297	137	142	120	262	138	246	79	206	47
Niagara Falls.....	32	5	89	5	10	11	53	3	41	4	29	3
North Bay.....	32	7	247	1	1	0	189	0	225	0	218	0
Oshawa.....	62	5	87	0	3	0	61	1	33	0	24	0
Ottawa.....	195	65	382	93	24	101	208	219	210	137	210	53
Pembroke.....	12	0	76	1	0	1	50	3	54	1	49	0
Peterborough.....	188	6	114	11	148	3	105	17	116	14	121	16
Port Arthur.....	79	1	722	5	16	2	698	3	670	4	650	4
St. Catharines.....	78	10	146	21	35	24	192	28	151	20	55	9
St. Thomas.....	15	2	149	3	11	7	108	9	102	2	75	1
Sarnia.....	28	1	136	0	7	0	128	0	124	0	110	0
Sault Ste. Marie.....	184	9	523	17	24	14	162	5	137	6	135	6
Sudbury.....	17	0	676	0	125	15	855	0	740	0	739	0
Timmins.....	49	0	267	1	0	2	279	1	242	1	241	1
Toronto:—												
Men's Industrial sec.	2,315		1,797		321		1,019		736		609	
Men's Farm section.	801		552		165		353		455		460	
Men's unskilled "	33		270		35		211		270		222	
Women's Domestic.....		384		1,662		225		1,932		1,272		229
Women's Ind. sect.		162		260		52		267		165		89
Women's clerical		250		375		8		155		180		133
Women's Farm sect.		207		193		328		104		179		176
Windsor.....	166	13	239	4	37	0	178	4	183	3	137	2
	7,952	1,269	8,479	2,241	1,324	1,037	6,420	3,490	5,984	2,547	5,285	931
Ontario.....	9,221		11,720		2,361		9,910		8,531		6,216	
Brandon.....	49	14	401	50	24	54	374	49	290	43	265	24
Dauphin.....	25	0	170	2	30	3	139	5	116	1	103	2
Portage la Prairie.....	81	3	313	51	6	20	344	73	323	47	239	15

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE FOUR-WEEK PERIOD ENDED JUNE 18, 1921

Offices	Applicants unplaced at beginning of of period		Applicants registered during period		Vacancies unfilled at beginning of period		Vacancies notified during period		Applicants referred to vacancies		Placements made during period	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Winnipeg—												
179 Henry Ave.....	0		517		14		299		332		212	
Bd. of Trade Bldg...	3,590		675		97		671		754		367	
449 Main St.....		47		1,330		246		1,783		1,405		271
439 Main St.....	16	16	569	32	7	1	721	23	544	17	560	17
Main St (couples)...	0		234	0	0		144	0	174	0	94	0
1 Imperial Bk. Bldg		159		237		130		203		143		81
2 Imperial (juvenile)	115	97	167	184	9	80	79	132	98	146	77	75
	3,876	336	3,046	1,886	187	534	2,771	2,268	2,631	1,802	1,917	485
Manitoba.....	4,212		4,932		721		5,039		4,433		2,40	
Estevan.....	14	1	138	15	17	10	138	15	150	15	102	12
Moose Jaw.....	133	19	506	68	41	39	520	129	580	80	488	35
North Battleford.....	8	2	70	4	27	5	61	10	79	7	43	4
Prince Albert.....	31	1	189	10	12	5	152	22	173	10	114	5
Regina.....	59	16	769	276	132	111	684	310	723	242	492	107
Saskatoon.....	120	6	1,158	174	36	35	1,050	222	1,174	174	981	123
Swift Current.....	5	1	312	45	52	9	339	54	323	48	170	10
Weyburn.....	1	0	89	12	3	5	97	14	91	13	72	1
Yorkton.....	12	1	170	11	10	2	160	11	168	9	126	7
Kerrobert.....	0		11		4		12		8		8	
	383	47	3,502	615	334	221	3,213	787	3,469	598	2,601	304
Saskatchewan....	430		4,117		555		4,000		4,067		2,905	
Calgary.....	717	78	1,576	379	32	67	1,255	470	1,262	398	1,084	107
Calgary, juveniles....	3		15	0	1		20	0	20	0	16	0
Drumheller.....	44	6	508	28	0	1	408	19	424	20	371	16
Edmonton.....	219	34	1,661	615	29	55	1,485	549	1,442	526	1,292	340
Lethbridge.....	10	2	452	56	0	0	441	56	441	56	391	30
Medicine Hat.....	28	1	368	36	5	4	362	36	362	35	317	23
	1,021	121	4,580	1,114	67	127	3,971	1,129	3,951	1,035	3,471	516
Alberta.....	1,142		5,694		194		5,100		4,986		3,987	
Cranbrook.....	13	3	287	4	21	0	515	5	268	5	225	1
Fernie.....	0	0	98	2	0	0	98	2	98	2	71	2
Grand Forks.....	13	0	95	0	0	0	74	0	70	0	61	0
Kamloops.....	19	3	208	12	3	0	196	15	182	14	126	14
Kelowna.....	6	0	37	1	0	1	34	1	34	1	29	1
Nanaimo.....	60	0	56	1	1	0	12	1	13	1	11	1
Nelson.....	6	1	209	9	19	1	195	11	212	9	182	9
New Westminster.....	128	0	207	7	1	2	96	6	94	7	66	5
Prince George.....	0	0	84	0	0	0	82	0	82	0	84	0
Prince Rupert.....	84	0	220	0	0	0	200	0	164	0	144	0
Revelstoke.....	30	0	185	0	1	0	27	0		0	37	0
Vancouver—												
Richard St.....	1,720	89	1,462	506	4	38	194	446	285	441	230	270
Powell Ave.....	2,552	0	734	0	0	0	673	0	804	0	666	0
Vernon.....	73	9	167	7	9	1	125	2	119	3	112	3
Victoria.....	610	66	641	420	0	18	275	344	248	228	129	170
	5,319	171	4,690	969	59	61	2,796	833	2,673	711	2,173	476
British Columbia	5,490		5,659		120		3,629		3,384		2,649	
	22,941	2,261	28,055	8,227	2,345	2,103	20,381	8,954	19,925	7,016	16,423	2,944
Total for Canada	25,202		36,282		4,443		29,335		26,941		19,367	

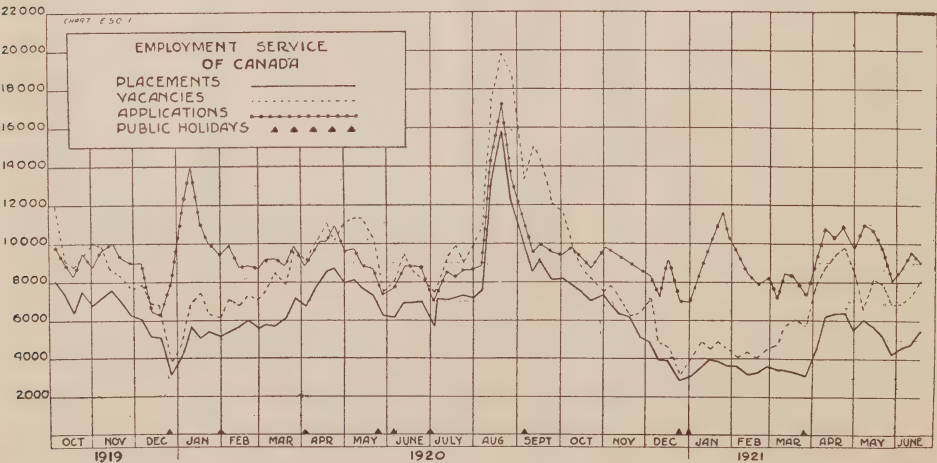
made to regular positions, and that 19,367 placements were effected. Placements in regular employment reported during the preceding period totalled 22,574, representing a decrease during this period of 3,207 placements. During the period under review the placements were reported by weeks as follows; week ended May, 28, 4,268; week ended June 4, 4,633; week ended June 11, 4,881; week ended June 18, 5,585: In addition to the above the offices reported a total of 5,102 placements in casual work (employment of duration of one week or less is termed casual) as compared with 5,867 reported during the preceding period.

The accompanying chart presents graphically the applications, vacancies and placements week by week since the beginning of October, 1919. The chart indicates that there was a steadily increasing number of vacancies and placements reported throughout the period. Applications, however, show a slight falling off during the last week of the period.

The statistical table accompanying this report presents in some detail the work of the office for the four-week period

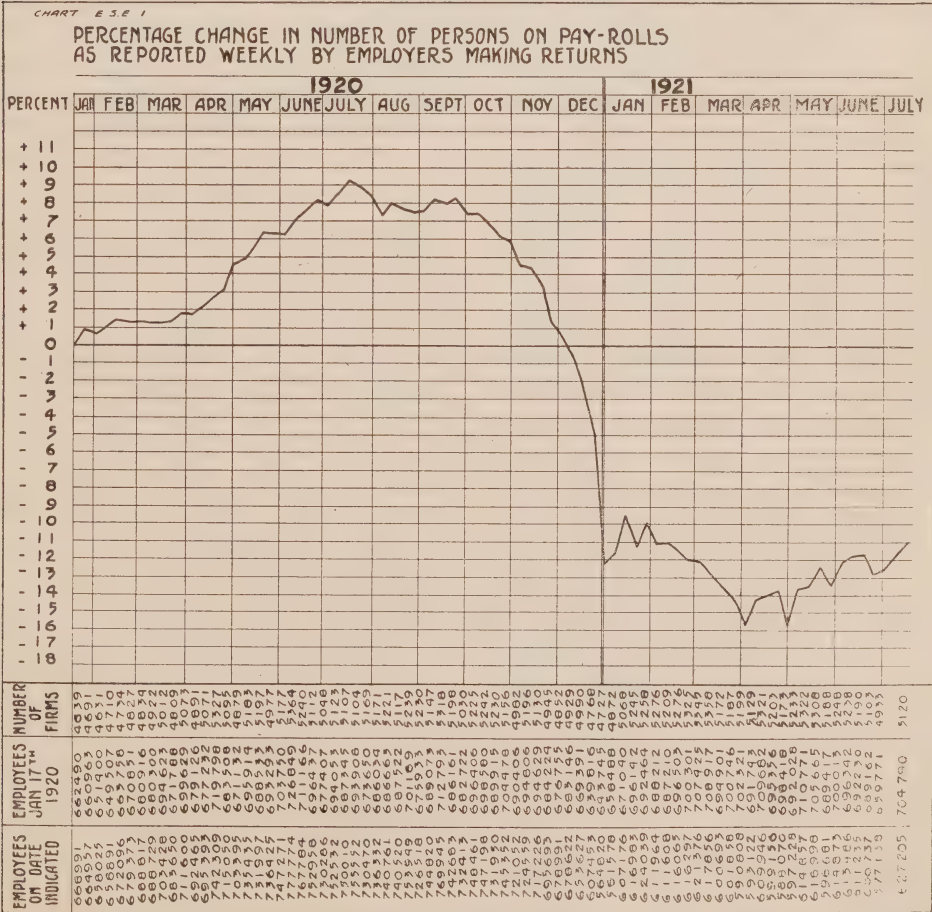
ended June 18. The report indicates that at the beginning of the period there were 25,202 applicants unplaced, as compared with 21,607 on June 18 after allowance had been made for cancellations and placements. The number of vacancies remaining unfilled on May 23 totalled 4,448, as compared with 5,331 vacancies unfilled on June 18. On comparing the above with the corresponding figures for last year it may be of interest to note that on June 15, 1920, the number of applicants unplaced totalled 4,931 and the number of unfilled vacancies was 10,681.

During the period under review the number of applicants reported at the offices totalled 36,282, of which 28,055 were men and 8,227 were women. The number of vacancies notified by employers to the Service during the period totalled 29,335, of which 20,381 were for men and 8,954 were vacancies for women. When comparing these figures with those for the preceding period it will be noted that there was a decrease in registration of 6,031 applicants and of 4,540 vacancies notified.



EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA FROM JUNE 11 TO JULY 16, 1921, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

WEEKLY reports from employers to the Dominion Headquarters of the Employment Service of Canada during the five weeks from June 11 to July 16, showed on the whole an upward trend in the volume of employment, although at July 1, the recovery was only sufficient to bring the volume of employment up to the point registered at the beginning of the year. The weekly index number of employment for the five weeks averaged 87.9 as compared with an average of 108.2 for the same period last year. The accompanying chart shows the weekly percentage change in the number of persons on payrolls since the base week (January 17, 1920), as received each week.



In the first week of the period the movement of primary importance was an expansion in railway construction. Ontario and Alberta accounted for the bulk of this increase, Quebec and Manitoba showed gains on a considerably smaller scale, while there was practically no change in this industry in the Maritime district and Saskatchewan. Substantial expansions also were recorded in water transportation and in lumber. In the former the expansion occurred mainly at Upper St. Lawrence ports, although both Pacific coast and Great Lakes points also showed gains; a decrease was registered at Maritime ports. The expansion in lumber occurred in all provinces, the largest increases being in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario. Moderate expansions were exhibited by a number of industries. Coal mining made gains in Nova Scotia, distributed fairly uniformly over all fields. Alberta reported only minor increases. Building construction continued the slow improvement of the previous week, principally in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. The canning industry in Ontario continued its seasonal expansions. The leather industry showed gains in Ontario supplemented by minor increases in Quebec and British Columbia. Railway transportation exhibited small gains in nearly all provinces, those in Quebec being slightly the largest. The most important decrease in employment was experienced by the iron and steel industry, largely in automobiles, steel shipyards and agricultural implements. Small hardware also sustained losses, but crude, rolled, forged and wired products experienced gains. These contractions chiefly affected the province of Ontario. Declines on a smaller scale occurred in

logging in Quebec, musical instruments, chemical products, and electric apparatus in Ontario, and electric railway transportation in Manitoba.

In the second week of the period there was a contraction in the iron and steel group involving more than 11,000 workers, due mainly to temporary shut-downs in Ontario and Quebec railway shops. Other branches of this industry which suffered a decline were crude, rolled and forged products, agricultural implements, machinery other than vehicles and steel shipbuilding and repairing. On the other hand there were minor increases in heating appliances plants. The only other decline of importance in industry occurred in logging in the Ontario-Quebec district, due to further closing down of camps. Minor contractions occurred in lumber, principally in Ontario mills and carriage factories, and in retail trade, largely in Ontario and Quebec. The industries which showed the most marked improvement over the previous week were railway construction, pulp and paper products, canning and sugar refining. The first of these showed its gains chiefly in the Prairie provinces; the second recorded increases mainly in the Ontario-Quebec district, largely in fibre board; the third involved seasonal expansion in fruit and vegetable canning in Ontario and British Columbia and sugar refineries in Quebec. The textile industry showed moderate gains chiefly in garments and personal furnishings, hosiery and knit goods in Ontario factories. Moderate increases were recorded in water transportation, divided between Nova Scotia and British Columbia. In coal mining, Nova Scotia fields registered minor losses, which, however, were more than offset

by gains in Alberta, the balance as between the two districts being favourable. Hotel service continued to show seasonal increase, and telephone operation recorded a minor expansion. Building construction showed very little change except in the province of Quebec; even in that province only nominal increases occurred.

During the week ended July 2, there was a favourable balance of employment caused almost wholly by increases in the iron and steel group, due to re-opening of railway shops mainly in the province of Quebec. The only other noticeable expansion occurred in railway construction, principally in Manitoba. Supplementary increases on a small scale were shown in railway transportation, practically confined to Quebec. The outstanding contractions in employment occurred in the woodworking and sawmill industries, pulp and paper, logging, and building construction. British Columbia accounted for the bulk of the losses in sawmills; to a considerable extent this was due to temporary shutdown. Pulp and paper products declined in the Ontario-Quebec district. The logging industry continued to show seasonal decrease, chiefly in Ontario and British Columbia. The losses in building construction were shown principally by Ontario and Manitoba. The only other contractions of note took place in water transportation, on the Pacific coast and to a lesser extent at Maritime ports. Losses on a small scale were exhibited by

textiles, in the Ontario-Quebec district, principally in garments and personal furnishings; by wholesale trade, largely in Quebec; by non-metalliferous mining, chiefly salt and asbestos in the Ontario-Quebec district.

During the fortnight ended July 16 all the provinces without exception showed moderate improvement. There was a marked upward movement in iron and steel products, confined almost wholly to the province of Quebec, and due mainly to re-opening of railway shops. An expansion of about two per cent took place in pulp and paper products in Quebec and Ontario. Alberta coal fields reported an expansion in employment, and fields in Nova Scotia and British Columbia together aggregated an equal amount of increase. Railway transportation made substantial gains, chiefly in Ontario and Quebec; the Prairie Provinces also experienced increased employment in this industry. Water transportation, more especially at Upper St. Lawrence ports, afforded considerably less employment. Building construction on the whole showed very little activity, although the Prairie Provinces registered small advances. Railway construction and maintenance reported the largest percentage increase of any industry, occurring chiefly in Ontario and Quebec, and in a lesser degree in the Prairie Provinces. Rubber and textile firms reported minor shrinkages about equal in value. Electric apparatus firms in Ontario reported considerably lighter payrolls.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS AT THE CLOSE OF JUNE, 1921, AS REPORTED BY UNIONS MAKING RETURNS

THE present article on unemployment among the members of local trade unions deals with unemployment as at the end of June, 1921, and is based on returns received from 1,511 labour organizations with a combined membership of 181,552 persons. For all occupations reporting, 13.15 per cent of the members were out of work, as compared with 15.46 per cent at the end of May, 2.14 per cent on June 30, 1920, 2.58 per cent on June 30, 1919, .41 per cent on June 30, 1918, 1.20 per cent on June 30, 1917, and 2.13 per cent on June 30, 1916. Unemployment as used here has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons occupied in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of sickness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are

not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployed is based, it should be understood that the percentage of unemployment figures have reference only to those unions reporting.

The accompanying chart shows the curve of unemployment by quarters for 1916-17-18, and by months for 1919, 1920 and to June of this year. It will be seen that the curve has shown a slightly downward tendency for the last three months, the percentage of idleness dropping from 16.48 in March to 13.15 at the end of the month under review.

That the percentage of unemployment in June showed a small decline as com-



pared with the preceding month, may be attributed to slightly increased activity in the manufacturing and mechanical industries, in transportation, and building and construction. The mining group, however, showed more unemployment. The increased slackness as compared with June of previous years was of a general character, all groups being affected by the prevailing dullness.

Table I on this page summarizes the returns by provinces. Slight reductions in the numbers out of work were reported by unions in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in comparison with the returns for May. On the other hand, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and British Columbia registered somewhat less activity. As compared with June of

previous years, there were large increases in unemployment in all provinces.

The percentages of unemployment reported in the different occupations and industries are indicated in table II on page 1034.

Unemployment in the manufacturing and mechanical industries, as indicated by 357 unions with a combined membership of 42,698 persons, was somewhat less prevalent than in May, 19.83 per cent of the members being out of work as compared with 23.88 per cent in the preceding month. As compared with June of the previous years, however, the number of unemployed showed a substantial increase, only 2.17 per cent of the members having been out of work in June, 1920, 3.16 per cent in June, 1919, .42 per cent in June, 1918, 1.79 per cent in June 1917 and 1.1 per cent in June, 1916. The slight decline in slackness since the preceding month may be attributed to somewhat greater activity in metals, machinery and conveyances, printing, publishing and paper goods, woodworking and furniture, leather, boots, shoes and rubber, jewelry working and oil refining. On the other hand workers in food, tobacco and liquors (notably sugar refinery employees), textiles, carpets and cordage, clothing and glass bottle blowing, were less fully employed than in May. Pulp, paper and fibre makers reported no unemployment, but a large proportion of their members were on strike. Substantial increases in idleness as compared with June of preceding years were registered by workers in all these groups, with the exception of woodworking and furniture, in which the percentages of unemployment reported for June, 1919, 1918, and 1916 exceeded that recorded for the month under review, and of leather, boots shoes and rubber, in which the number unemployed was somewhat smaller than in June of last year and of 1917.

Considerable short time, in addition to the total unemployment, was reported

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES.

Month	Nova Scotia & Prince Edward Island.	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Dec. 1915.	.20	.7	9.54	8.1	3.2	7.0	4.3	14.79	7.83
June 1916.	.49	.88	1.83	1.67	1.2	2.6	3.03	5.80	2.13
Dec. 1916.	.29	.23	3.70	1.56	1.01	1.63	1.70	2.43	1.96
June 1917.	.25	.22	2.50	.94	.58	.25	.84	1.50	1.20
Dec. 1917.	2.64	4.14	3.19	2.45	1.07	2.41	1.55	3.18	2.50
June 1918.	1.17	.27	.45	.37	.29	.18	.39	.92	.41
Dec. 1918.	2.02	.42	2.17	2.92	1.31	2.15	2.07	4.02	2.51
Jan. 1919.	1.25	.84	3.93	4.58	3.62	5.73	1.97	5.05	3.87
Feb. 1919.	5.63	2.73	4.92	5.50	2.82	4.47	4.16	7.79	5.23
Mar. 1919.	2.18	2.97	3.90	6.67	1.20	5.31	3.56	8.23	5.00
April 1919.	2.41	2.46	4.39	4.27	1.65	3.95	2.26	10.07	4.44
May 1919.	4.66	3.38	5.26	2.61	1.47	2.86	1.43	4.92	3.63
June 1919.	2.69	2.43	4.00	1.81	1.19	2.61	1.68	3.37	2.68
July 1919.	4.13	1.48	2.54	1.52	.92	2.77	1.90	5.82	2.43
Aug. 1919.	5.44	1.53	2.72	1.26	.81	1.95	1.09	4.06	2.10
Sept. 1919.	1.53	1.09	2.28	1.42	.73	1.29	.94	3.56	1.79
Oct. 1919.	3.19	1.37	2.50	.81	1.28	.59	.93	5.02	2.06
Nov. 1919.	1.21	1.37	2.85	2.04	2.07	6.01	2.79	13.62	3.90
Dec. 1919.	1.47	2.02	3.20	1.90	4.97	4.92	4.01	11.78	4.23
Jan. 1920.	2.72	3.97	3.41	2.66	4.50	6.24	5.12	10.21	3.96
Feb. 1920.	5.08	2.37	2.31	2.91	4.62	5.24	5.10	10.21	3.96
Mar. 1920.	1.88	3.06	3.25	2.34	3.18	4.03	2.06	7.60	3.13
April 1920.	.61	1.03	2.56	2.27	2.71	3.19	1.71	6.01	2.52
May 1920.	.38	.53	3.96	1.70	2.63	1.32	1.49	5.57	2.40
June 1920.	.66	.40	3.05	1.60	1.41	2.15	1.16	6.31	2.14
July 1920.	.10	.20	2.85	1.51	1.33	.89	1.43	9.25	2.35
Aug. 1920.	.26	1.02	4.50	1.73	.31	.53	.67	4.66	2.37
Sept. 1920.	.25	.10	7.59	1.89	.49	.14	.55	5.09	3.20
Oct. 1920.	.34	.42	9.54	3.01	.34	.34	.33	15.65	6.09
Nov. 1920.	2.21	.45	14.73	6.39	4.32	4.13	3.62	24.70	10.24
Dec. 1920.	6.90	11.00	19.57	12.29	7.76	10.13	9.24	11.59	13.05
Jan. 1921.	5.85	8.11	13.27	14.16	8.81	10.09	9.72	21.56	13.07
Feb. 1921.	14.35	7.3	10.72	14.76	9.85	12.07	10.34	42.08	16.12
Mar. 1921.	17.88	11.68	16.88	12.98	10.54	12.07	9.77	34.59	16.48
April 1921.	21.56	12.44	20.70	11.91	11.07	12.83	12.67	25.67	16.27
May 1921.	12.85	6.82	26.54	9.14	10.39	9.38	11.96	21.67	15.46
June 1921.	14.26	11.66	20.70	6.74	7.99	6.81	9.37	24.44	13.15

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES.

Month	Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries	Metals, Machinery and Conveyances	Food, Tobacco and Liquors	Textiles, Carpets and Cordage	Clothing	Pulp, Paper and Fibre	Printing, Publishing and Paper Goods	Woodworking and Furniture	Leather, Boots, Shoes, and Rubber	Glass Bottle Blowing	Jewelry Working	Oil Refining	Transportation	Steam Railways	Street and Electric Railways	Navigation	Teaming and Driving	Mining, Quarrying and Refining of Ores	Building and Construction	Public Employment	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Miscellaneous	All Occupations		
December 1915	3.1	0	8	3.3	0	0	0.7	7.7	0	0	0	0	0	2.45	2.4	2.3	16.59	0	5.9	28.3	0	23	3	8.4	7.93	
January 1916	1.1	0	4.9	0.6	0	0	0.8	5.9	0	0	0	0	0	0.50	0.5	0.3	1.40	0	1.2	8.6	0	0	0	3.1	2.13	
February 1916	2.3	7.1	1.2	6.48	0	0	0.34	6	4.33	0	0	0	0	1.06	0.62	0.28	48.99	0	0.65	5.24	11	0	0	1.3	1.96	
March 1916	1.79	11	1.50	0	4.95	0	0.79	6.2	6.28	3.56	0	0	0	0.32	0.35	0.18	0	0	0.32	3.21	0.4	0	0	0.99	1.20	
April 1916	2.77	7.6	3.99	0.11	21	0.34	0.67	3.00	2.92	4.48	0	0	0	0.72	0.76	0.17	8.7	0	0.99	5.58	1.7	0	0	1.58	2.50	
May 1916	4.2	14	1.78	0.05	18	0	0.72	2.20	0	0	0	0	0	0.20	0.21	0	41	0.05	0.18	1.57	0.2	0	0	0.49	4.1	
June 1916	2.89	3.53	8.63	1.41	3.42	4.3	0.86	0	1.33	3.2	0	0	0	0.71	0.35	0.6	4.23	0.25	1.24	8.68	4.7	0	0	2.29	2.51	
July 1916	3.32	3.21	8.24	11.60	3.22	2.23	6.9	10.57	1.19	0	0.27	5.88	1.80	1.78	0.33	3.76	0.98	1.42	16.29	33	50	50	2.84	3.87		
August 1916	3.32	4.29	5.54	9.90	12.28	2.6	7.0	2.78	4.00	9.44	0	4.61	3.52	2.74	3.42	13.69	3.61	3.79	16.24	48	17	54	4.07	5.23		
September 1916	4.18	5.51	6.79	3.99	2.27	3.29	5.9	2.21	4.22	10.03	4.8	0	3.04	2.87	3.42	13.69	2.63	1.87	16.45	0.1	0	0	4.74	5.00		
October 1916	3.17	4.26	4.06	2.04	0	0.76	5.9	1.07	8.63	7.93	0	0	3.52	2.40	2.01	21.15	2.63	1.87	16.45	0.1	0	0	4.30	4.44		
November 1916	4.05	7.27	3.82	0.32	7.3	1.17	1.64	4.08	1.19	9.89	0	0	1.53	1.62	1.15	8.05	0.82	2.84	8.68	0	0	0	7.26	3.63		
December 1916	3.16	4.69	1.90	1.64	3.22	1.64	1.64	4.08	1.19	9.89	0	0	1.81	1.98	0.68	9.68	0.28	2.84	8.68	0	0	0	2.79	2.43		
January 1917	2.95	4.84	1.83	0.60	0	0.34	1.86	0	0.6	0	0	0	2.07	1.83	1.4	7.96	0.25	4.7	3.88	0	0	0	1.58	2.19		
February 1917	3.33	5.39	5.42	8.7	5.5	1.07	1.45	5.9	3.76	4.33	0	0	1.59	1.42	1.39	4.54	2.26	4.5	2.86	1.7	0	0	1.58	2.19		
March 1917	2.57	4.60	8.0	1.08	0.05	0.30	1.71	1.3	1.5	1.18	0	0	0.95	0.99	0.13	2.44	3.6	1.11	2.91	1.1	0	0	2.07	1.79		
April 1917	3.16	4.73	1.29	0.65	0.85	0.21	1.13	1.4	2.0	1.61	0	0	1.10	0.76	0.19	2.60	1.36	0.91	5.42	0.6	0	0	2.95	2.03		
May 1917	2.7	5.60	1.58	0.5	0.44	2.23	1.05	5.0	4.7	2.71	0	0	0.90	1.17	0.24	3.37	3.43	1.14	5.82	0	0	0	3.24	3.59		
June 1917	2.79	3.72	1.11	0.32	0.86	1.2	1.08	1.15	4.4	6.22	0	0	5.60	3.27	1.59	6.29	2.89	2.10	12.06	91	72	16	4.23	4.29		
July 1917	2.96	4.11	7.90	1.8	1.34	5.4	1.31	4.4	3.9	8.92	4.4	0	2.29	1.92	1.90	18	9.86	7.5	8.4	11.77	68	24	21	5.45	4.02	
August 1917	2.49	3.38	10.20	0	0.15	0.05	1.31	2.6	7.7	1.93	0	0	2.22	1.60	1.78	20	3.87	1.2	4.18	12.14	6.3	3.57	0	4.84	3.96	
September 1917	1.93	2.29	6.04	0.03	1.5	0	1.28	3.8	1.38	14.42	0	0	1.79	1.80	1.0	4.10	4.10	3.29	6.5	9.88	1.66	3.45	0	3.66	3.13	
October 1917	2.28	3.54	4.7	0.05	4.0	0.02	1.24	2.3	3.25	1.92	0	0	1.83	1.95	0.09	2.67	2.43	1.18	5.92	0.43	0	0	2.49	2.52		
November 1917	3.40	4.46	4.47	0.02	2.56	0	1.17	12.17	5.87	1.53	4.2	0	2.92	1.34	1.51	0.09	2.63	2.43	1.16	5.92	0.43	0	0	1.57	2.40	
December 1917	2.17	4.70	7.00	0.08	1.84	0	1.14	1.10	5.98	1.16	0	0	1.60	0.79	0.05	3.03	2.93	0.58	4.28	0.04	0	0	0	2.49	2.40	
January 1918	2.86	2.09	4.33	0	1.57	0	1.53	1.56	11.88	1.87	8.18	0	5.38	1.73	0.72	0.09	22.42	6.1	0.94	3.99	0.03	0	0	1.84	2.35	
February 1918	7.74	1.74	1.49	8.22	4.0	0.4	1.37	3.53	56.17	3.6	3.0	0	5.38	0.61	0.33	0.34	0.99	0.24	2.99	0.12	0	0	1.49	2.37		
March 1918	8.80	5.30	2.02	0.02	38.96	1.20	1.68	2.18	16.27	15.57	6.02	0	6.52	0.78	0.77	2.0	2.45	0.06	2.04	0.02	0	0	1.86	3.26		
April 1918	11.90	4.67	2.64	55.49	2.1	2.17	2.38	7.92	20.63	4.8	5.82	0	0.93	0.53	0.47	8.68	0.58	0.11	3.70	0.01	1.40	25	1.86	3.26		
May 1918	15.56	13.46	6.64	2.07	59.23	1.77	2.97	7.26	7.61	47	12.45	0	0.59	0.40	1.32	2.69	1.17	5.8	12.44	3.07	6.50	42	6.09	4.09		
June 1918	21.39	17.98	9.52	10.64	60.15	11.93	2.92	13.99	16.69	36.12	25.97	0	0.69	0.40	0.91	37.18	11.61	12.56	26.47	1.26	11	10	3.09	10.24		
July 1918	14.67	21.84	21.12	55.91	21.03	7.32	3.86	14.42	14.14	7.73	27.78	0	7.98	6.02	2.03	65.70	4.34	1.52	30.77	5.02	70	52	7.80	13.07		
August 1918	11.13	28.17	5.5	5.15	2.73	2.97	4.57	7.72	6.26	20.39	32.89	6.03	9.52	8.02	3.00	56.57	3.83	9.01	31.38	3.58	69	05	9	05	16.12	
September 1918	14.40	27.75	6.78	3.08	4.12	6.89	3.92	14.12	78.30	38.34	12.07	10.84	12.41	2.8	7.95	4.14	12.06	25.67	5.06	32.11	60	75	10	4.04	16.48	
October 1918	21.27	27.47	4.20	3.75	60.38	7.52	4.72	13.32	9.91	23.53	20.48	16.87	11.00	10.53	4.45	4.48	6.35	21.89	20.03	3.79	26	46	62	4	02	16.27
November 1918	23.88	29.69	8.87	1.98	61.41	4.39	3.16	5.69	18.34	77.82	20.48	9.43	10.56	8.4	8.13	9.28	15.15	15.92	5.08	24	85	42	23	5	42	15.46
December 1918	19.83	25.23	23.32	2.32	68.55	0	2.27	1.76	1.97	8.16	6.45	14.46	6.31	7.48	3.1	4.04	9.9	16.83	13.44	0.25	25	53	34	5	32	13.15

by a large number of unions included in the manufacturing and mechanical groups.

Reports were tabulated from 652 organizations of transportation workers, with an aggregate membership of 75,759 persons, of whom 4,783 members or 6.31 per cent were unemployed, as compared with 9.43 per cent of idleness in May, 1921. On the other hand the percentage for June of this year largely exceeded the percentages reported in the corresponding months of previous years, when 1.81 per cent for June of 1918 was the most pronounced. Steam railway employees (whose returns constituted about 82 per cent of the entire transportation group reporting) were slightly more fully engaged than in the preceding month, showing an unemployment percentage of 7.48, as compared with 10.86 in May. This decline in slackness was of a general nature, being indicated by a large proportion of the unions classified under the group. There was, however, a pronounced increase in unemployment as compared with June of preceding years in this group. Street and electric railway employees, navigation workers and teamsters and chauffeurs reported more activity than in May. The first and last named unions, however, reported larger percentages of unemployment than in June of previous years with the exception of those in 1919, while navigation workers were less fully employed than in the corresponding month of any year in the record. In addition, reports were tabulated from 12 associations of longshoremen covering 6,996 members, of whom 1,369 or 19.6 per cent were out of work, as compared with 24.7 per cent at the end of May, with 9.47 per cent at the close of June, 1920, 2.8 per cent in June, 1919, 5.96 per cent in June, 1918, 2.31 per cent in June, 1917, and 3.43 per cent in June, 1916. These returns, on account of the casual nature of longshore work, are not included in the accompanying tabulations. A large number of the above unions reported a substantial amount of short time.

In the mining, quarrying and refining of ores group, as reflected by 39 unions with a combined membership of 11,354 persons, the percentage of unemployment was 16.83, as compared with 13.15 per cent in May, 1921, and with less than one per cent in June of previous years. Most of this unemployment occurred among the mine workers in Nova Scotia, but there was also considerable inactivity in the coal mines of Alberta and the asbestos mines in Quebec. Quarry workers and mill and smeltermen, as registered by two unions and one union respectively, reported slight declines in idleness since the preceding month, with large increases over June of previous years. Many unions of miners reported the majority of their members working on short time.

The percentage of unemployment among workers in the building and construction group stood at 13.14, as compared with 15.82 per cent in May, 1921, 4.28 per cent in June, 1920, 4.71 per cent in June, 1919, 1.57 per cent in June, 1918, 3.21 per cent in June, 1917, 8.6 per cent in June, 1916. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, electrical workers, granite and stone cutters, tile layers, lathers and roofers, bridge and structural iron workers, steam shovel and dredgemen and hod carriers and building labourers registered slight increases in activity as compared with the preceding month, but in most cases members of these unions were less fully employed than in June of preceding years. Painters, decorators and paperhangers and plumbers and steam fitters, showed larger percentages of unemployment as compared with May, 1921, and also as compared with June of previous years.

In the public employment group, as reported by 105 organizations with a combined membership of 9,397 persons, no unemployment was reported as compared with a percentage of 5.08 in the preceding month, .02 per cent in June, 1918, and .04 per cent in June, 1917. In the other months used in this article

TABLE III—UNEMPLOYMENT ON JUNE 30th, 1921.

OCCUPATIONS	Nova Scotia & Prince Ed. Island				New Brunswick				Quebec				Ontario			
	No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- ployed	
	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent
1-Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries.	11	581	198	34.08	19	1615	238	14.74	59	18301	6610	36.12	178	15363	1829	11.91
2-(a) METALS, MACHINERY & CONVEYANCES.	9	448	198	44.20	13	1333	208	15.60	21	2814	1163	41.33	95	6690	1599	23.90
3 Moulders.	3	151	45		1	55	15		2	830	555		19	1362	534	
4 Blacksmiths.					2	126	31		2	241	174		8	363	90	
5 Boilermakers and iron shipbuilders.	2	40	0		3	308	55		3	194	70		16	866	176	
6 Patternmakers.									1	214	100		9	328	140	
7 Metal polishers, buffers and platers.					1	30	7						7	111	27	
8 Machinists.	4	257	153		3	712	97		9	1076	239		23	2747	522	
9 Sheet metal workers and tinsmiths.					3	102	3		4	259	25		13	913	110	
10-(b) FOOD, TOBACCO AND LIQUORS.					1	11	4	36.36	4	1331	495	37.19	17	935	101	10.80
11 Flour and cereal mill employees.																
12 Meat cutters and butchers.													1	34	0	
13 Bakers and confectioners.									3	475	35		8	346	2	
14 Cigar and tobacco makers.					1	11	4						5	235	99	
15 Brewery workers.													3	320	0	
16 Others.									1	856	460		6	338	32	9.47
17-(c) TEXTILES, CARPETS AND CORDAGE.					1	96	1	1.04	2	3050	48	1.57	11	382	4	1.05
18-(d) CLOTHING AND LAUNDERING.									3	6475	4812	74.32	6	237	4	
19 Tailors.													5	145	0	
20 Garment workers.									3	6475	4812		8	2323	0	0
21 Hat, glove and fur workers.													8	2323	57	1.57
22-(e) PULP, PAPER AND FIBRE.									10	833	0	0	6	2267	0	0
23-(f) PRINTING, PUBLISHING & PAPER GOODS.	2	133	0	0	3	145	0	0	7	1358	28	2.06	25	3631	57	1.57
24 Compositors.	2	133	0	0	2	113	0	0	5	1185	25		11	2027	6	
25 Pressmen and assistants.					1	32	0						4	661	0	
26 Bookbinders.													3	319	7	
27 Stereotypers and electrotypes.									2	173	3		2	104	5	
28 Engravers and lithographers.													5	520	39	
29 Others.									1	285	0	0	3	286	5	1.75
30-(g) WOODWORKING AND FURNITURE.									8	1922	10	.50	11	653	16	2.41
31-(h) LEATHER, BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.					1	30	25	83.33	2	130	54	41.54	2	115	15	13.04
32-(i) GLASS BOTTLE BLOWING.									1	43	0	0				
33-(j) JEWELRY WORKERS.																
34-(k) OIL REFINING.																
35-Transportation.	51	3277	225	6.87	38	3418	323	9.45	83	16103	1945	12.08	247	30487	921	3.02
36-(a) STEAM RAILWAYS.	49	3198	222	6.94	35	3089	323	10.46	83	12077	1930	15.98	227	24247	911	3.76
37 Conductors.	2	63	15		2	114	0		5	350	0		23	1354	35	
38 Locomotive engineers.	7	354	3		4	343	1		11	653	5		28	2062	5	
39 Locomotive firemen.	4	247	32		2	157	45		6	573	150		23	2315	258	
40 Carmen.	3	84	0		3	531	160		10	3864	1552		26	2879	129	
41 Trainmen.	6	727	115		6	758	87		9	2021	114		26	4202	258	
42-Telegraphers (System divisions).	8	350	1		7	164	0		9	1644	7		9	3065	10	
43-Telegraphers (Local divisions).	4	204	6						1	100	0		2	110	0	
44 Road maintenance men.	6	601	15		8	666	10		12	1287	46		42	4847	187	
45 Railway employees.	9	568	35		3	356	20		20	1585	56		48	2995	29	
46-(b) STREET AND ELECTRIC RY. EMPLOYEES					1	217	0	0	2	3105	3	10	10	4232	4	.09
47-(c) NAVIGATION.	1	32	3	9.38					3	792	12	1.52	5	1620	0	0
48 Marine engineers.	1	32	3						2	92	12		4	120	0	
49 Others.									1	700	0		1	1500	0	
50-(d) TEAMSTERS AND CHAUFFEURS.	1	47	0	0	2	112	0	0	2	129	0	0	5	297	6	2.02
51-Mining, Quarrying and Refining of Ores.	21	7418	1202	16.20					4	1242	300	24.15	1	65	20	30.77
52 Miners.	20	7128	1082						3	1190	300		1	65	20	
53 Quarry workers.	1	290	120						1	52	0					
54 Mill and smeltermen.																
55-Building and Construction.	7	509	83	16.31	8	414	92	22.22	32	4612	619	13.42	133	15453	1729	11.19
56 Bricklayers, masons and plasterers.	3	267	57		5	1016	102		5	1016	102		26	2558	426	
57 Carpenters and joiners.	1	123	15		2	286	80		13	1560	137		55	7932	774	
58 Electrical workers.	2	83	6						2	877	43		13	1857	108	
59 Granite and stone cutters.	1	36	5						3	133	0		8	299	16	
60 Painters, decorators and paper hangers.					2	64	0		2	261	0		9	1138	184	
61 Plumbers, and steamfitters.					3	54	12		1	275	275		11	832	75	
62 Tile layers, lathers and roofers.									1	28	23		4	171	20	
63 Bridge and structural iron workers.									4	447	12		2	150	60	
64 Steam shovel and dredgemen.													1	396	40	
65 Hod carriers and building labourers.									1	15	7		4	720	26	
66-Public Employment.	7	194	0	0	3	139	0	0	16	2829	0	0	45	4124	0	0
67 Civic employees.					2	94	0		8	2508	0		10	2627	0	
68 Letter carriers and postal employees.	7	194	0		1	45	0		8	321	0		35	1497	0	
69-Fishing.													2	329	5	1.52
70-Lumber Working and Logging.																
71-Miscellaneous.					1	12	0	0	19	3006	69	2.30	63	3152	146	4.63
72 Retail clerks.									3	406	8		1	124	0	
73 Hotel and restaurant employees.									1	28	0		3	579	50	
74 Barbers.					3	295	6		3	295	6		18	693	4	
75 Theatre employees.					1	14	2		1	14	2		11	390	27	
76 Stationary engineers and firemen.					3	285	10		3	285	10		25	1065	29	
77 Others.					1	12	0		8	1978	43		5	301	36	
All occupations.	97	11979	1708	14.26	69	5598	653	11.66	220	46093	9543	20.70	669	58973	4650	6.74

*Commercial and railway.

AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS

Manitoba				Saskatchewan				Alberta				British Columbia				Canada												
No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed										
Unions	Member ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member ship	Members	Per cent									
																			May 1921	June 1921	June 1922	June 1919	June 1918	June 1917	June 1916			
17	1830	119	6.50	14	381	32	8.40	21	1473	76	5.16	38	3154	200	6.34	357	42698	9302	23.88	19.83	2.17	3.16	.42	1.79	1.1	1	2	
11	826	58	7.02	5	110	17	15.45	9	813	63	7.75	11	571	126	22.07	174	13805	3432	29.59	25.23	2.00	4.69	.14	.11	.6	2	1	
2	26	12						1	15	4		1	84	40		28	2523	1205	55.88	47.76	1.29	4.23	.82	0	1.9	7	5	
2	81	1											6	0		15	817	296	7.55	36.23	.01	1.84	0	0	0	7	5	
3	197	4		1	13	0		2	151	11		1	1	0		31	1790	316	33.27	17.65	3.54	9.15	.04	.68	1.3	5	0	
3								1	10	0		1	33	20		12	585	260	41.91	44.44	1.97	6.69	0	.27	1.23	6	0	
4	507	41		2	83	17		4	614	38		4	285	32		8	141	34	11.93	24.11	0	2.23	0	0	0	9	7	
1	15	0		2	14	0		1	23	10		3	142	34		53	6281	1139	23.09	18.13	1.62	2.48	0	0	0	7	8	
								4	222	4	1.80	5	211	28	13.27	27	1468	182	18.60	12.40	.81	5.67	.27	0	.39	9	0	
																31	2710	632	8.37	23.32	7.00	1.90	1.78	1.50	4.9	10	10	
																1	34	0	3.33	0	3.31	0	7.30	0	0	12	11	
																13	906	41	2.78	4.53	2.24	9.42	3.64	0	34.92	13	13	
																8	313	120	29.94	38.34	30.16	.76	.26	17.43	4.1	14	14	
																1	601	11	.35	1.83	2.53	0	.49	.95	6.4	15	16	
																1	355	460	10.26	53.74						16	16	
																9	3494	81	11.98	2.32	.02	1.54	.05	0	0	17	17	
																16	7032	4821	61.41	68.55	1.84	3.2	1.8	4.95	.6	18	18	
																8	413	9	0	2.18	5.87	3.51	1.30	6.03	0	19	19	
																8	6620	4812	67.10	72.69	1.12	0	1.54	6.43	.9	20	20	
																20	3780	0	4.39	0	0	1.61	0	0	0	22		
5	748	55	7.35	9	271	15	5.54	7	429	8	1.86	2	624	0	0	20	7396	168	3.16	2.27	1.14	1.64	.72	.79	.8	23		
1	485	50		5	187	6		4	296	7		6	459	5	.73	36	4885	98	2.51	2.01	1.49	1.66	.70	.88	.9	24		
2	192	5		2	44	8		1	67	0		2	135	1		12	1131	14	1.15	1.24	.86	1.09	.46	.91	0	25		
1	26	0		1	26	1		1	60	1		2	56	0		7	461	9	3.43	1.95	.42	2.66	1.43	.56	0	26		
1	45	0		1	14	0		1	6	0		1	17	0		6	167	5	2.16	2.99	0	1.83	1.03	1.11	0	27		
																9	752	42	5.08	5.59	1.11	1.55	0	0	0	28		
1	256	6	2.34									3	654	15	2.29	8	1481	26	5.59	1.76	1.10	4.08	2.20	.82	5.9	30		
								1	9	1	11.1	1	104	3	2.88	22	2788	55	18.34	1.97	3.98	1.9	0	6.28	0	31		
												1	83	6	12.00	4	245	69	24.77	28.16	27.16	9.89	0	3.56	0	32		
												1	50	12	14.46	2	93	6	35.83	6.45	0	0	0	0	0	33		
												1	83	12	29.48	1	83	12	29.48	14.46	0	0	0	0	0	34		
51	7092	438	6.18	58	4035	285	7.06	48	5831	348	5.97	63	5516	298	5.40	652	77559	4783	9.43	6.31	1.60	1.81	.20	32	50	35		
46	5853	434	7.42	55	3887	276	7.10	54	4836	340	6.75	57	4416	188	4.26	600	61803	4624	10.86	7.48	1.79	1.98	.20	.35	5	36		
2	138	3		4	238	0		2	216	0		6	323	1		46	2796	54	1.42	1.93	.25	.16	.08	.24	.7	37		
4	282	0		6	360	12		4	221	0		5	283	0		69	4558	26	1.33	.57	.22	.18	.13	1.33	1.4	38		
3	166	42		7	454	24		6	588	50		5	385	128		56	4885	729	16.50	14.92	2.13	6.10	.12	.27	.3	39		
3	572	0		8	207	23		6	414	0		7	387	4		66	8938	1868	20.80	20.90	5.88	3.83	.09	.12	.04	40		
8	795	143		5	761	125		4	704	170		6	662	33		66	11043	1045	14.71	9.46	2.48	2.88	.23	.35	.2	41		
8	1073	2		8	495	1		8	847	2		8	920	2		65	8558	25	5.09	.29	.07	.02	0	1.17	.9	42		
																7	414	6	1.50	1.45	.64	.63	0	1.55	0	43		
13	2046	206		6	878	67		9	1275	18		13	1082	4		109	12682	553	9.13	4.36	.02	.25	.62	.01	.8	44		
9	781	38		11	494	24		9	771	100		7	374	16		116	7924	318	7.54	4.01	.08	1.08	0	.15	0	45		
3	989	4	.40	1	60	9	15	2	452	0	0	2	547	10	1.83	21	9693	30	3.4	.31	.05	.53	0	1.18	.3	46		
												1	400	100	25.00	10	2844	115	8.13	4.04	3.05	3.68	.41	0	1.40	.47		
												3	100	100		7	244	15	14.49	6.15	4.79	6.25	.83	0	1.4	48		
												1	400	100		3	2600	100	5.61	3.85	1.49	2.82	.32	0	2.8	49		
2	250	0	0	2	88	0	4	4	343	8	2.33	3	153	0	0	21	1419	14	3.23	.99	.23	2.28	.05	0	0	50		

for comparative purposes no unemployment was reported.

Logging and lumber workers as indicated by two unions with a combined membership of 6,562 persons, reported 3,500 or 53.34 per cent of their members out of work, as compared with 42.23 per cent in the previous month. Figures for comparison with June of other years are not available. This large proportion of unemployed was the result of dullness in the mills and logging camps of British Columbia. Fishermen, whose returns covered 1,782 members, reported a nominal decrease in activity as compared with May, with pronounced declines in comparison with June of preceding years.

Unemployment in the group of miscellaneous trades as reflected by 116 associations with a total membership of 7,994 persons, showed practically no change when compared with May, but there was an increase in idleness over June of other years, 5.32 per cent of the members being unemployed for the month under review in comparison with 5.42 per cent in May, 1921; 2.48 per cent in June,

1920; 3.99 per cent in June, 1919; .49 per cent in June, 1918; .99 per cent in June, 1917; and 3.1 per cent in June, 1916. Retail clerks, as reported by four unions covering 530 members, were slightly less active than in any month used in this article for comparison, though the percentage of unemployment was only 1.51. Hotel and restaurant employees, barbers and stationary engineers and firemen were somewhat more fully employed than in the preceding month, but in almost every case the percentage of unemployment exceeded that recorded in June of other years. Theatre employees and unclassified workers registered a small increase in unemployment over May. The former unions also showed less activity than in June of previous years. The same is true also for unclassified workers with the exception of June, 1919, when the percentage of idleness slightly exceeded that registered in the month under review. considerable short time was reported by a large number of the unions coming under this heading. The tabular statement on pages 1036-37 present the returns in some detail.

EMPLOYMENT OF CIVIC EMPLOYEES IN FIFTEEN CITIES, DURING JUNE 1921

REPORTS from fifteen cities showing the number of civic employees temporarily engaged and the wages paid these persons during the month of June showed increases of slightly over 1 per cent in the number of employees and of 4.7 per cent in the amount of wages paid as compared with the preceding month. In June, 1921, 12,889 persons were tem-

porarily employed and the wages amounted to \$1,206,590.40 as compared with 12,745 employees and an aggregate payroll of \$1,152,841.06 in May.

In comparison with the returns for the corresponding period in 1920 there were increases of about 11 per cent in the number of employees and of nearly 23 per cent in the wages paid, there

having been 11,609 employees with a total payroll of \$1,179,704.27 in June of last year.

St. John, Ottawa, London, Brandon, Moose Jaw, and Edmonton registered increases in the number of persons temporarily employed as compared with both May, 1921, and June, 1920. At Montreal, Hamilton, Vancouver, and Victoria there were declines in comparison with the preceding month, with gains as compared with the corresponding month of last year. The reverse is true for Toronto, Winnipeg and Calgary, where the number of employees for the month

under review exceeded that registered during the preceding month but showed decreases when compared with June, 1920. Regina and Saskatoon reported reduction in both cases.

As to amount of wages paid, St. John, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Brandon, Regina, Moose Jaw and Victoria registered increases both as compared with May, 1921, and June, 1920. In Winnipeg and Calgary there were slight increases in the former with declines in the later comparison. Toronto, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Vancouver recorded decreases in both cases.

EMPLOYMENT (BOTH CONTRACT AND MUNICIPAL WORK) AFFORDED WORKPEOPLE TEMPORARILY EMPLOYED BY FIFTEEN CITY CORPORATIONS DURING JUNE 1921 AS COMPARED WITH MAY 1921 AND WITH JUNE 1920.

City.	Number of employees temporarily employed during the month of:			Amount of wages paid employees temporarily employed during the month of:		
	May, 1921	June, 1921	June, 1920	May, 1921	June, 1921	June, 1920
				\$	\$	\$
St. John.....	394	464	331	32,082.02	37,344.01	26,972.67
Montreal.....	3,617	3,467	3,426	290,082.92	305,913.65	300,198.43
Ottawa.....	757	1,066	668	62,266.24	86,816.17	76,436.11
Toronto.....	2,107	2,122	2,455	237,095.30	227,685.47	263,152.73
Hamilton.....	1,607	1,409	757	118,663.44	118,686.23	86,847.32
London.....	788	789	461	82,140.90	90,182.44	49,609.44
Winnipeg.....	1,200	1,363	1,435	131,898.11	138,240.17	166,356.05
Brandon.....	102	111	80	7,721.54	9,831.53	7,288.27
Regina.....	256	219	223	23,527.10	23,684.87	22,797.62
Moose Jaw.....	119	126	117	14,052.45	14,969.77	12,636.54
Saskatoon.....	150	129	162	16,520.01	15,213.15	19,828.37
Calgary.....	287	331	472	31,208.06	37,723.34	52,638.83
Edmonton.....	166	193	151	13,064.52	12,410.86	12,767.65
Vancouver.....	846	755	621	53,021.00	48,319.52	56,698.05
Victoria.....	349	345	250	39,497.45	39,569.22	25,476.19
Total.....	12,745	12,889	11,609	\$1,152,841.06	\$1,206,590.40	\$1,179,704.27

EMPLOYMENT IN THE BUILDING TRADES DURING JUNE, 1921, AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS

EMPLOYMENT in the Building Trades as indicated by the value of building permits issued in fifty-six cities showed a slight decline during June as compared with the preceding month, the total value falling from \$13,-

233,543 in May to \$12,930,499 in June, a decrease of \$303,044 or 2.3 per cent. Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta registered increases in this comparison, that of \$269,322 or slightly

over 58 per cent in Saskatchewan being the largest. Of the decreases registered in the remaining provinces that of \$532,-686 or 8.2 per cent in Ontario was the most marked.

As compared with the returns for the corresponding month in 1920 there was a decrease of \$454,129 or 3.4 per cent, the value for June of last year having been \$13,384,628. Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia showed increases in this comparison, that in Ontario of \$587,014 or nearly 11 per cent being especially large, while of the declines registered in the other sections of the country that of \$627,666 or 17.3 per cent in Quebec was the most pronounced.

Of the larger cities, Montreal and Vancouver reported increases both as compared with May, 1921, and June, 1920, but on the other hand at Winnipeg there were decreases in both comparisons. At Toronto the value of building permits issued showed a decrease as compared with May, but an increase over June of last year; while in Edmonton there was an increase over the preceding month but a decrease as compared with the corresponding month of 1920.

Of the smaller centres Moncton, Three Rivers, London, Windsor, Brandon, Regina, Point Grey, and Victoria registered increases as compared with the previous month and also in comparison with the corresponding month in 1920.

The returns from thirty-five cities formerly used in this report (which are distinguished by asterisks and which are also tabulated separately for statistical purposes) show that the total value of building permits issued by these cities was \$11,839,671 as compared with \$10,-989,570 in May. There was, therefore, an increase of \$850,101, or nearly 8 per cent, as compared with the returns for the preceding month. In comparison with the corresponding month of last year there was a decrease of \$439,828 or over 3 per cent, the value for June, 1920, having been \$12,279,499.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED
BY BUILDING PERMITS.

City.	May, 1921	June, 1921	June, 1920
	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island...	6,200	14,000	21,000
Charlottetown.....	6,200	14,000	21,000
Nova Scotia.....	523,929	224,688	595,785
*Halifax.....	465,254	135,450	489,435
New Glasgow.....	3,350	1,700	5,400
*Sydney.....	55,325	87,538	100,950
New Brunswick.....	73,025	272,975	408,318
Fredericton.....	9,500	66,000	81,408
*Moncton.....	41,525	196,975	163,610
*St. John.....	22,000	10,000	213,300
Quebec.....	2,882,008	2,993,137	3,620,803
*Montreal—Maisonneuve....	1,732,664	2,499,159	2,440,935
*Quebec.....	919,294	250,128	332,990
Shawinigan Falls.....	15,500	15,700	17,000
*Sherbrooke.....	20,000	36,000	637,803
*Three Rivers.....	92,600	102,600	72,600
*Westmount.....	101,950	89,550	119,475
Ontario.....	6,522,245	5,989,559	5,402,545
Belleville.....	9,200	4,000	4,800
*Brantford.....	68,635	26,425	97,873
Chatham.....	34,000	33,650	24,025
*Port William.....	36,475	49,500	244,480
Galt.....	186,880	30,175	56,655
*Guelph.....	43,440	60,305	48,085
Hamilton.....	402,950	336,800	452,775
*Kingston.....	153,422	25,814	109,770
*Kitchener.....	89,225	62,270	254,620
*London.....	392,140	523,940	174,340
Niagara Falls.....	78,805	89,445	23,100
Oshawa.....	51,090	20,200	111,500
*Ottawa.....	237,950	135,910	124,600
Owen Sound.....	15,000	10,000	10,675
*Peterborough.....	31,960	33,130	31,660
*Port Arthur.....	15,467	26,618	7,044
*Stratford.....	36,545	86,260	52,782
*St. Catharines.....	84,591	84,545	127,224
*St. Thomas.....	15,350	8,540	38,810
Sarnia.....	587,331	85,552	93,966
Sault Ste. Marie.....	52,995	75,700	262,970
*Toronto.....	3,241,896	2,700,679	2,656,193
Welland.....	34,365	30,495	30,775
*Windsor.....	600,384	1,442,755	342,290
Woodstock.....	22,149	6,871	23,283
Manitoba.....	1,156,663	1,198,210	1,392,845
*Brandon.....	19,000	332,925	26,075
St. Boni ace.....	132,863	38,485	130,320
*Winnipeg.....	1,004,800	826,800	1,236,450
Saskatchewan.....	463,360	732,682	322,825
*Moose Jaw.....	65,460	107,990	98,035
*Regina.....	319,450	464,885	158,900
*Saskatoon.....	78,450	159,807	65,890
Alberta.....	328,830	498,415	1,073,796
*Calgary.....	114,000	114,600	494,900
*Edmonton.....	158,655	348,040	544,075
Lethbridge.....	16,500	16,875	12,550
Medicine Hat.....	39,675	8,900	22,271
British Columbia.....	1,277,283	1,016,833	546,711
Nanaimo.....	9,100	1,550	1,825
*New Westminster.....	13,850	18,500	33,400
Point Grey.....	409,650	430,100	179,045
Prince Rupert.....	429,400	18,800	9,655
South Vancouver.....	100,420	92,650	32,606
*Vancouver.....	276,355	340,588	236,630
*Victoria.....	38,508	114,645	53,550
Total—56 Cities.....	\$13,233,543	\$12,930,499	\$13,384,628
Total—35 Cities.....	†10,989,570	†11,839,671	†12,279,499

†Revised figures.

FAIR WAGE CONTRACTS, JULY, 1921

DURING July the Department of Labour received for insertion in the LABOUR GAZETTE the following information relative to ten fair wage contracts, of which six were awarded by the Department of Public Works, three by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, and one by the Department of Railways and Canals. All the contracts contained the usual fair wage clause which provides for the prompt payment of such wages as are current in the district in which the work is to be performed, and for observance on the various works under contract of the prevailing hours of labour, and which otherwise prevents abuses and secures the legitimate rights of the labour employed.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair wages, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Reconstruction of office building of the Headquarters of Military District No. 11, Work Point, (Esquimalt) B.C. Name of contractor, Knott and Jones, Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, June 28, 1921. Amount of contract, \$19,550.

Dredging outer entrance channel, Goderich, Ontario. Name of contractor, William Bermingham, Goderich, Ontario. Date of contract, July 13, 1921. Amount of contract, unit prices: class "A" \$7, class "B" 45 cents (per cubic yard scow measure).

To clean up wholly and entirely of all obstacles, etc., (excepting solid rock) the bed of St. Mary's river to grade elevation, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. Name of contractor, The Soo Dredging and Construction Company, Limited, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. Date of con-

tract, July 15, 1921. Amount of contract, \$125 per day of working hours deducting \$5 per hour for any one time lost.

Construction of spur line of railway from Esquimalt and Nanaimo to new dry dock at Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractor, Peter Lyaal and Sons Construction Company, Limited, Montreal, Quebec. Date of contract, July 27, 1921. Amount of contract, unit prices.

Pile bent and decking wharf, Ioco. Townsite, Burrard Inlet, New Westminster District, B.C. Name of contractor, R. Bumstead, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, July 16, 1921. Amount of contract, unit prices.

Construction of wharf, Ladysmith, Nanaimo District, B. C. Name of contractor, William Greenlees, Vancouver B.C. Date of contract, July 12, 1921. Amount of contract, unit prices.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES

Two double dwellings, Prince Rupert, B.C. Name of contractor, E. H. Shockley, Prince Rupert, B. C. Date of contract, July 6, 1920. Amount of contract, \$28,644.

One wooden dwelling, Point Lepreau, N. B. Name of contractor, W. F. Fitzgerald, St. John West, N. B. Date of contract, April 22, 1920. Amount of contract, \$5,975.

Reinforced concrete tower, boathouse and slipway, Liscomb, N. S. Name of contractor, G. Y. Grant and Sons, Guysboro, N. S. Date of contract, August 4, 1921. Amount of contract, \$4,400.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

Construction of the substructure for a single track railway bridge over the

Petitcodiac River, near Salisbury, County of Westmorland, N.B. Name of contractor, Gorman and Peckham, Halifax, N. S. Date of contract, July 12, 1921. Amount of contract, schedule of prices.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following is a statement of payments made in July for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair wages and the performance of work under sanitary conditions.

Nature of orders	Amount of orders
Making metal dating stamps and type and other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 1,404.62
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.....	230.12
Supplying mail bag fittings.....	3,813.73
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.....	31,433.11
Repairing letter boxes, etc.....	35.80
Making and supplying stamping ink, pads, etc.....	70.99
Repairing scales.....	113.75

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

AGREEMENTS effected between employers and employees and schedules of wages and working conditions received in the Department are published in summary form in the LABOUR GAZETTE each month. In most cases such agreements are signed by both parties, but verbal agreements are included in the record, this term being interpreted to include schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between certain of the employees and employers concerned, and in effect though not signed. In the case of each agreement the rates of wages in the principal classes of labour are given, together with an outline of the more important working conditions and other information of general interest. The following is a summary of the more important agreements and schedules recently received by the Department, arranged by industrial groups.

Mining

NEW DENVER, B. C.—CERTAIN MINING COMPANIES OPERATING WITHIN THE SLOCAN MINING DISTRICT, AND MINE MILL AND SMELTER WORKERS' UNION, No. 98. Agreement in effect from May

16, 1920, extended with revised wage scale from May 6, 1921.

For summary of agreement see the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1920, page 904. After a special joint conference followed by a referendum vote of the Union, the wage scale was reduced 75 cents per day, effective May 6, 1921.

Fishing

PRINCE RUPERT AND SOUTH VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN PACKING COMPANIES IN PRINCE RUPERT AND SOUTH VANCOUVER, AND THE DEEP SEA FISHERMEN'S UNION OF THE PACIFIC. Agreement in effect from May 15, 1921, to December 31, 1921, and thereafter, unless cancelled by thirty days' notice.

Only union members to be employed if obtainable. Companies not to be compelled to engage men who for good reasons are objectionable.

Prices for marketable fish caught by lines and delivered during 1921:

Per pound — halibut, $2\frac{3}{4}$ cents; black cod (sable fish) $1\frac{3}{4}$ cents; other acceptable varieties, 1 cent. A bonus may be paid with no bearing on this agreement.

Fishermen not to cause delay to the vessels; to take on board ice and bait but not fuel and stores; if careful, not to be charged for gear lost. For fish lost after having been iced and stored in vessels, fishermen to receive half rate. Fishermen to be represented at the scales by one of their members. Not less than 400 pound drafts to be weighed; 14 per cent to be deducted for fish taken with heads; when heads are cut, 21½ per cent to be deducted.

When long lines are used, mate not to share with fishermen. When vessels are in port 24 hours fishermen to receive checks. If companies need fish for shipment, fishermen to discharge same irrespective of the hour. Fishermen to rig all gear without charge.

When deckhands are not obtainable, fishermen to do necessary deckhands' work and receive deckhands' wages.

Printing and Publishing

MONTREAL, QUE. — CERTAIN EMPLOYERS, AND STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS' UNION No. 33. Verbal agreement in effect from August 1, 1920, to August 1, 1921.

Electrotypers: Minimum wages: Per week—Moulders, \$40; holidays, double time. Hours, 48 per week. Work outside regular hours to be considered overtime and paid time and one half; after three hours' work, double time.

Difficulties or misunderstandings to be submitted to Board of Arbitration, composed of one from each party and a third member who shall be disinterested.

Stereotypers: Minimum wages: Per week—\$36; holidays, double time. Hours per week, 48. Work outside of regular shop hours, time and one-half; after midnight, double time; job shops, after three hours, double time.

Only good standing union members to be employed.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE.—TWO EMPLOYING PRINTERS AND TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

No. 788. In the June LABOUR GAZETTE, page 824, it was incorrectly stated that wages in a printing office at St. Hyacinthe, Que., were reduced 20 per cent, hours per week being increased from 48 to 55. Information subsequently received shows that in one printing establishment an agreement was signed to be in force until January 15, 1922, providing for wages of \$25 for a week of 44 hours. A verbal arrangement was also made with the proprietors of a newspaper for the same wages with a week of 48 hours.

VICTORIA, B. C. — EMPLOYING JOB PRINTERS, AND PRINTING TRADES UNIONS. Agreement in effect from May 13, 1921, to December 31, 1921.

Hours, 44 per week.

Wages: Per hour—machine operators, compositors, cylinder pressmen and bookbinders, 90 cents.

Platen pressmen and other employees to have same percentage of increase.

Rates to be in effect from time the employees go back to work.

SYDNEY, N.S.—EMPLOYING FIRMS AND SYDNEY TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 460. Agreement in effect from May 1, 1921, to October 31, 1921.

Wages, book and job offices: Per week, handmen, operators, day shift, \$30; night shift, \$33.

All employees, including foremen, to be union members; this rule not to apply to present employees who are not members of the union.

Union reserves right to its members to refuse work from or for unfair employers.

Hours: eight per day for five days; Saturday, four. Overtime, time and one-half; Sundays and holidays, double time.

Apprentices: in an office employing three journeymen or less, one apprentice; an additional one for every three additional journeymen; three apprentices to be the limit. One member of the

union to be employed in composing room before office is entitled to an apprentice. Apprentice to be examined at end of six months; if found competent, term to continue until apprentice has served five years. Minimum wages: third year, one-quarter of journeymen's wages; fourth year, two-fifths; fifth year, two-thirds.

SWIFT CURRENT, SASK.—SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING Co. LTD., AND TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 726. Agreement extended from November 1, 1920, to October 31, 1921.

Text of agreement summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1920.

New scale: Day work, 8 hours per day, daily except Sunday. After May 1, 1920, hours per day for five days, 8; hours on Saturday, 4.

Wages: Per week—Journeymen, day work, \$40; night work, $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours per night, \$43; foremen, day, \$43; night, \$46. Machine operators to receive pay of journeymen plus 50 cents extra per shift.

Employees with one year's office standing to receive one week's holiday with pay.

MOOSE JAW, SASK.—EMPLOYING FIRMS AND TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 627. Agreement in effect from November 1, 1919, with amended wage scale from November 1, 1920, to October 31, 1921.

Text of original agreement summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for December, 1919, page 1484.

New scale: Minimum wage: per week, from November 1, 1920, to October 31, 1921, newspaper workers, day work, 48 hours per week, \$47; night work, 45 hours per week, \$50. Book and job printers, November 1, 1920, to April 30, 1921, day work, 48 hours per week, \$47; night work, 45 hours per week, \$50. From May 1, 1921, to October 31, 1921, day work, 44 hours per week, \$47; night work, 45 hours per week, \$50. Provided that in the event of Regina and Saska-

toon Unions securing the 44-hour week, or reduced hours on the newspapers same shall go into effect in Moose Jaw for newspaper workers with no change in wage scale.

Food, Drink, Tobacco

BRANTFORD, ONT. — MASTER BAKERS AND BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS' UNION No. 187. Verbal agreement in effect from May 1, 1921, to May 1, 1922.

Hours per day, nine; six days per week. Two hours extra on Friday if 54 hours have not already been worked. Working hours, 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. excepting Fridays and days when bread is baked for holidays.

Minimum wages: Per week—journeymen, \$28.50; oven men, \$31.50; dough men, \$31.50; foremen, \$35.

One union helper and one apprentice to five bakers. Less than five, one helper or one apprentice. One additional apprentice to every three bakers over five. No union men to bake bread on Saturday.

Overtime, time and one-half.

Minimum wages, cake bakers: Per week—foremen, \$35; journeymen, \$29.50.

All bakers, apprentices and helpers to become union members.

CALGARY, ALTA.—MASTER BAKERS AND BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS' UNION No. 197. Agreement in effect from May 1, 1921, to May 1, 1922.

Minimum wages: Per week—foremen, \$37; doughmen and ovenmen, \$34; bakers and confectioners, \$31. Overtime, time and one-half. No overtime in a week containing a holiday unless $5\frac{1}{4}$ hours' overtime have been worked. Jobbers to be paid same rate as journeymen. No man to be paid in any week less than his full weekly wage. (This is not meant to refer to time loss by sickness). Saturday work for bread bakers

and Sunday work for cake bakers to be double time. Hours per day, eight.

One helper or apprentice to five or less men; one additional helper or apprentice for every additional five journeymen employed. Helpers not to do work of a baker. Apprentices to be between 16 and 20 when beginning apprenticeship.

No bakery wagon driver to do work of a journeymen baker or confectioner.

Only union members to be employed, or non-union men who will join after a week.

Disputes to be settled by workmen of the shop with union officials, or, failing this, by an arbitration committee of two from each party, none of whom to be actual parties to the dispute or members or employees of the firm involved. Committee to appoint an independent chairman, not a member of the trade; decision to be binding.

CALGARY, ALTA.—SILVER SPRAY BREWING COMPANY, AND BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS OF AMERICA. Agreement in effect from June 1, 1921, to June 1, 1922.

Any good standing competent member may be employed as engineer, fireman, general purpose man, or cooper, if he passes required examination. All employees to become Union members two weeks from date of employment.

No member to be discharged on discriminated against for upholding union principles.

Hours: March first to November first, nine hours per day for five days; five hours the sixth day. November first to March first, eight hours for five days, four hours the sixth day.

Engineers, two weeks' holiday with pay each year after twelve months' service.

No overtime for oiling and greasing trucks. If Union is unable to furnish competent truck drivers, they may be

hired by employer but must join the Union.

During working hours, employees to be allowed free temperance beer.

Sickness to be no excuse for discharge. Man on recovery to receive former position. Men engaged during busy season not to be counted as permanent men, nor to be taken into union if working less than three months. Company may hire extra help from April 1 to September 30, returned soldiers to have preference, provided no union men are out of work.

Employees to have right to purchase Company's goods at wholesale price.

If reduction of staff is necessary to reduce number of steadily employed men in one department, men not to be laid off for longer than one week at a time, lay-off to be in rotation in a fair and impartial manner, men kept on to be those competent to do work.

Overtime, time and one-half. Sundays and holidays, double time.

Foremen, night watchmen and shipper wishing to be exempt from joining union, not to perform regular work of a working man.

Employers must first approach secretary when wishing to hire new men. If no competent union men are available, any man may be hired, preference being given to returned soldiers.

Differences to be referred to a Board of Arbitration of two members of each party, failing to agree, these to select a fifth, and decision of majority to be binding.

Company may employ a boy for every ten men, boys not to perform work of a man.

Preference for advancement to be given to seniority, provided men advanced are competent.

Wages: Per month — first engineer, \$162.50; 2nd engineer, \$148.75; night-man, \$128.30; firemen, \$125. Per hour—

coopers (slack), bottlers, town teamsters, truck drivers and assistants, brew house helper, wash house man, 61½ cents; cellars and brew house, 63½ cents; machine men, packers, yard teamsters, 58½ cents; boys, 28½ cents.

Building and Construction

TORONTO, ONT. — SHEET METAL SECTION OF THE BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND SHEET METAL WORKERS' UNION No. 30. Agreement in effect from January 1, 1921, to December 31, 1922.

Only union men to be employed if available. If supply is lacking, non-union men may be employed, and retained until union men are available.

Union men to work only for firms who have signed the agreement, except when through lack of trade these firms are not employing all the members of the union, then the business agent may offer union members' services to other firms provided the said members may work under conditions of contract.

Union to create a board of arbitrators of one or more to settle disputes; employers to create a board of equal number, board of both parties to elect or appoint one or more additional persons; if dispute is not settled by these, either party may by paying costs appeal to the official arbitrator whose decision shall be final.

Minimum wages: Per hour — 90 cents. Hours: 8 per day; 44 per week. Overtime (after 44 hours), until midnight, time and one-half; thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time.

On outside jobs, fare and travelling expenses to be paid.

Any journeyman spoiling work or material to forfeit his time and net cost of material spoiled.

One apprentice or improver for every two journeymen. Employer to teach him or have him taught the trade within four years, if he is capable of becoming a mechanic.

Class of work helpers shall be employed on to be left to decision of Board of Arbitrators.

Improvers to be paid at a rate agreed upon.

Apprentices to be admitted to the union at expiration of apprenticeship period.

Union men to notify business agent when discharged or out of work, so he can tell them where to obtain work.

Apprentices: Boy commencing, to be under twenty years of age. Apprentices to get an apprenticeship card from union each year.

Apprentice committee of equal numbers of employers and employees to deal with matters concerning apprentices. Term to be four years. Apprentice not to work at one branch of the trade for more than a year. Wages per week to be increased every six months starting at \$13 for 1st 6 months, and reaching \$28 for 8th 6 months.

EDMONTON, ALTA. — MASTER SHEET METAL ASSOCIATION AND SHEET METAL UNION No. 371. Agreement in effect from July 12, 1921, to March 31, 1922.

Minimum wage: Per hour—journeymen, 95 cents; improvers, 75 cents.

Apprentices before being admitted to union to be examined as to qualification by shop steward, foreman and employer; if not satisfied, apprentices may have case brought before a committee of three members of union not affiliated with said shop, and three masters, or the joint council of industry, if such exists; majority vote of board to be final. One improver to each shop with less than two journeymen; improver after three years to become a journeyman. One apprentice to each shop, and one to every three journeymen.

Hours per week, 44. Shorter hours may prevail from April to November, depending on state of trade.

Overtime, time and one-half, until midnight; thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time.

No union member to contract or sub-contract with any employer.

Union and employers to report any violation of the spirit of harmony and to protect interests of the craft.

REGINA, SASK. — ASSOCIATION OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES OF REGINA, AND BRICKLAYERS' AND MASONS' UNION No. 1. Agreement in effect from May 16, 1921, to March 31, 1922, and from year to year thereafter except on three months' notice of change.

Joint arbitration committee to be formed of three from each party, to arrange conditions of the trade and to settle differences.

Union members not to work where non-union men are employed at this trade, nor for employers who do not carry out terms of this agreement.

Hours of labour, 8 per day, Saturdays, 4 hours. Beyond five miles from city, working Saturday afternoon to be optional. Overtime only in cases of emergency. To 7 p.m., time and one-half; thereafter, and holidays, double time. No work on Labour Day.

Wages: Per hour—journeymen, \$1.15; foreman, 10 cents additional per hour.

Where three or more men are employed, one to be a foreman. A contractor after being in business two years may employ an apprentice; no employer to have more than one apprentice at one time.

Union members to go on sympathetic strike only if ordered by International headquarters.

EDMONTON, ALTA. — GENERAL CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION OF EDMONTON, AND BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS No. 1 OF ALBERTA. Agreement in effect from June, 1921, to May, 1922.

Hours of labour, 8 per day, 4 hours on Saturdays.

Minimum wages: Per hour — \$1.15. Foreman, not less than 10 cents additional.

Overtime, time and one-half to 9 p.m., and until noon Saturdays: thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time.

Only union men to be employed if such can be supplied within forty-eight hours. Non-union men working temporarily to be replaced as soon as possible by union men.

OTTAWA, ONT.—ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES, AND OTTAWA DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS. Agreement in effect from June 21, 1921, to April 30, 1922.

Hours of labour, 8 per day; Saturdays, 4 hours. Overtime till five p.m., time and one-half. Thereafter, and Saturday afternoons and holidays, double time.

Minimum wages: Per hour—75 cents.

Industrial Council to be established, having five members from each party and an independent chairman: same to adjust disputes, decision to be binding.

No work on Labour Day except to save life or property.

Both parties agree to adopt and enforce the National apprentice system as adopted at the Joint Conference of the Building and Construction Industries at Ottawa, May, 1921, to be revised by both parties to this agreement.

Union men to be given preference of employment, all things being equal.

OTTAWA, ONT.—ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION, AND ELECTRICAL WORKERS No. 724. INSIDE WIREMEN. Agreement in effect from May 1, 1921, to April 30, 1922, and from year to year except on four months' notice of change.

Hours of labour, 8 per day; Saturdays, 4 hours.

Overtime, Saturday afternoons and until midnight, time and one-half; thereafter and holidays, double time.

Conciliation board agreed to of two members from each party; disputes to be laid before board before a strike is resorted to.

Wages: Per hour — journeymen, 80 cents; improvers, 55 cents; helpers to be paid as skilled labour.

No apprentice to be allowed to work on a job unless under direct supervision of a licensed man. Journeymen and improvers while in employment of an electrical contractor not to do private work of any kind. Members employed as maintenance men not to engage help through an electrical contractor who has not signed the agreement. No members to leave work to take part in sympathetic strike.

HAMILTON, ONT. — EMPLOYERS AND OPERATIVE PLASTERERS AND CEMENT FINISHERS No. 298. Agreement in effect from May 1, 1921, to April 30, 1922.

Hours per day, 8; Saturdays, 4 hours.

Wages: Per hour—\$1.00.

Overtime until 10 p.m., time and one-half; thereafter and holidays, double time.

Foremen to be good standing union members, and to receive not less than 50 cents per day additional.

Any firm in business one year to be allowed one apprentice, to be indentured for four years; and if employing an average of eight men, to be allowed a second apprentice. Union to enforce carrying out of indenture, and to register apprentice.

No plasterer to be allowed to work on a job except by permission of the original contractor.

Arbitration Board to consist of three members from each party, with an umpire selected by the Board if necessary. Board to settle cases of violation of agreement.

REGINA, SASK.—ASSOCIATION OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES AND OPERATIVE PLASTERERS' ASSOCIATION No. 393. — Agreement in effect from May 23, 1921, to March 31, 1922.

Wages: Per hour—\$1.15. Hours: eight per day, four on Saturdays; ten in the country. Overtime until 9 p.m., time

and one-half; thereafter, and Saturday afternoons and holidays, double time. No work on Labour Day. Work on Sunday only through necessity and in accordance with the law of the land; same to be paid double time.

Foreman to be a union man; to receive a minimum of ten cents per hour over current rate; to be employed where there are three or more plasterers.

Any outside contractor doing work in Regina jurisdiction to employ on his contract fifty per cent local members.

Disputes to be referred to a committee of six, three from each party, who will attempt to settle dispute before action is taken with International Association.

Members if going on sympathetic strike will be outlawed by International headquarters.

CALGARY, ALTA.—MASTER PLASTERERS, AND PLASTERERS' LABOURERS UNION. — Agreement in effect from June 1, 1921, to June 1, 1922.

Minimum wage: 63¾ cents per hour, \$5 per 8-hour day.

For work out of Calgary, train fares to be furnished and travelling time up to 8 hours per day to be paid. When board is furnished, wage to be 75 cents per hour; board over \$10 per week being paid by employer.

Hours: 44 per week.

Overtime and holidays, time and one-half; Sundays, double time. No work on Labour Day.

One labourer to tend one plasterer on browning.

Labourers to supply hod, hoe, and shovel.

OTTAWA, ONT.—MASTER PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS' ASSOCIATION, AND PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS' UNION No. 71. Agreement in effect from July 22, 1921, to April 30, 1922, and from year to year unless notice of change is given by January 2.

Hours: 8 per day; Saturdays, 4 hours.

Minimum wage, per hour, 80 cents.

Overtime until midnight, time and one-half. Thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time.

Employers to use efforts that all plumbers and steamfitters in their employ be union members. This not to apply if union men be not available. Employees to work only for the members of the Association if the latter can give them work.

Apprenticeship to be served continuously in one shop unless otherwise agreed; to serve two years as helpers; after this an examination to be passed before a Joint Examining Board. If successful, apprentice to be permitted to work with tools for two years, at not less than 40 cents per hour for first year, and 50 cents per hour for second year. After this, apprentice to try final examination, and if successful, to become a journeyman. If not successful, to continue as improver for 6 months, and then try examination again.

No more than one apprentice to every three journeymen in a shop to apply for final examination during one year.

One apprentice only to be employed for each steamfitter and plumber employed.

Grievances to be referred to a joint arbitration board of three from each party, with full power to settle grievances and appoint an arbiter if necessary. Matter, if it cannot be settled thus, to be referred to United Association, no strike or lockout to take place until a decision has been rendered.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT.—MASTER PLUMBERS, AND PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS' UNION, No. 730. Agreement in effect from May 1, 1921, to April 30, 1922, and from year to year unless one month's notice be given.

Hours: 8 per day; Saturdays, 4 hours. Minimum wages: Per hour—75 cents. Overtime to 10 p.m., time and one-half; thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time. In special cases,

overtime work up to one hour to be paid straight time.

One apprentice to each steamfitter; additional help to be labourers.

Grievances to be referred to a joint arbitration board of three from each party, board to meet within 48 hours, and have full power to settle grievances and appoint an arbiter if necessary. In event of a dispute which cannot be settled satisfactorily by board, or of any violations of clauses of this agreement by union, before action is taken, matter to be referred to general office of the Association, no strike or lockout to take place until matter has been investigated by an officer of said association.

MOOSE JAW, SASK.—MASTER PLUMBERS, AND PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS' UNION No. 548. Agreement in effect from July 11, 1921, to March 31, 1923, or with thirty days' notice of change.

Hours of labour, 8 per day; Saturdays, 4 hours. Overtime, till midnight, time and one-half; thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages: Per hour—journeymen, 90 cents.

No steamfitter to be allowed more than two helpers.

Union men to be employed if local can furnish same.

REGINA, SASK.—EMPLOYING PLUMBERS AND PLUMBERS' UNION No. 179.—Agreement in effect from July 7, 1921, to May 1, 1923, or with three months' notice of change.

Hours of labour: eight per day; Saturdays, 4.

Overtime rate, until midnight, time and one-half; thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time.

Minimum rate, per hour, 90 cents.

No employees to work for any one but registered employing plumbers. Only union members to be employed.

All employees to be covered by insurance as per provincial act.

Only one apprentice to be employed for every three journeymen; no fitter to have more than one helper.

Grievances to be referred to committee of six, three from each party, committee to meet within 48 hours and have power to settle grievance.

Transportation—Water

VICTORIA HARBOUR, ONT.—EMPLOYERS AND LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION No. 1048. Verbal agreement in effect from April, 1921, to April, 1922.

Wages, per hour—big shovelmens and hold foremen, 60 cents; scoopers, 55 cents.

Overtime from 6 p.m. to 7 a.m., and Sundays and holidays, time and one-half.

No employee to be dismissed without giving the local 24 hours' notice.

Time to be kept by hold foreman.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—CERTAIN STEAMSHIP COMPANIES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND MARINE FIREMEN AND OILERS' UNION. Verbal agreement in effect from May 1, 1920, with 60 days' notice of change.

Wages: Per month — coal firemen, storekeeper and oilers, \$100; oil burning firemen, \$90; coal trimmers, \$85; wipers, \$60. Overtime, 65 cents per hour.

No men under 21 years of age to go on the fires.

When standing watches in port men to do any work required in stokehold or engine room. On Sundays and legal holidays men standing watch and watch crew not to be asked to do scaling, painting, cleaning paint work, polishing, overhauling, cleaning tubes or bilges. When furnishing steam for cargo purposes in ports of Vancouver or Victoria one man to be donkeyman and paid overtime for Sundays and legal holidays.

Moving vessels in harbour when not in regular watches, between 5 p.m. and 8 a.m. and Sundays and holidays, overtime.

On ships sailing without full crew, wages to be divided equally between men who do the work. Crew working by vessel laid up for repairs, not receiving board and room and sea wages, wages per day, \$5.60, 8 hours.

Leave to be granted on Sundays and holidays when in home ports.

Three watches at sea, and all work over 8 hours to be overtime, except in case of breakdown at sea.

No discrimination against members of any union.

VICTORIA AND ESQUIMALT, B.C.—CERTAIN STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, LOCAL 38-46. Agreement in effect from July 29, 1920, with 30 days' notice of change.

Off-shore work—

General cargo: working deep sea ships, per hour, 90 cents; overtime, \$1.35. Loading lumber, per hour, 95 cents; overtime, \$1.40. Siderunners, etc., 10 cents more per hour. Creosoted lumber, lumber in rafts, cribs, booms and submerged on scows, \$1.00 per hour; overtime, \$1.45. Siderunners, etc., 10 cents more per hour. Explosives, fertilizer and bone-dust, \$1.00 per hour; overtime, \$1.50. Certain commodities, other than in barrels or cases, exceeding 50 tons per ship's manifest, \$1.00 per hour; overtime, \$1.25. This to apply to sulphur in any quantity.

Coal, \$1.00 per hour; overtime, \$1.45.

Damaged cargo in an offensive condition, \$1.00 per hour; overtime, \$1.50.

Any dispute arising over classification of cargo to be submitted to a representative from each party and a third person agreeable to them.

Coast Rates.—

General cargo, 90 cents per hour; overtime, \$1.20. Creosoted lumber, etc., coal explosives, fertilizer, bone-dust: same as off shore rates. Commodities, 10 cents per hour over general cargo rates when amounts exceed 50 tons; otherwise, general cargo rates.

Double winchdrivers, \$1 per hour; overtime, \$1.45.

Working Conditions.—

Hours per day, 8; 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., with hour at noon. Thereafter and Sundays and holidays, overtime.

Men required to stand by not to have time deducted.

Transportation—Electric Railways

TORONTO, ONT. — TORONTO RAILWAY COMPANY AND AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, No. 113. Agreement in effect from June 16, 1920, to August 31, 1921.

Company agrees to treat through officers with officers of association in matters of grievance and disputes in which association members are involved.

Wages: Per hour—motormen and conductors, 55 cents to 60 cents; motor and truck repair men, 55 cents to 60 cents. Shedmen: foremen, 60 cents; operating shedmen, 56 cents; ordinary shedmen, 55 cents; car cleaners, 54 cents; compressor room men, 60 cents; fender room men, 58 cents; trackmen, from June 27, 1920, 55 cents to 60 cents.

For conductors, motormen, motor and truck repairmen, compressor room and fender room men: eight-hour day with leeway of one half-hour to complete schedule for $\frac{2}{3}$ of crews; remainder to work ends and spares. Overtime after $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours, time and one-half.

Sundays, time and one-quarter. Holidays, time and one-half.

After one year's service, company to pay half cost of uniforms; after two years, uniforms to be provided free.

Off days to be chosen in order of position on the board.

Shopmen to have Saturday half-holiday when not required for work.

Employees against whom complaints have been received to have right of appeal to superintendent.

MOOSE JAW, SASK. — ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED, AND AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA, No. 614. Agreement in effect from November 15, 1920, to November 15, 1921, with 30 days' notice of change.

Employees to make no claim against company for time spent receiving instructions; to remain students until duly qualified to become operators.

Wages: Per hour—operators, first 6 months, 50 cents; thereafter, 55 cents.

Hours per day, nine; nine and one-quarter hours pay. After nine and one-quarter hours, overtime rate, time and one-half.

Company may appoint employees for ordinary work day and Sunday operation, such employees to work only six days in seven.

Operators after three months to pay half cost of new uniform and whole cost if leaving within 9 months of receiving uniform. After one year company to furnish a uniform annually. After two years, company to furnish overcoat every two years.

Operators must be at least 21 years of age and able to read and write English.

Complaints and accidents to be investigated by the company, after which employee may report result to his grievance committee of three who can take case up with superintendent.

Company may promote men without considering seniority.

No discrimination against union men. Company agrees to meet officers and committees of association on questions of grievances.

Operators to receive courtesy from inspectors.

Men born in countries that were at war against the Allies or of German and Austrian birth not to be employed as operators.

Employees to be suspended by manager only and may have case investigated

by grievance committee, committee to have right to appeal under Dominion Trades and Dispute Act, decision to be binding.

Public Utilities

MONTREAL, QUE.—MONTREAL LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER CONSOLIDATED, AND ELECTRICAL WORKERS No. 492. Agreement in effect from June 1, 1921, to June 1, 1922.

Hours of labour: 44 per week; Saturdays, four.

Overtime, time and one-half, Sundays and holidays.

Wages: Per hour — electricians and armature winders, 70 cents; specialists, 61¼ cents; apprentices and helpers, 1st year, 27 3⁄8 cents; 3rd year, 43¾ cents; charge hands, 8¾ cents per hour above rate paid men under them.

Grievances to be presented to proper officer of company who will if desired meet a committee representing aggrieved parties and attempt to adjust matter.

City Stations.—

Hours per day, eight; per week, fifty-six.

Wages: Per hour — operators, Central Station, 62 3⁄8 cents; other stations, 56⅞ cents; floormen, Central Station, 49¼ cents; other stations, 46 cents.

Seven day workers having six months' service, one week's holiday with pay.

Construction and Maintenance.—

Hours of labour, 8 per day; 48 per week. Overtime, time and one-half; Sundays and holidays, double time; this not to apply to seven-day workers.

Wages: Per hour — Construction and maintenance men, 1st class, 65⅝ cents; 2nd class, 54¾ cents; labourers, 35 cents.

Line Department.—

Hours of labour, eight per day, forty-eight per week.

Overtime, time and one-half; Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages: Per month — foremen (qualified truck drivers), \$142.25; ordinary foremen, \$131.25. Per hour—linemen, 1st class, 54⅜ cents; 2nd class, 49¼ cents; groundmen, truck drivers, 46 cents; labourers, 35 cents; cable department: combination cable splicer and lineman, 61 cents; cable splicer, 56⅞ cents; cable splicer's helper, 49¼ cents; truck driver, 46 cents; labourer, 35 cents.

One week's holidays with pay to monthly employees of six months' service in lieu of overtime.

Fire Patrol—

Hours of labour: 56 per week. Overtime: first two hours, straight time; thereafter, time and one-half.

One week's holiday with pay to monthly men after six months' service in lieu of overtime.

Wages: Per month — head patrolman, \$136.75; assistant patrolman, \$125.75; are lamp patrolman, \$106.75; are lamp changer, \$98.50; assistant are lamp changer and cleaner, \$95.75; are lamp trimmer, \$93; are lamp trimmer, (for wharf), \$104, for inverted lamps, \$98.50; power inspector, \$106.75; assistant power inspector, \$101.75; incandescent inspector, \$93; assistant incandescent inspector, \$82.05; line inspector, \$98.50.

General.—

In the event of a reduction of staff, seniority and efficiency to govern.

These agreements to apply only to men engaged on permanent operations.

Domestic and Personal Services

VANCOUVER, B. C.—MASTER BARBERS AND JOURNEYMEN BARBERS' UNION, No. 120. Verbal agreement in effect from July 1, 1921.

Hours, 8 a.m. to 6.30. Saturday and nights preceding holidays, to 8 p.m.

Holidays to be allowed except when falling on Saturday, when shop shall close at noon, men being paid for a full day for all holidays.

Wages: Per week, minimum \$25; 60 per cent on receipts over \$38. For fraction of week a guarantee of \$4.10 for Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday; \$2.10 for Wednesday till 1 p. m., and 60 per cent of receipts exceeding a daily average of \$6.45. Wednesday to count a half holiday; \$6.50 for Saturday and 60 per cent of takings over \$9.

Swing shift man not to work more than six hours per day except Saturday when he shall work all day, and receive a guarantee of \$17 and 60 per cent commission on receipts over \$25. Not more than one swing shift man to a shop.

SARNIA, ONT.—JOURNEYMEN BARBERS, AND BARBERS' UNION, No. 467. Agreement in effect from May 1, 1921, with 60 days' notice of change.

Hours: Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Tuesday and Thursday, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Saturdays, 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. Shops to close on holidays, men working until 9 p.m. on the night before, and on Christmas Eve until 10 p.m.

Minimum wages: Per week, \$20; one-half over \$30 taken in.

Saturday man, not less than \$5, and one-half over \$8 taken.

No non-union men to work in a union shop.

If an apprentice is employed with a journeyman, journeyman to be allowed full credit for work done jointly.

Civic Employees

MOOSE JAW, SASK.—CITY OF MOOSE JAW ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT, AND STEAM AND OPERATING ENGINEERS No. 2. Civic Schedule of wages and working conditions in effect from March 1, 1921, to March 31, 1922, and thereafter for one year unless with two months' notice of change.

Hours: eight per day. Overtime: for first eight hours, time and one-half; thereafter and Sundays and certain holidays, double time.

Employees working regularly 56 or more hours per week, after twelve

months, fourteen days' holidays with full pay. Other employees, seven days. Employees after one year's service, if incapacitated through illness, full pay for time lost up to three weeks, on presentation of medical certificate.

In filling any vacancy, seniority to govern, other qualifications being equal.

Minimum wages: Per month — chief engineer, \$230; per hour, shift engineers, 75 cents; stoker operators, 58 cents; repair men, 60 cents, and not less than 48 hours per week. Wages of oilers and wipers and assistant engineers: Per month — first six months (no previous experience), \$55; second six months, \$66; second year, without certificate, \$77; second year, with third class engineer's certificate, \$95; third year with third class certificate, \$110; after the third year, with second class certificate, or, at option of superintendent, with third class certificate, \$132.

EDMONTON, ALTA.—CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF EDMONTON, AND CIVIC EMPLOYEES' FEDERAL UNION, No. 30. Agreement for the year 1921, and from year to year until a new agreement is negotiated.

Minimum wage, per hour, able bodied common labourers and teamsters, 60 cents. Wages of men not able bodied to be determined by the Commissioners. Experienced labourers, 65 cents; operators of gasoline and steam boilers, hydrant and valve repairers, 70 cents. Sewer inspectors, \$6 per day straight. Meter installers, pipe layers and fitters and meter mechanics, 75 cents. Waterworks construction foremen, 85 cents.

Hours, 8 per day; 4 on Saturdays.

Overtime, till 10 p.m., time and one-half. Thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time.

Hourly employees after one year's work, one week's vacation per year on full pay.

Preference to be given to citizens of Edmonton who are British subjects.

In case of any reduction of employees, last man employed to be first laid off;

last man laid off to be first one reinstated.

Employees who are laid off to have right to have case investigated by a committee of employees from the organization, committee to have right of appeal to superintendent.

City not to discriminate against any employee because of his being or not being a member of any organization.

Wages herein specified to apply to all members of the Department.

EDMONTON, ALTA. — CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF EDMONTON, AND CIVIC SERVICE UNION No. 52. Agreement in effect from April 27, 1921, to December 31, 1921, and from year to year and until a new agreement is negotiated.

Minimum wages: Per month—Juniors, first year, \$70; second year, \$80; third year, \$95. Telephone operators, experienced, \$80 to \$95; inexperienced, \$65 to \$75. Stenographers, \$105; meter readers, \$112; license inspectors and collectors, \$112; general clerk, \$115; temporary help (junior), \$75 per month; other temporary help, \$100 per month.

Monthly employees who have worked continuously for one year, two weeks' vacation with pay per year.

Hourly employees, one week.

Any employee enlisting or called up under Military Service Act to be granted leave without pay until six months after discharge.

Work on an afternoon which is a regular half-holiday to be rewarded by equal time off, if possible, or by double pay. Holiday and Sunday rate, double time. Other overtime, time and one-half.

No more than five night shifts to be worked consecutively. Every employee to have one day off in seven.

Provisions are made for increases in salary, promotion and seniority.

No discrimination against any employee for being or not being a member of any organization. Wages and conditions of agreement to apply to all.

Grievances or complaints may be investigated by a committee of employees or the union, with right of appeal to the Commissioners, or further right of appeal to the City Council, and, if still not satisfactory, to a Board of Conciliation.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JULY, 1921

THE movement of prices, both wholesale and retail, continued downward though not marked by any very violent fluctuations. The decrease in the food budget, while embracing nearly all the commodities, was on the whole the smallest since last October.

In retail prices of foods, the average cost of a weekly family budget in sixty cities at the first of July was \$10.98 as compared with \$11.16 for June; \$16.84 for July, 1920; \$13.77 for July, 1919; \$13.00 for July, 1918; and \$7.42 for July, 1914. An average increase of 4.5c per dozen in eggs and smaller increases

in evaporated apples and prunes were more than offset by small declines in most of the other items, the principal of which were in roast beef, lard, cheese and sugar. The list of 29 staple foods in the budget showed a net decline of 18c as compared with \$1.09 the month preceding.

In wholesale prices, the index number stood at 238.6 for July as compared with 242.6 for June; 346.8 for July, 1920; 294.0 for July, 1919; 284.0 for July, 1918, and 134.6 for July, 1914. The chief decreases appeared in cattle and beef, fresh fish, sugar and molasses,

and in metals. Marked recoveries occurred, however, in hay, hogs and hog products, cheese, butter and eggs, and in raw furs. A few of the groups showed decreases in some lines, partly offset by increases in others, while many commodities remained unchanged. In grains, wheat and oats were down while corn, barley and flaxseed advanced slightly. In miscellaneous foods, beans, oranges, canned tomatoes, breadstuffs, sugar and molasses were lower, but the rest of the group remained steady. In textiles, cottons were slightly higher while silks showed a small decline. As compared with a year ago all the groups averaged lower and all except fuel and lighting, building materials, and house furnishings averaged lower than two years ago.

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of July of over one hundred staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada having a population of 10,000 or over. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of milk, bread and for fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these have been published each month since the beginning of 1910, the figures being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE

resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915, when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts, with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. As market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various foods therefore tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exagger-

ated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in quality. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income. While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc.; so that the comparative expenditure would be little changed.

The index number of wholesale prices is based on the quotations for 271 commodities and is the simple average of the percentages of current prices of the several commodities in relation to the average prices for the base period, 1890-1899, these being therefore made equal to 100. The quotations for most farm products are obtained weekly and averaged for the month; the quotations for other commodities are taken for the middle of the month. The table of index numbers shows the changes by groups and sub-groups for the previous month

and for the corresponding months back to 1913.

Retail Prices

In meats, with the exception of lamb, fresh pork, and boiled ham, the movement on the average was downward. Beef was up about 4c per pound in Prince Edward Island, but was lower in all the other provinces with a net decline of about $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound. Veal was higher in Prince Edward Island and Manitoba but was down in all the other provinces. Mutton was higher in the Eastern provinces and in British Columbia but was down slightly on the average. Bacon was considerably higher in some localities, but averaged lower. Lard was about 3c lower in Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and British Columbia with smaller declines in other provinces. Eggs were $4\frac{1}{2}$ c per dozen higher on the average, the increase ranging from 3c to 7c in the different provinces. Milk averaged about $\frac{1}{2}$ c per quart lower, there being declines in all provinces. Butter was lower on the average but showed a slight recovery in Ontario and Quebec. Cheese was lower throughout the country showing a decline of about 4c per pound in Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia. Bread remained steady in all provinces except Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, where it was lower. Flour and rolled oats were practically unchanged. Canned vegetables were lower. Potatoes were higher in Quebec and Alberta but were lower in the other provinces. Evaporated apples and prunes averaged slightly higher but were down in some localities. Jam and canned fruits were lower in nearly all provinces. Sugar was down 1c to 3c per pound in all provinces. Tea and ground coffee tended to be slightly lower. In laundry starch there was a slight decrease. Anthracite coal was lower in Halifax, Quebec City, Guelph and Cobalt, but was higher at Sorel, St. John's, P.Q., and Windsor. Bituminous coal was lower in Quebec

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF
THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA

Commodities.	Quantity	1900*	1905*	1910	1911	1912	1913	July, 1914	July, 1915	July, 1916	July, 1917	July, 1918	July, 1919	July, 1920	June, 1921	July, 1921
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin, steak.....	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	49.4	49.2	52.6	63.6	79.6	79.8	84.0	70.2	70.2
Beef, shoulder, roast.....	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	27.8	28.0	29.6	33.6	33.4	35.2	43.5	57.8	55.2	54.4	47.6	40.6
Veal, roast forequarters.....	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	17.4	17.3	19.2	22.8	28.3	28.3	28.1	22.5	22.0
Mutton, roast, hind q'tr.....	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.1	20.9	21.3	23.9	28.9	36.8	36.3	37.3	30.7	30.3
Pork, fresh, roast ham.....	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	17.8	17.5	19.5	20.2	19.5	22.4	30.0	37.7	42.1	40.7	32.7	32.9
Pork, salt, mess.....	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	33.0	33.2	35.2	37.4	34.4	38.8	54.1	70.4	75.2	74.0	58.8	57.8
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	25.5	26.6	28.7	39.8	51.0	56.3	57.0	48.2	48.0
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	36.8	35.8	40.4	62.3	73.8	83.8	75.8	45.8	43.2
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	25.7	30.0	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	26.9	25.3	31.0	38.9	49.3	52.7	59.2	33.5	38.2
Eggs, storage.....	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	27.9	31.2	23.1	24.9	24.8	28.0	35.9	43.1	48.1	52.6	30.8	35.1
Milk.....	6 qts	36.6	39.6	48.0	49.2	49.8	51.6	51.0	52.2	45.0	59.3	70.8	78.6	88.2	81.0	78.6
Butter, dairy, solid.....	2 lbs	44.2	49.4	55.2	53.0	58.4	58.0	49.8	56.2	60.4	75.5	91.4	106.2	118.8	65.0	63.0
Butter, cream'y, prints.....	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	30.0	32.6	34.5	42.5	51.7	60.4	66.3	38.0	37.2
Cheese, old.....	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	21.1	24.6	25.6	33.4	33.4	40.3	40.6	36.8	34.8
Cheese, new.....	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	19.4	22.6	23.6	30.3	30.6	38.8	38.4	30.6	28.2
Bread, plain, white.....	15 "	55.5	53.5	66.0	64.5	60.0	61.5	63.0	73.5	70.5	110.4	117.0	120.0	144.0	123.0	121.5
Flour, family.....	0 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	33.0	41.0	37.0	69.9	68.0	67.0	84.0	64.0	63.0
Rolled oats.....	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	21.5	26.0	24.0	31.4	40.5	37.0	44.0	30.0	36.0
Rice, good, medium.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	11.6	11.8	13.4	16.8	23.2	24.6	34.2	21.0	19.8
Beans, handpicked.....	2 "	8.6	9.7	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	11.8	14.8	19.4	31.5	34.2	22.6	22.2	17.4	17.0
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	13.1	11.9	13.4	15.8	22.9	24.6	29.1	21.1	21.3
Prunes, medium size.....	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	12.2	12.9	11.6	12.4	13.1	13.1	15.5	18.0	22.0	27.2	18.3	20.0
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	24.0	26.0	23.6	22.0	31.9	38.4	39.5	43.6	47.2	93.6	50.0	44.4
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.3	11.0	12.0	11.0	10.2	14.6	17.6	18.3	20.4	22.2	43.4	24.0	21.0
Tea, black, medium.....	1/4 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.5	9.9	11.6	14.6	15.4	16.4	13.8	13.7
Tea, green, medium.....	1/4 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.3	9.8	10.3	11.3	14.1	15.6	16.8	14.9	14.9
Coffee, medium.....	1/4 "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.8	10.0	10.1	11.2	13.4	15.4	13.7	13.7
Potatoes.....	2 pks	24.1	28.0	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.0	50.3	29.3	58.6	118.2	66.0	62.7	197.4	36.6	35.9
Vinegar, white wine.....	1/8 pt.	.7	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.7	.8	.8	.8	.9	1.0	1.0	.9	.9
All Foods.....		\$5.48	\$5.96	\$6.95	\$7.14	\$7.34	\$7.34	\$7.42	\$7.74	\$8.46	\$11.62	\$13.00	\$13.77	\$16.84	\$11.16	\$10.97
Starch, laundry.....	1/8 lb.	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	4.0	4.7	4.6	5.0	4.5	4.4
Coal, anthracite.....	1/6 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.0	53.2	52.1	54.7	63.2	73.8	71.9	105.0	109.9	110.9
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	38.0	35.8	38.0	53.8	58.7	61.8	76.6	77.6	75.6
Wood, hard.....	" cd.	32.5	35.3	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	42.5	31.7	41.9	52.0	69.2	74.7	82.2	87.9	87.4
Wood, soft.....	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.0	30.0	30.6	31.8	30.6	30.2	39.7	50.8	57.8	63.3	64.6	62.5
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.1	21.0	23.7	23.5	23.4	22.8	25.6	27.8	28.9	37.2	36.3	33.7
Fuel and lighting.....		\$1.50	\$1.63	\$1.76	\$1.78	\$1.82	\$1.91	\$1.90	\$1.84	\$1.88	\$2.34	\$2.80	\$2.95	\$3.64	\$3.76	\$3.70
Rent.....	1/4 mo.	\$2.37	\$2.89	\$4.05	\$4.05	\$4.60	\$4.75	\$4.83	\$4.10	\$4.04	\$4.37	\$4.81	\$5.82	\$6.38	\$6.77	\$6.83
Grand Totals.....		\$9.37	10.50	12.79	13.08	13.79	\$14.02	\$14.16	\$13.71	\$14.41	\$18.37	\$20.66	\$22.02	\$26.92	\$21.74	\$21.55

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	\$5.61	\$5.84	\$6.82	\$6.77	\$7.11	\$7.14	\$7.25	\$7.63	\$8.47	\$11.58	\$13.14	\$14.04	\$17.09	\$11.43	\$11.12
New Scotia.....	4.87	5.26	5.81	5.81	6.11	6.24	6.24	6.60	7.37	9.69	11.38	12.23	14.52	10.28	10.34
Prince Edward Island.....	5.58	5.82	6.55	6.84	7.13	7.04	7.05	7.45	8.41	11.07	12.80	13.26	16.63	11.46	11.13
New Brunswick.....	5.15	5.64	5.23	6.40	6.97	6.87	6.62	7.19	8.22	11.26	12.91	13.10	16.03	10.41	10.42
Quebec.....	5.01	5.61	6.50	6.47	7.23	7.21	7.29	7.80	8.55	11.90	13.05	13.67	17.05	10.85	10.74
Ontario.....	5.35	6.19	7.40	7.43	7.88	7.87	7.76	8.15	8.35	10.62	12.75	13.59	16.54	11.30	10.89
Manitoba.....	6.44	6.12	7.80	8.04	8.16	8.21	8.16	7.90	8.67	10.85	12.90	13.61	16.25	11.53	10.91
Saskatchewan.....	6.00	6.10	8.00	8.01	8.17	8.15	7.78	7.99	8.22	11.73	13.01	14.06	16.70	11.16	10.92
Alberta.....	6.00	7.74	8.55	8.71	9.11	9.10	8.99	8.99	9.01	12.29	13.86	14.69	18.23	12.68	12.19
British Columbia.....															

*December only.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	BEEF					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg, roast, per lb.	Lamb, leg, roast, per lb.	PORK			BACON	
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round Steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime per lb.	Shoulder roast, pr. lb.	Stewing, per lb.				Fresh, leg, roast, per lb.	Fresh chops, loin, per lb.	Salt meat, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.
Dominion Average.....	cents. 35.1	cents. 30.5	cents. 27.0	cents. 20.3	cents. 15.7	cents. 22.0	cents. 30.3	cents. 36.6	cents. 32.9	cents. 35.3	cents. 28.9	cents. 48.0	cents. 52.0
Nova Scotia (Average).....	35.5	32.5	25.9	23.4	18.6	17.7	27.2	35.5	33.6	33.7	30.1	42.6	51.6
1-Sydney.....	36	31	28.8	24.2	20.6	20	31.6	32.7	36.2	32	29.1	46.3	51.4
2-New Glasgow.....	35	33.3	24	19.3	16.6	11.6	25	40	31.6	35	30	33.5	48.5
3-Amherst.....	30	29	17.5	17	16	18	28	.....	27.5	26.5	27.7	42.5	45
4-Hali'ax.....	40	34.4	30.6	26.4	20	15	26.6	34.2	36.7	37.5	32.5	48	53.3
5-Truro.....	36.5	35	28.5	30	20	24	25	35	36	37.5	31	.....	60
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown....	29.5	29.5	28	22	16.5	14.5	21.5	35	.....	.....	25	43.3	43.6
New Brunswick (Average)..	36.2	32.2	28.1	22.2	17.4	17.5	25.5	39.6	30.8	33.1	27.8	46.9	50.9
7-Moncton.....	36.3	32	26.6	24.3	18	23	.....	35	35.6	31.6	30	48.3	48.7
8-St. John.....	43.3	36.6	33.3	24	18.3	13.6	26.6	38.3	32.6	36.6	25.6	42.5	50
9-Fredericton.....	35	30	29.3	21.3	17	16.3	27.3	37.3	30	30.5	30.5	47.5	51.6
10-Bathurst.....	30	30	23	19.3	16.3	17	22.5	.....	25	30	25.2	49.3	53.3
Quebec (Average).....	32.6	31.7	29.6	21.1	15.6	16.4	28.2	34.8	27.8	28.9	24.6	48.1	50.4
11-Quebec.....	30.2	30.9	26.7	22.3	13.5	15.7	28.5	35.6	24.3	24.3	26.5	42	47.5
12-Three Rivers.....	35.5	33.2	33.1	20.9	16.8	20	26.6	32.1	25.4	27.5	24.6	55	60
13-Sherbrooke.....	41.2	36.2	38.7	27.5	16.7	18.2	30	38.7	30	31	25	45	46.7
14-Sorel.....	30	30.6	29.3	20	15.6	16.3	25	33.3	26	27.6	25	60	65
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	24	25.4	21	14.8	11.6	13.8	21.6	31.6	20	20.2	20.6	50	.....
16-St. John's.....	30	30	30	20	19	19	19	35	27.5	27.5	24	55	55
17-The'ord Mines.....	35	35	30	25	20	10	35	.....	35	38	23.3	35	35
18-Montreal.....	35.7	32.6	30.7	18.8	14.3	12	29.6	35.9	31.9	33.7	25.4	46.4	48.9
19-Hull.....	32.1	31	27	20.5	12.6	22.3	32.5	36	29.7	30.5	27.4	44.5	44.8
Ontario (Average).....	36.8	31.6	27.8	21.0	16.0	24.4	30.7	37.5	33.6	36.4	28.5	43.4	47.3
20-Ottawa.....	35.4	33.2	29	22	15.2	20.5	31.2	38.1	32.4	33.6	28	45.2	50.4
21-Brockville.....	37.5	33	31.1	20.8	15.9	18.3	28.7	35.8	29.8	30.8	28	45	50
22-Kingston.....	34.1	28.3	27	18.5	13.3	18	25.8	31	25.1	31.5	26.2	44.1	46.6
23-Belleville.....	36	28.3	29.3	20.3	14.9	24.6	33.3	40	27.6	28	24	47.3	53
24-Peterborough.....	37.5	33.7	26.5	20.6	12.5	25	30	35	32.6	35.2	28.5	54	58.3
25-Orillia.....	35.3	30	26.2	20.5	15.3	23.3	28.3	35	32.5	35	27	47.5	52.7
26-Toronto.....	37.7	30	27.7	17.6	15.4	19.7	30.1	37.9	34.8	39.2	33.3	44.2	49.3
27-Niagara Falls.....	43	38	31.6	22.3	12.2	30	40	39.5	40	32	39.1	41.2	41.2
28-St. Catharines.....	34.4	30.8	27.5	20.7	15.3	24.5	32.5	37	36.7	39.2	25	39.6	40.2
29-Hamilton.....	36.8	30.3	26.7	19.9	15.3	23.4	29.9	36.6	35.5	39.8	32.5	40.3	44.1
30-Brantford.....	37.5	32.5	27.6	21.6	16.1	24.2	32.5	39.3	38	40.2	33.7	42.7	46.5
31-Galt.....	40	32.5	32.5	22.5	16.5	20	27.5	35	32.5	39	.....	42.2	44.6
32-Guelph.....	36.2	30	28	22.3	19.2	22.6	32.5	37.5	30.6	35.6	25	34.6	37.6
33-Kitchener.....	33.1	30.4	23.9	22.2	17.2	26	31	40	30	33.5	34.5	35.8	40.1
34-Woodstock.....	36.1	30.8	26	21.8	17	25.7	29.2	35	34.7	38.8	25	38.1	41.1
35-Stratford.....	35	29.1	27	22.6	18.8	23.6	31.5	34	33.8	36.5	25	38.7	41.2
36-London.....	38.2	33.5	28.2	22.3	16.3	25.7	31	39.3	34.7	40	31.6	42.9	48
37-St. Thomas.....	35.3	31.5	25.5	18.6	15.4	24.5	26.2	36.5	34.6	38	30	40.8	45.8
38-Chatham.....	36.2	33.1	24.5	17	17.7	26	28.3	35.6	31.2	36.2	27.5	44.1	46.8
39-Windsor.....	37	33	28.5	20.5	15.9	27.1	30	38.7	35.2	37.3	30	39	43.5
40-Owen Sound.....	32	28	25.6	22.5	18.3	28.1	25	38.5	31	31.6	25	45	46.2
41-Cobalt.....	38.3	31.5	31.5	24.3	18.6	28.3	30	36.6	34.3	32.7	27	42.1	45.5
42-Sault Ste. Marie.....	40.6	36.5	28.7	22.8	15.5	28	33.7	38.7	34	37	27	45.8	50.8
43-Port Arthur.....	40	33.3	28.3	23.1	17.8	26.8	38.3	43.3	40	42.5	.....	57.5	63.3
44-Port William.....	37.5	29.3	27.5	18.5	14.6	27.3	40	42.5	36.2	38.7	30	50.4	56.4
Manitoba (Average).....	31.9	25.0	24.4	16.5	12.6	22.9	31.8	35.5	30.5	37.0	27.0	52.8	58.4
45-Winnipeg.....	32.2	24.1	25.4	14.3	12.1	20.8	30.3	35.9	31	38.9	30	54.5	58.4
46-Brandon.....	31.6	25.8	23.3	18.6	13	25	33.3	35	30	35	24	51.1	58.3
Saskatchewan (Average)...	33.6	26.0	23.3	16.6	13.4	21.7	31.1	34.5	32.2	36.3	29.2	55.2	59.0
47-Regina.....	37.5	27.5	26.2	18.5	15	22.5	35	36.5	37.5	40	30	55	.....
48-Prince Albert.....	30	23.3	19.3	14.3	10	15.3	26.6	30	27.6	35	27.5	53.3	53.3
49-Saskatoon.....	32.5	25	22.5	15	11.2	22.5	30	35	29	35	27.5	50	55
50-Moose Jaw.....	34.5	28	25.2	18.6	17.5	26.4	32.6	36.6	34.5	35	31.8	62.5	68.7
Alberta (Average).....	30.9	24.3	21.9	14.8	11.5	20.4	30.7	32.0	32.0	35.4	29.3	56.1	60.6
51-Medicine Hat.....	30	25	25	17	12.5	25	35	.....	35	35	30	58.3	58.3
52-Edmonton.....	30.1	22.5	22.5	14.4	10.5	19.4	30	32.5	32.5	36.6	29	53.6	61.4
53-Calgary.....	31	23	19.2	13.1	10.3	18.8	27.6	31.6	31.4	35	30	52.7	59.9
54-Lethbridge.....	32.5	26.5	21	14.5	12.5	18.5	30	32	29	35	28	59.6	63.7
British Columbia (Average)	36.1	30.3	26.5	19.3	16.4	27.0	35.4	39.5	38.6	41.2	35.1	57.2	61.6
55-Pernie.....	33.5	29	26.2	18.4	14	19	34.2	38.3	38.3	42	32.5	57	60
56-Nelson.....	38	30	25	20	15	30	40	45	40	45	40	65	70
57-Trail.....	35	30	22.3	18.6	15	21.6	30.6	32	35	40	32.5	53.3	60
58-New Westminster.....	35	30	27.5	19.2	14.5	30	35	40	42.5	35	33.7	49.5	55
59-Vancouver.....	36.7	29.9	26.6	16.7	15.3	27.4	33.6	39	37.6	41.5	34.2	55.2	62.8
60-Victoria.....	33.7	28.7	24.2	17.3	18	28	32.5	37	32.5	38.2	30	53.5	54.5
61-Nanaimo.....	37.5	32.5	30	22.5	21.6	37.5	37.5	40	40	40	40	58.8	60.8
2-Prince Rupert.....	39	32.5	30	21.5	17.5	22.5	40	45	42.5	47.5	37.5	65	70

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1921

Ham, boiled, sliced per lb.	Fish														Card, pure leaf, best per lb.
	Cod steak, fresh, and frozen, per lb.	Haddock, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Herrings, fresh and frozen per, lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Other fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, sockeye, lb. tin.	Canned salmon, med. lb. tin.	Canned salmon pinkie, lb. tin.		
cents. 69.3	cents. 16.4	cents. 13.8	cents. 28.9	cents. 15.1	cents. 19.4	cents. 25.1	cents. 13.1	cents. 62.4	cents. 22.3	cents. 20.9	cents. 52.4	cents. 35.5	cents. 25.0	cents. 21.6	
61.5	12.4	11.5	28.1		23.0			52.3	19.5	16.3	43.2	35.2	25.2	20.9	
58	10		35					52.7	19.4	15	48.3	35	28	21.2	2
61.6	13		30		23.5			53.3	20.5	20	39.6	37.5	27.5	20.8	3
58.7	12	12	25		22.5			54	20		45	36.5	25	19.5	4
71.6	12	9	22.5	7				45	18.7	15	40	35	20.5	21.1	5
57.5	15	12				35		56.6	19.1	15		32	25	22	6
68.3	7.5	8.5	35					60	19.5			40	35	24.4	7
67.9	13.8	14.0	33.3			41.3		61.3	20.9	17.5		39.4	27.8	21.2	8
65	12	12	35				10	70	20	18		40	30	20.5	9
70	15	15	35			42.5		60	19.6	18		35	30	21.3	10
68.7	18	15	30	12		40		70	22.7	16	55	42.5		22	
	10							45	21.2	18		40	23.3	21	
68.2	15.4	12.3	28.4		19.3		9.8	58.2	18.6	20.4	50.2	32.9	26.3	22.6	
67.8	10	10	15		15			46.6	25	15	48.2	27.8	22.7	22.5	11
67.9	15	13						62.5	12	30	50.8	35	28.5	26	12
75	20	18	40						20		55	37.5	28.7	21.5	13
63.7			35		25							27.5	22.5	22.5	14
					15						60	35	30	22.4	15
70		10	15		15		10	60			42.5		32.5	19.6	16
65	15	15	35		30		9.5		10		45		25	25	17
69.7	17.5	8.8	31					61.9	22.2	16.7	49.3	31.6	23	20.3	18
66.6	15	11	28		15	24		60	22.5	20	50.4	36	24.1	20.9	19
68.1	18.7	15.3	30.5	17.3	19.9	21.6	11.5	69.7	23.0	20.6	54.2	38.1	26.1	18.7	
66.4	15	11	28			24		23.7			53	37	26.6	20.1	20
65	19		35			42.5		20		18	54	35	23.7	19.5	21
65.7	12.5	11.3	31	11.3	21			60	20.5	17	48.2	37	25	19.1	22
65			20		15	15			25		53.3	35	23.3	19.3	23
67	15	15	30	12	20			60	25	20	53.3	35	30	21.8	24
68					15	20			25		56.2	37	28.7	20.1	25
69.2	20	13	30		16	20		70	20	20.4	54.5	35.9	25.7	18.3	26
68			30		17	25					56.8	39	23.6	17.2	27
68.1	22	15	34		27.5		15		25	22.5	57.4	42	32.2	16.1	28
68	20	15	35	16.5	25		15	75	20	25.8	50.7	37.1	23.5	17.2	29
67.8	22.5	20	35	17.5	25		12.5		22.5	22.5	54.5	36.2	23.8	17.9	30
65	18	18	33	15	17	24			27.5		54.5	40	20.8	17.6	31
62.9			35		20	15					53.5	32.5	25.2	16.4	32
63.8					15	30			25	20	54.3	39.2	27.1	15.2	33
66.3			15	17	17	22			21	23	51.8	38.7	26.6	16.2	34
67.1	20		35	12.5	30		12.5		21.5	20	53.5	38.7	30	18.2	35
69.1		15	20	15	15			67.5	21.8	15	52.9	42.5	22.9	19	36
67.7	22.5	15	30	15	18		10	50	25	18	55.7	36.6	27.5	17.7	37
70	18	15	35	20	25		12		22	21.5	55.7	35	27.5	19.4	38
71.4				25	30	15					55.4	36	30.4	20.5	39
65					20	18				20	52.1	37.5	23.6	18.6	40
67.5			22.5	30	15		5	70	24.3	20	58.7	45	26.2	24.2	41
69.3					20	20					55.9	42.5	27.5	18.6	42
82.1			27.5		17.5	17.5	10	1.00	25	20	55	42.5	25	19	43
77.5			27.5		16	16		75	25	19	53.3	40	25	19.6	44
76.0			30.0		17.5						52.6	31.7	19.6	21.6	
76.9			30		20				27.6	18.8	53.2	31.7	18.4	19.5	45
75			30		15						52	31.6	20.8	23.7	46
72.2	16.3		25.2		15.0				22.3	23.5	53.5	33.8	21.4	25.2	
77.5	20		28	10	15				25	25.7	55	25	19.5	25.6	47
65			25		15				22	23.3	52.5	40	21.2	25	48
70										25	56.6	35	20	27.5	49
76.2	12.5		22.5		15		15	75	20	20	50	35	25	22.5	50
69.2	20.5		27.3	16.3	15.6		18.1		25.8	21.9	53.2	33.2	21.2	23.2	
71.6	25		30	20	20		25		25		54	35	25	25	51
66	18.8		24	13.8	12.5	27.5	15		25.2	22.3	52.2	34.6	20.9	22.5	52
67.3	20		25		15		12.5		27.8	20	53.5	40	20	22.6	53
72	18		30	15	15		20		25	23.5	53	23.3	18.7	22.5	54
74.4	16.7		25.5	12.3	27.5	26.6	14.7		23.9	24.2	52.3	29.9	23.1	24.5	
73	20		25	18	20	35	15		27.5	24.2	55		25	30	55
75	22	22	30	15	35		18		25	30	57.5	30	20	26	56
70			30	15		34	15		25	25	50	38	27	28.3	57
73.7	18		25	10		17.5			18.7	25	53.3	25	25	22.5	58
74.4	15		20	8		25	12.5		29.7	21.9	50.8	33.6	18.5	23.3	59
75	11		24	8		23	12.5		20	20	50	30	19.3	22.2	60
77.5	15		25			25			25	25	50	27.5	27.5	20	61
76.6	12.5		25				15		20	22.5	51.6	25	22.5	24	62

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	EGGS		Milk, per quart.	BUTTER			Oleomargarine, best, per lb.	CHEESE		Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits (bulk), per lb.	
	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1 and storage, per doz.		Dairy, solids per lb.	Dairy, prints, per lb.	Creamery, prints per lb.		Old, per lb.	New, per lb.			
Dominion Average.....	cents. 38.2	cents. 35.1	cents. 13.1	cents. 31.5	cents. 31.8	cents. 37.2	cents. 29.5	cents. 34.8	cents. 28.2	cents. 8.1	cents. 20.0	
Nova Scotia (Average).....	38.2	38.9	13.2	33.3	32.6	38.2	30.9	30.5	28.5	8.9	19.3	
1-Sydney.....	44	40	17	41.2	36.5	39.8	35.5	32	31.2	9.3	20.2	
2-New Glasgow.....	33.9	35	13	30	32	38.3	25	31.2	27.2	9.3	20.5	
3-Amherst.....	35		a10	27	31.6	37.5	28.5	27	25	9.3	18.2	
4-Halifax.....	43.4	41.6	14		30	37	32	32.5	30.5	8	18.3	
5-Truro.....	34.5		12	35	33	38.3	33.3	30	28.7	8.7	19.2	
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	30	29.4	11	30	31.2	35		32.5	29.2	9.3	19.4	
New Brunswick (Average).....	36.5	34.4	12.8	31.0	33.4	39.6	31.8	35.0	27.6	9.2	19.8	
7-Moncton.....	36	32.5	14	35	35	40		37.5	30.7	8.7	20	
8-St. John.....	43.3	37.5	13	32.3	35.7	38.2	33	32.5	26.2	9.3	20	
9-Fredericton.....	36.6	33.3	14	30	35	39.3	32.5	35	28.3	9.3	20	
10-Bathurst.....	30		10	26.5	28	41	30	35	25	9.3	19	
Quebec (Average).....	38.5	35.6	11.4	31.5	33.1	35.3	26.8	32.5	26.7	7.3	19.9	
11-Quebec.....	39.6	39.1	13	30	31.6	36.4	26.6	34.6	28.5	8.5	19.7	
12-Three Rivers.....	39.3	35.2	12	33		36.2	28	32.4	29	7.3	20.7	
13-Sherbrooke.....	39.6		a12.5	35		37.2	31	40	30	9.3	20	
14-Sorel.....	37.7	35	12			31.4	25	25	25	6	19	
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	34		8.5			34.2		31.6	23.5	6.7	20	
16-St. John's.....	36.6	30	11	35.1	36.5			32	28	7.3	18.5	
17-Theftord Mines.....	36.5		10	25.1	35	33.3	25		25	7.3	21.5	
18-Montreal.....	43.4	37.3	13	32.1	33.7	37	27.3	38.7	26.9	7.0	21.1	
19-Hull.....	39.9	36.7	11	30.3	32	35.8	25	26	24.7	6.7	18.9	
Ontario (Average).....	38.2	35.1	12.8	31.6	31.7	35.8	27.5	36.5	27.3	7.7	19.9	
20-Ottawa.....	39.9	35	11	32.3		36.2	25.6	38.8	25.5	7.3	20	
21-Brockville.....	34		9	31.5		38	26.2		25.6	7.7	20	
22-Kingston.....	37.3		10	33	31.2	36.3	27.5	38.3	25.1	6.7	18	
23-Belleville.....	31	25	a9			36		34	32.5	6	19	
24-Peterborough.....	33.5		11	30	31	33.1	27	36.6	25.7	8	20.6	
25-Orillia.....	34.1		a13.3	30	30.5	34.4	26.7	36.6	27.1	7.3	21.2	
26-Toronto.....	42.5		a13.3	29	32	37.7	27.3	40.3	28.8	7.3	19.7	
27-Niagara Falls.....	44.5	43	14			37.5	30.7		26.8	8	20	
28-St. Catharines.....	40.4		14			33.5	34.7	28.2	37.5	24.4	8.7	18
29-Hamilton.....	42.7	41.5	14			34.2	36.3	25.1	38	27.6	6.7	20.4
30-Brantford.....	40.5	37		32.5		34.1	34.2	24.5	35.1	27.4	8	18.2
31-Galt.....	37.7		a12.5	31	31.7	34.7	28.7	38.2	26.6	8	19.6	
32-Guelph.....	38		a12.5	30	29	34.7	22	37.5	29.3	8	20	
33-Kitchener.....	38.2		a12.5	28	28.5	31.7	27.4	37.8	26.8	8	20.2	
34-Woodstock.....	34		10		30.1	32.8	28.7	43.3	26.2	8	20	
35-Stratford.....	34.7		a11.8	30	30	33.7	30	36	27.6	8	19.7	
36-London.....	34.8	33	12	35	31	35.2	25.3	38.8	27.1	8	19.6	
37-St. Thomas.....	37.2		a11.5	35	35	35.6	27.3	40.6	26.4	8	20	
38-Chatham.....	30.3	25	16	31	34.4	35.8	27.6	33.7	28.3	8	20.5	
39-Windsor.....	36.8	32	18	38		38.6	32.6	36.5	31	8	19.3	
40-Owen Sound.....	35.5		12	27	31.4	32.2	23	33	25	7.3	19.6	
41-Cobalt.....	48.8	42.5	17	32.5		40.2	30.3	33	30	7.4	22.5	
42-Sault Ste. Marie.....	44	37	14	29.3	30.6	35.8	27.6		28	7.3	20	
43-Port Arthur.....	43.8	35	14.3	35	32.5	39	28.3	25	25	8.3	20	
44-Fort William.....	43.1		14.3			39.4	32.5	28.2	29.1	8.3	21.2	
Manitoba (Average).....	35.9	33.4	13.0	29.0	28.1	37.1	30.6	37.4	27.1	7.4	22.5	
45-Winnipeg.....	37.5	35.2	13	29.5	27	37.8	32.8	37.3	29.2	8	21.8	
46-Brandon.....	34.3	31.5	13	28.5	29.2	36.4	28.3	37.5	25	6.7	23.2	
Saskatchewan (Average).....	33.4	28.8	14.5	30.0	27.9	36.6	38.3	32.5	29.5	7.6	19.6	
47-Regina.....	35	25	15	30	26.2	35	40	30	26.6	8	20.2	
48-Prince Albert.....	30	25	a12.5	30	30	38.8	45	37.5	30	8	18.5	
49-Saskatoon.....	33.7	30			27.5	38			31.2			
50-Moose Jaw.....	35	35	16	30		34.5	30	30	30	6.8	20	
Alberta (Average).....	35.3	31.5	13.3	25.0	28.3	38.4	32.0	33.2	30.3	7.9	20.2	
51-Medicine Hat.....	31.9	25	15	25	26.6	40	32.5	31.6	36	7.3	20.7	
52-Edmonton.....	33.3	33.3	a11.1		27.8	34.8	30	28.3	27.5	8	19.2	
53-Calgary.....	35.8	30	13		28.4	38.8	30.5	39.6	30.1	8.4	21.2	
54-Lethbridge.....	40	37.5	14	25	30.5	40.1	35		27.6	8	19.7	
British Columbia (Average).....	44.5	41.0	15.8	34.9	36.0	42.3	31.8	36.6	30.9	9.8	20.8	
55-Fernie.....	48	40	20		30	41.9	33.3	35	35	10	19	
56-Nelson.....	45	45	a19	40	35	45		40	30	10	22	
57-Trail.....	50.8	40	15	30	35	40		30	35	30	9.3	18
58-New Westminster.....	38.7	37.5	11.1		40	43.2	30	35	31.2	8.9	18.6	
59-Vancouver.....	44.7	43.6	a11	35		38	33	34.4	31.6	8.9	20.8	
60-Victoria.....	41.4		a12.5	34.5		46.4	28.8	42	29.3	9.8	25	
61-Nanaimo.....	37.2		18		40	45.4	37.5	35	30	8.9	25	
62-Prince Rupert.....	50	40	20	35		38.3	30		30	12.5	18	

a Price per single quart higher.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1921—(Continued)

FLOUR		Rolled oats, per lb.	Cornmeal, per lb.	Barley, pearl, per lb.	RICE				Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	CANNED VEGETABLES			
Spring wheat, in 24-lb. bag, per lb.	Ordinary family in 24-lb. bag, per lb.				Rangoon "R", per lb.	Patna, per lb.	Japan, per lb.	Siam, per lb.		Tomatoes, 2½ s. per can.	Peas, standard, 2 s. per can.	Corn, 2 s. per can.	
cents. 6.8	cents. 6.3	cents. 6.0	cents. 6.8	cents. 10.1	cents. 9.9	cents. 11.7	cents. 11.2	cents. 9.7	cents. 12.9	cents. 18.1	cents. 18.4	cents. 17.6	
7.1	6.7	6.4	6.3	8.7	11.5	13.3	11.5	10.7	15.9	19.9	19.8	18.7	
7.3	6.5	6.4	5.8	9.5	12	12.2	14.5	12	17.1	21	22.6	20.2	1
7	6.5	6.4	6.3	7.7	11.3	11		8	14	20.9	20.3	20	2
6.9	6.6	5.7	6.5	8	12		11.3		16.5	19.1	18.6	17.8	3
6.9	6.6	7	7.5	9.5	10	15	12	10	17.1	18.4	18.2	17.3	4
7.2	6.9	6	5.5	8.6	12	15	10	12.6	14.7	20.1	19.1	18.3	5
6.7	6	5.9	6	8		15.5		10	15.2	19.3	18.5	18.3	6
6.9	6.8	6.5	7.5	11.5	10.5	12.2	12.3	12.7	17.8	20.1	19.4	19.0	
6.9	6.7	7	8.5	10.5		15.3		12	16.8	20	20	20	7
7	6.9	6.5	7.1	15	9	11	12		20	20.6	20	18.3	8
7	6.7	6.6	7.3	12.5	12.5	10	15	13.3	15	19.6	19.6	19	9
6.7		6	7	8	10	12.5	10		20	20	18	18.6	10
6.8	6.4	6.5	8.1	9.8	9.1	11.4	10.2	9.0	15.0	15.8	18.6	16.2	
6.8	6	5.5	8	8.7	9.2	12.4	10.2	10.2	14.9	15.8	17.7	16.8	11
6.8	6.3	6.3	9.7	10	10	11.5		10.2	15.8	17	21.9	17.6	12
7		6.4	8	11.2		13.5	11.2	9	15	16.5	19	16.5	13
7.1	6.5	7.3	10	11	10	12	8	8	16.7	15	19.6	15	14
6.7	6.7	7	8.5		8	11.3	7.5	12	15	14.7	19.2	15.5	15
6.5	6.5	7.5	7.5	10	10	11.5	15	5	16	15.3	17.6	16	16
6.8	6.3	6	6	8		8		9	15	17.3	20.3	18	17
6.8	6.5	6.4	8.1	9.5	8.6	11.4	11.3	9.7	13.1	15.5	17.4	15.9	18
6.8	6.5	6	6.7	10	8	11.3	8	7.6	13.5	14.8	14.5	14.4	19
6.8	6.2	5.7	6.1	10.4	9.9	11.2	12.1	10.3	12.0	16.7	16.5	16.0	
7.2	6.7	6.5	7.8	10.2	9.1	9.2	12.5	8.3	10.7	15.7	15.5	15.5	20
6.3	5.8	5	5	10	9	11.3			11	16.5	14.3	21	21
6.5	6.3	5.4	5.1	11.6	9.6	11.7		10	11.4	15.1	14.9	14.5	22
7.4	7.1	5	5	9.5	8.5	10		18	11.5	15	16.8	16	23
6.6	6.5	4.9	4.8	10.1	13	8	11.2		13.3	16.3	15.7	15.5	24
6.4		5	5	12.4	9.3	12.5	15	8.1	11.1	17.7	17.5	17.5	25
6.8	6.3	6	6.5	10.1	7.9	9.7	10.3	7.6	10.9	16.8	16.7	15.8	26
7.2	5.8	5.2	5.6	10.8	10	11.8	10	8.3	13.5	18.4	18	17.5	27
7.4	6.7	6.1	6.6	10	14	16.2	14.5	10	14.5	18.1	17.1	16.1	28
7	6.5	5.6	6.5	9.4	9	9.6	11.6	7.9	11.1	17.1	16.4	16	29
6.9	5.6	5.4	6.5	9.7	9	12.3	11.2	12.5	11.9	16.7	16.7	15.9	30
	6.3	6	6.3	9	9.3	9.2	10.7	8	11.6	17.6	17.3	15.2	31
6.5	5.6	5.7	6.7	12.5	13	12.7	13.3	6.1	10	15	15	14.5	32
	6.7	5.7	6.5	10.7	12.5	10.2	12.5	8.3	11.8	16.5	16.2	15.3	33
	5.8	5	5.1	8.3	11.2	10.2	10.2	10	11.6	13.8	13.5	13.4	34
7.3	5.8	6.1	6.8	8.6	8.5		13.3	10	12.6	16.3	17.1	17.1	35
6.8	6	5.4	5.9	10.2	10	10.7	12.5	10.1	15.5	15.6	15.4	36	36
6.7	5.6	4.7	5.2	10.6	12.6	12.5	15	11.2	17.5	16.6	16.3	37	37
6.8	6.3	5.6	6	9.6	10	11.5	11	11.8	11	17.7	16.5	15.8	38
6.5	6.3	6	8.5	15		12.6		10	14.3	18.2	16	16.1	39
6.3	5.6	5.2	5.6	8.1	6	8.3	14	18	11	15	15.2	15	40
7.0		8.3	8.3	13.1		15	12.5	10	16.3	19	19.4	19.3	41
6.5		6.8	5.7	10	9	10	11.2	8.3	10.6	17.6	18.1	15.3	42
6.7	6.7	5.9	6.6	10.6	10	12.2	12.5	8.6	14.1	17.6	19.3	19.1	43
6.7	6.6	5.5	5.8	10.8	10.3	11.8	12.5	11.5	12	17.5	17.4	16.5	44
6.7		5.7	6.9	9.8	9	13.1		8.7	12.5	20.7	19.5	18.9	
6.6		5.8	6.4	10.2	8	11.2	10.7	8.3	10.9	19.6	18.2	17.8	45
6.7		5.5	7.4	9.3	10	15		9	14	21.7	20.7	20	46
6.5	6.0	5.9	7.1	10.9	9.5	11.0	11.0	9.7	12.8	21.1	20.4	20.1	
6.5	6.3	4.4	9.2	9.8	10		10.5	9.6	9.8	19.8	18.6	18.4	47
6.3	5.8	5	5	8.8		7		9.6	12.5	22.9	22.1	21.2	48
		8.1	7.3	12.5		15	12.5	9.6	14	21.6	20.8	20.8	49
6.7	5.8	6	7	12.5	9		10	10	15	20	20	20	50
6.6		5.0	6.4	10.3	10.6	11.1	10.1	8.1	11.2	20.5	20.2	19.6	
6.8	6.7	5	7.6	14.4	11.2	11.2	10.6	9.5	13.2	20	21.3	19.3	51
6.6		4.8	5.1	8.4	10	10	9.5	6.6	9.8	20.7	20.1		52
6.4		4.8	6.7	9.1			9.9	8.3	10.6	21.6	20.2	19.8	53
6.4		5.2	6.3	9.2		12	10.5	8.1	11	19.6	19.2	19.6	54
6.7	6.5	6.4	7.5	9.6	9.3		9.7	6.9	9.6	19.8	20.4	20.3	
6.7	6.7	5.5	8	6	8		12.5		10	20	20	20	55
7.5		7.7	8.2	12.5		12.5			12.5	20	22.5	22.5	56
6		5	6.5	8.5		8.3			10	20	20	20	57
6.7		5	7	9.1		8		6	8.6	20	20	19.4	58
6.7		6.6	7.3	9.9		8.6		8	9.4	19.9	19.9	19.9	59
6.5		6.2	6.7	10.6	10	8.8		6.6	7.8	19.6	20.5	20	60
6.5	6.3	7.5	8.6	10		9.6			9.2	20	20.5	20.7	61
7.1		8	8	10	10	9.3			9.3	19.1	20	20	62

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOOD, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc per lb.	POTATOES		APPLES			Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded choice, per packet (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.
			Per bag, 1½ bu. (90 lb.)	Per peck, (15 lbs.)	Best or eating, per gal.	Cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.			
Dominion Average	cents. 8.5	cents. 7.7	\$ 1.077	cents. 23.8	cents. 50.9	cents. 35.4	cents. 19.3	cents. 20.0	cents. 31.6	cents. 26.7
Nova Scotia (Average)	8.4	9.6	.997	20.9	60.0		21.3	18.0	32.6	27.4
1-Sydney.....	9.6	11.2	1.25	23.6		33	20.9	17.2	32.5	30
2-New Glasgow.....	8.3	9.7	.875	19.3			18.6	18.2	33.5	27.5
3-Amherst.....	7.5	9.4	.755	14.2			19.5	18	33	26
4-Hali ax.....	9.4	8.7	1.19	29.1	60		20.4	17	32.5	28.3
5-Truro.....	7.4	9	.916	18.2	60		17	19.6	31.7	25
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown	8	10.6	.75	14.2			18.6	18	28.1	25
New Brunswick (Average)	9.2	9.3	1.030	22.7			20.0	21.9	30.5	29.5
7-Moncton.....	9.3	10	1.12	22.5	40	35	22.5	17.6	33	30
8-St. John.....	10.6	7.8	1.10	19.6			17.3	20	27	25
9-Fredericton.....	9.3	9.5	1.00	21.2			20	20	34	35
10-Bathurst.....	7.6	10	.90	27.5			20	30	28	28
Quebec (Average)	8.5	7.5	.937	20.6	50.2	45.0	20.1	20.3	29.3	28.2
11-Quebec.....	9.2	7.7	.841	16.6	50		18.3	20	31.3	27.8
12-Three Rivers.....	8.7	9.1	1.17	27.5	60	35	21	20.6	27.5	30
13-Sherbrooke.....	8.6	9.5	.91	20			20	22.5	32.2	30
14-Sorel.....	8.5	8.7	.85	17.5			21.7	25	30	30
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	7.8	6	.675				19	19.5	26.7	28
16-St. John's.....	6.7	5	.75	15			23.3	22.5	26.7	25
17-Theftord Mines.....	8	7.3	1.25	25	60	50	19	18.7	30	28
18-Montreal.....	9.9	7.5	.934	20.5	51	50	20	18.3	31.4	28.3
19-Hull.....	8.9	7.6	1.05	22.3	30		18.3	15.4	27.9	27
Ontario (Average)	8.4	8.2	93.4	23.3	43.3	28.0	21.1	17.6	31.3	24.3
20-Ottawa.....	8.7	9.1	.992	25.5	47.5	20	20.5	16.5	30.1	26.1
21-Brockville.....	8	7	.866	16.6		33	17.5	13.8	29.5	20.4
22-Kingston.....	8	7.6	.681	18.5			14.8	17.5	32	22.6
23-Belleville.....	9.5		.808	17.5		20		17.5	34	25
24-Peterborough.....	8.2	8	.67	15.7		20	19	19.5	30.1	20.8
25-Orillia.....	8	8.6	.516	14.3				18.2	31.3	23
26-Toronto.....	8.4	8.1	.779	20	50		17.6	17.8	30.7	26.7
27-Niagara Falls.....	10.9	9.6	1.27	a70				17.5	31.8	
28-St. Catharines.....	9.2	9.5	.876	20			15		31	26
29-Hamilton.....	8.7	8	.865	21.3	40		19	18.2	30.6	22.5
30-Brantford.....	7	7.8	.755	17.2		17.5	20	16.2	31.7	22.2
31-Galt.....	8	6.6	.75	18.7	37.5		28	17.5	32.6	22.8
32-Guelph.....	8.1	8.3	.672	20			30	20	40	20
33-Kitchener.....	6.9	8.7	.785	18.3		15	12.5	17.5	33.3	23.7
34-Woodstock.....	6	6.3	.866				17.5	15	32.5	25
35-Stratford.....	8.4	5	.912	18.3			20	20	30	25
36-London.....	10	8.9	.893	19.7	25	15		15.7	30	24.2
37-St. Thomas.....	7.8	9	1.00	20	50			16.2	33.2	25.1
38-Chatham.....	7.7	6.2	1.00	25	42.5		30	17.6	33.1	25.1
39-Windsor.....	8.2	8.3	a2.40	a50	35	35	27.5	19.3	30	27.5
40-Owen Sound.....	8	10	.59	15.8				17	27.6	20
41-Cobalt.....	8.7	11	.962	22.5	50	27.5	21.2	19	32.1	27.5
42-Sault Ste. Marie.....	9	9.6	1.05	23.7	53.3	50	22.5	16.2	34	28.3
43-Port Arthur.....	9.2	8	1.14	25		40	22.5	21.2	30.8	29.1
44-Fort William.....	9.2	6.4	1.24	25	45	42.5	25.8	16.8	31	24
Manitoba (Average)	9.5	7.5	1.545	27.6			22.1	19.2	31.3	26.4
45-Winnipeg.....	8.7	7.9	1.67	29.2			20.5	17.0	32.5	25.2
46-Brandon.....	10.2	7.1	1.42	26			23.7	21.3	30	27.5
Saskatchewan (Average)	9.1	7.8	1.210	26.9			22.9	16.6	34.3	32.0
47-Regina.....	9.5	6.7	1.64	37.5	85		21.6	13.5	32.8	28
48-Prince Albert.....	8.4	5.1	.65	20			20	19.3	30	35
49-Saskatoon.....	10.6	8.3	1.05	25			25	13.7		35
50-Moose Jaw.....	8	11.2	1.50	25			25	20	40	30
Alberta (Average)	8.5	7.0	1.535	29.1	62.5		23.4	17.2	33.9	28.5
51-Medicine Hat.....	9.4	8.6	1.70	36.3	65	65	26.2	17.6	33.3	30.4
52-Edmonton.....	7.7	6.6	1.07	21			21.4	16	32.5	28.5
53-Calgary.....	9.2	5	1.82	34.1	60		22.5	17.7	34.7	28.6
54-Lethbridge.....	7.8	7.9	1.55	25			23.5	17.3	35	27
British Columbia (Average)	7.9	4.7	1.386	28.6			23.3	18.5	33.1	27.6
55-Fernie.....	10	3.5	1.80		75	70	20	25	40	30
56-Nelson.....	9.5	5	1.07	25			30	20	33.7	30
57-Trail.....	8.1	5.0	1.35	25			25	18.5	31	25
58-New Westminster.....	7	3.9	1.05				20	15.8	32.5	26.2
59-Vancouver.....	6	4.4	1.19	35			16.8	17	30.2	26.6
60-Victoria.....	7.3	5.3	1.23	33			25	17.2	32.6	29.4
61-Nanaimo.....	7.7	4.7	1.57	25			28.3	20.7	32.5	28.2
62-Prince Rupert.....	7.3	5.7	1.83				21.6	13.7	32.5	25

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1921—(Continued)

JAM		CANNED FRUITS			Marmalade, orange per 4-lb. tin.	Corn syrup, per 5-lb. tin.	Honey, clover, strain- ed, per 5-lb. tin.	SUGAR		TEA				
Strawberry, pure, per 4-lb. tin.	Raspberry, pure, per 4-lb. tin.	Peaches, 2's, per can.	Pears, 2's, per can.	Plums, 2's, per can				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium (in bulk), per lb.	Black, medium (in packets), per lb.	Green, medium (in bulk), per lb.	Green, medium, (packets), per lb.	
\$ 1.084	\$ 1.066	cents. 37.5	cents. 36.9	cents. 28.7	\$ 1.015	cents. 61.5	\$ 1.617	cents. 11.1	cents. 10.5	cents. 53.9	cents. 55.9	cents. 60.5	cents. 58.7	
1.110	1.096	35.8	37.4	29.0	1.130	61.3	.....	11.1	10.5	45.9	54.7	64.4	.....	1
1.22	1.19	39.2	38.3	30	1.30	50	.....	11.7	11.1	53.5	55.3	55	.....	2
1.15	1.15	34.7	35.7	32	1.08	70	.....	11.4	10.8	45	55	.....	55	3
1.00	1.00	38.3	37.5	27.5	1.25	60	.....	10.7	10.5	40	55	.....	.....	4
1.08	1.06	31	37	29	1.02	.....	.....	10.8	10.1	47	55	73.7	.....	5
1.10	1.08	36	38.3	26.6	1.00	65	.....	10.8	10.2	43.8	53.3	.....	.....	6
1.35	1.31	38.7	40	25	1.00	75	1.50	10.1	9.7	45.7	55.2	.....	50	7
1.211	1.181	35.8	39.8	30.5	1.082	59.4	.....	11.0	10.4	52.5	55.8	66.3	65.0	8
1.35	1.25	35	36.6	32.5	1.20	65	.....	10.6	10.1	55	55	.....	.....	9
.945	.925	35	35	30	.875	65	.....	11	10.3	50	55	60	55	10
1.30	1.30	38.3	47.5	.....	1.17	52.5	.....	11	10.3	55	58.3	72.5	75	11
1.25	1.25	35	40	29	.....	55	.....	11.3	10.8	50	55	.....	.....	12
1.107	1.072	37.9	36.8	27.5	1.093	57.7	1.483	10.8	10.1	55.6	55.1	60.4	56.7	13
1.14	1.09	39.4	39	33.8	1.17	52.9	1.87	10.4	9.5	53.6	56.6	57.9	56.1	14
1.14	1.16	38	37.5	23.7	1.18	57.1	1.05	11.3	10.7	56.9	55.3	62.1	55.2	15
1.22	1.17	41	43.3	30	1.13	60	2.25	11.1	10.3	61.7	55.5	61.7	55.5	16
1.17	1.22	37.5	35	25	1.17	61.2	.....	11	10.1	50	60	50	70	17
.90	.90	37.5	37.5	25	.....	57.9	1.25	11.1	10.7	65	53.4	71.7	51.4	18
1.00	1.00	30	25	25	1.00	65	1.25	11.1	10.6	55	55	61.7	50	19
1.13	1.08	48.3	42.5	32.5	.....	58.3	1.50	10.3	9.9	55	50	65	61.2	20
1.33	1.12	34.6	36	26.5	.94	56.2	1.38	10.1	9.8	54.5	55.4	61.3	55.7	21
.931	90.6	35	35	26	1.06	51.5	1.31	10.4	9.7	49	55	52.5	55.6	22
1.048	1.034	36.2	34.9	27.5	1.003	57.5	1.486	10.8	10.5	53.8	54.9	57.1	55.6	23
.979	.963	38.6	36.8	25.7	.957	57.1	1.48	10.2	9.7	52.7	55.8	60.8	57.6	24
1.070	1.070	38.7	37.7	27.5	.95	55	1.37	11.7	11.1	46.2	51.2	53.7	51.2	25
1.02	1.02	35	33	26.1	.96	53.7	1.38	10.2	10.3	44.6	54.5	54	56.1	26
1.27	1.25	32.5	27.5	27.5	1.070	57	1.45	10.7	10	52	57.5	56	57.5	27
1.13	1.09	43.7	31.6	25	1.04	56.2	1.50	11	10.5	56.3	55.3	55	55.6	28
1.00	1.00	35	35	20	.975	55	1.53	10.6	10.6	55.8	55	58.7	55	29
.891	.912	32	28	21.5	.894	52.4	1.47	10.2	9.9	52.4	55.7	57.1	57.9	30
1.08	1.05	38	38.7	28.7	1.02	58.3	1.62	10.7	10.1	58	55.3	61.2	52.5	31
1.08	1.06	37.5	40	33.7	.933	58.7	1.75	10.8	10.7	68.3	58.7	67.5	58.7	32
.967	9.62	30.1	29.3	21.8	.953	53.6	1.31	10	9.5	55	55	57.7	58	33
.836	.86	34.2	30	26.4	.812	55.4	1.07	10.5	10	52.8	54.4	62.5	55.1	34
.94	.94	34.5	33.2	22.7	96.2	52.8	1.25	10.8	10.5	54	54.5	58.3	55.3	35
1.00	1.00	35	35	25	.983	55	1.50	10.1	10	50	55.3	47.5	55	36
.97	.97	43.7	40	30	1.05	57.8	1.25	10.8	10.8	62	55.4	58.5	55.4	37
1.00	1.00	33.3	31.6	27.5	1.00	55	1.25	10.3	10.5	48.3	53.3	40	53.3	38
1.12	1.12	33.7	36.6	35	1.08	62	2.00	10.5	10.1	54	57	59	57.5	39
1.01	1.01	34	35	28.7	1.03	54.5	1.43	10.8	10.2	55	54.8	53.7	54.6	40
1.12	1.12	33.7	30	26.6	1.00	49.5	1.25	11	10.6	51.8	55.7	58.7	55.7	41
1.11	1.11	38.7	32.5	31.6	1.10	60.5	1.53	11.3	11	52.5	53.9	55	53.9	42
1.40	1.15	37.6	55	43.7	1.35	90	1.62	10.9	10.4	54.1	51.8	56.2	51.8	43
1.02	1.06	30	25	25	.937	49	1.14	10.6	10.2	52.5	52	56.6	55	44
1.12	1.12	36.6	35	27	1.05	68.3	1.87	12.2	12.1	60	56	62.5	58	45
1.05	1.01	38	37	28	1.03	57.5	1.56	11.7	11.4	50	55	60	55	46
1.01	1.01	40	41.6	25.6	.987	57.5	1.75	11.6	11	56.8	57.5	61.2	60	47
1.00	.991	40	36.5	27	.962	56.1	1.82	10.6	10.6	50.6	52.5	56.8	53.1	48
1.015	1.008	36.8	33.1	27.7	.913	58.8	1.845	11.9	11.5	52.8	56.7	60.0	64.0	49
1.01	.996	36.5	33.7	27.3	.916	59.6	1.82	11.8	11.3	50.5	57.1	55	63	50
1.02	1.02	37	32.5	28	.91	58	1.87	11.9	11.7	55	58	65	65	51
1.058	1.063	38.8	34.2	29.1	.997	70.0	1.723	12.2	11.2	64.2	58.2	68.1	65.2	52
.952	94.2	33.6	32.6	26.4	.982	61	1.92	11.2	10.4	60	54.6	71.2	65	53
1.13	1.16	36.6	27.5	25	.975	70.6	1.15	12.5	11.5	67.5	58.2	.....	67.5	54
1.15	1.15	40	41.6	30	1.03	73.3	.....	12.5	11.8	.....	60	.....	68.3	55
1.00	1.00	45	35	35	1.00	75	2.10	12.5	11.1	65	60	65	60	56
1.038	1.028	40.9	42.7	30.4	.983	66.1	2.005	12.1	11.5	55.6	57.6	68.8	68.7	57
1.07	1.06	40.8	38.3	31.2	1.03	66.2	2.00	12.3	11.4	53	55	67.5	74	58
1.04	1.05	39.8	42.2	30.5	.92	64.2	1.94	11.9	11.2	53.4	57.5	70	66.2	59
1.03	1.01	40	41	29	1.03	68	2.07	11.8	11.3	59.1	59.7	.....	66	60
1.01	.99	43	49.2	30.7	.95	66	2.01	12.4	11.9	57	58.7	.....	.....	61
1.114	1.085	40.9	40.6	33.0	.939	71.8	1.924	11.3	10.4	54.7	58.0	66.5	64.5	62
1.10	1.00	40	40	40	1.10	.85	1.65	12	10	50	60	.....	.....	63
1.17	1.17	37.5	37.5	35	.95	.80	2.20	12.5	13.5	67.5	65	.....	.....	64
1.25	1.25	35	35	30	.90	70	1.87	11.6	10.6	60	55	70	57.5	65
1.02	1.00	48.3	46.2	37.5	.90	66.7	1.85	10.5	10	55	60	68.3	.....	66
1.04	1.02	50.4	41	30	.919	65.3	2.25	10.3	9.9	50.8	55.5	70.7	62.5	67
1.11	1.05	42.5	43	26.6	.882	70	2.10	10.4	9.8	44	55.5	70	70	68
1.14	1.11	45	45.8	32.5	.928	71.6	.....	11	10.3	60	55	70	72.5	69
1.08	1.08	38.3	36.6	32.5	.933	67.5	1.55	11	10.1	50	58.3	50	60	70

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOOD, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	COFFEE		Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit, XXX per quart.	Salt, fine in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, standard, per bar.
	Ground, medium, per lb.	Beans, roasted, Rio, etc., per lb.							
Dominion Average.....	54.6	52.5	31.6	15.2	4.0	50.7	59.4	13.1	8.6
Nova Scotia (Average).....	56.7	58.1	33.0	12.8	4.5	49.3	59.6	13.7	9.1
1-Sydney.....	55.7	65	35.6	18	4	56	60	15.3	9.8
2-New Glasgow.....	57	55	34	12.3	4.8	49	55	13.7	9.1
3-Amherst.....	58.3	.....	32.3	10	6	45	51.5	13.2	8.6
4-Halifax.....	53.7	52.5	31.2	14.6	5	51.4	72.5	13	9
5-Truro.....	58.7	60	32.1	11.2	2.7	45	59.2	13.1	9
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	58.4	60	26.1	17	3.5	53.1	59.6	14.8	8.7
New Brunswick (Average).....	61.8	63.3	30.6	12.1	4.6	47.2	54.8	14.1	8.8
7-Moncton.....	62.5	60	33.3	11.7	3.6	56.6	56.6	15	9.5
8-St. John.....	61.6	70	29	11	7	52	47.5	15	9
9-Fredericton.....	61.6	60	30	11.8	3.7	40	55	13.6	8.7
10-Bathurst.....	61.6	.....	30	13.7	4.2	40	60	12.6	8
Quebec (Average).....	55.1	53.0	30.5	14.1	4.3	50.5	86.6	12.8	8.6
11-Quebec.....	53.9	53.9	31.5	19.3	4	44.4	90	11.1	9
12-Three Rivers.....	53.7	55	31.3	14.7	4.8	49.4	1.00	13.6	8.8
13-Sherbrooke.....	60	55	30	16.5	4.7	51.2	30	12.7	8.7
14-Sorel.....	51.7	56.7	30	12.5	5.7	53.3	65	12.5	9
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	53.3	36.7	34	11.6	4.8	50	.917	14.5	9.7
16-St. John's.....	53.3	60	25	12	4	53.3	85	15	9.5
17-Thetford Mines.....	61.7	65	31.7	13.3	4	57.3	85	11.8	8.8
18-Montreal.....	54	51.5	30.6	15.1	3.4	50.9	88.6	12.2	8.3
19-Hull.....	54	43.3	30	11.6	3.7	45	94.2	11.5	8.2
Ontario (Average).....	54.9	53.1	30.7	13.0	3.2	47.6	91.6	12.3	8.9
20-Ottawa.....	52.7	51	31.2	11.6	3.1	48.5	83	12.1	8.2
21-Brockville.....	53.7	.....	30	13.3	4	50	75	12.2	8.7
22-Kingston.....	46	49	30.4	13.8	3.1	45.8	79	12.4	8.8
23-Belleville.....	52	53	30	12.6	3.6	43.3	78.6	11.3	8.1
24-Peterborough.....	59	51.6	30	12.8	2.6	49.2	91	13.5	8.6
25-Orillia.....	59.1	61.6	30.8	13.5	3.1	44.1	74	12.2	8.6
26-Toronto.....	53.9	53.9	30.5	12.2	3	44.6	83	11.2	8.2
27-Niagara Falls.....	60	55	32	14.4	4.5	54	1.05	12	9
28-St. Catharines.....	58.7	55	33	12.8	3.5	51.2	1.05	13.5	10
29-Hamilton.....	55.5	53.6	30	11.8	2.3	44.2	83.3	11.8	8.6
30-Brantford.....	55.2	54.4	29.8	12.8	2.9	49	95	11.5	9.6
31-Galt.....	55.7	52.5	29.7	12.8	3.5	48.8	89	12.7	8.5
32-Guelph.....	61.6	47.5	26.6	13.7	4.5	43.3	1.00	13	8.6
33-Kitchener.....	41.6	50	31.6	12.3	2.5	50.7	1.04	13	8.9
34-Woodstock.....	46.6	50	26.6	12	3.1	44	78.3	12.5	8.3
35-Stratford.....	55	52.5	29.5	12.6	4	45	76.2	13	8.9
36-London.....	59.3	54.1	29.7	13.8	3.4	47.2	80	11.9	8.6
37-St. Thomas.....	57.5	55	33.7	12.6	3	47.5	9.12	11.3	9.2
38-Chatham.....	51.1	44.2	30	12.5	3.1	43.3	74	12.2	8.6
39-Windsor.....	57.5	56.7	37.5	11.5	2.9	57.6	1.20	13	9.6
40-Owen Sound.....	57	55	29.6	12.5	2.6	36.2	76	11.4	9
41-Cobalt.....	60.6	56.2	32.5	15	3.1	60	1.12	15	10.2
42-Sault Ste. Marie.....	50	50	30	15	3.1	44	95	13.5	9.5
43-Port Arthur.....	56.6	59.3	31.2	16.2	3.1	53.3	1.37	11.2	9.6
44-Port William.....	56	.....	32	12	3.4	46	1.05	11.2	9.6
Manitoba (Average).....	51.9	48.8	33.2	13.0	3.5	45.2	97.8	14.0	8.1
45-Winnipeg.....	51.8	52.5	33.3	12.3	3.4	45.4	1.02	13	7.9
46-Brandon.....	52	45	33	13.7	3.5	45	.933	15	8.2
Saskatchewan (Average).....	55.9	49.7	35.2	21.5	5.4	61.9	1.205	14.3	8.6
47-Regina.....	51	49	34	18.3	4.2	55	.966	13	7.7
48-Prince Albert.....	52.5	45	35	22.5	4.6	60	1.25	15	7.8
49-Saskatoon.....	60	.....	36.6	m 25	5.3	72.5	.....	.....	9
50-Moose Jaw.....	60	55	35	20	7.5	60	1.40	15	10
Alberta (Average).....	50.6	46.5	33.8	19.3	5.0	55.3	1.042	15.8	8.8
51-Medicine Hat.....	48.7	43.7	33.7	22.6	4.7	60	1.16	15.7	10
52-Edmonton.....	51.4	43.4	33.3	16.8	3.7	49	.867	13.8	8.6
53-Calgary.....	55.1	53.5	33	16.6	6.9	53.3	1.13	19.3	8.8
54-Lethbridge.....	47	40.5	35	21	4.7	59	1.01	14.3	7.8
British Columbia (Average).....	50.2	47.5	32.8	21.1	4.5	56.4	1.428	12.8	7.5
55-Fernie.....	55	55	25	15	4.5	60	1.25	12.5	5
56-Nelson.....	47.5	55	38.7	m 25	4.3	65	1.00	.....	9
57-Trail.....	44	39	30	m 27.5	3.7	50	1.20	15	12.5
58-New Westminster.....	50	43.7	35	18.7	4.7	53.3	1.13	13.3	6
59-Vancouver.....	53.3	50.5	31.5	19	4.3	54	.95	13.2	6.8
60-Victoria.....	49	44	32.6	m 25	4.3	51.3	.937	13	6.3
61-Nanaimo.....	55	50	36	m 23.9	3.8	.....	87.5	12.9	8.5
62-Prince Rupert.....	47.5	37.5	33.3	15	6	60	1.00	10	6

a Calculated price per cord from price quoted. b Natural gas used extensively. c Lignite. d Hard coal. e Including delivery of Jackpine poplar, etc. f In British Columbia coal oil is sold extensively in tins, costing 5c to 10c. per gallon more than in bulk.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1921—(Concluded)

COAL		WOOD						RENT			
Anthracite, per ton.	Bituminous, per ton.	Hard (long), per cord.	Hard, (stove lengths), per cord.	Soft, (long), per cord.	Soft (stove lengths), per cord.	Millwood cuttings, etc., per cord.	Coal, oil, per gallon.	Match, paraffin (500) per box.	Six-roomed house with modern conveniences per month.	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences, or none per month.	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%cents.	%cents.	\$	\$	
17.741	12.098	13.977	15.928	10.002	12.126	10.419	33.7	14.5	27.323	19.283	
.....	9.950	11.167	12.500	7.500	8.000	10.715	34.0	13.8	23.600	16.600	1
.....	8.00	6.00	7.00	5.00	6.00	.....	37-40	15	16.00-20.00	10.00-14.00	2
.....	e8.25	.....	a12.00	a8.00	a8.00	a11.43	31-32	14	25.00	18.00	3
.....	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	10	12.00-20.00	7.00-12.00	4
17.00	12.00-13.00	17.50	19.00	12.00	12.00	10.00	30	15	40.00	25.00-35.00	5
.....	13.00	10.00	12.00	5.00	6.00	.....	35	15	18.00-20.00	12.00-15.00	6
17.50	12.50-13.50	12.00	14.00	9.50	11.50	a9.00	30	15	16.00-20.00	12.00-14.00	7
18.167	12.938	14.500	16.500	8.500	10.250	6.940	34.1	15.0	25.000	18.000	8
.....	11.50-14.00	12.00	14.00	8.00	9.00	.....	38	15	25.00-45.00	18.00-24.00	9
16.50	12.00-16.00	16.00	18.00	8.00	10.00	a8.42	30-35	15	20.00	18.00	10
18.00	12.00	16.00	18.00	10.00	12.00	a6.40	30-32	15	25.00	18.00	11
20.00	13.00	14.00	16.00	8.00	10.00	a6.00	35	15	20.00	15.00	12
16.500	11.500	14.524	16.854	10.013	11.726	11.417	39.3	14.6	21.333	14.313	13
17.500	10.000	a16.00	a16.00	a13.33	a13.33	a12.00-14.00	30	15	22.00-27.00	.....	14
15.75	11.50	12.00	18.00	9.00	a12.00	a8.00	30-40	15	20.00-25.00	12.00-15.00	15
17.50	12.00	13.00	15.00	.....	.....	.....	30	15	25.00	22.00	16
16.00	12.00	a14.67	a16.00	8.00	10.00	10.00	35	15	14.00	7.00	17
16.00	.....	.....	a17.33	.....	a12.00	.....	25-30	15	18.00	10.00	18
15.50	10.00	15.00	18.00	10.00	a11.00	14.00	22-28	12	18.00-25.00	12.00-18.00	19
17.00	11.00-16.00	15.00-19.00	17.00-20.00	10.50-12.00	12.50-13.00	a 15.00	30	15	15.00-18.00	12.00-15.00	20
16.75	.....	14.00	16.00	8.50	11.00	8.50	30-40	15	20.00-35.00	14.00-20.00	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23-25	15	20.00-25.00	15.00-18.00	22
16.820	12.829	14.618	16.650	11.357	13.712	11.555	28.5	14.6	28.680	20.20	23
16.75	.....	14.00	16.00	8.50	11.00	8.50	30-35	15	27.00-35.00	20.00-26.00	24
16.50	.....	.....	a22.15	.....	a18.52	a16.00	28-30	13-15	20.00	14.00	25
16.50	15.50	15.00	16.00	13.00	14.00	a14.00	23-25	14	20.00-30.00	18.00-23.00	26
16.50	11.00	12.00	13.50	7.50	12.00	10.00	28-35	15	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00	27
16.50	11.00	14.00-15.00	15.00	8.00	9.00	6.00	24-30	15	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	28
15.50	14.00	19.00	20.00	15.00	.....	.....	25	15	15.00-20.00	13.00-15.00	29
15.50	10.00	b	b	b	16.00	13.00	28-35	15	40.00	25.00	30
17.00-18.00	.....	b	b	b	b	b	30	15	20.00-28.00	18.00-23.00	31
15.75	11.50	15.00	15.00	13.00	13.00	.....	33	15	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00	32
16.00	12.00	.....	b19.00	b	b14.00	ba10.00	28-32	12	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	33
16.00	12.00	.....	16.00	.....	12.00	a12.00	26	12.5-13	35.00-40.00	30.00	34
16.00	14.00	.....	16.00	14.00	13.50	a14.50	27	15	20.00	16.00	35
16.00	14.00	16.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	28-30	15	24.00-30.00	16.00-20.00	36
16.00	.....	12.00	15.00	10.00	12.00	a13.33	30	15	20.00	15.00	37
16.00	17.00	.....	16.00	16.00	.....	.....	30	15	28.00-30.00	15.00-18.00	38
16.50	15.00	16.00	17.50	.....	16.00	13.25	27	14	25.00-40.00	16.00-25.00	39
17.00	16.50	12.00-13.00	17.00	.....	14.00	a16.00	35	15	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	40
18.00	16.00	b	ba20.00	b	ba20.00	ab9.00-15.00	25	15	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	41
18.00	13.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25-28	15	35.00-50.00	25.00-35.00	42
16.50	11.00	15.00	16.00	.....	13.50	6.00-10.00	23-25	15	15.00-18.00	12.00-15.00	43
18.00	13.00	.....	15.00	.....	12.00	.....	30	15	22.00	14.00	44
18.00	12.00	12.00	15.00	9.00	12.00	6.75	30-35	15	35.00	20.00-25.00	45
19.50	9.50-14.00	14.00	16.00	12.00	1 3.50	.....	25	13.3	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00	46
19.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	9.50	10.50	.....	25	15	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00	47
23.750	14.800	13.500	14.750	10.250	11.500	11.500	37.5	15.0	35.000	24.500	48
23.50	15.60	13.00	14.50	9.50	11.00	10.00	40	15	35.00-50.00	25.00-35.00	49
24.00	14.00	14.00	15.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	35	15	25.00-30.00	18.00-20.00	50
25.000	13.250	11.250	12.500	9.833	11.333	11.070	38.1	14.4	35.000	21.875	51
25.00	12.50	f13.50	f15.00	11.50	12.00	12.00	35	15	35.00-50.00	30.00	52
25.00	13.00	79.00	f10.00	6.00	7.00	a8.21	35	15	25.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	53
25.00	13.00-17.00	.....	.....	.....	15.00	13.00	40	15	30.00-40.00	20.00	54
.....	12.50	.....	.....	12.00	.....	.....	40-45	12.5	35.00	20.00	55
.....	8.583	.....	.....	.....	12.500	9.750	40.6	15.0	33.750	22.000	56
.....	b	b	b	8.50	b	b	40-45	15	30.00	15.00	57
.....	7.75	.....	.....	.....	a9.00	6.50	35	15	35.00	25.00	58
.....	c8.75-10.25	.....	.....	.....	a16.00	a13.00	45	15	40.00	30.00	59
.....	8.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	15	30.00	18.00	60
17.715	11.689	.....	.....	9.750	12.084	7.512	47.2	14.0	25.50	20.714	61
.....	7.50-7.75	.....	.....	.....	12.00	.....	a50	15	20.00	18.00	62
a16.00	11.00-14.00	.....	.....	11.50	14.25	a12.05	a60	15	20.00-30.00	18.00-25.00	63
.....	9.50-13.25	.....	.....	11.00	13.50	.....	a60	15	30.00	20.00	64
.....	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	a7.50	a40	15	18.00-20.00	12.00-14.00	65
a18.35	12.50	.....	.....	8.00	10.00	6.00-7.00	a40-45	10	29.00	25.00	66
.....	13.30-14.00	.....	.....	8.50	a10.67	a6.18	a55	.....	18.00-22.00	.....	67
.....	e8.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	a5.33	a40	.....	22.00-30.00	18.00-22.00	68
.....	14.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a40	15	30.00-40.00	25.00-30.00	69

h In tons m In bottles.

City, Sorel, Peterborough, Brantford, Galt, Regina, Vancouver and Victoria. Rent was up at Three Rivers, Kingston, Brantford, Galt and Guelph.

Wholesale Prices

GRAINS AND FODDER.—Wheat, Manitoba No. 1 Northern, at Winnipeg fell from \$1.89 per bushel at the end of June to \$1.75 in the second week in July. Later it recovered to \$1.84 but by the end of the month had again declined to \$1.81. Ontario winter wheat at Toronto fell from \$1.57 per bushel to \$1.40. Barley at Winnipeg, which had fallen from 78c per bushel at the end of June to 75c early in July, rose to 82c by the end of the month. Oats at Winnipeg rose from 45c per bushel to 53c. Flaxseed advanced during the month from \$1.79 per bushel to \$1.98. Hay at Montreal advanced from \$21 per ton to \$25. Straw at Toronto declined \$1 per ton to \$11. Bran and shorts remained steady.

ANIMALS AND MEATS.—Cattle at Winnipeg which at the end of June stood at \$8 per hundred pounds declined to \$6.50 by the end of July. Beef, dressed hindquarters, fell from \$18-\$24 per hundred pounds to \$16-\$22. Forequarters declined \$1 per hundred pounds to \$6-\$8 by the end of the month. Hogs at Toronto were up from \$11 per hundred pounds to \$12.25. Dressed hogs advanced 2c per pound to 18c. Breakfast bacon eased off slightly to 32c per pound. Hams, however, advanced from 35c per pound to 42c at Montreal. Lard rose 2c per pound to 16c. Sheep fell from \$6 per hundred pounds to \$5.50. Mutton, however, remained steady.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Finest creamery butter at Montreal rose from 34c per pound to 41c about the middle of the month but later fell off to 38c. Creamery butter at Toronto also showed an advance, rising 8c per pound to 40c. Dairy butter at Toronto rose from 25c per pound to 33c. Cheese at Montreal which was quoted at 16c at the end of June

advanced to 21c during July. Eggs rose 4c per dozen at Montreal to 44c.

FISH.—Fresh salmon trout declined 2c per lb. to 16c and whitefish fell steeply from 20c. per lb. to 11c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—Raspberries at Toronto declined from 30c per box to 20c. Oranges were down from \$7.00 per box to \$6.50 at Toronto. Potatoes declined to 45c. and 50c. per bag at Montreal for old stock. New potatoes came on at Toronto at \$3.00 per bag. Tomatoes appeared on the market at \$2-\$3 per 11-quart basket but later fell to \$75c-\$1.25. Canned vegetables remained practically unchanged.

MISCELLANEOUS FOODS.—Bread was lower at Toronto and Victoria. Flour was unchanged from last month. Granulated sugar at Toronto was down from \$10.39 per hundred pounds to \$8.64. Yellow sugar also declined during the month from \$9.89 per hundred pounds to \$8.24. Molasses was down 10c per gallon at Montreal to 64c.

TEXTILES.—Little change occurred in woollens and cottons except in raw cotton which was up about \$1 per hundred pounds to \$12.75. Raw silk declined slightly. Jute, flax products, and oilcloths were unchanged.

HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES.—No changes were reported in this group.

METALS AND IMPLEMENTS.—Pig iron was down \$3 per ton to \$31.80. Iron and steel bar were slightly lower. Black-sheets and iron tinplates and zinc sheets were down. Aluminum, copper, lead, quicksilver, spelter, and solder bar also registered slight declines. Silver bar and tin were up.

FUEL AND LIGHTING.—Coal remained unchanged but Connellsville coke was down to \$2.75-\$3 per ton at the ovens. Gasoline was down from 35c. per gallon to 33c. Coal oil was also lower at 18c. per gallon.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—The lumber market continued weak. Spruce deals

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR JULY, 1921, JUNE, 1921, JULY, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914 AND 1913

(Average price 1890-1899 = 100)

		No. of com- modities	INDEX NUMBERS.										
			*July, 1921	*June, 1921	*July, 1920	*July, 1919	*July, 1918	July, 1917	Jul. 1916	July, 1915	July, 1914	July, 1913	
I.—GRAINS AND FODDERS—													
Grains, Ontario.....		6	186.2	196.4	436.3	339.8	390.5	375.7	194.8	200.7	147.8	136.7	
Grains, Western.....		4	205.8	204.3	416.7	390.0	341.4	304.1	173.3	183.7	136.3	125.2	
Fodder.....		5	213.3	200.8	346.0	270.3	200.8	194.7	164.6	185.8	164.7	137.5	
All.....		15	200.5	200.0	401.1	330.0	314.2	296.3	179.0	191.2	150.4	133.9	
II.—ANIMALS AND MEATS—													
Cattle and Beef.....		6	219.3	247.5	392.4	363.3	383.1	295.3	231.0	215.1	228.9	188.9	
Hogs and hog products.....		6	253.8	234.9	380.8	430.3	359.5	315.0	216.3	171.9	165.6	187.5	
Sheep and mutton.....		3	216.7	226.0	283.4	286.0	335.0	243.5	212.6	185.3	175.7	151.1	
Poultry.....		2	439.1	439.1	476.6	502.9	409.9	297.7	308.5	218.6	216.8	186.5	
All.....		17	256.9	261.8	378.9	366.7	369.4	293.4	231.7	195.0	195.7	181.4	
III.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.....													
		9	204.9	191.2	299.6	286.4	251.0	210.3	160.5	141.2	131.3	138.4	
IV.—FISH—													
Prepared fish.....		6	184.4	184.4	225.8	219.9	241.6	197.7	168.7	143.6	149.5	149.8	
Fresh fish.....		3	177.2	227.0	228.3	288.3	239.3	209.0	138.8	129.4	147.8	174.6	
All.....		9	182.0	198.6	244.4	223.3	240.9	201.5	155.9	137.9	148.9	159.7	
V.—OTHER FOODS—													
(a) Fruits and Vegetables—													
a Fresh fruits, native.....		3	161.3	298.9	235.8	247.0	231.9	158.8	113.4	99.7	109.4	135.2	
Fresh fruits, foreign.....		3	248.3	250.0	238.8	192.8	176.1	110.3	115.9	101.0	87.2	102.2	
Dried fruits.....		4	187.6	187.6	259.7	274.4	271.1	214.3	153.4	125.5	121.7	108.4	
a Fresh vegetables.....		5	175.9	156.0	648.1	251.5	470.8	639.8	359.8	154.8	243.5	150.0	
Canned Vegetables.....		3	176.1	171.7	216.3	216.7	254.0	227.9	115.8	78.5	97.7	110.5	
All.....		18	188.2	202.3	352.9	239.7	280.2	308.2	170.5	103.5	131.2	120.4	
(b) Miscellaneous Groceries—													
Breadstuffs.....		10	219.0	226.0	336.8	255.5	262.1	263.9	157.3	153.5	125.1	125.0	
Tea, coffee, etc.....		4	182.7	182.7	222.7	214.1	179.9	151.2	126.5	121.5	105.2	115.4	
Sugar, etc., etc.....		6	201.8	227.8	1455.6	288.9	257.4	208.6	169.5	140.0	102.8	114.7	
Condiments.....		5	177.0	180.4	231.1	227.0	248.0	180.4	148.6	121.7	104.6	99.6	
All.....		25	200.7	210.3	325.9	251.2	246.0	215.9	153.6	138.8	112.5	115.5	
VI.—TEXTILES—													
Woolens.....		5	205.2	207.9	337.2	377.5	428.3	339.2	231.9	187.8	144.0	135.8	
Cottons.....		4	222.9	219.4	408.0	349.2	342.4	233.6	160.4	127.9	145.0	146.1	
Silks.....		3	155.1	157.4	200.9	179.9	149.9	123.7	108.5	85.9	93.5	89.0	
Jutes.....		2	291.4	291.4	524.4	549.8	609.5	458.1	293.4	245.8	212.1	204.1	
Flax products.....		4	320.9	323.7	595.9	459.6	447.1	289.7	218.9	163.5	111.6	114.1	
Oilcloths.....		2	217.6	217.6	306.7	261.9	220.2	155.8	132.5	107.0	102.3	104.7	
All.....		20	234.2	235.1	398.3	364.3	370.4	268.5	192.7	153.4	132.8	130.2	
VII.—HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES—													
Hides and tallow.....		4	121.1	121.1	257.2	540.9	339.2	323.1	306.4	188.8	209.1	185.9	
Leather.....		4	180.9	183.4	312.0	301.7	265.0	265.1	205.2	175.3	151.4	151.4	
Boots and Shoes.....		3	232.0	232.0	312.6	289.3	233.7	232.9	198.6	162.4	155.7	155.7	
All.....		11	173.1	174.3	299.6	385.3	283.5	277.4	240.2	176.3	173.6	165.1	
VIII.—METALS AND IMPLEMENTS—													
Iron and steel.....		11	204.2	212.5	275.1	199.9	277.5	272.8	149.3	107.6	101.8	103.0	
Other metals.....		12	148.4	156.1	224.6	195.6	290.0	275.9	230.8	206.2	115.4	130.1	
Implements.....		10	249.3	249.6	255.4	238.4	223.8	194.5	136.7	113.2	106.6	105.6	
All.....		33	197.6	203.2	250.8	210.0	265.6	250.2	175.1	157.3	108.4	114.1	
IX.—FUEL AND LIGHTING—													
Fuel.....		6	247.1	255.7	405.6	221.9	248.2	308.9	151.4	117.0	121.1	130.1	
Lighting.....		4	241.4	244.0	261.5	241.7	233.6	110.9	86.8	90.0	90.9	92.2	
All.....		10	244.8	251.0	348.0	229.8	242.4	229.7	125.6	106.2	109.0	114.9	
X.—BUILDING MATERIALS—													
Lumber.....		14	393.6	395.8	512.0	304.6	273.0	222.3	182.2	174.1	183.2	182.6	
Miscellaneous materials.....		20	236.5	242.4	267.7	218.5	227.7	215.3	153.5	120.3	110.8	112.5	
Paints, oils and glass.....		14	302.8	304.8	467.4	404.9	312.6	261.7	197.4	162.1	140.6	143.7	
All.....		48	301.7	305.3	397.2	298.0	265.6	230.9	174.7	148.2	140.6	142.2	
XI.—HOUSE FURNISHINGS—													
Furniture.....		6	351.9	351.9	451.3	381.4	298.0	195.8	144.4	145.9	146.6	146.6	
Crockery and glassware.....		4	515.0	515.0	504.9	394.2	307.7	280.0	195.5	170.3	133.9	130.9	
Table cutlery.....		2	164.1	164.1	159.5	155.1	150.7	132.2	80.3	72.4	72.4	72.4	
Kitchen furnishings.....		4	285.9	285.9	292.2	253.8	276.1	202.3	132.4	125.5	125.3	117.8	
All.....		16	352.7	352.7	389.2	325.0	250.9	212.8	152.6	138.7	128.8	126.2	
XII.—DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.....													
		16	198.4	198.1	247.1	221.2	293.1	263.1	249.0	174.2	111.6	113.4	
XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS—													
Raw furs.....		4	493.9	465.4	915.9	945.6	533.1	396.7	292.3	144.0	235.0	302.0	
Liquors and tobaccos.....		6	269.0	269.0	315.1	274.1	222.9	164.1	136.7	129.3	128.3	134.4	
Sundries.....		7	185.2	188.7	215.8	214.2	218.9	194.5	142.1	116.3	106.2	112.8	
All.....		17	287.4	282.1	415.6	407.4	306.0	231.3	175.6	129.3	143.4	165.0	
All commodities.....		264†	238.6	242.6	346.8	294.0	284.0	248.7	180.9	150.2	134.6	135.1	

(*) Preliminary figures. (†) Seven commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915.
 † Revised. (a) The number of commodities varies from month to month.

were down \$3 per M to \$25 at St. John. Plaster of Paris declined from \$5.35 per barrel at Montreal to \$5.00. Soil pipe fell from 54.4c per foot to 47.6c. Nails, iron wire and copper wire were slightly cheaper. Raw and boiled linseed oil each advanced 1c per gallon. Turpentine was down from \$1.07 per gallon to \$1.00. Benzine was 2c lower at 33c per gallon.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS. — No changes were reported in this group.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—No important changes were reported.

MISCELLANEOUS.—In raw furs muskrat skins advanced from 90c each to \$1.10. Mink, racoon, and skunk skins were unchanged. No change was reported in newsprint. Manilla rope fell 2½c per pound to 23c. Crude rubber at New York was down to 16½c per pound.

PRICES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES

THE accompanying tables and the following notes show the movements in prices in other countries as compared with the movement in Canada.

United Kingdom

According to the Board of Trade's new Index Number, wholesale prices in June were 25 per cent lower than in December last. The reduction since March has been some 6 per cent only. Taking 1913 as 100, the index number for June was 201.6 and showed a fall of nearly 40 per cent from the maximum of May, 1920. The closest approach to pre-war prices is found in "Other Textiles" comprising wool, silk, flax, hemp and jute, and the "Iron and Steel" group was the highest over the pre-war position.

The *Economist* index number of wholesale prices for June shows a fall of 42 per cent from the highest point, the *Statist* number has fallen 41 per cent.

The *Times* index number has been re-calculated, the base being changed from December 31, 1913, to the average for 1913, and the number of commodities being increased from 40 to 60. The additional commodities consist mainly of

manufactured and semi-manufactured articles. The figures shown in the table are from the re-calculation.

The index number of the British *Labour Gazette* for the retail prices of foods was 220 for July, while that for cost of living, including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light is 219. In each case the base is the level of July, 1914. At the beginning of August the index number of foods had risen to 226.

Australia

The peak in wholesale prices was reached in Australia in August, 1920. Of the eight groups which make up the total, "Jute, Leather, etc.", was the first to begin a decline, after reaching the peak in February, 1920, while the last were "Metals and Coal" and "Groceries," the former not reaching the highest point until November, and the latter not until December. For March, 1921, all groups showed a decline of about 25 per cent. At that time, "Jute, Leather, etc." were nearest to pre-war prices, with "Agricultural Produce, etc." next. Building materials, which had fallen waveringly and only to a slight extent,

were then the highest compared with pre-war prices, the index number being 3,318, while the averages for 1913 and 1914 were 1,128 and 1,081 respectively. The decrease shown in the retail prices of food and groceries was slight up to the month of March.

Germany

Retail prices and the cost of living in Germany have not fluctuated as widely during the last twelve months as have wholesale prices, but the net change has been an important one.

Austria

The *Economic Review*, London, England, prints in its issue of July 22, an index number of cost of living at Vienna, taken from the *Oesterreichische Volkswirt*. This number, which for the first half year of 1914 was 161.15, reached for July, 1921, the very high level of 14,363.05, indicating that prices in terms of the money in circulation were nearly 90 times as high as before the war.

Japan

An article in the *Daily Intelligence* of the International Labour Office for July 12, comments on the fact that while the fall in wholesale prices in Japan had been considerable, there had not been a proportionate fall in the retail prices of daily necessities. It states that this was variously attributed to the number of middlemen, the consumers' lack of organization and to the fact that in some districts too great a number of stores were selling these articles.

In an address on April 11, the president of the Bank of Japan called attention to the fact that wholesale prices of goods for export had fallen more than those of goods for home consumption,

and took this to prove that the purchasing power of the consumer had not yet diminished. He predicted, however, that this would come about through the unemployment and decreases in wages which were bound to follow the slackening of the export trade.

United States

Dun's index of wholesale prices for August 1 showed a slight advance for the first time since May, 1920. The downward re-adjustment in metals continued without interruption, but was offset by the higher prices for commodities largely consumed. The rise is mainly in foodstuffs, while after many months of yielding the clothing group shows a slight recovery.

It will be noted from the table that *Bradstreet's*, *Gibson's*, and the *Annalist* index numbers showed this advance in July.

The index number of wholesale prices calculated by the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the United States shows the same figure (148) for July as for June. Farm products and foodstuffs were slightly higher than in June, while in all other groups decreases took place.

The Bureau's index number of retail prices of foods rose from 144 in June to 148 in July, an increase of 2.7 per cent, the first rise since the general decrease in July, 1920. Potatoes rose 26 per cent; strictly fresh eggs, 20 per cent; butter, 16 per cent; ham, 4 per cent; lard, 3 per cent; oranges, 3 per cent. Other increases were slight. Sugar showed a decline of 9 per cent; cabbage, 8 per cent; plate beef, 6 per cent; onions, 5 per cent; chuck roast, 4 per cent; oleomargarine, 3 per cent while a number of articles fell in price about 1 or 2 per cent.

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC., IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

Country	CANADA		UNITED KINGDOM	FRANCE		ITALY	SWITZERLAND	SPAIN		BELGIUM	HOLLAND	DENMARK
	29 foods 60 cities		21 foods	13 articles		21 articles	Cost of living	12 articles	12 articles		29 articles	Foods
	Cost	Per cent*	600 towns	Chief cities	Paris	Towns		Capitals	Towns		6 towns	
1900.....	\$ 5.48	74	88.5a								98	
1905.....	5.95	80	91.0a								99	
1910.....	6.95	94	96.3a	1000	1000			98.0e	98.1e		113	
1913.....	7.33	99	101.6a			100		102.0e	101.0e		114	
1914—January.....	7.73	105									116	
July.....	7.42	100		100	1075		100e	108.9e	106.0e	100		100
1915—January.....	7.97	107	118	11055	1295		107e	107.7d	110.8d		128	
July.....	7.80	105	132.5	12355	1288		119e	113.8e	117.1e	168	143	128
1916—January.....	8.28	112	145	11866	1439		126e	117.6d	118.4d		158	
July.....	8.46	114	161	14206	1387		140e	120.3e	123.4e	363	170	146
1917—January.....	10.27	138	187	15476	1491		148e	123.6d	125.6d		186	
July.....	11.62	157	204	18456	1971		179e	136.1e	139.8e	818	212	166
1918—January.....	12.42	167	206	21206	2056		197e	145.4d	149.3d			
July.....	13.00	175	210	24466	2210	346.1	230e	161.8e	172.8e	1467		187
1919—January.....	13.78	186	230	27946	2665		252e	167.7d	178.5d	639		186
July.....	13.77	186	209	26976	2811		261e	180.0e	190.9e	354		212
1920—January.....	15.30	206	236	32046	3119	383.8	245e	192.3d	208.1d		258	251
March.....	15.98	215	233		3646	401.3				473	261	
April.....	16.99	215	235	38026	3852	415.5				488	265	
May.....	16.65	224	246		4069	435.4				492	272	
July.....	16.84	227	258	38986	4006	451.8		202.6e	220.3e	479	275	253
August.....	16.42	221	262		4014	464.1				480	271	
September.....	15.95	215	267		4373	479.6					269	
October.....	15.83	213	270	45196	4517	507.4					270	
November.....	15.32	206	291		4577	533.3					263	
December.....	14.84	200	282		4657	543.2					253	
1921—January.....	14.48	195	278		4404	541.6					236	276
February.....	14.08	190	263	4303	4109	540.0					214	
March.....	13.23	178	249		3854	556.0					207	
April.....	12.68	171	238		3522	568.5					202	
May.....	12.25	165	232	3642	3411						196	
June.....	11.16	150	218		3354							
July.....	10.98	148	220		3292							

Country	NORWAY	SWEDEN	FINLAND	GERMANY	SOUTH AFRICA	NEW ZEALAND	AUSTRALIA	INDIA	UNITED STATES		MEXICO
	Foods	21 articles	Cost of living	Cost of living	18 foods	59 foods	49 foods groceries		51 cities	Cost of Living Massachu-	Federal District
		44 towns		Berlin	9 towns	25 towns	30 towns	Calcutta	22 foods	setts	
1900.....						908/					
1905.....						990/					
1910.....					1000	991/			93		100
1913.....					1147	1037/	1106		100	100	
1914—January.....					1131		1099		104	101.8	
July.....	100	100	100			1070	1164	100	102	102.1	
1915—January.....					1214g	1190	1240		103	102.9	
July.....					1312g	1200	1522	108	100	101.7	
1916—January.....	143					1236	1504		107	105.7	
July.....	160					1276	1516	110	111	109.9	
1917—January.....		160			1446g	1359	1453		128	119.6	
July.....	261	177				1357	1470	116	146	129.3	
1918—January.....		221			1511g	1427	1505		160	144.6	169.14
July.....	279	268				1491	1523	121	167	155.1	162.62
1919—January.....	279	339			1535	1553			185	167.5	190.78
July.....	289	310			1574	1539		155	190	171.5	179.03
1920—January.....	295	298	819.4		2000	1688		153	201	192.0	215.85
March.....	298	291	839.9	124	2074	1730	1903	151	200	193.4	223.66
April.....	305	297	849.5	141	2074	1738		151	211	196.3	
May.....	311	294	853.3	136	2131	1746	2054	159	215	200.3	
July.....	319	297	911.0	143	2221	1791		170	219	202.6	229.37
August.....	333	308	991.0	127	2197	1834	2254	167	207	198.5	230.62
September.....	336	307	1031.8	127	2189	1849	2289	166	203	200.1	230.61
October.....	340	306	1063.0	139	2217	1899		165	198	194.9	227.76
November.....	342	303	1085.0	139		1887	2170	161	193	191.3	221.38
December.....	342	294	1103.2	149		1915	2143		178	183.9	215.56
1921—January.....	334	283	1065.4	148		1906			172	179.6	215.38
February.....	308	262	1012.7	141		1873	2145		158	175.6	193.77
March.....	299	253	1027.1	141		1810	2103		156	166.4	195.23
April.....	300	248	1097.5			1805			152	164.5	
May.....	292		1012.4			1792			145	161.4	
June.....											
July.....									143		

* Per centage of price in July, 1914. a Calculated from annual index number. b Quarter beginning in specified month. c Previous month.
 e Average for April-September. d Average for October-March. f Four chief cities. g Average for year. A Number of commodities varies from time to time.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Country	CANADA		UNITED KINGDOM				FRANCE	ITALY	HOLLAND	SWEDEN	SOUTH AFRICA
Authority	Labour Dept.	Michell	Board of Trade	Economist	Statist	Times	Statistique Générale	Bachi	Central Bureau of Statistics	Statistical Office	Census & Statistics Office
No. of commodities	271c	40	47	44	45	40	45	40	49	47	188
Base period	1890-1899	1900-1909	1900	1901-1905	1887-1877	1913	1901-1910	1901-1905	1901-1910	1913	1914
1890.....	110.3		103.3	102.2	72						
1895.....	95.6		90.7	87.6	62						
1900.....	108.2		100.0	110.5	75						
1905.....	113.8		97.6	103.3	72		98.3				
1910.....	124.2		108.8	113.3	78		108.1				
1913.....	135.5		116.5	122.3	85	100	115.6	126.0	114	100	
1914-January.....	136.5	120.9		119.0	83.5		115.4	128.6			1000
July.....	134.6	120.0	117.2a	116.6	82.4			115.6	121.0	116.0	
1915-January.....	138.9			136.5	96.4		143.9	132.7			1109
July.....	150.2		143.9a	149.1	106.4		163.7	164.4	170a	145a	
1916-January.....	172.1			174.5	123.6			232.3			1229
July.....	180.9		186.5	191.1	130.5		210.6	242.8	266a	185a	
1917-January.....	212.7			225.1	159.3		249.2	290.0			1470
July.....	248.7		243.0	254.4	176.9		309.8	383.3	340a	244a	
1918-January.....	258.1	225.7		262.9	186.2		361.6	457.6			1663
July.....	284.0	248.3	269.4a	278.5	193.1		389.9	540.6	454a	339a	
1919-January.....	286.5	231.3	288.5	265.9	190.7		401.8	410.1		369	1799
July.....	294.0	250.8	281.8	293.2	206.4		456.6	456.6	349a	320	1831
1920-January.....	338.4	280.8	356.6	353.1	245.3	330.4	562.7	634.7	334	319	2360
April.....	353.1	295.2	374.4	374.2	266.1	352.9	679.2	855.7	338	354	2500
May.....	356.6	298.3	371.8	372.7	260.0	347.8	635.9	830.3	339	361	
July.....	346.8	292.9	404.3	358.0	254.6	332.8	572.9	772.4	343	363	2608
September.....	326.6	254.4	385.5	347.5	248.7	318.2	607.7	832.2	328	362	
October.....	317.6	242.1	377.5	326.0	239.9	305.5	581.5	834.3	323	346	2563
November.....	304.2	233.1	364.4	299.7	223.8	269.5	532.0	829.1	297	331	
December.....	290.5	221.6	352.2	289.3	207.2	251.2	502.6	800.6	266	299	
1921-January.....	281.3	212.6		255.3	197.2	228.9	470.0		243	267	2064
February.....	270.1	197.8		235.8	183.0	211.1	436.3		229	250	
March.....	263.1	190.0		231.7	177.2	203.4	416.9			237	
April.....	253.7	186.4		224.0	169.8	198.2	401.3			229	
May.....	247.3	176.8		223.2	162.2	193.3	379.5			218	
June.....	242.6	169.8		218.6	155.8	186.7	374.0				
July.....	238.6						384.3				

Country	EGYPT	NEW ZEALAND	AUSTRALIA	INDIA	JAPAN	UNITED STATES					
Authority	Dept. Statistics	Government Statistician	Commonwealth Statistician	Dept. of Statistics	Bank of Japan	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Federal Reserve Board	Annalist	Bradstreet	Dun	Gibson
No. of commodities	24		92	75	56	328	90	25	96	200	22
Base period		1909-1913	1911	July, 1914	Oct., 1900	1913	1913	1890-1899			
1890.....			1053			83.5		109.252		90.876	43.4
1895.....			760			69.2		94.604	6.4346	81.251	42.0
1900.....			894			81.7		99.388	7.8839	93.355	44.2
1905.....			910			85.7		110.652	8.0987	99.315	47.3
1910.....		984	1003			97.3		137.172	8.9981	121.301	59.3
1913.....		1051	1088			100	100	139.980	9.2076	118.576	58.1
1914-January.....		10456	10856			100		142.452	8.8857	124.528	58.2
July.....		10736	11856	100	126.3a	100		144.879	8.6566	119.708	58.9
1915-January.....		13236	13876			99		150.95	9.1431	124.168	64.7
July.....	102a	14036	18226		127.8a	101		147.29	9.8588	124.958	64.4
1916-January.....		14506	15026			110		153.68	10.9163	137.666	65.6
July.....	124a	15936	15056		154.9a	120		170.11	11.5294	175.142	71.9
1917-January.....		16846	15256			151		208.88	13.7277	169.562	87.4
July.....	168a	18946	17156		196.4a	187		265.61	16.0680	211.950	116.4
1918-January.....		1677	18876			185		278.698	17.9366	222.175	118.9
July.....	207a	1808	19546		259.0	198		285.474	19.1849	232.575	123.3
1919-January.....		1888	1959		283.2	203	195	299.142	18.5348	230.146	119.7
July.....	225a	1788	2008		326.8	219	211	313.647	18.8964	227.973	127.9
1920-January.....		318	1999	2118	398.0	248	242	294.935	20.3638	247.394	130.4
April.....	308	2153	2478	210	397.2	265	263	321.000	20.7124	257.901	147.4
May.....	293	2187	2567	210	359.7	272	264	321.898	20.7341	263.332	155.4
July.....	283	2262	2671	209	316.6	282	280	307.680	19.3528	260.414	141.9
September.....	299	2267	2618	208	305.0	242	226	267.657	17.9749	248.257	118.5
October.....	300	2291	2450	208	298.5	225	208	247.145	16.9094	237.341	106.9
November.....	287	2247	2371	194	292.7	207	190	238.557	16.8750	227.188	95.7
December.....	238	2249	2245	180	271.9	189	173	204.769	13.6243	211.628	86.0
1921-January.....		2233	2233	178	265.8	178	163	195.647	12.6631	198.600	81.9
February.....			2190	174	258.0	167	154	186.939	12.3689	185.822	78.8
March.....			2008	175	252.5	162	150	196.623	11.8650	181.921	80.8
April.....				183	251.1	154	143	191.511	11.3749	174.494	75.1
May.....					252.4	151	142	171.755	10.8208	166.658	73.0
June.....						148	139	163.821	10.6169	165.995	69.6
July.....						148		167.719	10.7284	159.833	71.6

a Average for year. b Quarter beginning in specified month. c. 230 commodities, 1890-1909: 272, 1910-1914: 271, 1915-1921.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1921

THE Department has received reports of 216 fatal industrial accidents that occurred during the second quarter of 1921. (Information has also been received of 8 additional fatalities that occurred during the previous quarter making a total of 204 fatal industrial accidents during the first quarter of 1921). Of the fatalities during the second quarter 70 occurred in April, 85 in May and 61 in June, while in the corresponding quarter of 1920 there were

80 reported for April, 79 for May and 99 for June. The distribution of accidents according to industries showed 40 in the lumbering industry, 37 in building and construction industries, 30 in the steam railway service, and 29 in the mines, smelters and quarries.

The following statement does not necessarily include all the fatal industrial accidents that may have occurred, but it has been prepared from information received from all sources available.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1921.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Age.	Cause of Fatality.
METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEYANCES—				
Employee at car shop.....	Bridgeburg, Ont.....	Apr. 6	63	Car backed while adjusting air brakes.
Helper at refinery.....	Delora, Ont.....	" 23	51	Electrocuted.
Conductor at steel plant.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont....	May 1	35	Explosion—burns.
Boilermaker.....	Yarmouth, N.S.....	" 14	18	Kerosene explosion.
Bolt cutter.....	Homfray Channel, B.C..	" 30	38	Struck by falling tree.
Ballor operator.....	New Westminster, B.C..	June 28	17	Caught in machinery.
FOODS, TOBACCO AND LIQUORS—				
Electrician at dairy.....	Toronto, Ont.....	May 4	50	Electrocuted.
Loader at ice plant.....	North Bay, Ont.....	" 28	48	Struck by falling block of ice.
CLOTHING AND LAUNDERING—				
Labourer with glove factory.....	Pembroke, Ont.....	June 28	.....	Run over by auto.
TEXTILES, CORDAGE AND CARPETS—				
Workman.....	Owen Sound, Ont.....	May 17	.....	Electrocuted.
Flax scutcher.....	St. Mary's, Ont.....	June 17	47	Caught in machine.
PULP, PAPER AND FIBRE—				
Employee at paper plant.....	Three Rivers, Que.....	April 6	35	Struck by falling log.
Millwright at paper plant.....	Fort William, Ont.....	" 25	38	Electrocuted.
Electrician at paper plant.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	May 1	36	Electric burns.
WOODWORKING AND FURNITURE—				
Employee at bedding factory.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	April 5	.....	Caught in belting.
Employee at box factory.....	Calgary, Alta.....	" 14	17	Hand caught in knives of machine—shock.
Slate framer at billiard factory.....	Toronto, Ont.....	May 6	52	Struck by board.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1921—*Continued.*

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Age.	Cause of fatality.
CLAY, GLASS AND STONE—				
Employee at stone plant.....	Montreal, Que.....	April 30	34	Electrocuted; picked up broken end of live wire.
Employee at cement works.....	Montreal, Que.....	May 4	28	Struck by falling motor; pulley hook gave way.
Brakeman at cement works.....	Belleville, Ont.....	" 5	18	Crushed while coupling.
Stone crusher.....	North Sydney, N.S.....	" 30	.....	Struck by fly wheel of stone crusher.
PAINTS, OILS, CHEMICALS AND EXPLOSIVES—				
Employee at cartridge plant.....	Brownsburg, Que.....	April 18	35	Explosion of fulminate of mercury.
STEAM RAILWAY SERVICE—				
Labourer.....	Fort William, Ont.....	April 4	.....	Caught in shaffing.
Section foreman.....	Goodwood, Ont.....	" 5	.....	Fell on bar which pierced body.
Sectionman.....	Gillmore, Ont.....	" 18	.....	Struck by engine.
Trainman.....	Charlotte, N.B.....	" 6	52	Jammed between car and shed.
Steward.....	St. Thomas, Ont.....	" 12	29	Crushed between stop block and car.
Inspector.....	Fort Erie, Ont.....	" 13	60	Run over by train.
Inspector.....	Windsor, Ont.....	" 25	.....	Jumped off moving cars.
Engineer.....	Near Chinook, Alta.....	" 7	.....	Collision.
Engineer.....	Palmerston, Ont.....	" 18	43	Crushed between wheel centre and side rod of engine.
Engineer.....	St. Hyacinthe, Que.....	" 28	55	Fall from footboard of engine.
Brakeman.....	Paris, Ont.....	" 24	.....	Fall from train.
Assistant Roadmaster.....	Coronado Sub., Alta.....	" 26	.....	Derailment of gasoline speeder.
Section foreman.....	Sidar Siding, B.C.....	May 1	.....	Fall from gasoline speeder.
Section foreman.....	Caron, Sask.....	" 2	47	Struck by engine.
Section foreman.....	St. Jerome, Que.....	" 31	33	Run over by crane car.
Foreman.....	Holland, Ont.....	" 21	.....	Struck by train.
Brakeman.....	Point Anne, Ont.....	" 5	19	Crushed between cars.
Brakeman.....	Regina, Sask.....	" 16	32	Fall—run over.
Brakeman.....	Mitchell, Ont.....	" 17	33	Struck by car.
Brakemen (2).....	Lasalle, Que.....	" 29	29—32	Derailment.
Patrolman.....	Near Seddell, B.C.....	" 21	30	Engine struck speeder.
Trainman.....	Kitchener and Waterloo Siding, Ont.....	" 30	.....	Fall from train.
Employee.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 30	40	Struck by train in attempt to save boy
Employee.....	Port Hope, Ont.....	June 1	.....	Derailment.
Fireman.....	Sherkston, Ont.....	" 4	40	Derailment.
Fireman.....	Bridgeburg, Ont.....	" 4	40	Derailment.
Fireman.....	Turcot, Que.....	" 10	.....	Struck by train.
Fireman.....	St. Henri, Que.....	" 14	29	Struck by train.
Engineer.....	Kylemore, Sask.....	" 14	31	Engine overturned.
ELECTRIC RAILWAYS—				
Brakeman with power commission..	Stamford, Ont.....	April 7	.....	Fell under cars.
Poleman.....	Preston, Ont.....	May 30	31	Fell from freight train.
MISCELLANEOUS TRANSPORT—				
Oiler at elevator.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	April 4	23	Clothing caught in machinery.
Elevator employee.....	Castor, Alta.....	" 29	.....	Smothered—caught in hopper.
Teamster at gas works.....	Sherkston, Ont.....	" 5	37	Struck by whiffletree.
Driver of coal wagon.....	Montreal, Que.....	May 10	18	Fall from shaft of wagon.
Stationary engineer.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 19	30	Fall from coal conveyor.
Teamster with brick company.....	Toronto, Ont.....	June 17	30	Fall from wagon.
NAVIGATION—				
Deckhand.....	Sarnia, Ont.....	May 3	.....	Fell from gang plank.
Deckhand.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 7	28	Drowned.
Ship's cook.....	Cobourg, Ont.....	" 18	36	Drowned.
Ship's steward.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 25	.....	Drowned—fell when boarding ship.
Diver with towing company.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	June ..	.....	(No particulars).

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1921—Continued.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Age.	Cause of fatality.
MINES, SMELTERS AND QUARRIES—				
Grippe boy	Lethbridge, Alta.	April 2	Under 21	Run over by coal cars.
Miner	Springhill, N.S.	" 8	"	Fall of coal.
Miner	Chignecto, N.S.	" 8	36	Shot explosion.
Miner	Stellarton, N.S.	" 18	27	Fall of coal.
Miner	New Glasgow, N.S.	" 18	24	Fall of coal.
Chain runner	Stellarton, N.S.	" 18	17	Suffocated by gas, following fall of coal.
Miners, (2)	Dominion No. 10, N.S.	" 20	40—46	Fall of stone.
Miner	Blairmore, Alta.	" 28	21	Fall of coal.
Helper	Timmins, Ont.	" 13	44	Crushed under muck.
Electrician	Joliette, Que.	" 23	41	Electrocuted.
Miner	Cobalt, Ont.	" 27	24	Struck by runaway car.
Driver	Comox, B.C.	" 28	21	Struck by descending trip.
Foreman at quarry	Edwardsburg, Ont.	" 12	"	Blast explosion.
Workman at mine	Cobalt, Ont.	May 8	50	Fell down shaft.
Driver	Bellevue, Alta.	" 9	21	Crushed between cars.
Surfaceman	Sydney Mines, N.S.	" 12	23	Struck by descending hoist.
Miner	Cassidy, B.C.	" 18	35	Crushed by fall of roof.
Loader	Florence, N.S.	" 23	40	Crushed by fall of coal.
Miner	Champion, Alta.	" 25	21	Struck by car. (Died June 24.)
Miner	Thetford Mines, Que.	June 1	"	Fall of rock and timber in tunnel.
Miner	Blairmore, Alta.	" 1	21	Fall of coal.
Helper at mine	Northpines, Ont.	" 8	30	Crushed under rock.
Machine runner	Schumacher, Ont.	" 9	23	Explosion.
Miner	Caledonia Mines, N.S.	" 9	40	Fell on pick.
Miner	New Waterford, N.S.	" 18	27	Fall of coal.
Miners (2)	Eldon, Alta.	" 24	21	Drowned.
Miner	No. 5 Mine, B.C.	" 29	"	Fall of rock.
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION—				
Rigger's helper	Stamford, Ont.	April 5	32	Fell from top of steam shovel.
Driller	Stamford, Ont.	" 5	27	Fall of rock.
Labourer	Stamford, Ont.	" 7	26	Fell from car.
Scaler	Stamford, Ont.	" 9	"	Struck by jack handle.
Trackman	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 21	"	Rail sprung forcing wrench into lung
Blacksmith	Newman Brook, N.B.	" 20	17	Dynamite explosion.
Labourer	Kapuskasing, Ont.	" 25	50	Drowned.
Ironworker	Imperoyal, N.S.	" 26	20	Explosion of acid tank.
Painter	Hamilton, Ont.	" 27	37	Struck by falling pipe.
Workman	Three Rivers, Que.	" 28	47	Electrocuted.
Workman	Matheson, Ont.	" 29	51	Struck by falling plank.
Plasterer	Toronto, Ont.	" 29	56	Fell down elevator shaft.
Bricklayer	Cornwall, Ont.	" 29	56	Fall of scaffold.
Painter	Montreal, Que.	May 4	47	Fell from ladder.
Painter	St. John, N.B.	" 13	29	Rope used as support broke, causing fall
Painter	Bathurst, N.B.	" 21	"	Electrocuted.
Electrician	North Vancouver, B.C.	" 6	50	Struck by falling plank.
Labourer	Regina, Sask.	" 6	"	Electrocuted-shock due to faulty wire.
Labourer	Galt, Ont.	" 7	"	Fell from bridge.
Labourer	Connaught Tunnel, B.C.	" 12	49	Struck by rock from roof.
Employee	Stamford, Ont.	" 20	25	Derailment of speeder.
Contractor	Fort Erie, Ont.	" 23	31	Electrocuted.
Pile driver	Sumas Prairie, B.C.	" 17	27	Drowned.
Signal transmitter	Montreal, Que.	" 29	40	Struck by descending hoist.
Labourer	Stamford, Ont.	" 30	22	Crushed under bucket.
Dock foreman	St. Thomas, Ont.	" 27	68	Ruptured when lifting load.
Labourer	North Sydney, N.S.	" 30	"	Caught in belt.
Railway labourer	Montfort Jct., Que.	" 31	"	Run over by train.
Scaler	Stamford, Ont.	June 3	35	Struck by stone.
Scaler	Stamford, Ont.	" 19	"	Fall of rock.
Plumber	Montreal, Que.	" 3	45	Asphyxiated by gas while in cellar.
Carpenter	Leaside, Ont.	" 13	42	Burned while lighting fire.
Carpenter	Stamford, Ont.	" 12	30	Fell into canal.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1921—Continued.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Age.	Cause of Fatality.
Painter.....	Hespeley, Ont.....	" 21	Over 21	Hand cut by broken glass from window.
Carpenter.....	Amherstburg, Ont.....	" 25	.....	Fell from scaffold.
Labourer.....	Stamford, Ont.....	" 22	27	Caught in machine.
Teamster.....	Johnstown, Ont.....	" 30	27	Struck by train.
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION—Con.				
LUMBERING—				
Sawmill worker.....	Evansburg, Alta.....	April 9	21	Struck head on saw.
Foreman.....	Hawkesbury, Ont.....	" 12	37	Rammed by cart shaft.
Millman.....	Seigas, N.B.....	" 15	69	Clothing caught on machinery.
Logger.....	Knox Bay, B.C.....	" 21	32	Struck by falling tree.
Logger.....	Campbell River, B.C.....	" 28	35	Struck by falling tree.
Logger.....	Ruban River, Que.....	" 30	35	Drowned.
Labourer.....	Massey Bay, Ont.....	" 20	19	Drowned.
River driver.....	Chippewa River, Ont.....	" 23	37	Explosion—struck by flying timber.
River driver.....	Jocko River, Ont.....	" 29	.....	Drowned.
River driver.....	Garden River, Ont.....	" 30	20	Drowned.
Sawmill worker.....	Crow's Nest, B.C.....	May 4	40	Clothing caught in saw.
River driver.....	Timiko River, Ont.....	" 6	.....	Drowned.
River driver.....	Wicksteed Lake, Ont.....	" 6	45	Drowned.
Millwright.....	Bull River, B.C.....	" 11	Over 21	Crushed—carriage started inadvertently.
Logger.....	Sechett Inlet, B.C.....	" 10	40	Crushed by tree.
Logger.....	Burrard Inlet, B.C.....	" 17	43	Drowned while working on boom.
Labourer.....	Midland, Ont.....	" 12	69	Fall—head struck against bin.
Boomman.....	Mission, B.C.....	" 12	18	Fell from trestle into scow.
Loader.....	Kelowna, B.C.....	" 13	44	Struck by rolling log.
Woodsmen.....	Victoria Co., N.B.....	" 16	29	Boat caught in whirlpool—drowned.
River drivers (2).....	White River, Ont.....	" 20	.....	Drowned.
River driver.....	Wicklow River, Ont.....	" 20	.....	Drowned.
River driver.....	Brule Lake, Ont.....	" 23	45	Drowned.
River driver.....	Bull River, B.C.....	" 26	37	Drowned.
Logger.....	Blissfield, N.B.....	" 28	37	Struck by falling tree.
Lumberman.....	Enderby, B.C.....	" 21	28	Drowned—fell from log.
Woodsmen.....	North Co., N.B.....	" 29	28	Struck by falling tree.
Carpenter.....	Marmora, Ont.....	June 2	39	Caught in shafting.
Logger.....	Nimkish Lake, B.C.....	" 8	27	Struck by falling branch.
Timber packer.....	Bellevue, Alta.....	" 8	Over 21	Prop caught—crushed by moving cars.
Signalman.....	Headquarters, B.C.....	" 13	19	Struck by falling tree.
Logger.....	Midway, B.C.....	" 15	48	Crushed by logs.
Employee.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 20	16	Drowned; slipped from boom.
Teamster.....	Aldergrove, B.C.....	" 10	27	Struck by piling from load.
Bucker.....	Rock Bay, B.C.....	" 13	.....	Struck by falling limb.
Feller.....	Camp 3, Comox, B.C.....	" 13	.....	Struck by falling limb.
Labourer.....	Wasach, Ont.....	" 18	24	Drowned.
Sawmill worker.....	Pogamising, Ont.....	" 22	.....	Drowned.
Sawmill worker.....	New Dundee, Ont.....	" 28	20	Pinned under logs.
PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
Lineman.....	Montreal, Que.....	April 6	28	Electrocuted.
Lineman.....	Tillsonburg, Ont.....	" 28	21	Electric burns.
Labourer.....	Weston, Ont.....	May 18	19	Crushed finger—infection.
Machine helper.....	Stamford, Ont.....	" 22	34	Crushed under truck.
Power house operator.....	Pointe du Bois, Que.....	" 26	.....	Burned by arc; pulled wrong switch.
Helper.....	Stratford, Ont.....	" 27	20	Electrocuted.
Lineman.....	St. Vital, Man.....	" 27	.....	Fall from pole.
Lineman.....	Ingersoll, Ont.....	June 1	20	Electrocuted.
Lineman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 4	50	Electrocuted.
Lineman.....	St. Catharines, Ont.....	" 24	30	Electrocuted.
Lineman.....	Windsor, Ont.....	" 28	30	Electrocuted.
Pumpman.....	Stratford, Ont.....	" 9	32	Fall of rock.
Finisher.....	Fort William, Ont.....	" 13	45	Electrocuted.
Labourer.....	Stamford, Ont.....	" 17	30	Electrocuted.
Electrician.....	Montrose, Ont.....	" 17	29	Electrocuted.
Wireman.....	Mitchell, Ont.....	" 18	.....	Electrocuted.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1921—*Continued.*

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Age.	Cause of fatality.
PUBLIC AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYMENT—				
Civic employee.....	Woodstock, Ont.....	April 25	57	Sewer caved in.
Highway foreman.....	Ardrea, Ont.....	May 25	55	Struck by automobile.
Municipal foreman.....	Kingston, Ont.....	June 4	53	Struck by wagon tongue.
Prison guard.....	Burwash Farm, Ont.....	" 18	.....	Struck by pulley.
Stone blaster.....	Dixon's Corners, Ont....	" 21	40	Premature explosion of dynamite.
AGRICULTURE—				
Farmer.....	Brookville, Ont.....	April 1	28	Fell from wagon.
Farmer.....	Selkirk, P. E. I.....	June 18	.....	Horses ran away.
FISHING AND HUNTING—				
Fisherman.....	French River, P.E.I.....	April 22	15	Knocked overboard by boom.
Fishermen, (2).....	Rustico, P.E.I.....	May 2	62—28	Drowned, caught in squall.
Fisherman.....	Ogden Channel, B.C.....	June 24	35	Explosion of gas boat.
MISCELLANEOUS TRADES—				
Well digger.....	Grayson, Sask.....	April 18	.....	Asphyxiated.
Well digger.....	Wolesley, Sask.....	" 21	.....	Dynamite explosion.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 21	33	Struck by falling pipe.
Watchman.....	Verdun, Que.....	" 28	66	Electrocuted; picked up a telephone wire.
Labourer.....	St. Gabriel de Brandon, Que.....	May 3	57	Clothing caught on shaft.
Labourer.....	Dominion Park, Lachine, Que.....	" 21	46	Caught between drum and pull roll.
Labourer.....	Kamloops, B.C.....	" 23	52	Head crushed by engine of tractor.
Labourer.....	Ville Lasalle, Que.....	" 26	40	Caught in elevator.
Ship painter.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 7	.....	Fell from scaffold—drowned.
Superintendent.....	Montreal East, Que.....	" 21	28	Crushed by falling pan.
Millman.....	Restigouche Co., N.B.....	" 31	56	Caught in shaft.
Mill employee.....	North Vancouver, B.C....	" 31	50	Struck by board which caught in carriage.
Electric helper.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	June 5	50	Struck by falling plank.
Electrician.....	Coalhurst, Alta.....	" 16	21	Electrocuted.
House superintendent.....	Woodside, N.S.....	" 9	50	Caught in shaft.
Workman at power house of hotel.....	Minaki, Ont.....	" 21	.....	Boiler explosion.
Labourer.....	N. E. River, Halifax, N. S.....	" 18	34	Drowned.
Dogger.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 27	19	Struck by wire; infection.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1921.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Age.	Cause of fatality.
Mechanic at chemical works.....	Longford, Ont.....	Jan. 28	50	Thrown against iron.
Woodsmen.....	Madawaska Co., N.B....	Feb. 9	16	Fall; struck by log.
Engineer.....	Stamford, Ont.....	" 22	50	Derailment.
Fireman.....	Lucerne, B.C.....	" 24	23	Snowslide.
Railroad labourer.....	Rainy River, Ont.....	Mar. 7	28	Fell off runaway.
Railroad labourer.....	Bridgeburg, Ont.....	" 29	.....	Strain.
Logger.....	Burrard Inlet, B.C.....	" 15	.....	Fall from a boom.
Municipal labourer.....	Woodstock, Ont.....	" 24	51	Crushed under earth.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

OF the three legal decisions summarized below, one relates to the criminal law of manslaughter through negligence, one to the Workmen's Compensation Law of Quebec, and one to an action for damages for negligence in Quebec.

A driver of a vehicle is criminally responsible if he fails to take reasonable care to avoid endangering lives of others

A man driving an automobile on a street of Regina ran it over an obstacle composed of a wooden form and a tarpaulin, and struck a workman, who was working in a manhole in the street, killing him. The driver was indicted for manslaughter and was found guilty by a jury. After the conviction the trial judge submitted to the Court of Appeal of Saskatchewan, in a reserved case, the following questions:

(1) Did I properly instruct the jury as to the negligence which, under the circumstances of the case, would render the accused guilty of manslaughter?

(2) In view of the fact that there was no evidence that the accused saw the deceased nor knew that the deceased was under the tarpaulin referred to in the evidence, could the accused be found guilty of manslaughter?

The Court of Appeal answered these questions in the affirmative and sustained the conviction. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of Canada. It was contended by the accused that there must be gross negligence to incur liability and that the degree of negligence must be

higher in criminal cases than in civil cases. Against this contention the Court quoted section 247 of the Criminal Code which reads:

"Every one who has in his charge or under his control anything whatever, whether animate or inanimate, which, in the absence of precaution or care, may endanger human life, is under a legal duty to take reasonable precautions against, and use reasonable care to avoid, such danger, and is criminally responsible for the consequences of omitting, without lawful excuse, to perform such duty."

It was decided by the Court that this section left no room for the refined distinction between negligence and gross negligence, and that the absence of reasonable care in driving an automobile might create a criminal liability. It was the duty of the accused to take reasonable precautions to avoid endangering human life as the jury was told by the trial judge. The Court found that the trial judge's charge was correct and the appeal was dismissed. (*Canada—Rex vs. McCarthy.*)

Employer not liable in Quebec if workman is injured when not following instructions

A workman employed in a furniture factory was injured when using a circular saw. He brought action against his employers for damages under the Workmen's Compensation Act of Quebec. According to the judgment of the Superior Court the plaintiff was engaged to make furniture by hand, and he had been forbidden to use the circular saw,

which had been introduced after he had been working there. Before using the saw, which he did without the knowledge of his superiors, he removed the apparatus which served to guard against such accidents as he had met with. It was held by the Court that the accident to the plaintiff did not arise out of his employment and that the guarantee for

safety which an employer owes to his workmen by virtue of the law of Workmen's Compensation does not apply when the workman does work which has been strictly forbidden him or simply

which he has not been instructed to do. The action of the plaintiff was dismissed with costs. (*Quebec—Oumet vs. Belec.*)

Owner of object causing injury is liable unless he submits absolute proof of innocence

A workman who was employed in the construction of a building was injured in the foot through a radiator falling on him. He brought action for \$3,500 damages in the Superior Court of Quebec against the firm which was installing the heating system. The defendants denied all negligence, claiming that the radiator had been deposited in the best possible way, and that if it had fallen it must have been disturbed by others than their employees.

In the judgment of the Court it was held that the defendants were responsible for the injury caused to the plaintiff by the fall of the radiator unless it was shown that the accident took place in consequence of a circumstance to which they were complete strangers.

The general proof offered by the defendants that the radiator was leaning against the wall in such a way that it could not fall was not sufficient to acquit them, but it was necessary to establish in a precise way the degree of inclination of the radiator against the wall and in consequence the absolute physical impossibility of its falling unless someone displaced it. The Court found that on account of the accident the plaintiff was incapable of working for ten weeks, but it did not appear that the accident had permanently diminished his capacity for work. The Court therefore condemned the defendants to pay the plaintiff the sum of \$670 with costs. (*Quebec—Howard vs. Latourelle & Fils, Limited.*)

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

Prepared and edited in the Department of Labour, Ottawa

MINISTER—THE HONOURABLE GIDEON D. ROBERTSON.
DEPUTY MINISTER—F. A. ACLAND.

Volume 21

SEPTEMBER, 1921

Number 9

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

The month in brief

This issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE contains a synopsis of the proceedings at the recent annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, also a summary of the resolutions adopted at the recent session at Geneva of the International Emigration Commission. It also contains the complete text of an address on The Work of the Employment and Insurance Department of the British Ministry of Labour, delivered by Mr. T. W. Phillips, C.B.E., Head of that Department, before the recent annual convention of the International Association of Public Employment Services.

At the beginning of August unemployment among trade unions was 9.10 per cent of the total membership as compared with 13.15 per cent at the beginning of July and 2.35 per cent at the beginning of August, 1920. Many of the unions continued to report a large proportion of their members as working on short time. According to returns received from some 5,000 firms, employment conditions during August showed a slight improvement, but the situation for the month was decidedly less favourable than during the same period in 1920.

The cost of the weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods rose to \$11.41 at the beginning of August as compared

with \$10.96 at the beginning of July; \$16.42 in August, 1920; and \$7.68 in August, 1914. The index number of wholesale prices for August showed little change, standing at 236.4 as compared with 238.6 for July; 330.2 for August, 1920; and 136.3 for August, 1914.

The time loss due to industrial disputes during August was less than during July but greater than during August, 1920. There were in existence during the month 24 strikes involving about 3,221 workpeople and resulting in an estimated time loss of 83,105 working days. At the end of the month there were on record 19 strikes involving about 2,904 workpeople.

Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During the month of August the Department received reports from six Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with disputes between (1) the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway and certain of its employees, being members of Local Division No. 846, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America; (2) Canada Steamship Company and certain of its employees, being firemen, oilers, wheelmen, watchmen, deckhands, cooks, stewards, etc., mem-

bers of the Sailors, Firemen and Cooks' Union of Canada; (3) Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries and men of various trades in the building industry in Hamilton and district, members of Hamilton Building Trades Council; (4) Canadian Fish and Cold Storage Company, Limited, Prince Rupert, B.C., and certain of its employees, being members of the Fish Packers' Union of that city; (5) Corporation of the City of Hull, Québec, and its firemen, being members of local 174, International Association of Fire Fighters, and (6) F. W. Nicholas, of Port McNicholl, Ontario, and certain of his employees in the freight sheds at Port McNicholl, members of Local 1506, International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

Six applications were received for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and a Board was established in connection with an application which had been received during the previous month.

An application was also received from the employees of the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island, National Transcontinental, Grand Trunk Pacific, and Canadian Northern Railways, for a Committee of Conciliation, Mediation and Investigation under the Conciliation and Labour Act.

**Statistics of
Canadian Co-
operative
Societies for
1920.**

The August issue of *The Canadian Co-operative* contains statistics of Canadian Co-operative Societies for 1920. In addition to the United

Grain Growers, Limited, which is a marketing and distributing society, figures are given for twenty societies as compared with sixteen reporting last year. Excluding the United Grain Growers, Limited, the remaining societies had a membership of 7,427, an increase of 1,121 over last year, a share capital of \$256,449, and a loan capital of \$138,021. The value of the stock in trade was \$368,089, while other assets amount-

ed to \$206,624, with reserve funds of \$40,419. The year's sales were to the value of \$2,465,253, an increase of \$332,527 over the previous year. The rate of interest paid on capital ranged from 5 to 8 per cent, and the dividends on purchases from 3 to 12 per cent. The net trading surplus, commonly called "profit" increased by \$9,034 from \$156,870 to \$165,904, and the amount of purchase dividends declared increased by \$19,207 from \$138,216 to \$157,423. The number of employees of the retail societies increased by 27 from 187 to 214, and the salaries and wages paid were \$173,596.

The United Grain Growers, Limited, of Winnipeg, has been established for 14 years. It has a membership of 35,929 scattered over the Western provinces, with a share capital of \$2,608,547. Its stock in trade amounted to \$1,773,467, and its other assets to \$6,495,238, with a reserve fund of \$1,937,084. Its 969 employees received in salaries and wages \$1,213,032. The sales for the year amounted to \$6,908,896, an increase of \$728,537 over the previous year. The rate of interest on capital was 8 per cent and the net profit \$436,675. The United Grain Growers, Limited, also handled 5,654 cars of live stock, an increase of 397 cars, and 24,503,237 bushels of grain, an increase of 377,016 bushels.

**Standard farm
wages in
Western
Canada.**

Efforts have been made this year to standardize the wages of farm labour in the western provinces.

Last spring the managers of the ten public employment service offices of Saskatchewan met in conference representatives of the organized farmers, and it was agreed that \$60 a month should be the standard wage for the summer season. According to the *Public Service Monthly*, an official publication of the Saskatchewan government, "The idea though new, has worked out with fair success and was sufficiently well adopted by the farmers generally to prove that such a standardization of wages was possible." A further con-

ference was held in Winnipeg in connection with harvesting and threshing wages. Officers of the public employment services of the four Western provinces were present as well as leading officers of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, the United Farmers of Alberta and the United Farmers of Manitoba. After a discussion it was finally agreed that \$4 a day should be the standard rate for experienced men for this work in the three prairie provinces.

Promotion of rural industries

The Honorable E. C. Drury, Premier of Ontario, speaking at Toronto recently, suggested as a

partial remedy for unemployment a revival of the village industry idea, as far as it can be practised. "Out in the country next winter," he is reported as saying, "there will be no lack of food and shelter and there will be plenty of fuel. There is no unemployment on the farms; in fact, my neighbours tell me they have not been able to get enough help this summer." A suggestion on similar lines is contained in a report on the future of disabled soldiers in Great Britain which was issued recently by a joint committee of representatives of the Ministries of Pensions, Agriculture, Trade, Health, Labour and Education. The committee recommends that selected home industries should be organized in rural districts to supplement agriculture. It is claimed that by increasing the prosperity of rural life and judiciously combining and supplementing agricultural work with selected home industries, it will be possible to achieve the following objects:—(a) To check further rural depopulation and emigration; (b) to redistribute men and their families on the soil; (c) to foster agricultural activities, and particularly to render small holdings economic; (d) to increase the economic stability of all classes of rural workers in times of depression; (e) to balance industrial forces by distributing instead of concentrating workers; (f) to restore the national standard of

health. Ordinary factory methods are recognized as unsuitable for the proposed rural industries; which (for the purpose of the committee) should be limited to the capacities of men debarred from ordinary industrial competition. Recent developments in motor transportation, it is suggested, make the scheme easy to put into practice. An advisory committee of doctors concurred in the conclusions of the Departmental Committee.

Wage reductions endorsed by Works Councils

In the August issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE reference was made to the acceptance of a wage reduction by employee

representatives on the Works Council of the International Harvester Company's plant at Hamilton. Similar action was reported to have been recently taken by employee representatives on the Industrial Council of the Verity Plow Company at Brantford. While this company's plant was temporarily closed down owing to lack of demand for its product, a large export order was received contingent upon a price reduction. The situation was laid before the Industrial Council and the employees' representatives thereupon suggested a wage reduction of 25 per cent, in order to enable the company to fill the order. Work was then resumed at the factory.

France objects to item in agenda, International Labour Conference.

The French Government has lodged a formal objection to the inclusion of item (2) in the agenda of the next Session of the International

Labour Conference which will meet in October. This item reads as follows: "Adaptation to agricultural labour of the Washington decisions concerning the regulation of the hours of work." The grounds for the objection are that it would seem "to be hazardous to seek to obtain a concerted system of regulation in the various countries concerned, in view of their diversity in climate, class of agriculture, system of cultivation, and of the countless uncertainties and vicis-

situdes inherent in agriculture." The working day not only varies season by season, but it is subject to inclemency of weather, the necessity of saving the harvest by urgent work, etc. Regulation adapted to these conditions would merely establish averages with wide margins impossible to supervise, or if such regulation was strict it would impose on agricultural production an intolerable burden.

It is provided in Article 402 of the Treaty of Versailles, that items to which objection has finally been made by any of the Governments of the members of the International Labour Organization shall not be excluded from the agenda if at the conference a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast by the delegates present is in favour of considering them.

**Proposed
British Con-
ciliation Com-
mittee in
Agriculture.**

The British government has introduced in the Corn Production Acts (repeal) Bill an amendment creating machinery to take the place of the Agricultural Wages Board. (A reference to the views of landowners and workers on the abolition of the wages board was made in the July issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, on page 859). The new plan provides for the formation of Conciliation Committees without any independent members. Representatives of employers and workers would vote separately and the decision of the majority would represent the vote of that side. The committees would have power to appoint an independent chairman, who would sit as a conciliator, and if the members of a committee chose they could give him a vote. The committees would deal with hours, wages and conditions of employment and their decisions would be sent to the Minister of Agriculture, who would make an order enforcing them. The committees would have the fullest powers to grant exemptions. This plan provides more elasticity than trade boards and the Committees differ from joint industrial councils in that their

awards will be enforceable and their functions will be more limited.

**National Build-
ing Guild,
Limited, Great
Britain.**

A national conference of Building Guild Committees in Great Britain, whose activities have been noted in previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE, was held in Manchester on July 23 for the purpose of forming a national organization. As a result of the conference the National Building Guild, Limited, was formed, composed of a union of 115 guild committees. The constitution of the new body is as follows: A National Board is constituted as the Supreme Governing body, formed of representatives elected one from each regional council: the latter councils are composed of representatives from not less than ten local committees. Guild Committees are formed from not more than two representatives of each trade union connected with the building industry, together with one representative from the administrative, and one from the technical department. Local committees have power to enter into contracts up to £500; Regional Councils up to £2,000; contracts beyond the latter amount must be undertaken by the National Board. In order to guarantee customers against loss where estimates are exceeded, the National Guild has devised a form of contract known as the "maximum sum contract," under which the Guild estimates the cost of the work, (including labour and materials), adds 10 per cent for service charges, and fixes the total of these amounts as the maximum cost to the customer. Any outlay beyond this maximum is borne by the Guild as a loss, but if the cost falls short of the maximum the Guild claims 5 per cent of the amount saved, to be added to its contingency and local funds, and the remainder of the saving goes to the customer. It is claimed in the *Labour News*, an official organ of the British Labour Party, that the Guild is now working below its estimates in almost all

contracts; for example on a contract for twenty-one houses for the Wigan Council savings were effected on each type of house. It was stated at the conference that the work actually completed by the guilds was of the value of £300,000, but during the last five months lack of sufficient credit had prevented them from doing new business, in spite of the help of the Co-operative Societies Wholesale bank. Preliminary steps were taken by the Conference in a campaign for the raising of a National Building Guild loan of £150,000.

Housing plan in Italy.

The Central Housing Commission attached to the Italian Ministry of

Industry and Commerce has issued a report on the work done in Italy to encourage the building of working class houses. The need of improved housing for the working classes has long been apparent to many. Acts were passed in 1907 and 1908 authorizing grants of credit to certain public and private institutions with the object of encouraging the formation of co-operative building societies and other bodies created for similar purposes. The State contributed one-sixth of the interest on these loans and allowed the required real estate an exemption from taxation for ten years. Municipal authorities were asked to encourage building either by granting sites or granting special bonuses to organizations instituted in conformity with these acts. As a result of this legislation there had been formed by December 31, 1914, 643 organizations comprising 528 co-operative societies, 51 autonomous bodies, 40 municipal undertakings and 22 mutual benefit societies. With a total capital of 195,552,149 lire houses had been built containing 111,158 rooms, providing accommodation for 222,316 persons. These results, however, were not sufficient, and in 1914 and 1917 decrees were issued providing further financial facilities and a longer exemption from taxation. After the war the housing shortage was so great, especially in the large towns, that further aid from the

State was required to meet the situation. Decrees were issued by which an independent credit department was created in the National Credit Institute for Co-operation, and the Loans and Deposit Bank was authorized to lend larger sums for the building of working class houses. The period of exemption from taxation was prolonged from 15 to 20 years and the State undertook to pay a portion of the interest, provided the houses were built before June 30, 1924. An additional state grant is to be paid on building loans if the houses are finished before January 1, 1922. The housing plans are submitted for approval to the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, which proposes changes to secure the best sanitary conditions. According to the report of the Commission for working class houses, these decrees have helped largely to relieve the housing crisis. Within six months after the decree of November 30, 1919, the State grants towards building credits amounted to 230,000,000 lire while grants made by Communes, independent organizations and co-operative societies amounted to 100,000,000 lire.

"Flying Squadron" at Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Limited.

The Canadian factory of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Limited, at Toronto, Ont., recently organized a body of fifty of its most expert workers to be known as "the flying squadron" for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the plant, reducing accidents, checking bad practices, helping to handle new problems of production, and furnishing material for the executive. They are chosen from among the best workmen in the various departments and are fully trained in all the principal operations in the factory. Whenever any department is in need of men to balance up the production, as many of the flying squadron as are needed are brought up. They are changed from one operation to another, making piece-work prices on

the operation on which they work, with a minimum day-work rate guaranteed. When they have become proficient in all operations in the factory they receive a certificate as "master rubber workers," and are in line for higher positions. The flying squadron is already credited with a reduction of accidents, of which 75 per cent were found to have occurred with inexperienced help. *The Canadian Manufacturer* quotes an article by Mr. P. W. Letchfield, originator of this squadron plan at the same company's plant at Akron, Ohio, in which the plan is described. "Every squadron", he says, "holds a meeting once a week on company time, at which, among other things, the members bring up any condition or practice they have seen in the course of their work that did not strike them as in the interest of the business. Of the men who have finished the squadron courses 98 per cent have been promoted usually to executive positions. The man in charge of the labour department and the squadrons in the Canadian factory was a former squadron man in Akron."

United States At the United States
Child Labour Federal Court at Green-
law unconstitutional. boro', North Carolina,
on August 22, Judge

James E. Boyd declared unconstitutional the law which has been in force since April 25, 1919, imposing a Federal tax of 10 per cent on the net profits derived from the operations of firms employing child labour. The provisions of this Act were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for May, 1919 (page 583). It was designated to take the place of an earlier law, passed in September, 1916, which had also been declared by the same judge to conflict with State sovereign rights, this opinion being confirmed later by the Supreme Court of the United States. In his latest decision the judge has declared that regulation of labour is one of the powers retained by the several States, and not delegated to the Federal Government. State child labour laws, he held, may provide a

penalty, though not a tax, such as was imposed under the Federal act. A strong protest against this judgment was issued next day by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labour, with a demand that the decision be at once appealed, and if it should be sustained that Congress devise some other method of preventing child labour. Members of the Executive Council claimed that this law had virtually abolished child labour in mills in the Southern States. The 10 per cent tax was imposed on the profits of (a) any mine or quarry in the United States in which children under 16 have been employed during the taxable year; or (b) any mill, cannery, workshop, factory or manufacturing establishment in which children under 14 years of age have been employed or permitted to work, or children between the ages of 14 and 16 years have worked more than 8 hours a day, or after the hour of 7 p.m., or before 6 a.m. The Vivian Spinning Mills, of Cherrydale, N.C., asked for an order of court restraining the collector of inland revenue from enforcing the act at their plant, with the result outlined above.

Shorter hours
and industrial
fatigue

The effect on the rate of production of reductions in working hours is discussed in a report by the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops of Great Britain. The conclusion is reached that shorter hours have had a beneficial effect upon the workers, "perhaps more so than any other recent improvement in industrial conditions." The result in regard to production, however, varies according to the nature of the processes involved. When the process is almost entirely mechanical, output is reduced nearly in direct proportion to the reduction in hours; but when the attention of the workers is involved a decline seldom follows, and an increase is often noted. This general conclusion agrees with that reached by investigators in an inquiry into the effect of shorter hours on production in the United States (see *LA-*

BOUR GAZETTE, June, 1920, p. 696). The present report notes that since the war hours of work have been generally reduced in the United Kingdom and "now rarely exceeded an aggregate of 48 a week." The reduction has been made in almost all industries without legislation, mostly by consent of the parties concerned. In order further to diminish fatigue many firms arrange for a short break in the work in the forenoon and another in the afternoon, while others have lengthened the mid-day interval, these measures resulting in increased production. An American manufacturer, Mr. Henry H. Collins, writing on this subject in a recent issue of *The Survey*, (New York) also advises the provision of rest periods, with refreshments, as an effective means of lessening industrial fatigue, which, according to another writer (B. J. Newman in *Modern Medicine*, February, 1921), is the cause of economic loss estimated at 20 cents per worker per day.

Jottings

The Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America will meet in convention at Toronto, on October 3. The Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers will meet at Drummondville, Quebec, in November.

Section 3 of the Adolescent School Attendance Act for Ontario, passed in 1919, became effective on September 1 of this year. This section requires all adolescents from 14 to 16 years of age to attend school except those who are incapacitated or who have passed a university matriculation examination or its equivalent, or are employed on authority of a home permit or an employment certificate.

The provincial government of Ontario has been requested by the president of the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress to appoint on behalf of organized labour in Ontario a labour man to the Workmen's Compensation Board and to add to the provincial hydro commission

a representative of labour and a representative of the municipalities interested.

The Montreal Labour College, which was started in November, 1920, and which conducted classes in Economics, History of the Labour Movement, Industrial History, Public Speaking, French and English, expects to commence classes again this fall. The college is situated at 70 Mance Street, Montreal.

At a meeting of the Carmen's Union at London, Ont., on August 16, the employees of the G. T. R. car shops voted almost unanimously to work only three weeks each month in place of a reduction of 20 per cent in the staff, the choice of which alternatives had been offered to them. A similar choice was offered to the G. T. R. shop employees at Stratford.

At the Ontario convention of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union which took place at Toronto on August 1 last, it was decided to ask the provincial government to pass a law licensing barbers and insisting upon the observance of a proper standard of cleanliness in barber shops. Mr. H. J. Halford, Hamilton, Ont., was elected president, and Mr. A. Calder, St. Catharines, Ont., secretary-treasurer of the Union. The next annual meeting will be held at Windsor, Ont.

A Fire Prevention Board has recently been organized in New Brunswick in accordance with an act passed at the last session of the legislature.

The New Brunswick council of the St. John's Ambulance Association and the Workmen's Compensation Board of the province are co-operating in a first-aid and safety campaign in the various industries. In St. John six first-aid classes have been arranged by the Workmen's Compensation Board and an instructor has been appointed by the Association for these classes. It is also announced that the Workmen's Compensation Board of Alberta have ar-

ranged to hold first-aid classes in Calgary about October 1.

Figures from the Soldiers' Settlement Board to the end of June show that 26,445 returned soldiers have been settled on the land, of whom 5,980 were on free lands without loans and 20,465 on purchased and free lands with loans. There were 4,854,792 acres occupied by soldier settlers, approximately one-half being free land. It was estimated that 600,000 acres of new land had been broken. A total of \$83,884,210 has been granted for loans to purchase land, to remove encumbrances, for stock and implements, and for permanent improvements. By June 30, 390 men had paid their loans in full.

The report of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada on the operation of its Pension and Benefit Fund for the six months ended June 30 last, shows a total expenditure of \$118,517 as compared with \$129,409 in the first half of 1920. There were decreases of \$15,786 in sick benefits and of \$629 in accident disability expenses, while payments for pensions increased from \$3,839 to \$5,467, accident disability benefits from \$9,068 to \$11,179, and death benefits from \$9,861 to \$12,005. It was announced that the Board of Directors of the Company had approved an increase in the minimum pension rate from \$20 to \$30 per month dating from January 1, 1921.

The British government has recently appointed a special committee to consider the problem of unemployment. The committee comprises Sir Robert Horne, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Dr. T. J. Macnamara, Minister of Labour; Sir Alfred Mond, Minister of Health, and Mr. Robert Munro, Secretary for Scotland.

It is estimated by the British Department of Labour that about 2,750,000 workers in Great Britain are covered by industrial agreements which provide for the regular and automatic adjustment of wage rates in accordance with

variations in the cost of living. In all cases but three, so far as known, the index number published in the British *Labour Gazette* is used to measure the cost of living.

The British Mining Industry Act, 1920, provided for the creation of a Miners' Welfare Fund to be applied to purposes connected with the social well-being, recreation, and living conditions of colliery workers and with mining education and research. Every colliery owner must pay into the fund each year a sum equal to one penny a ton on the annual output. The money is to be allocated by a committee of five appointed by the Board of Trade, one being named by the Mining Association of Great Britain and another by the Miners' Federation. It was announced in the House of Commons that the committee had been appointed in February and on July 13, the sum of over £362,000 stood to the credit of the fund. No allocations had yet been made owing to the recent stoppage of the coal mines.

The International Union of Fruit and Vegetable Workers of North America has recently been organized by the American Federation of Labour with headquarters at Fresno, California. The organization is formed of both permanently located and migratory workers, its territorial jurisdiction comprising English-speaking fruit and vegetable workers (including employees of canneries) in the United States and Canada. This union started with a membership of over 2,000 and locals have been established in 40 of the principal fruit and vegetable districts along the Pacific coast.

As a means of securing the 44-hour week, employed members of the International Typographical Union have, by a referendum vote, assessed themselves 10 per cent of their weekly earnings, thus bringing a revenue of \$200,000 a week or nearly \$1,000,000 a month. Married members receive weekly strike benefits of \$17, and single men or women \$12 a

week, and apprentices are paid such sums as may be agreed by officers of the local union.

A conference has been called by the President of the United States to meet at Washington in September for the purpose of inquiring into the volume of needed employment, the distribution of unemployment, means of lessening the number of unemployed, and measures to effect the recovery of business and commerce. The unemployed in the United States are estimated by the Department of Labour to number 5,735,000.

A National Industrial Committee has recently been organized by the United States National Civic Federation to "bring together representatives of the non-revolutionary labour movement, employers who believe in conferring with labour and representatives of the general public." It is announced that Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labour, has accepted membership on the committee, and that both President Harding and

the Secretary of Labour have expressed approval of it.

An official report states that at the end of 1920 there were 1,686,000 women members of the unions comprised in general trade organization of Germany, or nearly one-third of the total membership. Before the war the number of organized working women was only 221,000, or one-tenth of the membership.

It is reported that trade union membership has greatly increased in Austria since the war. In pre-war days Austria, with more than thirty million inhabitants, never had more than half a million workers organized in trade unions, while the present republic of Austria, with only six million inhabitants, has over 900,000 trade unionists. "This means" states *Reconstruction*, a Vienna publication, "that almost the whole of the wage-earning population and a large part of the salaried classes are now organized trade unionists. A good deal of the increase is due to women workers and agricultural workers."

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

I.—The Labour Market, Strikes, Prices

DURING the month of August there was a continuation of the upward tendency displayed during July by the curve of employment based on reports from employers, though the improvement was still on a very moderate scale. Compared with the corresponding month of last year, however, the volume of industrial employment throughout the country was decidedly less. Trade union reports indicated greater activity, while vacancies notified by employers to the offices of the Employment Service in July showed a gain. There was also an increase in the number of placements

effected. The latter two indices partly reflected harvest demands and the movement was expected to expand largely in August.

Weekly reports from employers to the Dominion headquarters of the Employment Service of Canada **EMPLOYERS' REPORTS** for the period July 16 to August 13, showed a more favourable movement in employment. The index figure for the period, averaged 89 as compared with an average of 108.1 for the same weeks of last year. During the first half of the period, (the last two weeks in July) reduced employment was reported, partly on account of slackness in the

iron and steel group in Ontario. For the second half period (July 31-Aug. 13) however, net increases more than compensating for those losses were recorded. In the Maritime Provinces more activity was evidenced during the first two weeks of the period under review than in the latter half; Ontario and Quebec showed a reverse situation. The Prairie Provinces manifested a steady increase in the volume of employment; the gains being particularly marked during the first two weeks of the period. In British Columbia conditions were not as favourable, reduced employment being reported for both bi-weekly periods. As compared with the corresponding period of last year, employment in British Columbia and the Prairie Provinces was better maintained than in the other sections of the country, the Quebec and Ontario district showing larger declines from the 1920 level. In the Maritime Provinces, conditions were better than in Ontario and Quebec, though not as favourable as in the Western districts.

The industries which showed the largest net increases over the previous period were edible plant products (chiefly in the canning, sugar, biscuit and flour manufacturing divisions), textiles (mainly in thread, yarn and cloth factories), coal mining, railway and water transportation, building and railway construction. These increases, with the exception of those in coal mining, water transportation and railway construction, were reported mainly in Quebec and Ontario. In mining the gains occurred largely in Alberta, but also in Nova Scotia. Activity at Upper St. Lawrence and British Columbia ports accounted for the expansion in water transportation, while the additions in railway construction were distributed over the country. Smaller net increases were registered in leather goods, wholesale trade, telegraph communication and hotels and restaurants. Ontario and Quebec absorbed the bulk of these gains though railway transportation showed considerably increased activity in the Prairie Provinces. Sawmills registered the most pronounced losses recorded during the period under review, 2,068

persons having been released during the four weeks. This was, of course, a seasonal movement, reflecting the completion of the summer's operations. In iron and steel there were important losses during the earlier part of the month with some recovery towards the latter part. Weakness was shown in ship building, railway car manufacturing, general machinery and agricultural implements. Tools and rolling mills on the other hand registered gains. Pulp and paper and rubber goods also reported pronounced losses, largely due to shut-downs in Quebec. Electrical apparatus manufacturing manifested a considerably smaller volume of employment during the first part of the period, while tobacco made gains during the latter part. Contractions, though on a smaller scale, were also reported in glass and cement making, asbestos and gypsum quarrying, retail trade, local transportation, logging and telephone operation. During the first part of the period important declines were registered in logging, mainly in Quebec and Ontario; partly offset, however, by gains in the second half. The losses in asbestos occurred in Quebec, while those in gypsum were reported from the Maritime Provinces. Some inactivity on electric lines in the Prairie Provinces accounted for the reductions in local transportation. In retail trade the shrinkages were reported chiefly in Ontario and Quebec in the first half of the period, reflecting to some extent holidays and reductions due to summer dullness. Partial recovery was registered in this group in the second fortnight.

Compared with the corresponding period of last year the majority of industries afforded substantially less employment, exceptions being building and highway construction and local transportation. In the communication, general transportation and coal mining groups the 1920 level of activity was fairly well maintained. The manufacturing group as a whole afforded considerably less employment, particularly in iron and steel, miscellaneous industries, rubber, lumber and its products and clay, glass and stone products. The index number

in logging averaged about 10 points lower than during the midsummer period of last year.

Trade unions at the beginning of August reported a smaller percentage of unemployment than at the first of the preceding month, the improvement having now continued for four months.

TRADE
UNION
REPORTS.

The returns, however, indicated a much less favourable situation than in the corresponding period of 1920 and 1919. Unemployment as used here has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons occupied in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of sickness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to those unions reporting. Greater activity in the clothing trades, in iron and steel and transportation caused the improvement over July, while there was general dullness as compared with preceding years. All provinces, with the exception of Ontario, shared in the upward movement. In that district increased slackness in the building trades made the percentage of unemployment slightly larger.

Returns were tabulated from over 1,500 unions with a combined membership of 182,624 persons, of whom 16,610 were unemployed. This represents a percentage of 9.1, while at the beginning of July 13.2 per cent of the members were unemployed. In August of the previous year, however, the percentage of unemployment stood at about 2.4. Unions in the manufacturing and mechanical industries reported substantially more activity. In addition to the improvement already noted in clothing, and metals, there was also more employment for workers in sugar refineries, tobacco factories and in glass bottle blowing. On the other hand, trades-

men in the printing and publishing group, in wood working and furniture and boots and shoes were not as fully employed as in July. In the transportation group, steam railway employees registered about three per cent less idleness, the improvement being of a general nature. On the other hand, street and electric railway employees, navigation workers and teamsters and chauffeurs reported more slackness. Building and construction was the only group to record a considerable increase in unemployment as compared with July, the percentage standing at 18.7 as compared with 13.4 in the latter month. Ontario and Quebec reported the bulk of this contraction, but slackness in this group was general throughout the country. Of all the trades coming under this heading, plumbers alone showed considerable increase in activity, while carpenters, electrical workers and building labourers reported especially large percentages of unemployed members. In no case was improvement shown as compared with the returns for the beginning of August of the previous year. Fishermen and lumber workers and loggers reported smaller percentages of unemployed members than in July, though a large number of their members were still out of work. Stationary engineers, hotel and restaurant employees, barbers and theatre employees, however, were not as fully employed, while retail clerks registered some improvement.

A marked increase was recorded in the volume of business transacted by the Employment Service during the four-week period ended July 16, 1921, as compared with the previous four weeks. Although the figures fluctuated slightly from week to week the general tendency was upward. With the customary demand for farm help from the West becoming more pronounced toward the end of the period it is expected that the upward trend will continue for some weeks. Vacancies notified by employers, applications registered, applicants referred to positions, and placements effected all showed gains over the pre-

EMPLOYMENT
OFFICE
REPORTS.

vious period. When the totals for the four weeks under review are compared with those for the four weeks ended July 17, 1920, decreases in the number of vacancies notified, in the number of persons referred to positions and in the number of placements, are apparent, while the number of applicants registered during the same term this year exceeds the total for the last year by over 3,500.

During the four weeks under review, the offices reported 28,475 persons referred to positions, of whom 7,680 were women and 20,795 men, and 20,667 regular placements, of which 3,422 were of women and 17,245 of men. The totals for the previous four weeks were 26,941 and 19,367 respectively. For the corresponding period of 1920 the figures stood at 29,883 and 26,995. From June 20, 1921 to July 16, 1921, the number of applications registered was 37,881, as against 36,282 for the previous four weeks and 34,198 for the same period last year. Vacancies notified by employers totalled 31,590 as compared with 29,335 during the previous period and 34,817 in the same period of 1920.

In addition to the regular placements mentioned above 5,774 placements were made in casual jobs, that is, in work of a duration of one week or less.

The volume of employment in the building trades, as indicated by the value of the building permits issued during July, showed a decline as compared with June.

BUILDING PERMITS. In July the permits issued in 56 cities amounted to \$10,137,547 as compared with \$12,930,499 in the preceding month, a decrease of about 22 per cent. There was also less activity indicated than in the corresponding month of last year, the building permits for July, 1920, having totalled \$13,604,902. This represents a decline of slightly over 25 per cent. All provinces with the exception of Nova Scotia registered declines in the value of the permits issued as compared with June, Ontario showing the most pronounced losses. As compared with July, 1920, only Quebec reported in-

creased activity, while the reductions in Alberta and Saskatchewan were particularly marked in this comparison. Of the larger cities, Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver, registered lower figures than in the preceding month. The latter two centres also reported a smaller volume of building than in July, 1920, while in Montreal there were some gains. On the other hand, at Winnipeg the value of the permits issued during July exceeded that for June, but was less than in the corresponding month of last year. As to the smaller centres, large increases in the value of building permits were recorded in Westmount, Niagara Falls, Peterboro, Welland and New Westminster as compared with both June, 1921 and July of last year.

The loss of time on account of industrial disputes during August was less than during July, 1921, but greater than during August, 1920. There

Strikes

were in existence at some time or other during the month 24 strikes, involving about 3,221 workpeople and resulting in an estimated time loss of 83,105 working days, as compared with 32 strikes, 7,662 workpeople and 103,554 working days in July 1921; and 30 strikes, 4,840 workpeople and 74,366 working days in August, 1920. On August 1, there were on record 22 strikes affecting 3,097 workpeople. Two strikes were reported as having commenced during August, as compared with 5 during July, 1921. Three of the strikes commencing prior to August and the two strikes commencing during August were reported terminated, leaving 19 strikes, involving about 2,904 workpeople on record at the end of the month.

In wholesale prices the movement continued downward but less steeply than in recent months, while in retail prices food showed a slight rise and fuel continued to fall slightly. The Departmental index number of wholesale prices showed little change at 236.4 for August as compared with 238.6 for July; 330.2 for August, 1920; 301.1 for Aug-

Prices

ust, 1919; 284.3 for August, 1918; and 136.3 for August, 1914. The principal increases were in fodder, hogs, butter, eggs, potatoes, and some textiles. The chief decreases were in cattle, beef, hide, leather, and boots, gasoline and coal oil, lumber and other building materials, and wooden furniture. In retail prices the average cost of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family in

some sixty cities rose to \$11.41 at the beginning of August as compared with \$10.96 at the beginning of July; \$16.42 in August, 1920; \$14.43 in August, 1919; \$13.41 in August, 1918; \$11.68 in August, 1917; \$8.63 in August, 1916; and \$7.68 in August, 1914. The chief increases in foods were in potatoes, butter and eggs. Fresh meats were lower.

II.—Industries and Trades during August, 1921

Logging

DURING August logging in Quebec showed varied conditions in regard to employment. Firms at Louisville, Three Rivers, St. Jovite Station and River Desert reported operations partially or entirely concluded. At Hull it was reported that, with the commencement of seasonal activity, a large number of men had been sent to the bush. Ontario showed much the same local fluctuations. Lessened operations as compared with July, were reported at Nestorville, Midland, Haileybury and Fort Frances. On the other hand, considerable activity was displayed at Braeside, Ottawa and Pembroke. In British Columbia the situation was practically the same, the tendency being, however, to reduce staffs. Timber of all species scaled in the province in the month of July totalled 176,233,128 feet as compared with 173,946,005 feet in June, Douglas fir again predominating.

Mining

In coal mining, employment continued to improve somewhat, the most pronounced gains again being reported in Alberta. In British Columbia very slight fluctuations were noted: Metalliferous mining registered practically no change,

while in the quarrying group also employment manifested small fluctuations.

Manufacturing Industries

Sugar refineries at Dartmouth and St. John registered slightly less activity during the month, partly due to dullness following demands for sugar for canning. Chocolate manufacturing at Halifax was not as brisk, but at St. Stephens a slightly more favourable trend was shown. In British Columbia, sugar refining maintained the same level, while at Montreal there was more activity. Flour and cereal mills at Winnipeg and Moose Jaw registered practically no changes. Biscuit making at Brantford was somewhat more active. One large firm in London recorded minor losses, while another showed small gains. At Toronto this trade exhibited some improvement, on the whole, though here also fluctuations were experienced. Flour mills in Port Colborne and Keewatin showed little change, the tendency, however, being upward. Important gains in sugar refining at Wallaceburg were noted. Preserving factories also registered increased activity of a seasonal nature, especially at Leamington. Starch factories at Fort William dis-

played slightly lessened activity. Meat packing plants at Montreal indicated a very slight increase on the whole, though two large firms recorded minor reductions in staff. The same is true of abattoirs and meat packing establishments in Toronto. Dairying was not quite as active in Ontario, partly as a result of the dry weather. At Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton abattoirs indicated practically stationary staffs.

At New Glasgow one large iron and steel mill reported a very pronounced increase. A minor addition was registered by

**IRON AND
STEEL
PRODUCTS.**

another plant, while a third remained closed down. At Sydney conditions in iron and steel mills showed considerable improvement. Steel shipyards at Halifax recorded practically no change, while in Montreal, Three Rivers and Sorel, some improvement was noted. Car manufacturing in Montreal manifested an important increase in activity, and rolling mills also registered improvement. Sheet metal working, however, was not quite as brisk. Agricultural implement manufacturing at Terrebonne displayed no change when compared with July. Tool making at Rock Island experienced a decline; at Sherbrooke general machine factories were not as active and there were declines also in sewing machine production at St. John's. The agricultural implement industry at Brantford was not as brisk, though one firm recorded increases. At Toronto reduced activity was reported in the manufacture of engines and boilers, while at Galt and Brantford this industry showed no changes. Automobile manufacturing at Ford and Walkerville registered substantially less activity. At Kingston and Midland the shipbuilding plants continued to employ only a small part of their normal staffs; on the other hand improvement was noted in shipbuilding at Port Arthur. Rolling mills at Sault Ste. Marie made a slight gain, but at Swansea and Hamilton small losses were reported.

Wire manufacturing in Hamilton was less active.

Shoe manufacturing in Montreal on the whole showed a decline, though minor gains were reported by some firms. **LEATHER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS.** At Quebec slightly more activity was displayed.

In Toronto, London and Kitchener leather and shoe factories maintained about the same level of employment as during the preceding month. Important losses were reported in rubber manufacturing at Granby and Montreal, due to temporary shut-downs. Other rubber firms in Montreal reported minor changes, their general tendency, however, being upward. At St. Jérôme conditions also were slightly more favourable. One large rubber firm in Toronto released a large portion of its staff, while minor gains were reported in another factory. At Guelph and Kitchener conditions remained very much the same as in July, though a slight upward tendency was evidenced.

At Plaster Rock, N.B., the lumber industry showed another nominal gain.

LUMBER PRODUCTS. In Quebec the changes on the whole were very slight; saw mills at

Breakeyville, Cowanville and Quebec city reported minor increases, which, however, were offset by similar declines at Beauharnois, Hull, St. Pacôme and Montreal. At Arnprior, important losses were recorded. Rockland also reported considerably less activity. The Stratford furniture factories recorded substantial additions to their staff. At Brantford, Newmarket, Orillia and Toronto saw-mills and wood working factories registered slight declines. On the whole, employment in Ontario showed a downward tendency, partly seasonal in character, reflecting completion of summer cuts in saw mills. At The Pas, saw mills reported increases. In British Columbia, there were minor changes, but at Fraser Mills considerable gains were noted, while a decline was registered at Golden.

Important increases in activity were reported in St. John pulp and paper mills. At Bathurst also there was an increase in employment, though on a smaller scale. Liverpool and Murray, N.S., Paper companies were less busy. At Hull, Shawinigan Falls, Donnacona, Chicoutimi, East Angus, Bagotville, Kenogami and La Tuque conditions were not so favourable. On the other hand mills at Three Rivers were considerably busier; Windsor Mills also manifested more activity. Pulp and paper in Ontario, showed slight fluctuations only, the general trend of employment, however, being downward.

At Marysville, N.B., some employees were released from the cotton mills.

On the other hand, firms in Milltown added slightly to their staffs.

At Yarmouth, N.S., there were minor increases in activity in cotton mills. A knitting mill at Truro was closed temporarily for repairs. At Montreal one large men's furnishings factory was also shut down, and less activity was displayed in the manufacture of thread, yarn and cloth. In Sherbrooke one of the cotton mills showed a fair sized increase, but at Magog, Valleyfield and Lachute, mills were less busy. Knitted goods at St. Hyacinthe exhibited more activity than in July. In a large number of firms in various other Quebec points the July level of employment was well maintained. At Toronto carpet manufacturing, garments, knitting and cloth factories were busier than in the preceding month. In Hamilton, there was very little change, but if anything the trend of employment was upward. The same is true for Brantford in the cordage plants. The manufacture of knitted goods at Paris and Hespeler also was more active. Garment manufacturing in Edmonton remained practically stationary.

Broom and brush making at St. John recovered somewhat from the losses experienced in the preceding month.

Light, heat and power companies in Montreal displayed decreased activity.

Electrical apparatus manufacturing moreover was less brisk. Explosives in the same city registered slight declines. Employment in breweries was well maintained, slightly better conditions if anything prevailing than in July. With few exceptions, tobacco factories also were busy. Electrical apparatus manufacturing at Hamilton and Stratford as in Montreal, was less brisk. Employment in tobacco was well maintained at Hamilton. At Toronto a large firm manufacturing incandescent lamps re-opened during August after a month's shut down, but another firm making the same product reported reduced activity. Musical instruments remained practically stationary at Toronto. Slight changes only were recorded at Toronto in the manufacture of soap and photographic appliances, and by electric power companies. The manufacture of drugs, medical supplies and liquors at Walkerville, showed conditions similar to those in July. Power companies in Winnipeg and Vancouver manifested practically no change. Jewellery working at Montreal stayed at about the same level, slight increases in some firms offsetting similar declines in others. There were minor fluctuations in plants manufacturing brass, bronze and copper products, but employment on the whole was well maintained. In Shawinigan Falls aluminum plants reported more activity, while in Maisonneuve the canning companies were busy, largely on account of seasonal demand. The Copper Cliff nickel refineries were not quite so brisk. The same is true also of brass, bronze and copper products factories at Hamilton. At Toronto and Sarnia employment in this group remained at about the July level. In Toronto there were decreases in aluminum manufacturing. Nickel refining at Port Colborne was slightly more active.

ive. At Anyox, B.C. smelting and refining registered slight declines.

Construction

The Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and Canadian National railways reported a small net increase in the volume of employment afforded on railway construction, including maintenance of way, during the month of August, there being about 400 more persons on their staffs at the end of the month than at the end of July. In the middle of the month, their total payrolls were about 1,000 higher than at the end of July, but decreases towards the end of the month reduced the net increase to 400 persons. The shrinkages were confined to Alberta and Saskatchewan and may be attributed to construction workers going on farms for the harvest. Grand Trunk staffs remained practically stationary throughout the month, while gains of about 900 persons were reported by the Canadian National Railways. On the other hand, the Canadian Pacific Railway showed reductions of about 500 men. During July, the value of building permits issued in 56 cities amounted to \$10,137,547 as compared with \$12,930,499 in June, a decrease of about twenty-two per cent. The building industry as indicated by building permits showed an increase only in Nova Scotia, while decreases were registered in all other sections of the country. Reports from large contracting firms indicate varying conditions. At Halifax, there were slight gains; in Courtenay Bay, however, there were some losses, while at St. John no changes were reported. Montreal on the whole manifested increases in activity, though some firms showed minor fluctuations. At Sherbrooke there were gains in employment. Toronto firms on the whole reported a steady situation, although here

also there were individual fluctuations. The volume of employment afforded in the building trades in Hamilton, London, Walkerville and Kingston was somewhat less. New Liskeard reported greater activity. In Winnipeg the tendency was slightly downward. In British Columbia and Alberta the situation remained the same.

Transportation

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway in July were \$15,772,927 as compared with \$17,375,760 in July, 1920. The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways during August were \$8,881,530 as compared with \$8,857,354 in the preceding month. During the month the number of persons employed by the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and Canadian National Railways in operation, including general offices, trainmen, engine crews, station employees, sleeping, parlour and dining car employees, showed an increase of about 1,500 persons. This gain was spread evenly over the whole month and was due to additions of about 800 persons to the Canadian National Railways, 600 to the Canadian Pacific and 100 to the Grand Trunk. The most pronounced increases were reported in Manitoba. Electric railway transportation during August showed a slight decline. Employment in water transportation was, as usual, irregular, but on the whole there was increased activity at the Upper St. Lawrence and British Columbia ports.

Trade

Retail trade as reflected in the payrolls of large departmental stores reported a slight recovery from the minor losses recorded in July. Wholesale business changed but little, though in some districts small advances were again made.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907**PROCEEDINGS FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1921, WITH TEXTS OF BOARDS' REPORTS**

DURING the month of August the Department received reports from six Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with disputes between (1) the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway and certain of its employees, being members of Local Division No. 846, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America; (2) Canada Steamship Company and certain of its employees, being firemen, oilers, wheelmen, watchmen, deckhands, cooks, stewards, etc., members of the Sailors, Firemen and Cooks' Union of Canada; (3) Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries and men of various trades in the building industry in Hamilton and district, members of Hamilton Building Trades Council; (4) Canadian Fish and Cold Storage Company, Limited, Prince Rupert, B.C., and certain of its employees, being members of the Fish Packers' Union of that city; (5) Corporation of the City of Hull, Quebec, and its firemen, being members of Local 174, International Association of Fire Fighters; and (6) F. W. Nicholas, of Port McNicholl, Ontario, and certain of his employees in the freight sheds at Port McNicholl, members of Local 1506, International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

Six applications were received for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and a Board was established in connection with an application which had been received during the previous month.

An application was also received from the employees of the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island, National Transcontinental, Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways, for a Com-

mittee of Conciliation, Mediation and Investigation under the Conciliation and Labour Act.

Applications Received

During the month of August applications for the establishment of Boards were received as follows:—

(1) From the employees of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, being clerks, freight handlers, roundhouse and shop labourers, station employees, etc., members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. A Board was established composed as follows: Mr. J. M. Godfrey, K.C., Toronto, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members, Messrs. H. H. Vaughan and Peter Bercovitch, K.C., M.P.P., Montreal, nominees of the company and employees respectively.

(2) From the employees of the Western Stevedore Company, Fort William, Ont., being members of Twin City Lodge No. 605, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. A Board was established composed as follows: Mr. Fred Babe, Fort William, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members, His Honour Judge Hugh O'Leary, Port Arthur, and Mr. T. J. Murray, Winnipeg, nominees of the company and employees respectively.

(3) From the employees of various railways, (namely the Canadian National Railways, the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Grand Trunk Railway and the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway) members of the Railway Association of Canada, being engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen, yardmen and telegraphers, members of the several trade

unions of these classes of workers. A Board was established, Mr. David S. Campbell, Regina, being appointed a member on the recommendation of the employees. At the close of the month the Board had not been completed.

(4) From the employees of the Canadian Merchant Marine, being members of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific and the Marine Firemen and Oilers' Union of British Columbia respectively. Before application for a Board was made a strike occurred, but the employees returned to work pending the establishment of a Board. Action was held pending the outcome of renewed negotiations which were in progress.

(5) From the employees in the Mechanical Stores of the Canadian National Railways at Fort Rouge, Winnipeg, Man., being members of Victoria Lodge No. 1326, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. Pending further direct negotiations between the disputants, the establishment of a Board was held in abeyance.

(6) From the employees of the Canadian National Steamship Company, Prince Rupert, B. C., being longshoremen, members of Local No. 3841, International Longshoremen's Association. Pending further direct negotiations between the disputants the establishment of a Board was held in abeyance.

Other Proceedings under the I.D.I. Act

During the month of August a Board was established to deal with the dispute between the Montreal Tramways Company and certain of its employees, being members of Division No. 790, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The Board was composed as follows: Mr. Adolphe Bazin, Montreal, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the other two members, Mr. A. P. Frizon, Montreal, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the company, and Mr. Arthur Brossard, K.C., Montreal, nominee of the employees.

Proceedings under the Conciliation and Labour Act

During the month of August an application was received from the employees of the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island, National Transcontinental, Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways, for the establishment of a Committee of Conciliation, Mediation and Investigation, under the Conciliation and Labour Act. A Committee was established composed as follows: Mr. Hamnett P. Hill, Ottawa, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members, Messrs. Geo. D. Kelley, and Harold Fisher, Ottawa, nominees of the company and employees respectively.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company and its street railway employees

A REPORT was received from the Board established to deal with the dispute between the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company and certain of its employees, being members of Local Division No. 846, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The Board was composed as follows:

Mr. D. Dick, Jr., chairman, Messrs. G. D. Kelley and Jos. Gibbons. The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Gibbons and contained recommendations as to settlement, which the employees expressed their willingness to accept. Mr. Kelley did not concur in these findings and presented a minority report.

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company, employer, and certain of its employees, members of Local Division No. 846, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, employees.

Hon. G. D. Robertson,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa,

Sir,—

The Board of Conciliation appointed by you met in the City Hall, Welland, on Tuesday, May 17th, and the Welland Hotel, St. Catharines, on May 18th. The Company was represented by Mr. Oliver and other officials, and the employees by Clarence Conroy and Edward Sparrow.

The application was for the reinstatement of three discharged employees, pay for lost time from suspension of Conductor Bowman and Motorman Wilson, back time for Conductor Hannah, and for seniority affecting Conductor Vorleys.

Item 1. Dismissal of Conductor Bauer and Motorman Lampman. — Conductor Bauer was not present, owing, it was stated, to his having met with an accident the day previous; but from the evidence submitted, we feel that Conductor Bauer was responsible for the accident and that the company was justified in his dismissal. Motorman Lampman. — We feel that he cannot be held responsible for the accident, inasmuch as he received his orders from Conductor Bauer, whose duty it was to see that all sections of the train they were to pass were at the station before telling Motorman Lampman to proceed. From the evidence submitted it was shown that it was impossible for Motorman Lampman to see for himself while at his post in the vestibule whether or

not the second car was carrying a red or white flag. The only alternative Motorman Lampman had was to get a signal from the passing cars notifying him that all the sections were in the siding. The giving of signals by one passing car to another is not a rule of the company but a custom of the motormen; and as a matter of fact this is the only way that a motorman can assure himself that the sections had passed; and since this accident the company has realized the importance of one car signalling the other and has made it a part of their rules. The rules of the company do not permit a motorman to leave his post in a car to walk around the train to ascertain whether or not the passing cars are carrying signals; and the only alternative is that the conductor advise the motorman whether or not all cars are passed. In this case the conductor went over to the station and in doing so passed between first and second sections, and returning to car passed between them again and then gave order to motorman to proceed. The motorman in our estimation had the right to assume that the conductor had seen signals and that all sections were in. Owing to the circumstances above-mentioned, we recommend that Motorman Lampman be immediately reinstated, and inasmuch as he has lost considerable time before securing another position that he be paid one month's salary for loss of time, provided, however, that he accepts reinstatement.

Item 2. Dismissal of Conductor Phillips. — In our opinion evidence was submitted to justify the company's action.

Item 3. Suspension of Conductor Bowman. — Five days' suspension for what the company call violation of regulations. The evidence submitted went to show that Conductor Bowman was acting motorman and had written orders from Niagara to St. Catharines and return. There is a notice on the time table that all conductors must call up the despatcher from Thorold. When the crew reached Thorold Conductor Bow-

man went to the phone and called up the despatcher, but got no answer, and alleges that the phone was out of order. He then went to the waiting room to call up the Bell telephone, but the waiting room was locked. He then proceeded. Rule 48 reads: "Orders must be plain and explicit, and if not fully understood by the party addressed an explanation should be required before taking the order. After the reception of the order it must be obeyed to the letter." It was proven that Bowman had a written order to cross the other car at Merriton and according to the rules should have obeyed it. Rule 59 says: "When trains moving in opposite directions are to be moved towards each other by train orders, the train whose rights are to be restricted must first receive the order and be completed before the order is given to the train to move towards it or against it." Bowman having written orders and the despatcher not having heard from him, should not have moved the other train towards him, and Bowman had every reason to expect that the other train would be held at Merriton until he arrived or the despatcher had restricted his running orders.

Under these circumstances we feel that Bowman should be paid for lost time.

Item 4. Conductor Vorley's position on seniority.—Evidence in this case was to the effect that Conductor Vorley was told he would be required to work overtime on Sunday. This he said he would not do; he would rather quit the job. When he had completed his regular schedule on Sunday he was told he would have to continue, and he went into the office and handed in his tools, cap and badge. The men's representative claims that he drew all his time, but the company say only part of his time. When the employee of a street railway turns in his badge the general rule is that he has left the service and if he returns loses his seniority. Therefore Conductor Vorley when he returned should have been started at the foot of the list.

Item 5. Suspension of Conductor Wilson.—The company put in a letter from Mr. Wilson stating he wished his case withdrawn. The representative of the men accordingly removed the case.

Item 6. Case of Conductor Hannah.—The committee also withdrew this case.

Acting upon your communication of June 6, the Board not having submitted its report, representatives of the company were notified that the Board would reconvene on July 27. Mr. Oliver, representing the company, stated by letter dated July 8, also over the phone on July 26, that if the Board intended to take up the cases of Motorman Sparrow and Conductor Terryberry they refused to be present or allow their representative on the Board to be present. This would seem to us to be a peculiar attitude for the company to assume as section 1 of the agreement, dated the 1st of November, 1920, provides as follows: "The party of the first part agrees to meet and treat with the properly accredited officers and committees of the party of the second part on all grievances and disputes that may arise between the company and the employees; and failing to reach an agreement these shall be settled by arbitration under the Industrial Disputes Act."

This crew was discharged the day following the sitting of the Board at Welland. Acting upon the company's refusal to be present the chairman and representative of the men met in the City Hall, St. Catharines, on July 27, and heard all the evidence in connection with the case of Sparrow and Terryberry. This crew was dismissed for the signing of blank orders in advance, a custom which has apparently been practised by almost every conductor and motorman on the line; and we submit for your observation a signed petition from a few of the motormen who state that they had been in the habit of following the same practice as Sparrow and Terryberry were discharged for; as we believe that had it not been for a report which has been said to have been circulated by the

officials of the company, that any employee signing this petition would be immediately discharged, there would in all probability have been a great many more employees who would have signed the petition. It was stated by one witness that he had informed Mr. Oliver that he, together with other motormen, had been signing orders in advance, and that no comment was made by Mr. Oliver, nor was any other employee disciplined.

It has not been shown that any accident has ever occurred from the signing of these orders in advance; but it was stated that the men have been in the habit of doing it feeling that it was facilitating the operation of the service. Motorman Sparrow has been eleven years in the service of the company and conductor Terryberry nine years; and this is their first offence.

If this practice was contrary to any order issued by the company we feel that at the most a suspension of thirty days would have been sufficient punishment. We therefore recommend that Motorman Sparrow and Conductor Terryberry be immediately reinstated and paid for all lost time exceeding thirty days.

There were two other cases to come before the Board as made by the employees; but inasmuch as the company's representative was not present we could not take any cases other than the ones above stated.

The balance of the cases to come before the Board were subsequently withdrawn by the employees' representative, with the exception of one case, Noah E. Smith's seniority; and we submit to you our recommendation, as based on letters received from the company and from the employee, Noah E. Smith, that the said Smith be reinstated to full seniority rights.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Obediently yours,

(Sgd.) D. DICK, Jr.,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) JOSEPH GIBBONS,
Employees' Representative.

St. Catharines, Ont.,

July 28th, 1921.

As I have not been feeling very well the doctor advised me to make a change for three or four months so about November 7th, 1920, I was granted four months leave of absence by the Assistant Superintendent Mr. Tom Clarke. During that time I worked for the D. W. Harmer Co., for a short time, and while I was working there the N. S. & T. issued new badges numbering them according to seniority. I went to the office and got my badge still holding my seniority, and in January when the time table changed they called me up over the phone asking what run I wanted to sign up on. So about March 12th, 1921, I started back to work and nothing was said to me. I worked about two and a half months on my same run and got the same money I had been getting when I got leave of absence. So on May 29th, 1921, Mr. Cumming called me to his office stating that as I had been off those four months I would lose my seniority and would have to start on first year money again. He said he would not ask me for a refund on the money he had paid me for the two months I had been working.

(Sgd.) NOAH E. SMITH.

I have been employed by the N. S. & T. since 1914.

We the undersigned trainmen are guilty of the same offense of signing train orders ahead of time as Messrs. Sparrow and Terryberry, but not with the intention of breaking rules of, or causing offense to the company or its officials.

(Sgd.) F. RICHARDSON,
(Sgd.) S. PRATT,
(Sgd.) N. MARIE,
(Sgd.) F. MITCHELL.

Minority Report

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and the dispute between the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway, (employer), and certain of its employees, members of Local Division Number 846, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, (employees).

Honourable G. D. Robertson,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Sir,—

The Board of Conciliation appointed by you met at Welland, Ont., on Tues-

day, May 17, and St. Catharines on May 18. Subsequently I attended on the Chairman of the Board at Ottawa in August and on the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company at Toronto in the same month. On May 17 and May 18 the following items were dealt with by your Board:

**Item 1.—DISMISSAL OF CONDUCTOR BAUER
AND MOTORMAN LAMPMAN.**

This complaint arose out of the dismissal of these employees, following a very serious accident in which some eighteen people were injured. Conductor Bauer did not appear to give evidence and it was conceded that his dismissal was justified. Motorman Lampman did appear. He admitted that he knew that the 11 a.m. car out of St. Catharines for Niagara Falls was running in sections and that he saw the first and second sections. He claimed that he did not see what signal the second section displayed, though it was carrying the signals that would have warned him that another section was to follow. Conductor Bauer, having left their car, returned, making a casual remark to Lampman to the effect that there were no orders. Lampman neglected to enquire as to whether all of the sections had passed. He, himself, made no effort whatever to ascertain whether the sections had all passed and he admitted this. Under the rules of the Company, he was equally responsible with Conductor Bauer for train orders. Rule 70 reads as follows:

The Driver will be held responsible for the speed of the train and is equally responsible for train orders issued to Conductors.

He was not bound to remain in the car as the majority report sets out. Rule 9 of the Company governs this, it being as follows:

No Driver or Conductor must leave his car when on duty for any cause except to turn a switch or to perform some other specified duty.

In view of the notice that is given to a trainman by the exhibition or warning signals, Lampman was under an obligation to make certain that all sections had passed, and in default of enquiring from his conductor, he should, himself, have made certain on this point.

One of the first principles of railway operation is that rules and orders must be obeyed. Motorman Lampman submitted, as majority report sets out, that he "had the right to assume that the Conductor had seen signals and that all sections were in." He had absolutely no right whatever to "assume" anything. It is because negligent employees "assume" that places the lives of themselves and those of their fellow employees and the general public in danger. The gross negligence of Motorman Lampman amply justifies his dismissal.

**Item 2. — DISMISSAL OF CONDUCTOR
PHILLIPS.**

The evidence submitted by Conductor Phillips was sufficient to justify the Company's action. It was difficult to see how a request could be made to reinstate a man guilty of using such language to a passenger as this man admitted he had used.

**Item 3. — SUSPENSION OF CONDUCTOR
BOWMAN.**

This case is a particularly flagrant example of a violation of the Company's rules and a disregard for public safety. Motorman Bowman had the following Order:

Run to St. Catharines, avoiding regulars.
Meet Number 48 at Merriton, Conductor Jamieson.
No. 4 Conductor Kulp at St. Catharines.

At the time of receiving this order, he was also governed by the following general Time Table Clause printed across the face of all working time-tables:

All Conductors must call up Despatcher for orders before leaving Thorold.

Bowman's run would of necessity cause him to reach Thorold. He admitted that he knew that he must not leave Thorold before calling up the Despatcher and he knew that it was on the carrying out of the instructions to so call that the Despatching system of this road had relied for years past in advancing trains that would otherwise be delayed, thereby restoring and maintaining cars on schedule. He knew the Despatcher in discharge of his duty, not having heard from him, Bowman, would advance No. 48. Bowman's excuse is a most peculiar one. He claims that he attempted to call up the Despatcher but that the phone was not in working order. This is denied by the Company's officials and it was shown that the phone was in good order just before the time Bowman claims to have called and almost immediately after. The majority report is in error in stating that the waiting room was locked. The Company's office in the waiting room was locked and Bowman could not reach the phone in it, but Bowman stated that the waiting room was open and that he could have used the Bell Telephone. On being pressed as to why he did not do so he stated that he saw no occasion to spend the necessary 5 cents to make a call and that he considered he was safe in proceeding, as he intended to proceed carefully. If Bowman did not choose to use the Bell Telephone and rely on the Company repaying him, he could have gone back a short distance in the Company's yards to another Company telephone, or he could have made use of a private telephone in the vicinity. He, however, took a chance at proceeding and, while fortunately an accident was averted, the two passenger cars almost collided and one had to back up to the next siding. The Despatcher at Merritton, having a positive stop on Bowman's train by rule in time-table, advanced No. 48 as he should have done, knowing that Conductor Bowman, if properly performing his duty, would not pass Thorold without obtaining orders from him to do so. Because an actual collision did not oc-

cur, such cannot be urged in the defence of the party at fault. In view of Bowman's record, instead of his dismissal he was suspended for five days, which suspension is justified.

Item 4.—CONDUCTOR WORLEY'S POSITION OF SENIORITY.

The contract of engagement between Conductor Worley and the Company was never terminated. Conductor Worley drew part of his pay only. It is possible that he may have felt aggrieved at what he considered unfair treatment, but this in itself would not be sufficient to bring his employment with the Company to an end. The complaint is particularly unfortunate inasmuch as Worley had resigned from the Local Union, who now make the complaint against him, and had refused to again become a member thereof. In my opinion he is entitled to retain his seniority.

Item 5. — SUSPENSION OF CONDUCTOR WILSON.

Conductor Wilson attempted to make out a case of his own but on being confronted with a letter addressed to the Company, signed by himself, stated that he wished his case withdrawn.

Item 6.—CASE OF CONDUCTOR HANNAH.

An attempt was made to proceed with this case but the Company objected to going on with it in view of the fact that Hannah was dismissed for dishonest practices. In view of what was disclosed as to Conductor Hannah's actions, I wish it to be clear that I am not a party to advising the Company to withhold proceedings.

Following the sittings of the Board on May 18, dealing with the above cases, it was agreed that the Chairman should draft a report and submit it either to Mr. Gibbons or to myself so as to endeavour to obtain the signature of either one of us at least, if not of both. I heard

nothing from the Chairman of the Board and, on the officials of your Department communicating with me, I advised them to this effect as the Company was desirous of ascertaining what report was to be submitted herein. I wrote the Chairman of the Board on June 30, advising him that the officials of your Department were requesting information as to when the report would be filed. I received no reply to this letter. I left Ottawa on a two-weeks' holiday on July 16, about two months after the last sitting of the Board, spending my time at a point where I could not be reached by telephone and where mail delivery was uncertain. On my return to the City on August 2, I learned that on Monday July 18, the following was received at my office:

"Dick advises will hold Conciliation Board for balance of cases Wednesday either Niagara or St. Catharines. Is this date satisfactory to you? Oliver away but have wired him. J. R. Empringham."

This was replied to as follows: "Your wire Mr. Kelley away holidaying in the wilds. Cannot be reached by wire. Will not return till end of month. Ewart, Scott, Kelley & Kelley."

Mr. Empringham, (an official of the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Co.), states he advised the Chairman of the Board accordingly. I am advised by members of my firm that on the afternoon of July 26 a wire reached my office from the Chairman of the Board calling a meeting for July 27. The following reply was sent to this: "Your wire to our Mr. Kelley. He is absent on holidays and cannot be reached. Will be back Monday next."

Nothing further reached my office and on August 2nd, on my return to the City, I advised the Chairman of the Board as follows: "I returned to my office today after an absence of a couple of weeks and I found your telegram of July 26th. It was, of course, impossible for me to be present at any meeting proposed to be held on the 27th. I expect to be in To-

ronto for a few days either the end of this week or the beginning of next and could then meet with you and Mr. Gibbons, either at Toronto, Welland or St. Catharines. Naturally, I am anxious to have the matters in dispute disposed of."

It seems most peculiar that after months of delay a meeting of the Board should have been so suddenly called.

It was known to the other members of the Board that I had no knowledge of the proposed meeting and that I could not possibly attend on the notice given. The Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company never requested me not to attend nor did they attempt to interfere with my actions in any way. I did not receive any communication from the Chairman of the Board or from the officials of your Department as to what additional matters were to be dealt with by the Board in addition to the six items hereinbefore referred to. The first intimation that I had of the other members of the Board having arrived at a decision was when the Chairman was in the City and submitted to me a finding of himself and the representative of the men. He communicated to me material that had been furnished to him and on which he based the finding. I advised him that if on an investigation I found that true and correct information had been laid before him that I would feel inclined to join in his report and I requested that he hold the filing of his report until I could communicate with the Company, which the Chairman agreed to do. The report was not so held by him, however, but was instead filed. On laying before the Company information on which the Chairman of the Board stated he had acted I found that he had been misinformed on many important points.

I feel satisfied that, if the Board had before it the information that it could have obtained, the dismissal of Messrs. Sparrow and Terryberry would have been sustained.

Bulletin No. 11 of the Company, of which both Sparrow and Terryberry had knowledge, reads as follows:

Effective February 16th, old form of train order will be superseded by new form number 92 "Train Order Book". Train Order Books will be issued to Passenger conductors, at St. Catharines Ticket Office, and to Freight Conductors at freight Train Master's Office. Conductors are required to always have two books in their possession.

Despatcher will give the train order numbers. Orders will be numbered consecutively each day, commencing at No. 1 at 4.00 a.m.

To obtain orders at telephone stations the Conductor will call the Despatcher, who will give such orders as are necessary. The Conductor, when taking the Order, will write the same plainly in his Train Order Book, and when he has finished writing the Order he will repeat it to the Despatcher, who will complete the order, if correct, by giving the initials of the Superintendent and the time of completion, which initials and time shall be promptly written on the order. When the order has been properly completed the Conductor taking the order shall then sign his name to the order, after which it is in full force and effect. The Motorman will then read the order aloud to the Conductor who has taken the order, sign his name to the order, and take one copy for his use.

The use of abbreviations, indicated by numerals in Paragraph 143, "General Rules and Instructions Book," is discontinued henceforth.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, Sparrow and Terryberry admitted the practice of signing blank orders. The majority of the members of the Board decided to excuse this gross infraction of the Bulletin 11 on the ground that some other employees of the Company had committed a similar offence, and they submit the names of four employees out of some one hundred employees in support of this contention. Such a line of argument carries with it its own refutation. Two wrongs do not now and never have made a right.

A person in any way versed in railway operation would appreciate that the signing of orders in advance constitutes one of the gravest offences of which an

employee can be guilty. To suggest that the officials of the Company had any knowledge that such a practice was being followed by their employees and countenanced the same is too absurd to be the subject of serious argument.

The officials of this particular road absolutely deny having had any such knowledge, and I am quite prepared to accept their statements, as it can be easily appreciated that their years of railway experience would prevent their acting in such a manner. In view of such serious allegations being made I respectfully submit that the Chairman of the Board, if the officials of the Company would not otherwise attend, should have issued subpoenas directed to them. A duty was owing to such officials that they should have an opportunity of appearing, and a duty was owing to the public that if they would not appear they should be compelled to do so.

It is extremely fortunate that no accident appears to have followed the practices of Messrs. Sparrow and Terryberry in signing such blank orders, but this certainly does not excuse their offence nor does it entitle them to submit as a defence that they broke the rule, "Feeling that it was facilitating the operation of the service." One can easily imagine how such an explanation would be received in a criminal prosecution or a civil action following an accident.

It is unfortunate that the Chairman was misled as to this being the first offence of Motorman Sparrow and Conductor Terryberry, and also with regard to their length of service. A reference to the files of the Company shows that both of these employees have been guilty of offences on previous occasions. In the case of Motorman Sparrow, the record shows he had overrun his train orders on previous occasions. It was stated that "Sparrow has been in the service of the Company eleven years and Conductor Terryberry nine years and this is their first offence." The record shows that Sparrow entered the train service in 1915, having been previously

employed at different times on section and line forces, while he had also been in the same departments on the Grand Trunk Railway and Hydro.

The suggestion was made that Sparrow was punished owing to his prominent position in the Local Union affairs. The best answer to this is the leniency shown him on previous occasions. In addition, the leniency shown to Hannah, another officer of the Local Union, would show that the Company's officials had no animus against any one occupying a position in the Union.

In view of the foregoing, while I was deprived of an opportunity of hearing the evidence of Messrs. Sparrow and Terriberry, yet considering what is set up on their behalf in the majority report, I have no hesitation whatever in recommending that the dismissal of each of these employees by the Company be sustained.

The safety of the public must be carefully considered and employees must be impressed that rules are made for their guidance and that they must observe the same. If employees are to act because they "assume" or they "feel" that a certain line of conduct should be followed and rules disregarded, then a strange condition of affairs has come to pass in the railway world.

I am not sufficiently familiar with the Noah E. Smith case to deal with it.

In filing this report, I desire to state that in my opinion the Company will have every justification for refusing to act on the recommendations of the majority report, because neither facts nor good railway practice support the decisions reached, and, on account of the procedure followed in the preparation of the majority findings. I, as a member of the Board, did not receive notice of the meeting in ample time to admit of my attendance at the final sittings of the Board as prescribed in the Act,—such final sittings being hastily called after two months' delay for which I was in no way responsible.

In my opinion the taking of evidence on this occasion should have been postponed until I was able to be present. I would also like to express my opinion that in view of the disregard of the provisions of Section 48 of the Act, the majority findings are not legal findings of a Conciliation Board, but are merely the opinions of two private individuals.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) GEO. D. KELLEY,
Company's Representative.

September 2, 1921.

Memorandum by the Minister of Labour

THE above statement, dated September 2nd, over the signature of Mr. Geo. D. Kelley, the member appointed on the recommendation of the employer of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in this matter, was received in the office of the Minister of Labour on the evening of the 6th instant, together with the following covering note addressed to the Minister under date of the 6th:—

Re Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Ry.

I am handing to you herewith report in connection with the above Board of Conciliation, which report was omitted from my previous letter. Absence from the City has prevented this going over to you before this.

The Minister observes that the report of the Board dated from Welland August 6th and bearing the signatures of the Chairman, Mr. D. Dick, Jr., and the employee Board member, Mr. Joseph Gibbons, was received in the Department on August 8, with a covering note from the Chairman in which the latter remarked that a copy "has been submitted to Mr. Geo. Kelley, who practically agreed to sign, and, inasmuch as Mr. Kelley is in Ottawa, I thought that your Department might call him on the telephone and say that the report is there for his signature. I am also writing Mr. Kelley today." The Department, on receipt of the Chairman's communication, telephoned to Mr. Kelley to

learn if he proposed to sign the report or to present a minority report, but Mr. Kelley was unable to speak positively as to his intentions.

It is the practice of the Department, on receipt of a report from a Board of Conciliation, to have certified copies of the same made immediately and forwarded to the parties to the dispute. In the great majority of cases certified copies of a report are mailed on the same day as that on which the report is received. If a minority report is received at the same time, the report and minority report are forwarded simultaneously to the disputants. This practice is moreover in accordance with what are believed to be the requirements of the statute. A report signed by two members of the Board is the report of the Board, whether or not a minority report is submitted.

On August 16th, no written communication having been received from Mr. Kelley and Mr. Kelley's verbal statements having been inconclusive, the representative of the employees having moreover telegraphed as to the cause of delay, Mr. Kelley was informed in the forenoon that it was impossible longer to withhold publication of the report and was requested to indicate definitely whether or not his signature would be attached. No reply having been received from Mr. Kelley, certified copies of the report were, on August 16th, mailed to the disputants. Some days later, the employing company having intimated that a minority report was still expected, inquiry was again made of Mr. Kelley, who stated it was his intention to submit such a report. On September 1st, a note was received by the Minister from Mr. Kelley as follows:—

Re Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Board of Conciliation.

I have the honour to submit to you herewith the minority report of the Board of Conciliation appointed on the above matter.

No report was, however, enclosed, and Mr. Kelley was immediately notified of the omission. Mr. Kelley's report was finally received late yesterday afternoon, and certified copies are being made and despatched to the representatives of the disputing parties.

It will be noted that Mr. Kelley, apart from his discussion of the matters coming before the Board, expresses the view that "the majority findings are not legal findings of a Conciliation Board, but are merely the opinions of two private individuals." On this point the Minister observes that, the Board's report having been in Mr. Kelley's hands for many days prior to its issue by the Registrar, and having been held by the Registrar expressly for the consideration of Mr. Kelley, and Mr. Kelley being aware of this fact, it would seem to have been the duty of Mr. Kelley as a member of the Board to have drawn attention to any feature which in his view made the findings of the Board illegal and to have indicated in detail his grounds for this view, so that the Minister might have had the opportunity of determining if in the circumstances it might have been desirable to reconvene the Board. Mr. Kelley having failed to take this course, and the statement of his views on the matter of the dispute generally having been delayed so long beyond the date on which the Board's report was submitted to him for signature, it is doubtful if the statement in question can be deemed to be in any formal or legal sense a minority report, though the term "minority report" is, for convenience, used in forwarding Mr. Kelley's statement to the respective disputants, accompanied by the present memorandum noting the Minister's observations, which will be appended also to the statements printed on the subject in the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Ottawa, September 7, 1921.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Canada Steamship Company and certain of its employees

A REPORT was received from the Board established to deal with the dispute between the Canada Steamship Company, operating on the Great Lakes of Canada, and certain of its employees being firemen, oilers, wheelmen, watchmen, deckhands, cooks, stewards, etc., members of the Sailors, Firemen and Cooks' Union of Canada. The Board was composed as follows: Mr. T. Trueman Black, chairman, Lt. Col. Geo. E. Burns and Mr. D. L. Kennedy. The report of the Board was unanimous and contained recommendations concerning settlement of the dispute. Appended to the report was a supplementary report concerning conditions on a certain vessel which it was alleged was operated by the Canada Steamship Company. The findings of the Board were accepted by the employees only.

Report of Board

Montreal, Canada,
July 28th, 1921.

To the Honourable

G. D. Robertson,

Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

The undersigned members of the Conciliation Board authorized under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of 1907 in the matter of a dispute between the Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, Employer, and certain of the employees, being firemen, oilers, wheelmen, watchmen, deckhands, cooks, stewards, etc., members of the Sailors, Firemen and Cooks' Union of Canada, under date of the second day of May, A. D., 1921, have the honour to submit the following:—

1. After the first preliminary session of the Board, it was found that a great many difficulties faced it, principally among which was the difficulty of securing witnesses. The seamen at this season of the year are scattered over the Great

Lakes and canals and it simply meant a slow process of digging up material evidence and bringing the same before the Board, having regard for the convenience of the witnesses and the non-interruption of the movement of traffic. Unfortunately no set presentation of the case for the men as regards witnesses had been arranged by the Secretary of the Union, Mr. Gray, and the Board had to act in conjunction with him by advice and many consultations to bring before the Board material and necessary evidence.

2. In addition to securing evidence under oath, the Board considered it advisable to make a personal inspection of different vessels, a list of which is hereto attached, for the purpose of confirming to their own satisfaction the state of affairs existing on said vessels. This was done on the occasion of two trips to Port Colborne where advantage was taken of the fact that it was a meeting place of the Upper Lake boats and those engaged in the canal traffic to Montreal. At this point also, through the energetic efforts of the local Business Agent, Mr. C. Crombie, many witnesses were secured and their evidence taken on the occasion of each visit. Further investigations were made by the Board by numerous interviews with gentlemen who are familiar with the different phases of sailor life on the Great Lakes, and valuable information was thus secured by informal discussions.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE EVIDENCE.

3. The Board satisfied itself by examination of the Secretary of the Union, Mr. Gray, that conditions absolutely existed justifying the appointment of a Board, i.e., that on or about the eleventh day of April, 1921, after the new schedule of wages had been announced by the Canada Steamship Lines, Limited,

there was great dissatisfaction, and the seamen employed by them at Midland, Ontario, being members of the Union, had threatened to go on strike, but at a meeting held on the above date, at which there was a fair attendance of at least seventy-five representatives of the men, it was decided to wait until a Board of Conciliation had been secured in accordance with the Act, and, in the meantime, that all hands should be instructed to resume work. At this time at Midland there were nine (9) boats of the Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, lying up ready to go into commission at the opening of navigation carrying a total crew of approximately 190 men, and in the event of their striking, eighty (80) odd license men would be directly affected. At Port Colborne there was also a number of boats laid up awaiting developments at Midland. On hearing of the decision of the Midland meeting, that was accepted by the Union at Port Colborne. In the event of a strike by these men, other Unions affected would be the Longshoremen's, Elevator Handlers' and other employees engaged in the handling of traffic at the Upper Lake ports.

The decision of this meeting was communicated to all points and apparently the understanding was that they were to join up at the Company's rates of wages and carry on until an award was made by the Board which was being applied for under the Act. The negotiations which were entered into between the officials of the Union and the Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, Montreal, were carefully gone into and copies of all correspondence are hereto attached. This has already been submitted to the Department prior to the appointment of the Board. The question of the membership of the Union was also gone into and it was discovered that there were some twenty-one hundred (2,100) members on the list, in good standing. The membership cards were produced and checked over roughly, also the matter of the authorization of the Secretary,

Mr. Gray, to act for the Union, was verified.

In the course of the examination of various witnesses as regards the taking off of coal passers, which was one of the complaints made to the Department, other complaints and grievances were disclosed, among which were the following:—

- (a) Lack of First Aid.
- (b) Lack of ventilation in sleeping quarters below deck.
- (c) Paying off of crew by time check.
- (d) Careless treatment of sick and injured sailors.
- (e) Sanitary conveniences.
- (f) The undermanning of ships.
- (g) Prevalence of venereal diseases.
- (h) Lack of recreation.
- (i) No certificate of discharge.
- (j) Discrimination against union men on the part of certain skippers.
- (k) Lax compliance of the Shipping Act in reference to the signing of the Articles.
- (l) Desirability of the appointment of Shipping Masters at the Inland Ports.
- (m) Notices of discharge, etc.
- (n) Men paid at a monthly rate for single trips of less than twenty-four hours.

4. The above subjects were gone into very exhaustively and every effort was made to get at the actual facts. After consideration the Board has concluded to make the following findings in respect to each subject:—

(a) *Lack of First Aid.*

This complaint was discovered to be absolutely true. While some time back, somebody had authorized and provided medical chests and boxes containing essentials for First Aid and medical comforts, through lack of proper supervision, nobody apparently considering it his duty to look after this branch, the whole arrangement gradually fell down until the present time when scarcely any ship has a vestige of the system left, or material to use in case of accident. This point was brought to the attention of the local Superintendent, Mr. Grant, of Toronto, who, it appears, must have communie-

ated the matter to the General Manager in Montreal, because when the latter was examined he said that he had recently ordered complete boxes containing First Aid appliances and medical comforts with strict instructions that the same were to be looked after by the Certificated Officers. The General Manager admitted the subject had been neglected. The Board is of the opinion that the instructions do not go far enough, but that orders should be issued that certain officers of each ship should take a course in First Aid which, it is imagined, could easily be done during the winter when the ships are laid up. The complaints leading up to this investigation were various, men having cited instances of hardship and danger to their lives by their inability to get First Aid attention until they reached a hospital at the first port.

(b) *Lack of ventilation in sleeping quarters below deck.*

The Board finds that the complaint as to lack of ventilation in sleeping quarters below deck is justified on many ships, and recommends that steps be taken — especially in the old vessels in commission — to have this grievance remedied without delay. It would appear that the idea seems to prevail on many ships that all the ventilation necessary is a port hole, no intelligent study being made as to the circulation of the air.

(c) *Paying off of crew by time check.*

This practice should be abolished. While it may work in many cases without any hardship, at the same time the Board sees no reason why any member of the crew being paid off should not receive his cash. If the Captain's allowance of cash is not sufficient, which we understand is now \$200, the amount should be increased.

(d) *Careless treatment of sick and injured sailors.*

Sick sailors are at once sent to a hospital, but unless the sickness has oc-

curred through the fault of the ship, the sailor is obliged to pay his own hospital fee and medical attendance. There is no Sick Mariners' Dues on the Inland Lakes the same as at sea-ports. Although this matter has been under discussion for some time, no decision has been arrived at. The Board is of the opinion that there is no unsurmountable reason why the same system could not be put into effect as at the seaboard.

In the case of injured sailors, the masters have instructions to give an immediate report of all accidents — even minor ones — to the Head Office. A form is then filled out, directed to the Workmen's Compensation Board of Toronto, who take charge of the case. A thorough investigation is made and a claim duly presented to the Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, in due course. Cases under the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act are somewhat different, the responsibility of the Company being determined by the Courts instead of by a Board. All these accident claims are insured against by the Company. The Board is of the opinion that some instructions should be issued to the seamen defining exactly what their rights are in respect to sickness and accident, and the procedure to be taken, as the Board has met several cases where the seaman has met with mishap and apparently through ignorance or neglect of someone has received no redress.

(e) *Sanitary conveniences.*

This subject does not appear to have had the supervision that it should. On the passenger steamers a sharp inspection is made daily so far as the passengers' conveniences are concerned, but those of the crew would appear to be sadly neglected. This is a matter of discipline, which could easily be enforced.

(f) *The undermanning of ships.*

Under the present law, a ship can clear an inland port with a crew palpably too small to operate without dan-

ger. The Board recommends that some steps be taken to go into this question so that no vessel would be permitted to clear without an adequate complement of men. This is a somewhat technical question and the Board would prefer to shift the responsibility as to measures inaugurated to those technically conversant with the sailing of ships.

(g) *Prevalence of venereal diseases.*

Some steps should be taken to see that men thus afflicted are not allowed on board. Medical inspection seems to be very lax and very little is done on the discovery of the infection to isolate the diseased man.

(h) *Lack of recreation.*

Considerable complaint has been made that the men had nothing to do in their spare moments. While the working hours are long and a great deal of time is taken in sleeping, at the same time there seems to be a general demand for books and periodicals. No provision is made to supply these and, generally speaking, there is no place where men can enjoy small games such as cards, draughts, etc.

(i) *Certificate of discharge.*

The complaints as to the absence of this certificate have been justified. It is considered that in the interest of both the ships and the men, these certificates should be given. It would assist the employer in having a record of the employee and to some extent do away with the employment of men who are put on and subsequently turn out to be no good for want of experience. The way things are at present men drift around in an aimless sort of way, no record behind them, and very little to look forward to. The good record marks on certificates of discharge have been exhibited to the Board as a source of pride by the possessors of them.

(j) *Discrimination against union men on the part of certain skippers.*

This complaint was justified, and the General Manager, Mr. Enderby, has admitted in his evidence that at least one officer had been reprimanded for this practice, he having collected and insisted upon the surrender of union books by those union men who were being employed.

(k) *Lax compliance with the Shipping Act in reference to the signing of the Articles.*

It has been discovered that these Articles, instead of being signed in the presence of the Custom House Officer at the port of embarkation, are frequently, and in fact in most cases, signed on board the ship, often many days after the employee has come aboard. A rigid inspection should be made to see that the terms of the Shipping Act are carried out, because it is in the interest both of the employer and the employee.

(l) *Desirability of the appointment of shipping masters at the inland ports.*

This subject came up frequently during the investigation and the consensus of opinion seems to be that a shipping master, duly qualified, appointed by the Government, would be an advantage. In lieu of a shipping master, of course some officials of the Customs would do as well. This gives a seaman an opportunity of getting any wrong redressed and enables him to get a just decision in any case where he imagines he has a grievance. The practice at present is that after the complainant has made a complaint in the usual channel, through his superiors, and no action is taken, the subject is washed out. There seems to be no question as to the advisability of shipping masters at ocean ports, and similar officers would be of almost equal benefit at inland ports.

(m) *Notices of discharge, etc.*

Complaint was made as to notices of discharge, the general practice being

theoretically to give seven (7) days on an employee being discharged, or his leaving the service. In practice this does not work. The employee leaves whenever he sees fit at a port of call, and the officers of the ship seem to be able to dispense with his services without notice. The Company has just issued printed notices touching this matter, a copy of which is enclosed herewith. The interpretation of the ship's contract should not be unilateral but should work both ways as regards notice required.

(n) *Men paid at a monthly rate for single trips of less than twenty-four hours.*

Complaints came before the Board of men being paid at monthly rates for single trips of less than twenty-four (24) hours. It is recommended that these men be paid at shore rates for similar work.

(o) *Lack of protection around the gears of deck winches.*

This is not generally done. A number of vessels were examined and it was found that the machinery was dangerously exposed and lent itself to accidents in bad weather especially. A rigid inspection of all machinery should be made forthwith and steps taken to have all exposed parts such as gears of deck winches, etc., protected.

WITHDRAWAL OF COAL PASSERS.

5. Lastly, as regards the complaint of the withdrawal of coal passers, the Board finds that this action entailed additional work and hardship in some cases. The utilizing of the forward crew to assist the firemen has unfortunately in many cases engendered considerable friction and has not tended to facilitate the smooth working of the engine-room, which is so desirable. The Company recognize in some cases the necessity of passers, as in the case of the Collingwood, the District Superintendent having recommended that passers be rein-

stated on this boat. A thorough study of some of the other boats—which are known among the seamen as “hard” boats—should be made as the placing of passers would eliminate much of the trouble which now exists between the forward and after crews.

The Board in its investigations has discovered that on many ships there were continual changes in the personnel of the crew, in some cases the crews having changed completely three times up to date, and can only come to the conclusion that the conditions, especially in the fire hole, are such that the men have thrown up their jobs even at the risk in these days of unemployment of failing to secure work on shore. As before pointed out, the conditions of the sleeping quarters, sanitation, ventilation, and the hard work, have in the opinion of the Board, been the cause of so much transient employment.

WAGES.

6. The question of wages paid on these ships is a difficult one to tackle, and the Board has gone into the subject with great pains and submits the following remarks:—

Generally speaking, the wages paid sailors of both the forward and after crews were found to be below the remunerations of similar occupations, both skilled and unskilled labour, on shore.

Take the wages of a wheelman, for example, in 1915, during the eight (8) months of service on the Great Lakes, which is the maximum period of employment in the year at the scale as submitted to the Board, he would earn \$336 and his board for the period. If he were a married man, and a large proportion of these crews are married, he would of necessity have to support a family on this sum. If he were fortunate enough to get two (2) months intermittent employment, as we believe is the average case, he would make, say \$100, giving him a total of \$436 for his year's work. The *Labour Gazette* for 1915

gives a fair cost of ordinary living for a small family as \$719.16. This means that he would have at that time to deprive his family of what is usually considered as essentials. He has nothing to go on with for a supply of clothing for himself and family as it certainly appears that he was in very bad financial straits and was quite evidently underpaid.

In 1920 the wheelman's wages had been raised up to \$880 for the season. At the higher rate of wages paid on shore, if he got employment, he may have earned \$220, making his whole year's earnings \$1,100. The *Labour Gazette* for that year shows that the cost of living for a small family was \$1,212.12. It will then be seen that although his condition was improved over 1915, he still is not in a satisfactory financial shape to meet the requirements of his family. Examination of witnesses pursuing a similar occupation on shore, say motormen, hoisting engineers, and so forth, shows that the shore standards are much higher and that the shore job is a much better one.

Of course the position of a single man is much better than that of a married man inasmuch as he has his board free and on the other hand he has not as a rule to keep up a household, but the evidence taken would show that a very large proportion are married men and that many single men have contributions to make for the support of their immediate families and relations. In fact there were only a few who did not have claims upon their wages of some sort in this respect.

In the case of the lower ratings, conditions are proportionately worse. On shore jobs where by reason of the Canadian climate certain trades remain inactive through the winter, higher wages have always been allowed to the trade so affected, for instance, this applies to the case of stonemason and bricklayer, who have always had a higher rate than carpenters whose work was not seriously affected by climatic conditions.

In the case of the crews of Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, boats, (and we believe on other lines) this aspect of employment has never been considered. The heavy reduction of wages at the beginning of this season put the seamen into a pecuniary condition as bad as 1915, which was bad enough. Many witnesses were examined who formerly led a seafaring life and had been employed on the Lakes. Without exception they all stated that they would not under any circumstances return to sailing, the reasons being given, surroundings were much better, hours were more satisfactory, more opportunity for enjoyment, better pay, and better environments, generally. The evidence in this respect was most emphatic.

The Board is of the opinion that the reduction was much too sweeping and after careful consideration believe that a ten per cent (10%) reduction would be more reasonable, especially in view of the fact of the light percentage in the decrease of the cost of living as given by the *Labour Gazette*. This amended schedule of wages should be retroactive from the beginning of the season of 1921. The reduction made this year in the pay of the masters and engineers was only ten per cent (10%). It is difficult to understand why only a ten per cent reduction was made in their cases and nearly thirty per cent (30%) in the cases of the rest of the crew, unless it be that it was anticipated that there would be considerable difficulty in replacing the certificated staff, whereas in the latter case, it was expected to take full advantage of the widespread unemployment of labour on shore. It might be noted, on reference to the exhibits, that the American schedule is much higher than the Canadian at the present time.

An analysis of the payrolls of the Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, indicates that large sums of money have been saved by the reductions made in their rates of wages. At the same time it is brought out in evidence that no reduction has been made in passenger rates

and a small reduction in freight rates, which are well maintained, and in addition, the evidence of the General Manager would go to show that the boats are operated at much less cost, more especially in respect to coal, so far as other expenses outside of labour are concerned.

In investigation as to the causes of the raise in rates during the period 1914-1920, it appears that it is due almost entirely to the scarcity of men and to the high rates paid ashore. Mr. Enderby testified that when his schedules were being made the Company had solely in view what they could afford to pay, but did not consider, in any case, the conditions of living imposed upon their men. It would appear to be evident that the reduction this year was made with the object in view of taking advantage of the abundance of men and labour conditions generally throughout the territory served by the Company from which their men are recruited.

CONCILIATION.

The Board has made several efforts towards conciliation. On the 11th instant a meeting between Mr. Norcross, the President, and Mr. Enderby, and the Board took place at the Company's Head Office, when it was emphatically stated that the union would not be recognized, that there was nothing to conciliate, and further, that it was the intention of the Company to make a further reduction. This was confirmed under oath by Mr. Enderby at the sitting of the Board on the 12th instant, when he stated that he had positive instructions from his Management to take the action above mentioned, and while he, as General Manager, was always willing to listen to complaints from men individually, no negotiations would be held with officials of the union. A further effort was made personally by Colonel Burns as representing the Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, on the Board, with Mr. Enderby on the 20th instant, without effect. Every assistance was given by Mr. Enderby—it

may be noted—in furnishing the Board with statistics and such information as was asked of him.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Sgd.) T. TRUEMAN BLACK,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) G. E. BURNS,
Member.

(Sgd.) D. L. KENNEDY,
Member.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

1. Since the foregoing award was completed and typewritten, additional information came before the Board through Mr. G. Ladouceur, the Business Agent of the local Seamen's, Firemen's and Cooks' Union of Canada, and his statement has been taken under oath and is attached hereto as an exhibit. In order to verify some of the assertions made by Mr. Ladouceur, the Board took the opportunity of visiting the Corunna while in port, a boat at present operated in the grain trade on the canals by the Canada Steamship Lines, Limited. The personal inspection of the fore-castle revealed a disgraceful state of affairs. The sleeping quarters were visited and found to be filthy almost beyond belief. Vermin of all sorts was in evidence, the mattresses were filthy, the bunks were of hard board, the walls and floors apparently had not been cleaned for a long time, ventilation was very bad, and many of the crew were sleeping on the hatches. The remains of dinner were lying around on two small wooden tables and no attempt had been made to clear away, although the crew had finished. There was no mess room. The articles of food we saw were badly cooked, and served in tin dishes none too clean. Flies were in abundance and there was a lot of waste food about, some of which was in the bunks. Everything was in disorder and no evidence whatever of cleanliness or an attempt at orderliness. The men

complained of the bed bugs. The food is carried from the after end forward by the men themselves. They stated that an attempt had been made to get the local Health Officers aboard but had failed. On visiting the after quarters conditions were somewhat better, but the cook complained of a superabundance of cockroaches. There are no baths or showers on this ship. The men complained of not getting enough sleep en route, being for the most part fourteen (14) to eighteen (18) hours out of the twenty-four (24) on duty and sleep being interrupted. There were constant changes in the crew, most men throwing up the job after a trip owing to bad conditions. Some respectable men out of employment in Montreal had been taken on board to engage, but had refused absolutely when shown the surroundings. The Board has evidence that there are other ships in this Service almost, if not quite, as bad as this one, and would recommend a rigid inspection forthwith. There seems to be no ques-

tion that the men are dissatisfied, especially the union men who are expecting the union officials to have something done at an early date.

2. The Board has had reported to it the case of an assistant cook whose body was recently found in the river, on whose person was found a letter stating that he had committed suicide because he found it impossible to keep his family going on the small wages he was in receipt of. The Coroner's Court has not yet completed enquiries and the Board was unable to get complete verification, but it is recommended that further investigation be made with the object of getting at the absolute facts.

(Sgd.) T. TRUEMAN BLACK,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) G. E. BURNS,
Member.

(Sgd.) D. L. KENNEDY,
Member.

Supplementary Report of Board in Dispute between the Association of Building and Construction Industries and men of various trades in the building industry in Hamilton and district

THE Board established to deal with the dispute between the Association of Building and Construction Industries and men of various trades in the building industry in Hamilton and District, members of the Hamilton Building Trades Council, was reconvened in order to render more definite information with respect to certain points in the original report. The Board was composed as follows: His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, chairman, Messrs. Joseph M. Piggott and H. J. Halford. The supplementary report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Piggott. The original

award had been accepted by both parties to the dispute.

Supplementary Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and in the matter of a dispute between The Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries (employer), and men of all trades in the building industry in Hamilton and district, members of Hamilton Building Trades Council and Bricklayers' International Union (employees).

The Honourable G. D. Robertson,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

The Chairman of the Board of Conciliation on receiving your instructions called a meeting of the Board for Tuesday the sixteenth day of August, 1921, at two o'clock in the afternoon at the Court House, in the City of Hamilton, for the purpose of expressing the Board's opinion upon the meaning and intention of the recommendation of the Board in the majority report as to the wages of unskilled labour, and reporting thereon.

Pursuant to this notice calling such meeting, the Board met at the time and place appointed. The Chairman and J. M. Pigott attended, but J. H. Halford, the third member, did not attend. He was notified of the appointment.

The Chairman and J. M. Pigott, having taken into consideration the matter stated in your telegram of instructions dated the 10th day of August, 1921, have the honour to report that the item in their majority report dated the 19th day of July, 1921, which reads:

"Hod carriers and builders' labourers 50c. per hour"———

was not intended to include common or unskilled labourers in connection with building construction, but was to include labourers who by experience in such work have acquired a certain amount of skill in some line of construction such as helping bricklayers or plasterers.

The majority of the Board, consisting of the Chairman and J. M. Pigott, inferring from the terms of your telegram above referred to that a recommendation is required from this Board as to the wages of such common labour in connection with building construction, now further recommend that forty cents (40c) per hour be set as a minimum rate of wages for this class for the balance of the year 1921.

All of which we have the honour to respectfully submit.

Dated at Hamilton this 16th day of August, 1921.

(Sgd.) COLIN G. SNIDER,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) JOSEPH M. PIGOTT,
Employers' Nominee.

Report of Board in Dispute between The Canadian Fish and Cold Storage Company, Prince Rupert, B.C., and certain of its employees

A REPORT was received from the Board established to deal with the dispute between the Canadian Fish and Cold Storage Company, Prince Rupert, B.C., and certain of its employees, being members of the Fish Packers' Union of that city. The Board was established with the joint consent of the disputants and was composed as follows: Messrs. J. H. McMullin, chairman, S. P. McMordie and Geo. Casey, Prince Rupert. The report of the Board was unanimous and contained recommendations as to settlement of the dispute.

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Canadian Fish and Cold Storage Company, Limited, of Prince Rupert, B. C., and certain of its employees, being members of the Fish Packers' Union of that city, the dispute being referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation by mutual consent under Clause 63.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

The undersigned, members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed in the above matter, beg respectfully to report as follows:—

The wages paid by the company when the present dispute arose were as follows:

67½ cents per hour for an eight hour day.

80 cents per hour for overtime.

85 cents per hour for Sundays and holidays.

The company notified their employees on June 10th, 1921, that a revision of wages was deemed necessary and offered the following:

60 cents per hour for an eight hour day.

70 cents per hour for ordinary overtime.

75 cents per hour for Sundays and holidays.

The Union replied with a request for a new rate as follows:

67½ cents per hour for an eight hour day.

101¼ cents per hour for overtime.

135 cents per hour for Sundays and holidays.

After a full consideration of the evidence and after hearing what was said by the representatives of both sides, the unanimous recommendations of the Board are as follows:

1. That the rate of wages to be paid by the Company should be:

62½ cents per hour for an eight hour day.

72½ cents per hour for ordinary overtime.

77½ cents per hour for Sundays and holidays.

2. That such change in wages should take effect from the first day of August, 1921.

3. That a bonus at the rate of \$1 per week, which was agreed to by the Company, be paid to all employees working in the sharp freezers and cold storage rooms.

4. That both parties agree in writing to be bound by the recommendations of the Board for the period of twelve months from July 10th, 1921, with a proviso for a semi-annual adjustment of wages, based on the family budget of the Canadian *Labour Gazette*, assuming that the proposed wage of 62½ cents is fair, computed on the June issue of the above-mentioned *Gazette*; the first semi-annual revision to be made on January 10th, 1922, based on the figures published in the January *Gazette* for the month of December, 1921; also providing for an automatic revision of the Company's Boarding House Rates according to rise or fall in wages, thereby removing the suspicion on both sides that either party in the dispute would take advantage of an opportune moment to enforce unfair conditions on the other.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) J. H. McMULLIN,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) GEO. B. CASEY,

(Sgd.) S. P. McMORDIE.

Dated at Prince Rupert, B. C.
August 9, 1921.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Corporation of the City of Hull, Que., and its firemen

A REPORT was received from the Board established to deal with the dispute between the Corporation of the City of Hull, Que., and its firemen, being members of Local 174, International Association of Fire Fighters. The Board was established with the joint consent of the disputants and was composed as follows: Messrs. Stanfield Larose, Chairman, Moïse Laverdure and Eugène Reinhardt, Hull. The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Laverdure and contained recommendations concerning settlement of the dispute. Mr. Reinhardt presented a minority report.

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Corporation of the City of Hull and its Firemen, being members of Local 174, International Association of Fire Fighters.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Sir,—

We have the honour to submit to you our report as members of the Board of Conciliation duly formed and authorized by you, according to letters dated July 15 and 28 and August 3, appointing Mr. Eugène Reinhardt, of Hull, at the request of Local 174, "International Association of Fire Fighters," recommending the same, Mr. Moïse J. Laverdure, merchant, Hull, upon recommendation of the City Council of Hull, pursuant to a resolution to that effect, a copy of which has been forwarded to you; and finally Mr. Stanfield Larose, of the City of Hull, duly appointed by the first two members, and to act, according to said Act, as Chairman of said Board of Conciliation.

I.—PROCEEDINGS.

On August 4th, the members of said Board of Conciliation conferred together on the manner and date of the beginning of the investigation in connection with the above-mentioned dispute, the 5th day of the month being the day fixed for the first hearing of persons summoned to appear at said investigation.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE INVESTIGATION.

The first meeting of the Board took place at 3 o'clock of the afternoon on the 6th day of the month of August; the following persons summoned appeared and testified at the hearing, to wit:

1. ALPHONSE TESSIER, Chief of the Fire Department;
2. WILFRID ALBERT, Chauffeur in said Department;
3. JOSEPH RAYMOND, City Treasurer of Hull.

(See pages 1 to 6 of evidence).

Meeting of August 8, adjourned from the preceding one:

1. ARTHUR THIBAUT, Fireman;
2. ZEPHIR LEBLANC, Captain, Fire Department;
3. EMILE BOND, Deputy Chief, Fire Department;
4. CLEOPHAS BOUCHER, Sergeant in said Department.

Meeting of August 9, adjourned from the preceding one:

1. ARTHUR THIBAUT, Fireman (2nd time);
2. EMERY PAQUETTE, Fireman;
3. ADELARD AUDETTE, Captain, Fire Dept.;
4. OVILA RAYMOND, Fireman;
5. GAUDIAS TREMBLAY, Fireman;
6. NAPOLEON BOUCHER, Fireman.

Meeting of August 10, adjourned from the preceding one:

1. ETIENNE TALBOT, Butcher, Alderman of Hull;
2. FELIX CHARRON, Alderman of Hull.

Meeting of August 13, adjourned from the preceding one:

1. J. W. STE-MARIE, Legal Adviser, City of Hull;
2. JOSEPH MARCOUX, Butcher, Hull;
3. WILLIE ROSSIGNOL, Lieutenant, Fire Department;
4. OVILA LATULIPPE, Agent of the Provincial Government.

Meeting of August 15, adjourned from the preceding one:

1. JOSEPH RAYMOND, City Treasurer of Hull (2nd time);
2. His Honour Mayor LOUIS COUSINEAU;
3. FELIX LEGAULT, Alderman of the City of Hull.

The Board thought and considered indispensable, under the circumstances, to retain the services of Mr. Honoré Boulay, 96 Hôtel-de-Ville Street, to act as clerk and stenographer and take the statements of the above-mentioned summoned witnesses.

FINDINGS.

While entirely sympathizing with the force of firemen of the City of Hull, we are of the opinion that they would be or might be entitled to an increase in wages, provided, however, the Corporation of the City of Hull is able to secure funds for that purpose, according to the provisions of the charter of the City of Hull contained in the Act of the Province of Quebec, 56 Vict. Chap. 52 and the amendments thereof. In the present case, not only is it necessary to consider the request for an increase for each man individually, but we must also take into account what has already been done, and more particularly Article 392 of said Act, which reads as follows:

392A. No resolution of the council authorizing the expenditure of any moneys shall be adopted, or have any effect until a certificate of the city treasurer is produced, establishing that there are funds available and at the disposal of the city for the service and purposes for which such expenditure is proposed, in accordance with the provisions of this charter.

No contract or agreement whatever shall be binding upon the city, unless it has been approved by the council.

The city shall not be liable for the price or value of work done, materials supplied, goods or effects furnished of

any kind whatever, nor for any fees for professional services, salary, wages or other remuneration, without the special authorization of the city council, nor unless, in every case, a certificate of the city treasurer is produced establishing that there are funds available appropriated for the particular object for which payment is sought; and no right of action shall exist against the city, unless the foregoing formalities are strictly observed, notwithstanding that the city may have benefited by any such contract, agreement, work, materials supplied or other services rendered.

That considering the financial condition of the city and the circumstances accompanying it, the latter would find it absolutely impossible to grant a request for an increase in wages this year, but the next council may, if the financial situation permits it, grant a fair and reasonable increase in each individual case.

That after finding it is not in evidence that the cost of living is higher to-day than it was last year, that the financial situation has not improved, and after an earnest consideration of all the facts mentioned at the investigation, we come to the conclusion that there is no reason to recommend an increase in wages at the present time.

Witness our hands, in the City of Hull, this twentieth day of the month of August, A. D., one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one.

(Sgd.) W. S. LAROSE,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) MOISE J. LAVERDURE,
Member of the Board.

NOTE.—This report having been presented to Mr. Eugène Reinhardt on the 20th inst., at a meeting of the Board of Conciliation, he refused to sign it, not wishing to accept it as worded, adding that he would submit his minority report.

(Sgd.) W. S. LAROSE,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) MOISE J. LAVERDURE,
Member of the Board.

Minority Report

Hull, August 25, 1921.

Mr. Acland,
Deputy Minister,
Department of Labour,
Ottawa.

Sir:—

I have the honour to submit to you the minority report in the dispute between the Municipality of the City of Hull and its Fire Fighters, members of International Association of Fire Fighters, Local No. 174.

In answer to the first objection on the part of the majority, paragraph 3, page 2, of the report as submitted:

“We are of the opinion that they would be or might be entitled to an increase in wages.”

Why this uncertainty? The evidence of His Honour the Mayor and of Aldermen Talbot, Charron and Legault, who form the Committee on Fire and Lighting as well as the majority of the Council leaves not a doubt as to the justice of their claim when they all express the same opinion.

They certainly deserve an increase, and the Mayor goes further when he says: “I do not know why we could not pay our fire fighters as well as any other city in the Dominion; their work is excellent and gives full satisfaction.” He also adds: “If I accepted arbitration, it was in order to reach a solution.”

According to the above-mentioned statements, the word ‘solution’ in my opinion means to grant them an increase, the evidence irrefutably establishing that they are entitled to what they ask.

As to the question of the cost of living, you will find enclosed herewith a memorandum prepared under the authority of the Department of Labour, establishing the weekly budget of a family for 1914-1918 and 1921. I could not get the

July budget; it may possibly show an appreciable decrease.

According to that report the decrease is not pronounced enough to be made the main argument in this case.

As to the financial position of the city, I will not discuss it. I still have in mind the spirited answer of our first magistrate to a certain high personage who, according to him, had dared show Hull in a bad light here and abroad.

Concerning the reduction of wages, I declare it is not justified.

Conclusion: The only and predominating question in this case is this: “Were they entitled to an increase?”

As the evidence shows, the employer itself, through its representatives, establishes it, and I expected a verdict in that direction.

This is why, Mr. Deputy Minister, it was impossible for me to be one of the parties signing a document so little consistent with the evidence.

Your most humble servant,

((Sgd.) EUGÈNE REINHARDT.

MEMORANDUM

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF FOOD,
FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT,
AT HULL, P. Q.

	1914	1918	1921
	June	June	June
Food	\$6.91	\$12.16	\$10.06
Fuel and lighting.....	1.55	2.80	3.79
Rent	4.25	4.38	5.63
Total*.....	12.73	19.37	19.50

*Laundry starch also included.

An estimate of clothing and sundry expenditures cannot be given for the particular months mentioned above. Below is an estimate of these expenditures for other months in the same year:

	1914	1918	1921
	Dec.	Dec.	Mar.
Clothing	\$3.29	\$5.94	\$5.85
Sundries	4.00	6.40	7.50

Report of Board in Dispute between Mr. F. W. Nicholas, Port McNicholl, Ont., and certain of his employees in the freight sheds

A REPORT was received from the Board established to deal with the dispute between Mr. F. W. Nicholas, of Port McNicholl, Ont., and certain of his employees, in the freight sheds at Port McNicholls, members of Local 1506, International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The Board was composed as follows: Mr. J. M. Godfrey, K.C., Toronto, Chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the other two members, Mr. Allan Purvis, Toronto, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the employer, and Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, Toronto, nominee of the employees. The report was unanimous and contained recommendations as to settlement.

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between Mr. F. W. Nicholas, of Port McNicoll, Ontario, (employer), and certain of his employees in the freight sheds at Port McNicoll, members of Lodge No. 1506, International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees (employees).

Toronto, August 26th, 1921.

The Honourable G. D. Robertson,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.
Sir,—

The undersigned members of the Board herein held its first meeting in Toronto on the 10th of August, 1921, and appointed August 15th as the first meeting of the parties to the dispute.

On August 15th the Board met and was attended by the following:

A. C. Hay, Vice Grand President of the Brotherhood;

Frank H. Hall, member of the Board of Directors;

Messrs. Fenton, Scott and Smith, the local committee.

Mr. Nicholas was unable to be present at the first meeting. After the employees had presented their case, the Board adjourned until the 16th in order to hear Mr. Nicholas. On the 16th the Board again met and Mr. Nicholas made his statement.

The Board again met at Port McNicoll on the 18th and 19th of August and considered the complaints made by the men, that a number of permanent residents of Port McNicoll had been refused employment and discriminated against because they were members of the Union. At this session of the Board the evidence of seventeen employees was heard.

The Board is of the opinion that these men were not discriminated against by Mr. Nicholas owing to their membership in the union. Mr. Nicholas, however, agreed, with the exception of one man, to give employment to these men as soon as possible.

With regard to the other matters in dispute, the Board reports as follows:

The Brotherhood is one of the large transportation unions. In the fall of 1920 the C. P. R. promised to negotiate a schedule in 1921 for the employees governed by the Brotherhood membership. Had the C. P. R. continued to employ the kind of labour involved herein a schedule would, no doubt, have been arranged, and the employees would have come under the decision of the Canadian

Railway Association, reducing the wages of certain transportation employees six cents an hour, a reduction put into effect, and accepted by those affected, under protest pending the hearing of the matter by a Board of Conciliation.

When the C. P. R. contracted the work to Mr. Nicholas, the latter employed labour at current market rates, with the result that instead of a decrease in wages of six cents an hour, the reduction ran into much larger figures. Mr. Nicholas further refused to negotiate a schedule covering conditions of labour.

The Board is of the opinion that, whether so intended or not by the C.P.R., the contracting out above referred to is an evasion of the situation by the company. The Brotherhood is entitled to recognition with the other railway unions, so that the reduction in the rates

of wages should be only six cents an hour, pending the final determination of the whole matter by the Board of Conciliation applied for by the transportation unions. That reduction should apply herein as of the same date as in the case of the other unions.

So far as the arranging of a schedule is concerned, Mr. Nicholas agreed to discuss with a committee of his employees any proposition that they choose to bring forward.

The Board was very much assisted by the good-will and utmost frankness displayed by all parties to the dispute.

(Sgd.) JNO. M. GODFREY,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) J. G. O'DONOGHUE,

(Sgd.) ALLAN PURVIS,
Members.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING AUGUST, 1921

TWO strikes, involving 124 employees were reported as having commenced during August. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 24 strikes, involving approximately 3,221 employees and a total time loss estimated at 83,105 working days, as compared with 32 strikes, 7,662 workpeople and 103,554 working days in July, 1921; and 30 strikes, 4,840 workpeople and 74,366 working days in August, 1920. The time loss occasioned by the two strikes which began in August was 791 working days, while a loss of 82,314 working days is charged to the 22 strikes that commenced prior to August. Three strikes which commenced prior to August were reported to have terminated. The two

strikes commencing during August terminated during the month, leaving the following 19 strikes, involving 2,904 workpeople, on record on August 31: employees of steel and coal companies, Sydney; gauge men, Sydney; machinists, Orillia; sheet metal workers, Saskatoon; compositors, Montreal; compositors, etc., Vancouver; photo engravers, Montreal; photo engravers, Ottawa; printers, Montreal; printers, Ottawa; printers, Toronto; printers, Winnipeg; printers, bookbinders, pressmen, etc., Halifax; typesetters, pressmen and bookbinders, Hamilton; tailors, Winnipeg; cigar-makers, Vancouver; shoeworkers, Galt; street railway employees, St. John; and scowmen and lumber handlers, St. John.

Disputes by Industries

The following is a review of the disputes by industries in the order in which they appear in the statistical table. A brief summary is given of the more important strikes.

MINES, SMELTERS, QUARRIES, CLAY PRODUCTS, ETC. — This group was practically inactive as regards strikes. The strike of coal miners at Wayne, Alta., terminated on August 11. It commenced

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING AUGUST, 1921

Industry or Occupation	Particulars.	No. of employees affected.	Time loss in working days.
MINES, SMELTERS, QUARRIES, CLAY PRODUCTS, ETC.—			
Strikes commencing prior to August, 1921			
Coal miners, South Minto, N.B.....	Alleged lockout April 1. Against a reduction in wages. Information received indicates this dispute terminated during July. Work was resumed at reduced wages.		
Coal miners, Wayne, Alta.....	Commenced March 2. In protest against the stoppage of extra pay to certain employees. Settled through mediation of the Department of Labour. Work resumed August 11.	37	333
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION—			
Carpenters, Welland, Ont.....	Alleged lockout May 2. Against reduction in wages. Information received indicates conditions no longer affected.		
Painters, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	Commenced May 2. Against a reduction in wages. Information received indicates conditions ceased to be affected.		
Stonecutters, Toronto, Ont.....	Commenced May 4. Alleged lockout. Dispute regarding certain working conditions. Settled by negotiations; work resumed August 31.	85	2,295
METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEYANCES—			
Employees of steel and coal companies, Sydney, N.S.	Commenced November 22, 1920. For increased wages and improved working conditions. Unterminated.	150	4,050
Gauge men, Sydney, N.S.	Commenced June 9. In sympathy with the employees of the steel and coal companies. Unterminated.	16	432
Machinists, Orillia, Ont.....	Commenced May 9. Employees objected to being taken off their own work and having to divide up other work. Unterminated.	21	567
Sheet metal workers, Saskatoon, Sask.....	Commenced June 4. Alleged violation of agreement by employers. Unterminated.	6	162
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING—			
Compositors, Montreal, Que.....	Commenced June 14. Objection of men to perform work that came from shop where strike existed. Unterminated.	25	675
Compositors, Vancouver, B.C.....	Commenced May 2. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.	44	1 188
Photo engravers, Montreal, Que.....	Commenced May 2. For shorter hours. Unterminated.....	56	1,512
Photo engravers, Ottawa, Ont.....	Commenced June 1. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.	12	324
Printers, Montreal, Que.....	Commenced July 1. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.	450	12,150
Printers, Ottawa, Ont.....	Commenced June 1. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.	160	4,320
Printers, Toronto, Ont.....	Commenced June 1. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.	864	23,328

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING AUGUST, 1921—Continued.

Industry or Occupation.	Particulars.	No. of employees affected.	Time loss in working days.
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING—Continued.			
Printers, Winnipeg, Man.....	Commenced July 1. Alleged lockout when employees were refused a renewal of agreement. Unterminated.	135	3,645
Printers, bookbinders, pressmen, etc., Halifax, N.S.	Commenced May 2. For shorter hours. Unterminated.....	44	1,188
Typesetters, pressmen and bookbinders, Hamilton, Ont.	Commenced May 2. Alleged violation of agreement by employers. Unterminated.	250	6,750
CLOTHING—			
Tailors, Winnipeg, Man.....	Commenced July 15. Against a reduction in wages; employees allege a violation of agreement, followed by a lockout. Unterminated.	175	4,725
FOODS, LIQUORS AND TOBACCO.—			
Cigarmakers, Vancouver, B.C.....	Commenced May 31. Against the introduction of new machinery. Unterminated.	32	864
LEATHER—			
Shoeworkers, Galt, Ont.....	Commenced July 7. Against a reduction in wages. Unterminated...	14	378
Shoeworkers, Toronto, Ont.....	Commenced April 26. Against a reduction in wages. Information received indicates conditions no longer affected.		
TRANSPORTATION—			
Street railway employees, St. John, N.B.....	Commenced June 29. In protest against reduction in wages and certain working conditions. Unterminated.	250	6,750
Firemen and oilers, Vancouver, B.C.....	Commenced July 20. Against a reduction in wages. Strike declared off and work resumed August 22.	71	1,278
Longshoremen, St. John, N.B.....	Commenced June 22. Alleged violation of agreement. Information received indicates conditions no longer affected.		
Scowmen and lumber handlers, St. John, N.B.	Commenced June 22. Against reduction in wages. Unterminated...	200	5,400
Strikes commencing during August, 1921			
MINES, SMELTERS, QUARRIES, CLAY PRODUCTS, ETC.—			
Quarrymen, millmen, warehousemen and general labourer, Iona, N.S.	Commenced August 15. Against a reduction in wages and also to secure wages over due. Settled by negotiations; work resumed August 22.	30	180
CLOTHING—			
Tailors, pressers and seamers, Hamilton, Ont.	Commenced August 11. Against reduction in wages and shop conditions. Settled by negotiations; work resumed August 19.	94	611

on March 2, when the employees claimed that, according to their interpretation of the agreement, an extra wage remuneration (which the company had ceased paying) to certain miners should continue during the life of the agreement. The company claimed that the extra wage was paid only for extra work and for the period during which the extra work was required. An official of the Department arbitrated successfully in the final settlement and work was resumed on August 11.

A strike of quarrymen, millmen and labourers at Iona, N.S., commenced on August 15 in protest against a proposed wage reduction of 25 per cent. The employees were willing to accept a 12½ per cent reduction for three months, but the firm refused. The matter of wages, alleged to be in arrears, was also a contributory cause of the strike. After being out a week, work was resumed on a reduced scale of 25 per cent, but the company agreed to pay any arrears of wages and to institute a weekly payday.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION. — The month of July closed with three strikes in existence — carpenters at Welland, painters at Sault Ste. Marie, and stone-cutters at Toronto. At the end of August, in the case of the first two conditions had ceased to be affected, and the third terminated by negotiations on August 31.

METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEYANCES. — There was no apparent change in this group since the record of July. At the end of August there were 4 strikes, involving 193 workpeople and resulting in an estimated time loss of 4,825 working days.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING. — Several of the strikes in this group commencing during the past three months with the object of securing the general application of the 44-hour week were untermi-nated, there being in existence at the end of the month 10 strikes, involving 2,040 workpeople with an estimated time loss of 55,080 working days.

CLOTHING. — About 175 clothing workers in Winnipeg were out on what is alleged to be a lockout. The employees claim that an agreement (which renewed itself each year unless 15 days' notice was given prior to the expiration of the contract) was violated by the employers who sought a 10 per cent reduction in wages. This dispute was untermi-nated. Ninety garment workers in Hamilton struck on August 11, in protest against a wage reduction and certain shop conditions. The strike was terminated on August 19.

TRANSPORTATION. — The strike of street railway workers and the strike of scowmen and lumber handlers at St. John remained untermi-nated.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING JULY, 1921

THE following details with regard to strikes and lockouts in the United Kingdom during July, 1921, based on returns from employers and workpeople, are taken from the August issue of the *British Labour Gazette*.

NUMBER, MAGNITUDE AND DURATION. — The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in July,

was 40, as compared with 29 in the previous month, and 147 in July, 1920. In these new disputes about 41,000 workpeople were directly involved, and 4,000 indirectly involved (*i. e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes).

The national dispute in the coal mining industry, which began on April 1, remained unsettled until July 1, and,

in addition, about 15,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 53 other disputes, which began before July, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The total number of new and old disputes in progress in July was thus 94, involving about 1,127,000* workpeople, and resulting in a loss during July of over 6,300,000† working days.

CAUSES.—Of the 40 new disputes, 20, directly involving nearly 20,000 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 11, directly involving nearly 6,000 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 9, directly involving about 15,000 workpeople, on other questions.

RESULTS.—Apart from the settlement of the national coal mining dispute, which resulted in a compromise, settlements were effected during July in the case of 25 new disputes, directly involving about 23,000 workpeople, and 27 old disputes, directly involving about 9,000 workpeople. Of these disputes 14, directly involving nearly 9,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 17, directly involving over

15,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 21, directly involving about 8,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 7 disputes, directly involving nearly 16,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The following table classifies the disputes by groups and trades:

Groups of Trades	Number of Disputes.			Number of working people involved in all disputes in progress in July	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in July.
	Started before July 1.	Started in July.	Total		
Building.....	7	7	14	2,000	29,000
Mining and Quarrying.....	8	9	17	1,101,000	6,081,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding..	17	10	27	12,000	150,000
Other trades.....	22	14	36	12,000	67,000
Total, July, 1921....	54	40	94	1,127,000*	†6,327,000
Total, June, 1921....	62	29	91	1,535,000	29,603,000
Total, July, 1920....	118	147	265	90,000	954,000

* Workpeople involved in more than one dispute during the month (e. g. some coal miners) are counted once only in the total.

† Inclusive of days lost at collieries, subsequent to the date of settlement of the national dispute, in consequence of delays in re-starting.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN THE UNITED STATES

Record of Bureau of Labour Statistics for 5-year period, 1916-1920

THE United States Bureau of Labour Statistics recently issued a report on strikes and lockouts in that country during the five-year period 1916 to 1920. (See *Monthly Labour Review*, June, 1921 pp. 162-181). In the report it is pointed out that as the bureau has no authority to require reports relative to strikes and lockouts from any one, the information

obtained should not be regarded as exhaustive. In the case of a number of the strikes and lockouts that came to the attention of the Department, information respecting the numbers of workers involved and the time loss was unobtainable. The following table with respect to strikes and lockouts during the period under review is, therefore, admittedly incomplete:—

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Strikes.....	3,681	4,324	3,248	3,444	3,109
Lockouts.....	108	126	105	125	58
*Workers involved in strikes.....	1,546,735	1,208,121	1,196,928	3,992,324	1,398,918
*Workers involved in lockouts.....	53,182	19,133	43,061	162,096	17,663
*Duration of strikes, days.....	46,305	25,077	28,779	60,715	47,504
*Duration of lockouts, days.....	3,375	1,904	1,116	2,215	1,376

* These figures do not cover all the strikes and lockouts listed.

The reduction in the number of strikes which occurred in 1920 is attributed to the slowing-down of the mills during summer, followed by shut-downs in the fall. In that year, apart from the so-called "outlaw" strikes of railroad switchmen and yardmen which involved

about 500,000 men, fewer large strikes occurred than in 1919, when over a million men were involved in three strikes alone.

The principal causes of strikes and lockouts are shown in the following table:—

Matter of dispute	Strikes.					Lockouts				
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Increase of wages.....	1,290	1,554	1,383	1,050	1,316	11	17	14	24	10
Decrease of wages.....	33	34	34	80	122	2	2	2	3	11
Nonpayment of wages.....	13	17	31	11	20		1			
Increase of hours.....	3	18	6	25	7	4				
Decrease of hours.....	111	127	79	109	62	2	5		8	
Increase of wages and decrease of hours.....	479	374	254	568	263	2	4	2	9	3
Recognition of the union.....	327	253	144	319	113	22	39	35	31	5
Recognition and wages.....	91	127	77	73	82	2	5	2	5	4
Recognition and hours.....	19	26	16	15	5	1	1		1	1
Recognition, wages, and hours.....	51	43	49	69	41	5			7	3
General conditions.....	59	100	59	70	74		4	2		
Conditions and wages.....	56	70	52	61	53	2	1	2	1	3
Conditions and hours.....	3	17	2	5	2		1			
Conditions, wages, and hours.....	25	26	8	37	43					
Conditions and recognition.....	4	13	7	14	6					
Discharge of foreman demanded.....	17	37	54	19	30		1			
Discharge of employees.....	122	205	138	144	139	5	3			
Employment of non-union men.....	69	78	60	12	37	4	1			
Objectionable persons hired.....	1	8	2	11	22					
Discrimination.....	9	12	32	52	29					2
Open or closed shop.....	13	22	45	42	108					2
Closed shop and other causes.....	42	19	17	128	70					2
Unfair products.....	7	9	1	5	22					
In regard to agreement.....	38	81	45	46	51	2	3	1	4	3
New agreement.....	37	22	4	36	11	3	2			
Sympathy.....	32	70	34	106	63	1	1	1		
Jurisdiction.....	19	21	16	15	20				1	
Unsatisfactory food.....	4	11	1	8	2					
Miscellaneous.....	109	163	172	83	72	7	5	9	15	
Not reported.....	598	782	426	231	224	33	30	35	16	9
Total.....	3,681	4,324	3,248	3,444	3,109	108	126	105	125	58

The industrial groups most affected by strikes and lockouts are shown as follows:—

Industry.	No. of Strikes and Lockouts.
Building trades.....	506
Clothing industry.....	285
Furniture industry.....	25
Iron and steel workers.....	25
Leather workers.....	32
Lumber workers.....	37
Metal trades.....	407
Mining.....	180
Paper manufacturing.....	39
Printing and publishing.....	78
Shipbuilding.....	44
Slughtering and meat cutting.....	42
Stonework.....	29
Textile industry.....	210
Tobacco.....	33
Transportation.....	238

The occupations most involved in strikes and lockouts in each year were as follows:—

Occupation.	Strikes and lockouts.				
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Bakers.....	81	106	47	82	63
Boilermakers.....	23	44	28	31	20
Boot and shoe workers.....	45	38	50	54	62
Brewery workers.....	21	22	27	23	23
Brick and tile workers.....	23	9	5	16	18
Building labourers and hod carriers.....	54	74	27	49	88
Carpenters.....	75	101	91	94	71
Chaufeurs and teamsters.....	108	164	129	95	130
Freight handlers.....	41	61	26	55	60
Glass workers.....	41	23	13	9	11
Hat, cap, and fur workers.....	26	52	38	37	50
Inside wiremen.....	32	33	45	33	51
Longshoremen.....	117	133	63	55	60
Machinists.....	257	204	207	202	114
Metal polishers.....	43	25	29	61	73
Miners, coal.....	373	355	162	148	158
Moulders.....	145	165	113	180	124
Painters and paperhangers.....	46	45	61	79	46
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	53	53	72	55	81
Rubber workers.....	38	19	15	15	14
Sheet metal workers.....	23	33	45	18	14
Street railway employees.....	56	118	117	110	81
Structural iron workers.....	23	16	20	15	31
Tailors.....	38	59	51	68	40

The result of strikes and lockouts reported to have ended in each of the five years is shown as follows:—

Result.	Strikes and lockouts ending in				
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
In favour of employers.....	748	395	485	680	644
In favour of employees.....	759	631	627	581	37
Compromised.....	777	720	91	796	
Employees returned pending arbitration.....	73	137	204	48	81
Not reported.....	101	191	211	57	99
Total.....	3,448	2,074	2,198	2,162	1,705

TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA

Synopsis of the Proceedings of the Thirty-Seventh Annual Convention

THE 37th annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was held in Winnipeg from August 22 to 27, inclusive, the sessions being held in the Royal Alexandra Hotel. (The Congress previously met in Winnipeg in 1907.) The preliminary proceedings of the 1921 con-

vention were presided over by Mr. Geo. Wright, president of the Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council, who welcomed the delegates on behalf of the international organized labour movement of the city. Mayor Edward Parnell extended the welcome of the municipality, and the Premier, Hon. T. C.

Norris, spoke on behalf of the province of Manitoba. The Hon. G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labour, addressed the assembled delegates on behalf of the Dominion Government, referring particularly to the fraternal delegates from Great Britain and the United States, and expressed the regrets of the Prime Minister, Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, in being unable to attend owing to other important business. Continuing the Minister of Labour said:

Thirteen years ago—next month, in the city of Quebec, I attended your annual convention for the first time as a delegate and have watched with pleasure and pride the steady but continual progress made by organized labour in Canada. It has encountered and overcome many obstacles. It has, generally speaking, conducted its business with dignity and discretion. Its mistakes have been largely due to inexperience and a desire to effect rapid progress on the part of newly organized bodies of workmen, but certainly it has grown in public esteem, and to-day to a substantial degree enjoys the confidence and respect of the people and of governments. That confidence has been impaired only as efforts to substitute a dictatorship policy for a square deal policy have occurred from time to time, either by an individual organization or a group acting in concert. Each recurring incident of this nature has but strengthened the real stable and abiding labour movement in Canada as represented by this congress.

Your affiliated unions and trades councils have, during the past year, been confronted with new problems. The world-wide contraction in trade and industry, debased currency, of many countries, deflation of values and the fall in prices, have all contributed to make steady employment difficult to obtain, and until normal levels are reached, unsettled conditions, with consequent industrial unrest, will doubtless continue to be with us. In a recent publication issued by the United States Government, Canada was referred to as the most happily situated country in the world, it having suffered less as regards unemployment, and generally was passing through this trying period of deflation and readjustment better than other nations. Latest reports indicate approximately six million unemployed in the United States, which must represent about twenty per cent of the total workers. England's figures to date are 2,171,000 out of a total of twelve million workers, or 17.81 per cent, while Canada's unemployed represents only 11 per cent of the wage earning population. While this result is gratifying

by way of comparison, it is not by any means all that could be desired.

Hoping that it may be useful and helpful to you in your deliberations may I briefly refer to some of the subjects which have and are receiving attention by the Government of Canada, particularly the Department of Labour.

To meet the requests of the Trades Congress, in 1919 a nation-wide employment service was set up by the Dominion Government under the provisions of the Employment Offices Co-Ordination Act in co-operation with the Provincial Governments, the cost being borne jointly and equally. It was inaugurated March 1, 1918, and gives free service to workmen seeking employment and to employers who need workmen. Through a clearing house system, maintained solely at the expense of the federal government, distribution interprovincially is made. During the 29 months the service has been in operation, 1,132,000 applications for employment were received; employers reported 1,043,000 vacancies and 920,324 persons were provided with employment through the agency of the employment service, an average of 31,735 per month for the whole period. Special rates on railways were obtained for distances of over 116 miles on presentation of certificate from a government employment office, and 90,407 have been transported to distant employment located through our clearing house system at reduced cost. Undoubtedly this service has been useful and beneficial to all parties affected and has contributed toward minimizing unemployment. Special attention is being given to select carefully and place applicants in employment to which they are best adapted. Many expressions of satisfaction have been received from both employers and workers and labour turnover has been materially reduced. The employment service system very well met all requirements until toward the end of 1920, when a rapid contraction in industry and trade occurred. In December of that year it was apparent that some form of unemployment relief would have to be undertaken. Federal, Provincial and Municipal Governments all contributed substantially as need required and ability permitted to create and provide employment. Through employers' associations appeals were made with good results. Many adopted a policy of part-time employment which materially helped, with the result that the number of men actually employed increased in January, 1921, and held fairly well until March, since which time further declines have occurred. The Federal Government announced on December 14, 1920, a general policy to aid municipalities to meet the need where employment could not be found. It was, briefly, that wherever local authorities deemed relief merited and necessary and pro-

vision was made for such relief, the Federal Government through the Department of Labour would bear one-third of the cost, suggesting that Provincial Governments should contribute an equal share. This suggestion was adopted by some provinces, though not by all. The Federal Government's expenditure for this purpose since January 1 last has been \$434,000, representing one-third of a total cost of about \$1,200,000 disbursed for this purpose. In addition the Federal Government assumed full responsibility for aiding disabled or handicapped returned soldiers and their dependents. Twelve thousand one hundred and sixty-five such men, together with their dependents, received aid in addition to their pensions to the amount of \$1,192,200 between January 1 and August 1 this year. The net result is that for unemployment relief since January 1 a total of \$2,392,000 has been disbursed, of which amount the Federal Government provided \$1,626,000, or more than double the contribution of provinces and municipalities combined. Inasmuch as no previous government recognized any responsibility or contributed toward the relief of unemployed workers, it will, I think, be conceded that a very fair contribution to meet this emergency has been made. The expedients adopted last winter were not wholly satisfactory, but certainly materially aided many thousands of people, who in most part, through no fault of their own, were unable to find employment. To improve matters as far as is possible, a suggestion was made to all provincial governments over a month ago, that in co-operation with municipal governments, employers, workers, returned soldiers and other organizations, an early survey be made provincially as the problem varied in different provinces, and that the Federal Government would then be glad to confer with the provinces as to ways and means best calculated to meet any need that may arise during the coming winter. Most provinces have evidenced a lively interest and good results are hoped for.

Immigration policy also has an important bearing on the unemployment problem. The Government has been criticized in the public press and by political opponents for adopting a restricted immigration policy. Since October, 1920, only bona fide farmers and domestic help have been encouraged to come to Canada. Central European immigration has been stopped, except of those well provided with means to maintain themselves here, \$250 for each man, \$150 for his wife and \$50 for each child being the minimum requirements. Steamship companies have been advised that immigrants transported without approval of immigration authorities are liable to be returned at expense of the transportation company. The same money restrictions apply against the United States of America, except

as to farm settlers, and have enabled the immigration officers to prevent a large influx of unemployed from that country. The Government sees no advantage in admitting immigrants to Canada who are without means of self support and who come to seek employment in competition with our own unemployed citizens.

Our seasonal employment in the agricultural industry and the dismissing of farm labour in the fall until following spring materially adds to our difficulties; adds undeserved burdens to our urban municipalities, and keener competition for the limited amount of employment available during the winter season.

A workman who has acquired technical training and skill has an advantage in obtaining employment, his usefulness and earning power is greater; therefore technical education and vocational training is a subject of interest alike to the employer, the worker and the state. Education, broadly defined, falls within the jurisdiction of the provinces. The Federal Government has for a number of years substantially contributed towards aiding in instruction in agriculture. No good reason appeared for the Federal Government aiding in the development of good animals and refraining from aiding in the development and education of skilled men. The inauguration of the employment service in 1918 was followed the next year by the enactment of legislation providing for technical education. For this purpose an appropriation of ten million dollars, over a period of ten years, was made, the payments to be distributed among the provinces according to population and under restrictions requiring each province to contribute an equal amount to be entitled to the grant. Federal Government disbursements in 1919 were \$274,000; in 1920, \$664,000. We have in Canada a total of 139 technical day and evening schools, conducted by 1,810 teachers, and attended by 60,546 pupils. All provinces and many cities are actively and creditably promoting this excellent work. A directing officer with an assistant attached to the Department of Labour supervises the administration of the federal grant and also carries on research work, which is useful to, and is placed at the disposal of, the provinces.

In 1920 the Department of Labour gave special attention to the subject of industrial relations for the purpose of promoting peace and harmony between employers and employees by the establishment of industrial councils. If the scheme justifies itself it will be continued, if not, it will be discontinued.

In 1921 we are actively investigating existing forms of old age pensions and unemployment insurance prevailing in other countries. A volume of information accumulated on the

subject has been submitted to the Trades Congress executive and to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, with the suggestion that both peruse it carefully and be prepared to discuss the subject with the Government when its investigation has been completed. The Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour is now in Europe on this very matter, and I expect all available information will be in our possession by the end of the present year. Reports to hand do not indicate that satisfactory results have been obtained in countries that have legislated on these subjects; hence the necessity of exercising the utmost care before any definite line of policy is recommended to the Government of Canada for consideration.

Thus during the past four years the Department has endeavoured to take a progressive step. During that period it has developed and extended its sphere of usefulness more than during all the preceding years of its existence. War and post-war conditions brought the opportunity and enhanced necessity for it.

May I refer briefly to one other subject, namely, wages versus cost of living. In four years, 1917 to 1920, inclusive, wages and cost of living both advanced at a rate and to heights formerly undreamed of. The rise in cost of living was properly and constantly advanced as justifying repeated wage increases. In July, 1920, prices and cost of living commenced to decline. In retail prices of household needs, including rents, the Department's calculations show that it cost exactly \$2.00 in July, 1920, to purchase the goods \$1.00 would buy in July, 1914, and that in July, 1921, \$1.62 was required to make the same purchase. These facts should be borne in mind in dealing with the re-adjustment of wages. This may not be popular at this time, but the logic of it would be better understood a year or two hence.

The Government of Canada has through the Department of Labour and otherwise kept closely in touch with your executive. Their unflinching courtesy, accompanied by admirable frankness on the part of both, has I think resulted in each understanding better the other's problems and limitations. Time will not admit my discussing all of the matters that might profitably be referred to. I trust that your deliberations will be characterized by the careful and good judgment that I know you to be capable of exercising and that your decisions will be in the interest of the nation as a whole.

Hon. Thos. Johnson, K.C., attorney-general, also took part in the opening proceedings, and in his address stated that the success of labour

legislation in Manitoba was brought about by co-operation. He was a believer in the co-operation which co-operates and operates, and asked for the advice of organized labour in solving the labour problems. At the conclusion of the addresses, Mr. Tom Moore, the president, assumed charge of the proceedings, thanking the various speakers for the welcome extended.

The first order of business was receiving the report of the Credential Committee, which had met one day earlier to examine the credentials forwarded. The report as finally adopted, showed credentials received for 642 delegates, forty of which represented a similar number of international organizations which have the whole of their Canadian membership in affiliation with the congress; two represented national organizations; 39 represented 21 trades and labour councils, one represented the Alberta Federation of Labour, and 558 local unions. The credentials received also included those of the two fraternal delegates representing, respectively, the British Trades Union Congress and the American Federation of Labour.

Mr. J. A. P. Haydon, of Ottawa, was chosen as associate secretary and Mr. Gus. Francq, of Montreal, translator, the various reports and resolutions being read in French as well as in English. The customary committees and a special committee to report on unemployment and immigration having been appointed, the printed reports of the executive council, provincial executives, federations of labour and fraternal delegates were presented.

Report of the Executive Council

The executive council, which is composed of the president, three vice-presidents and the secretary-treasurer, presented a review of the most important matters dealt with since the close of the previous convention, making certain recommendations and suggesting changes in the constitution. In opening, the executive council stated as follows:

In Canada, as in practically all other countries, the trades union movement has suffered from those who—"boring from within"—aim to bring about the disruption and destruction of the trades union movement, and throughout the Dominion these tactics are being carried on insidiously and persistently. There has been no let up in the campaign (dictated by the Third Internationale of Moscow), of "belittling," "slandering," and in every possible way undermining confidence and respect for all who hold office in our movement, whether local, national or international. This has brought about in many places a temporary weakening of the morale and self-discipline of our members, with the result that the efforts of greedy employers and entrenched interests to bring about a reduction in the standards of the wage earners and to destroy the growing power and influence of the trades union movement, have been far more successful than otherwise would have been the case.

In spite of this discouraging condition, it is more than pleasing to report that, though some affiliated organizations have suffered slight losses in their Canadian membership, yet this has been more than offset by the new affiliations secured during the year, which leaves our aggregate membership no less in number, and the Congress in as strong a position as a year ago.

The following is a synopsis of the report, the various sections being numbered as in the original:

(1) *Legislative Programme, 1921.*—This portion contained an outline of the legislative requests presented to the Dominion Government on February 19, 1921, and also the matters which had been referred to several of the Government departments for consideration. The report also contained the reply of the Prime Minister to the memorandum submitted by the congress in connection with the legislative programme. (2) *Legislation.*—In this section was given a list of the acts passed and legislation discussed, to which the executive council gave special attention, and among which were references to the amendments to the Dominion Election Act and the International Labour Conventions and Recommendations. Concerning the latter subject the executive council referred to the request made on the Dominion Government for a meeting of provincial government representatives in order to

facilitate action by the provinces in regard to the draft conventions of the International Labour Conferences held in Washington in 1919 and in Genoa in 1920. Reference was also made to the debates on the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, the statement being made that it was evident that the policy of Government ownership in competition with private ownership did not meet with the approval of a considerable number of members of Parliament. Attention was called to the attacks which had been made in the Commons and the Senate on international trade unions and also on the Minister of Labour. Regarding proportional representation, reference was made to the report of the special parliamentary committee into the system of voting, and the report which had been presented. (3) *Provincial Executives and Federations of Labour.*—The executive reported on the re-establishment of a provincial executive committee for British Columbia; also called attention to the non-activity of the Nova Scotia Federation of Labour, and recommended the cancellation of the charter. Correspondence had taken place with the various federations and provincial executive committees with the object of securing uniform action in regard to legislative requests. (4) *Matters submitted to Government Departments.*—The executive council had co-operated with the representatives of the affiliated organizations in bringing to the attention of the Government departments matters on which adjustments were desired. These included among others: (a) conditions of employment on the Welland Ship Canal, (b) the order of President Hanna prohibiting employees of the Canadian National Railways from becoming parliamentary candidates, and (c) the sending of mounted police to localities where strikes had occurred. (5) *Labour Representatives on Advisory Councils.*—The executive council reported that the congress was officially represented on the Fire Prevention Association, Advisory Council for Scientific and

Industrial Research, Employment Service Council of Canada, Dominion Council of Health, National Council of Education, Canadian Council on Immigration of Women, and the Canadian National Council of Child Welfare, brief reports of the representatives being presented.

(6) *Industrial Councils*.—On the question of the formation of these bodies it was stated that the Dominion Government had taken definite action in the encouragement of their establishment, and a letter of the president of the Congress was submitted outlining the attitude of organized labour in reference to such councils. (7) *Compensation and Industrial Rehabilitation*.—The successful work of the vocational training branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment was commended. This branch having been abolished, the executive council suggested that efforts be made to have the different provinces enact legislation providing for the extension of workmen's compensation acts in order to give instruction for the occupational re-training of injured workmen. (8) *Immigration*.—In reference

to protests entered against private employers bringing immigrants from Great Britain, the executive council stated that the Employment Service Branch of the Department of Labour had rendered valuable assistance in checking indiscriminate importation of industrial workers into Canada. In reference to the Orientals at present in Canada, and the number still arriving, the attention of the proper authorities had been called to the matter, but the protests so far had not been successful. Replying to a letter from the president of the Congress, the report contained a communication from the Minister of Immigration stating that the department had cancelled its advertising for immigrants, the policy being to so regulate immigration as not to depress industrial conditions in Canada. Correspondence was also submitted showing that complaints had been registered against the activities of Ontario Government representatives in regard to immigration to Canada. The

executive council suggested that the labour organizations in Canada should communicate with similar bodies in Great Britain furnishing them with full information as to the conditions of employment in this country. (9) *Unemployment*.—Under this heading the executive council said:

No subject is exercising the public mind more at the present time than unemployment, and there is nothing calculated to cause revolt in the minds of the workers more than being condemned to involuntary idleness and consequent poverty. This subject has been one of growing intensity during the entire year. The system of unemployment does is not a satisfactory one to the workers, yet there are times where no alternative lies before them but to accept temporary relief of this character, if actual starvation is to be avoided.

While recognizing the entirely unsatisfactory nature of such temporary relief, your executive have co-operated to the fullest extent in having the Dominion, provincial and civic authorities relieve actual want in the manner above referred to, but at the same time have never relinquished their efforts towards securing measures which would not only relieve the present acute results of unemployment but would lead to its future elimination.

A solution of this problem is a task to which the organized workers must set themselves, and in order that the best results may be achieved from the collective thought and consideration of this convention, your executive have prepared a special memorandum, in which they have attempted to deal concisely with the steps taken in Canada and other countries towards reaching a solution of the unemployment problem. It is our desire that this memorandum along with any resolutions that may be submitted dealing with this question should be considered by a special committee of this convention and declarations be forthcoming clearly enunciating the policies that the organized workers desire to be adopted.

(10). *International Relationships*.—Reference was made to the international character of labour organization on the North American continent, many of the labour bodies having this year held their conventions in Canada. In this connection it was pointed out that the American Federation of Labour had maintained four organizers in the Dominion and that several other international or-

ganizations had had organizers operating in the same territory. In addition many of the international unions have opened accounts with Canadian banks through which their financial transactions for Canada are conducted. Referring to the International Federation of Trade Unions, a brief report of the meeting held in November, 1920, was submitted by the representatives of the Congress. The executive council pointed out that while the delegate of the Congress was unable to support most of the resolutions presented, and although the executive council had found it impossible to concur in some of the declarations of the Federation, it was suggested that there should be a continuance of affiliation with the International Federation. It was mentioned that the Federation had rendered valuable assistance in exposing the policies of the Third Internationale of Moscow and in pointing out the danger to trade unions of accepting the policies of the Moscow body. Reference was also made to the International Labour Office, established under the Peace Treaty, and to the forthcoming conference to be held in Geneva. Confidence was expressed in the director and staff of the International Labour Office in their efforts to make the organization of real benefit to the wage-earners of all countries. (11). *Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees*.—Under this heading the executive council recited the circumstances leading up to the revocation of the charter of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees; and how the action of the executive council had been upset by the decision of the courts, to which the brotherhood had appealed. The judgment of the court was complied with by the executive council and per capita tax accepted from the brotherhood, thus restoring the organization to membership in the Congress. The matter of continued affiliation of the brotherhood with the Congress was referred to the convention for consideration. (12). *Platform of Principles and Amendments to Constitution*.—The executive council

recommended that the Platform of Principles should be amended in accordance with the later decisions of the Congress, the work to be performed by the newly-elected executive council. There was also submitted a draft constitution with the object of more correctly defining its intent. (13). *Printing of Proceedings*.—The executive council also made a recommendation regarding the distribution of copies of the report of the convention proceedings, limiting the number to be supplied gratis, and suggesting a small fee for additional copies, a directory of chartered trades and labour councils in Canada to be printed in the reports. (14). *Report* was made of the remodeling of the headquarters building in Ottawa, and the property transferred to a board of trustees in accordance with the constitution. (15). *Winnipeg Trials*.—The executive council reported on the efforts put forth to secure the release of the men convicted for sedition and seditious conspiracy in the Winnipeg strike, correspondence being submitted in connection therewith. (16). *Disarmament*.—Appreciation was expressed of the movement towards a reduction of military and naval armaments, and should the Dominion Government decide to have special representatives of any section of the community form part of the delegation to the proposed disarmament conference, it was urged that organized labour should be given representation. (17). *Publicity*.—While the executive council had no complaints regarding the general accuracy of press reports of addresses and statements made on behalf of organized labour, it was pointed out that with the persistent propaganda against trade union policies, it was necessary that the Trades Congress should have an official journal. It was therefore recommended that the executive be empowered to make the necessary arrangements for such publication. (18). *Subjects Referred to the Executive by the Windsor Convention*.—The action taken in regard to these matters was reported. Attention was also called to the National Catholic

Unions in Quebec, and the activity displayed by these bodies.

REPORT OF BUILDING TRUSTEES.—The executive council, as trustees of the Congress building in Ottawa, submitted a statement dealing with the receipts and disbursements, showing that the property was free from debt and that the revenue from rentals was sufficient to cover maintenance charges.

Reports from Provincial Executive Committees

Five of the provinces in which provincial executive committees have been operating during the past year presented reports of their activities, the following being a summary:

ONTARIO: The committee on December 17, 1920, met the Provincial Cabinet and presented the legislative demands. A statement was also submitted by Mr. Jas. Ralph, the chairman, who had been appointed legislative representative for the session of the Legislature, in which he outlined the new legislation and amendments to existing laws affecting labour which had been passed by the Legislature.

QUEBEC: The committee, in reporting on the number of strikes in the provinces, stated that the National Catholic Unions, which had carried on an active campaign, in spite of their small membership, were responsible for the larger number of strikes. It was also stated that the O.B.U. movement had disappeared from the province. In January, 1921, an interview had been held with the Provincial Cabinet and legislation requested. Of the demands presented, only two had been adopted. Mr. Gus. Franco, the chairman, who had been delegated as parliamentary representative for the session of the Legislature, presented a report of his activities and the legislation enacted, special reference being made to the passage of the Municipal Strike and Lockout Act and the law respecting the inspection of scaffolding.

MANITOBA: The committee referred to the disruption in labour organization in 1919 and the slow progress in 1920 in rebuilding the movement. Much progress, however, was made in the province during 1921. In regard to the legislation which had been sought, not much had been secured, the reason assigned being the mixed complexion of the Legislature. Reference was made to the Joint Council of Industry and what it had accomplished.

SASKATCHEWAN: The committee had met the Government and presented the programme of legislation desired, and reported on what demands had been granted.

BRITISH COLUMBIA: The committee had appeared before the Cabinet and submitted requests for legislation. The report stated that of the 87 bills presented in the Legislature only ten dealt with labour problems, and only three or four of these were of major importance.

Reports from Federations of Labour

Reports were submitted from two provincial federations of labour outlining the work which had engaged their attention, the following being a summary:

ALBERTA: The annual convention was held on January 10-12, 1921, at which resolutions dealing with desired legislation had been adopted and subsequently submitted to the Provincial Cabinet for consideration. The report also contained a statement showing what number of the requests had been adopted. The report closed by stating that there was a lack of employment and that a number of organizations had found difficulty in retaining their former wage rates, a number having accepted reductions varying from 5 to 12 per cent.

NEW BRUNSWICK: The eighth annual convention was held on January 11-13, 1921, and a number of resolutions on various matters had been adopted. Those seeking legislation were, on February 9, 1921, laid before the Provincial Govern-

ment. The amendments made to existing laws were reported. Mention was made of the organization of several new unions in the province and also of the unemployment prevailing.

Reports from Fraternal Delegates

Included in the reports were statements from Mr. W. F. Bush, of Toronto, fraternal delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labour held in Denver, Col., June, 1921, and from Mr. E. W. A. O'Dell, of Hamilton, fraternal delegate to the meeting of the British Trades Union Congress held in Portsmouth in September, 1920. Each statement contained references to the more important matters which had been dealt with by the respective bodies.

These reports, together with certain resolutions bearing on the subject matter contained therein, were referred to the respective committees which had been appointed to consider their contents.

Report of Committee on Officers' Reports

The first section of the report of the executive council on which the Committee on Officers' Reports presented a report was No. 11 dealing with the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. The chairman of the committee, Mr. J. W. Wilkinson, explained at length the circumstances leading up to the present position of the controversy between the congress and the brotherhood, and moved the following resolution:

Whereas, the executive council of the year 1917 of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada did charter and admit to membership the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, conditionally, and, with the distinct understanding that the chartering of the said Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees organization was in no way to interfere with the jurisdiction or membership of the bona fide international organizations chartered by the American Federation of Labour and recognized by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; and, whereas, the then Executive Council of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada believed that it would be a means of having the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees consolidate with the Inter-

national Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees; and, whereas, delegates of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees were seated at the Quebec Convention (1918) subject to instructions, by resolution, to the Executive Council to open up negotiations with the International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees and the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees for the purpose of bringing about a consolidation of the membership of these two organizations, and at the Hamilton convention (1919) protests were again entered against the continued affiliation of the said Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees and instructions again given to the executive council to bring about a consolidation as above referred to, and at the Windsor convention (1920) resolution to revoke the charter of the said Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees was withdrawn on the distinct understanding that these prolonged negotiations would be brought to an immediate conclusion; and, whereas, the instructions above referred to were complied with by President Moore and Secretary-Treasurer Draper and the other members of the executive council of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada by holding of conferences at Washington, Windsor and Chicago and attending the Cincinnati Convention (1919) of the International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees and placing the entire case in a comprehensive manner at each conference; and, whereas, it became abundantly clear that a consolidation could not be effected, the executive council of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, by letter on December 17th, 1920, did notify the grand president of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees that the charter of the said organization (the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees) would be cancelled as dating from September 1st, 1920, and whereas, the grand president and the executive Board of the said Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees did apply to the Ontario Supreme Court and was successful in securing an injunction restraining the executive council of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada from cancelling the charter of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, on the ground that the executive council of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada had no power, under its constitution, as at present constituted; therefore, be it resolved that the 37th convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada in convention assembled, in the city of Winnipeg, Manitoba, do hereby revoke the charter of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees on the grounds that there is a bona

fide international organization affiliated to this Congress and covering this class of workers; and on the further ground that a continuance of the affiliation of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada would be a recognition of a dual organization, which policy the Congress emphatically declared against at its annual convention in the city of Berlin, Ontario, in 1902, and which is embodied in Article 1, Section 2 of the present constitution of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; and, further, be it resolved that the revocation of the charter of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees and the cancellation of all rights and privileges previously held by the said Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees in this Congress shall and does hereby become effective forthwith.

Mr. A. R. Mosher, president of the brotherhood, presented the case for his organization, urging that the resolution presented was unfair and unjust. Mr. P. M. Draper, secretary-treasurer of the Congress, spoke on behalf of the executive council, after which a prolonged debate ensued, many delegates taking part. Before the vote was taken Mr. Mosher replied to the remarks of those who favoured the revocation of the charter of the brotherhood.

On a roll call vote the resolution asking for the revocation of the charter was carried by 394 to 151, a majority of 243. While the roll was being called Mr. M. M. McLean, secretary of the Canadian Brotherhood, was associated with the poll clerk. Immediately upon the adoption of the above resolution, the following motion was submitted and approved by the convention:

Whereas, owing to the present unsatisfactory condition existing as between the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees and the International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, and the immediate necessity of some action being taken in the best interests of our movement; therefore be it resolved, that this convention instruct its incoming executive council to immediately take this matter into consideration and endeavour to reopen negotiations between the organizations involved with the object of bringing about a satisfactory adjustment as far as their efforts may avail and give opportunity for them to do so, subject

to the matter being left in the hands of the trade union movement and not placed under decision of the courts.

The expulsion of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees necessitated the withdrawal of the delegates from that organization who numbered 124, one representing the headquarters and 123 representing 103 local lodges located in various parts of the Dominion.

The Committee on Officers' Reports approved of the method adopted by the executive council in regard to the annual interview with the Dominion Government and recommended that the reference to the civil service be noted. Similar action was recommended in regard to the amendments to the Dominion Election Act and the proposed amendments to the Penitentiary Act. In regard to the conventions of the International Labour Conference, the executive council was instructed to press for a conference of provincial premiers with a view of giving effect to the labour provisions of the Peace Treaty, more especially in regard to the eight-hour day. The committee recommended reaffirmation of Government control of the railway system of Canada and also favoured the scheme of the Government merchant marine. Commendation of the Prime Minister and the Minister of Labour was expressed for their defence of the organized labour movement as represented by the Trades and Labour Congress. In recommending that the executive council press for the adoption of Proportional Representation in parliamentary elections, the committee called attention to the lack of labour representatives in the House of Commons. Reporting on section No. 3, it was recommended that the charter of the Nova Scotia Federation of Labour be cancelled, and the executive council was commended for its efforts in securing uniformity in the work of provincial federations and provincial executive committees. In reporting on the reference in the executive council report as to the conditions of employment on the Welland Ship Canal, the chairman

of the committee read a letter from the Minister of Labour to the president of the Congress in regard to certain statements concerning the conditions on the Welland Canal made at Monday afternoon's session in a discussion which took place on a resolution asking for the insertion of fair wage clauses in all Federal and Provincial Government contracts. The letter from the Minister of Labour was as follows:

Winnipeg, Man.,

August 23rd, 1921.

Mr. Tom Moore,

President,

Trades and Labour Congress of Canada,
Convention Hall,

Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Mr. Moore:

Yesterday afternoon I was much surprised to receive an enquiry from a representative of the press, asking for a statement in reply to charges made against the Federal Government on the floor of the Congress yesterday, respecting unfair treatment of workmen employed on the Welland Ship Canal construction.

My information is that it is stated the Government are calling for tenders and letting the work by contract without including in the contract any fair wage clause; that a ten-hour day is being enforced and without payment for overtime. In addition to this, that drastic cuts are being made in wage rates.

If any delegates at the Congress were in receipt of any such information, it is difficult to understand why they found it advisable or necessary to ventilate their grievance without at least enquiring of me, while in this city, as to whether or not there was any truth in the report.

Yesterday afternoon I sent word by messenger to the convention hall, stating that if the delegates there who have made this complaint would come to see me, I would be glad to inform them fully as to what was being done, and correct the entirely erroneous impression which their remarks must have given to the delegates of the Congress. Up to 9 o'clock this morning no one has appeared in response to that invitation. I therefore beg to submit to you, for the information of the delegates to the 37th Annual Convention of the Trades and Labour Congress a statement of the facts, as I do not believe that either the executive or delegates present at this convention desire to act on any question without being fully informed of the facts.

Work on the Welland Canal was of necessity entirely suspended during the war, and should have remained closed down for at least a period of two years after the Armistice, having regard to the financial obligations of the country at a time when material and wages were abnormally high. The Federal Government desired to do everything possible to employ and absorb as many of the men demobilized from military and other war service as possible, and it was decided to open up work on the Welland Canal, even though it temporarily entailed greater expense. A substantial number of men have ever since found employment on this work.

In 1919, strong representations were made in support of a request for the application of an eight-hour day, which request was respected and granted, but was followed by a strike of a substantial portion of the men employed as a protest against the action taken in establishing an eight-hour day on the work. This difficulty was overcome by permitting the unskilled labourers who desired to work ten hours per day to do so, and certain of the skilled trades, who unanimously wished to work only the eight-hour day, to continue to work on that basis.

I am quite aware that controversies have arisen from time to time as to prevailing rates, and were difficult to at all times satisfactorily adjust because of the great variation of rates in the same trades that were to be found in that district. The rates generally prevailing, however, have been the rates paid on the hydro power canal projects, which were, I think, recognized to be the highest rates anywhere in that territory. Recently the hydro people reduced the rates of all their skilled workers ten cents per hour and the rate for their unskilled labour being 35c. which is the general prevailing rate in that territory for unskilled labour. The Department of Railways and Canals have decided this year to now complete the Welland Canal by contract, and tenders on sections 1 and 2 have been called for, while tenders on section 3 will be called for in the not distant future. Meanwhile the Department feels that there is no justification to continue to pay rates substantially in excess of those prevailing throughout that whole district, and have decided, with the approval of the Department of Labour, to put into effect a reduction to the general prevailing level, except as to unskilled labour. The Department contends that there is no justification for imposing a larger cut in the rate of unskilled labourers than is imposed on other men employed, and insisted on a minimum rate of 40c. per hour for unskilled labour employed on the Welland Ship Canal, notwithstanding the fact that a 35c. per hour rate generally prevails throughout that district and has recently been made applicable on the hydro

work. It has been furthermore definitely decided that there shall be no changes in the hours of labour or rates of pay for overtime, and that all working conditions now existing shall continue in effect. When the contracts are let the usual general fair wage clause will be incorporated in them.

Notwithstanding any information that the convention, or any of its delegates, may have received to the contrary, the above is a true statement of the facts surrounding the Welland Ship Canal matter, and I hope that whenever any labour organization feels it has any complaints against the Department of Labour that before ventilating that complaint, and taking up the time of your Congress, it will have the courtesy to bring the matter to the attention of the Department of Labour.

(Sgd.) G. D. ROBERTSON,
Minister of Labour.

Discussion on the subject was continued, many delegates taking part. Delegate Bruce, of Toronto, introduced a telegram which had been received by Delegate J. A. McClelland from Mr. R. Riley, business agent of the International Association of Machinists, regarding wage rates being paid on the canal works. The telegram was as follows:—

Aug. 25.—All employees cut 20 per cent on Sec. 3. Machinists' rate now 65 cents; carpenters forced to work last Sunday straight time. Labourers receive 30 cents; on Sec. 1, subcontract Sec 5, working 12 hours, labourers 25 cents, brakemen, 30 cents, engineers, 50 cents.

NOTE.—It should be pointed out that the reduction mentioned in the forepart of the above message on Sec. 3, work on which is being done by the Department of Railway and Canals, is that mentioned in the letter of the Minister of Labour and as affecting the skilled tradesmen. It might be further explained that the carpenters who worked on Sunday did so at their own will rather than remain idle on the following Monday when the engineer in charge proposed to make some necessary repairs which would not permit of all the men being employed on that day. As regards the wages on Sec. 1, sub-contract 5, this work is not being done by the Department of Railways and Canals.

The report of the committee on officers' reports on this subject recommended that the executive council be instructed to request the Dominion Gov-

ernment to establish permanently the supreme right of the Department of Labour in investigating and determining the rates of wages and general working conditions to be observed in all government contracts, sub-contracts and undertakings financially assisted by the Government, whether of the character of public works or the furnishing of supplies for the various Government departments. It was further recommended that the executive council prevail upon the Government to forthwith establish the eight-hour day, not interfering with a shorter work day upon one day of the first six days of the week where such already exists upon the Welland Canal, notwithstanding the action of any section of workmen engaged thereon, and in conformity with the Government's commitment in the labour clauses of the Versailles Peace Treaty. The committee approved of representatives of the Congress on public bodies, and recommended that more money be granted by the Government for the Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. The committee also recommended the continuance of the National Council of Health and the National Council of Education, and approved of the Canadian National Council of Child Welfare. In reference to Section 6 — Industrial Councils — the committee commended the letter of President Moore outlining the attitude of organized labour on this subject and urged that industrial councils be opposed where they would interfere with the work of, or be used as a substitute for, trade unions. Dealing with section 10, the committee recommended continued affiliation with the International Federation of Trade Unions. Full co-operation with the International Labour Office was also recommended and approval expressed at the growth and the financial arrangements of international unions in Canada. The balance of the report of the executive council, together with the various recommendations were concurred in by the committee. The re-

ports of the Provincial federations of labour and the provincial executive committees, along with the reports from the fraternal delegates, were approved by the committee, and the convention adopted their report as a whole.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer

Mr. P. M. Draper, the secretary-treasurer, in submitting his report for the year, stated that the paid up membership of the congress was 173,778, a slight increase over last year. Owing to the prevailing unemployment many members of affiliated organizations were behind in their dues, which correspondingly decreased the membership of the Congress, which, if all members of its affiliates were included, would be approximately 225,000. He also reported re the accommodation of the headquarters building. Six trades and labour councils and two federal unions had been chartered. International organizations which had affiliated their Canadian membership during the year were the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and Order of Railroad Telegraphers, and the International Union of Laundry Workers had recently applied for affiliation. The total receipts for the year, including the balance from last year, the sale of Victory Bonds and the transfer of \$10,000 from reserve to the general account, amount to \$49,446.88; expenditures, which included cost of remodelling office building, totalled \$47,881.64, leaving a balance of \$1,565.24. The report, which was referred to the Audit Committee was adopted without any discussion, the secretary being complimented on the work of his office.

Report of Committee on Constitution and Law

To the Committee on Constitution and Law were referred certain sections of the report of the executive council, including a re-draft of the constitution, as well as six resolutions seeking to have

changes made in the laws. On Section 12 of the executive council's report on redrafting of platform of principles, the committee concurred, and recommended that the executive council be instructed to make the necessary changes. The various articles of the re-drafted constitution were considered seriatim, and in the main were adopted with little or no change. The new constitution sets forth clearly the objects of the congress; what organizations are eligible for affiliation, and clarifies the position of the executive council in regard to its powers in suspending from membership any affiliated or chartered body.

The remuneration of members of the credential and resolutions committees was set at \$7 per day and hotel expenses for the days worked prior to the opening of the convention.

All resolutions are hereafter to be printed in French as well as English and must be forwarded at least twenty days previous to the opening of the convention.

The date of holding the annual convention is left in the hands of the executive council.

Per capita tax of provincial federations and trades and labour councils is, as formerly, to be paid in two annual instalments, but the periods of payment are now December 30 and June 30, and the tax from international and national organizations is to be paid monthly.

The constitution as reported by the committee having been adopted, no action was taken on the six resolutions mentioned above.

Report of Union Label Committee

One of the regular committees of the Congress is that on union labels, to which all resolutions on this subject are referred. The committee recommended concurrence in a resolution seeking to have the Government and building trades unions use union-labelled shovels on all work where such implements are required.

The committee also reported favourably on the following resolution:

That the executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada be requested to communicate with all Trades and Labour Councils also building trades councils in Canada urging upon them the necessity of forming union label leagues for the purpose of promoting the use of the union label on articles manufactured, and that all label leagues and committees keep the executive council informed of manufacturers using various labels, and also to encourage women's label leagues.

Support to the striking cigarmakers in Hamilton, London, Montreal, Vancouver and Stettler was urged, the committee recommending reaffirmation of the resolutions adopted by the Congress in 1920, which urged the members of organized labour to purchase only those cigars which have the cigarmakers' blue union label on the box.

The committee reported on the examination of the credentials of the delegates, which showed that the articles of union made clothing worn by those present were as follows: Hats, 228; caps, 57; underwear, 163; socks, 98; suspenders, 105; belts, 23; neckties, 105; suits, 149; overcoats, 63; collars, 85; shoes, 298; gloves, 53; cuff links, 16; arm bands, 21; garters, 45, and 131 did not specify wearing any union labelled articles of clothing. In this connection the committee stated that the procedure adopted at the Hamilton and Windsor conventions re marking of labels on credentials is not a true reflex of the use of the label as there are many delegates who purchase articles bearing union labels whenever possible, but their credentials are not marked indicating the union articles they wear. The committee was therefore of the opinion that this form should be discontinued and the following in large type on the front of the official credential substituted: "Delegates and members are requested to demand and purchase at all times union label goods and do all in their power to promote the use of the union label wherever possible."

The committee recommended that the executive council should continue its efforts to secure legislation legalizing and assuring protection to registered trade union labels.

Attention was drawn to union-labelled paper, and it was requested that the delegates have their local unions use this paper for their printed matter, also that the executive council endeavor to have union labelled paper made in Canada.

It was also reported that all articles sold by the co-operative stores in Great Britain bear the union label or are union-made. The committee therefore urged the membership of the Congress to do all in their power to promote the co-operative movement in Canada along similar lines.

Referring to the open shop campaign the committee stated that the union-label trades such as the printers, cigarmakers, boot and shoe workers, and the hotel and restaurant employees were suffering most from this agitation, and urged that the members use their purchasing power in the interests of these bodies.

The committee recommended that more loyal support be given to the authorized labour press, having regard for the fact that the necessity of more accurate information regarding the activities in the trade union movement is one of the most urgent needs at the present time to combat the publicity campaigns being carried on in some of the privately-owned newspapers by the enemies of organized labour. It was further recommended that all trades unionists be urged to subscribe for the authorized labour papers in their respective localities and give their sympathetic support in securing legitimate advertising to meet the financial requirements of labour papers.

A very interesting discussion took place on this report, it being vigorously urged that a more insistent demand should be made for union-labelled goods and a greater propaganda carried on. The report was adopted.

Appropriations

The Committee on Ways and Means recommended the following appropriations, which were approved: Allowance to the fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress, \$1,000; to the fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labour, \$600; to the messenger, sergeant-at-arms and caretaker, \$50 each; associate secretary, \$100; translator, \$80; also payment of hotel expenses of the two fraternal delegates.

Unemployment and Immigration

The executive council submitted a special 16-page pamphlet entitled "Memorandum on Unemployment, etc." This publication, together with a section of the regular report of the executive council dealing with unemployment and six resolutions on unemployment and three on immigration, was referred to a special committee on Unemployment and Immigration. The report and recommendations of the committee in connection with unemployment as finally adopted were as follows:—

1. UNEMPLOYMENT.

While presenting its suggestion for immediate aid to the unemployed organized labour feels that it should offer some large scale plan that, when carried out, will do much to lessen the number of unemployed, even though its adoption will not be a complete solution of the problem itself.

Under the present system of production for profit, instead of for service, it is recognized that there will always be unemployment. But much can be done to make the problem less acute, the problem is world wide and has been the subject of investigations and many conferences, but yet remains unsolved, though considerable amelioration has been achieved by legislation creating unemployment insurance in most European countries.

Unemployed labour is both a loss and a danger to the community. Unemployment means

(1). Suffering. (2). Lowering of the standard of living. (3). Impaired vitality and efficiency. (4). A tendency to become unemployable, dependent, degraded. (5) Waste to society.

2. ITS EXTENT.

In the Dominion of Canada periods of unemployment are becoming, at more frequently recurring periods a more serious problem, and during the past year unemployment has existed to an acute degree with no relief yet in sight. Authentic statistics as to its actual volume are

not available for this country, the most reliable, undoubtedly, being those compiled by the Employment Service of Canada, based upon three sources of information, namely, returns from employers, returns from trade unions and statistics compiled of those registering in the public employment bureaus throughout the Dominion.

It was estimated, in July 1920, that one million people were employed in industrial pursuits in the Dominion of Canada, and in July 1921, this number had already shrunk by twenty per cent, or roughly two hundred thousand employees. Some of these may be now engaged in agricultural work, whilst on the other hand the natural growth of population and the additions of numbers of immigrants who have entered the country during the period must be taken into account, and a conservative estimate would place the number of unemployed at this time at approximately one hundred and seventy-five thousand people. With the curtailment of many activities, owing to the climatic conditions and its resultant additions to the ranks of the unemployed, the magnitude of the problem may be gauged.

3. THE UNEMPLOYED.

The unemployed consist of:

(a) Those who have latterly been in definite situations of presumed permanency such as civil servants, factory and clerical workers.

(b) Those who, normally, in their own trades shift from job to job and from one employer to another, such as workers in seasonal occupations.

(c) Those who normally earn a bare subsistence by casual jobs such as dock workers and lumber jacks.

4. SOME CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

Many opinions have been expressed as to the cause of the present deplorable situation. With the very close inter-relationship of trade between civilized countries, worldwide conditions undoubtedly play an important part, and unemployment, with its resultant loss of purchasing power of the masses in any country, quickly reflects itself on the employment situation in another country. In Canada, the Labour Department has published the statement that the wages of the workers have already been reduced on an average of over ten per cent during the past few months, whilst the retail prices of commodities have not shown the same proportionate decrease. This of itself means a decreased purchasing power in the home market and has caused further unemployment. The control of capital by a comparatively small number of people and the restriction of credits, except at high rates of interest, has hindered the development and continuation of industry. The increased purchasing power of the fixed monetary interest on war loans and their consequent enhancement of value has created a diversion of investment to this kind of security in preference to investments in building and industrial enterprises. Profiteering in the necessities of life, also specul-

ation in the natural resources, not only of this Dominion of Canada but of every country in the world. Many other causes have contributed their share towards the present situation, but these, in our estimation, are of paramount importance.

Therefore, after a prolonged and searching survey of this most important question, your special Committee on Unemployment and Immigration respectfully submit the following resolution for your consideration and action:

"Whereas, the problem of unemployment throughout the Dominion of Canada is acute, and with the approach of winter threatens to become still more serious, and whereas the presence in our midst of great numbers of men forced out of employment and into involuntary poverty constitutes a grave menace to our national well being; and, whereas, the methods hitherto used to meet these conditions having been hasty, temporary, localized and totally inadequate to effect any permanent improvement, therefore, be it resolved that this Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, in convention assembled, lays down the principle that the first charge upon industry is of right and ought to be the adequate maintenance of the workers engaged in it; and whereas the Federal Government was a signatory to the principle of unemployment insurance at the Washington conference, we therefore call upon the Federal Government to fulfil the promise made to the Congress executive that the conference would be called to deal with this question, and that they immediately call a conference of representatives of the Provincial Governments, Municipal Councils, of Organized Labour, as represented in the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and employers in the larger industries, to prepare a plan of unemployment insurance.

Be it further resolved, that in the interim period between now and the time that permanent machinery is set up by the Federal and Provincial Governments to cope with the unemployment situation this congress request that the Federal Government:

1. Restrict and guard against unwarranted immigration.
2. Enact an eight-hour day, at least, for their own employees.
3. Construct necessary public works such as Custom houses, post offices and other public buildings which are badly needed in many cities and towns throughout the Dominion.
4. Renew and repair all public buildings.
5. Continue money grants for immediate needs.
6. Make housing loans to the extent of \$50, 000,000 to aid the various cities and towns to construct working class houses.
7. Overhaul all rolling stock, etc., on the Government railroads, also all other equipment belonging to the various spending Departments of the Federal Government.

Be it further resolved, that this Trades and Labour Congress of Canada through its Provincial Executives request the several Provincial Governments to:

1. Engage in road building on a large scale.
2. Repair and renew old public buildings and construct necessary new ones.
3. Afforestation.
4. Develop agricultural lands.
5. Make a money grant for immediate needs.

Be it further resolved, that this Trades and Labour Congress of Canada request the Central Labour Councils throughout Canada to help in relieving the present unemployment situation by getting their Municipal Councils to undertake at the earliest moment the construction of sewers, water mains, roads, schools, fire halls and other necessary public buildings, and also to make a money grant for immediate relief.

Your Committee further recommend that all of these resolutions should emphasize the fact that all of these works and undertakings should recognize the prevailing rates of wages and should not be classed as a charity.

Your Committee further recommend that in the event of any of the Provincial Governments or Municipalities refusing to co-operate in the measures set forth in the resolution, or refusing to assume their fair share of the responsibility in relieving these conditions, then the Federal Government shall itself use all its constitutional powers to obtain their co-operation, and failing in that, should itself institute measures of relief adequate to meet this local situation.

Your Committee further suggest that in view of the fact that in some instances large industries have been closed down, thereby extending unemployment, we are of the opinion that the Congress Executive should use every effort to secure legislation exercising control over these conditions.

We further recommend that the Trades and Labour Congress again place itself on record as in favour of the abolition of all employment bureaus other than those under the jurisdiction of the Dominion and Provincial Governments and strongly urge the organized workers of Canada to use to the fullest extent the Provincial Employment Bureaus.

We further suggest that the various Governments reserve all construction and public works, as far as practicable, for periods of unemployment and for districts most affected by it.

We further recommend that the Congress Executive do all in their power to obtain legislation which will debar private employers from recruiting workers outside of Canada.

In conclusion your special committee on unemployment desires to commend the various Provincial Governments who have set up Advisory Councils on Unemployment in their respective Provinces and sincerely hope that all other Provincial Governments will do likewise to meet this serious crisis.

Your Committee further recommend that the Executive of the Congress, Provincial Executives and Federations of Labour should continue to fully co-operate with the Employment Service Council of Canada.

IMMIGRATION.

On this subject the special committee made the following report and recommendations, all of which were approved:—

For the past twelve months throughout the Dominion of Canada, there has existed a serious unemployment situation, a solution for which is not in sight in the immediate future. Efforts are now being made in various quarters to induce immigrants to come to Canada from European and other countries, whose advent will mean additional hardship to citizens of Canada by reason of proportionate extension of unemployment. Some of the immediate results of the present immigration policy can readily be seen by the large numbers of newly arrived immigrants who are continually applying for charity, through no fault of their own, and in many cases due to direct misrepresentation in reference to the employment situation and the rates of pay prevailing in Canada, evidence of which submitted to your Committee fully sustains the foregoing. Therefore be it resolved, by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada in convention assembled, that realizing the serious unemployment prevalent in Canada at this time, we hereby recommend to this 37th Annual Convention that we call upon the Federal Government to institute a new policy of immigration including the following provisions.

(a) Absolute prohibition of all immigration from European countries for a period of two years at least, with the exception only of exempted classes.

(b) Total permanent exclusion of all Orientals, and that the Executive be instructed to press for the necessary notice of cancellation of that clause covering Japanese immigration in the Dominion of Canada, in the Anglo-Japanese Treaty expiring in 1923.

(c) Federal statutory legislation making it beyond the right of private individuals or corporations to distribute literature, or information of any kind by way of lecturers, agents, etc., calculated to induce non-agricultural workers to emigrate to Canada.

(d) Federal statutory legislation making it legal for the Government of Canada to deport any individual who has entered Canada under the exempt classes regulations, and who within a period of twelve months from the date of entry into Canada, is found working at some other occupation than that designated as their avocation when applying for entry into Canada.

(e) Federal statutory legislation which will legalize the appointment of a Commission to thoroughly investigate the question of Oriental immigration into Canada.

Your Committee desires to bring to the attention of the Congress the action of the Canadian Senate with reference to the deportation of British subjects without trial, in spite of the fact that the said legislation received the unanimous

approval of the House of Commons, and we recommend that the incoming executive of the Congress press for the removal of this most pernicious legislation.

Your Committee notes with satisfaction the efforts of the executive council in obtaining legislation which now places accredited representatives of the international trade unions in the non-immigrant class and they are now allowed free entry into the Dominion. To appreciate the value of this legislation it is only necessary to draw your attention to the case of Organizer Hickman, in connection with the strike at the Beaver Board Plant, Thorold, Ontario.

Your special committee further recommend that the Congress continue its representation on all boards dealing with immigration and urge that they do not relax their vigilance.

We further recommend that the various international unions communicate with their sister unions in the British Isles, and advise them from time to time of the trade conditions prevailing in their respective crafts in Canada.

Your committee further recommends that the executive of the Congress continue to press for the setting up of a Central Immigration Empire Board with labour representation on same, nominated by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

Your committee is pleased to note that the officers of the Congress have communicated with C. W. Bowerman, Secretary of the Parliamentary Committee of the British Trades Union Congress, relative to the misrepresentations indulged in by Canadian employers of labour when inducing workers to leave the British Isles. This was further supplemented by the work of Fraternal Delegate O'Dell, who took up the subject matter with the officials of the British Trade Union Congress and the Government immigration officials.

Report of Committee on Resolutions

Besides the resolutions which were referred to other committees, approximately 65 dealing with a variety of subjects were submitted to the Committee on Resolutions for consideration and report. The first resolution on which the committee reported at the afternoon session of the first day was No. 54, presented by Sydney Lodge No. 1 of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and Glace Bay Lodge No. 4520 of the United Mine Workers. The full text of the resolution was as follows:—

Whereas, J. C. Watters was elected by the Ottawa and Quebec conventions of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada as first choice to attend the Labour Peace Conference; and

whereas a credential was refused him by President Moore as a delegate to such conference; and, whereas, in order to give effect to the mandate of the Congress as the supreme power in the case as against the usurpation of power by President Moore, he sailed without credentials to the conference, but took with him the reports of the proceedings of the Ottawa and Quebec conventions of the Congress, together with all correspondence dealing with the matter, and wired Vice-Presidents Baxter and Rees to sign credentials and send same on to conference to establish his right to sit as a delegate; and, whereas he was delayed a week in sailing by waiting for credentials only to find on arrival in London that the delay of a week had caused him to be five days too late to attend the conference, which had opened a week earlier than his information led him to expect; and, whereas his report and his expense account were placed in the hands of the secretary for submission to the Hamilton convention of the Congress, but same were never presented, hence the convention had no opportunity to take action on either his report or expense account; therefore be it resolved by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, in regular convention assembled, that the expense account, amounting to \$1,217.45, together with interest at 3 per cent, of J. C. Watters, in an effort to carry out the mandate of the Congress by attending the Labour Peace Conference, be paid forthwith.

The committee recommended non-concurrence in the resolution. Before the question was put a delegate moved the previous question (the adoption of which would have precluded any debate). It was decided, however, to recommit the resolution to the committee with instructions to report and produce all possible correspondence on the subject of the resolution, the question to be a special order of business for the session of the following morning. At this session the committee again recommended non-concurrence. Mr. J. C. Watters, who is an ex-president of the Congress, was given all the time he desired to present his case to the convention. In his statement he read the correspondence which had passed between himself and President Moore in reference to attending the Labour Peace Conference, and accused the president of thwarting the will of the Congress in not giving him the necessary credentials as a delegate; and also made accusations against the executive council for not presenting his expense account and report of his work overseas to the Hamilton convention in 1919. Mr.

Moore, the president, in reply to Mr. Watters' charges went fully into the question, and pointed out that this matter was brought before the 1919 convention in the report of the executive council wherein it was stated that Mr. P.M. Draper, who was then in England, and who was the second choice as the Congress representative, had been named to attend the Labour Peace Conference. This was done on account of Mr. Watters, who was notified of the date of the conference, signifying his inability to leave on such short notice. The 1919 convention confirmed the action of the executive council, thus refusing to receive Mr. Watters' report or allow any sum for expenses incurred. At the Windsor convention in 1920 the delegates refused to hear Mr. Watters in regard to his complaint against President Moore in connection with the same matter, the vote being 101 in favour of allowing Mr. Watters to speak and 235 against. After a discussion in which several delegates took part, Mr. Watters was given ten minutes in which to conclude the debate. The report of the committee disapproving of the resolution was adopted by a large majority.

FAVOUR AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

There were four resolutions presented asking for legislation to establish the eight-hour day. The Committee on Resolutions recommended approval of the following, which covered the remaining three:—

Whereas as unemployment is ever increasing there is a tendency to increase the hours of labour which make unemployment worse; be it resolved, that this convention go on record calling upon the Government to establish an eight-hour day and forty-four hour week.

The report was adopted without discussion.

A resolution was adopted pledging support to the printers in their strike for the 44-hour week and urging the delegates in their various localities to divert all printing possible to the fair shops.

FAIR WAGE REGULATIONS.

Four resolutions asking that fair wage clauses be inserted in all Government contracts were presented. The committee offered the following as a substitute, which was adopted:—

Resolved that the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, in convention assembled at Winnipeg, be requested to do all in its power to ensure the insertion of the fair wage clause recognized by the labour unions in the various localities in all contracts and sub-contracts for work given out by the Federal or Provincial Governments; whether they be direct, by subsidies, or financially assisted in any way whatsoever.

A resolution having reference to the conditions of employment on the Chip-pawa Power Canal was submitted, the preamble to the resolution reciting a list of grievances said to exist. The demands included the appointment of a representative of labour on the Ontario Hydro Commission and the adoption of a fair wage clause for all Provincial Government work. The committee recommended adoption of the resolution minus the preamble. Strong objection being made to this proposal, the resolution and preamble were on motion adopted as presented.

OPPOSED TO MEMBERS OF PERMANENT FORCES COMPETING WITH CIVILIANS.

By the adoption of the following resolution the Congress went on record as being opposed to members of the permanent forces accepting engagements in competition with civilians:—

Resolved, that hereafter no enlisted man in the active service of the Canadian army, navy and marine corps, respectively, whether a non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, shall be permitted, detailed or ordered to leave his post to engage in any pursuit, business or performance in civil life, for emolument, hire or otherwise, when the same shall interfere with the customary employment and regular engagement of local civilians in the respective arts, trades or professions. Insuring compliance with the spirit of this prohibition in so far as it applies to army bands, neither the mere assertion that it is not intended to employ other musicians, nor the fact that the army bands are to furnish music without emolument, should be accepted.

Another resolution asking for legislation prohibiting bands of the regular army, navy or marine corps from competing with civilian bands was also submitted, but no action was taken, the subject being covered by the adoption of the above resolution.

FAVOUR ONE VOTE ONLY ON MONEY BY-LAWS.

The following resolution seeking to abolish plural voting in money by-laws submitted in Ontario municipalities was adopted without discussion.

Whereas, under the Municipal Act of the Province of Ontario a ratepayer voting on money by-laws is entitled to one vote in every ward of the municipality in which he is assessed as the owner of property; and, whereas, this system of plural voting is unfair, in that it gives to the man who owns property in several wards an advantage over the man whose property is all in one ward, though it may be greater in value than that of the first; therefore be it resolved that this Trades and Labour Congress of Canada respectfully ask the Legislature of Ontario to amend the provision of the Municipal Act so as to place the voting power of ratepayers on money by-laws on the same basis as that of electors at municipal and Parliamentary elections—that is, one man, one vote.

WANT ELECTION ACT AMENDED.

While approving of the following resolution, the Committee on Resolutions recommended that the Congress re-affirm the previous demand that election day be declared a general holiday.

Resolved, that the Trades and Labour Council of Toronto respectfully urge the executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada to do all in their power to have the Dominion Elections Act amended so that Section 15 of the Act will make it compulsory on all employers of labour to post in a conspicuous place or places through their plant or works at least fourteen days prior to every general election, by-election or referendum, copies of section 15 of said Act which stipulates that every employer shall on polling day allow to every elector in his employ at least two additional hours other than the noon hour, for voting, and no employer shall make a deduction from the pay of any such elector, nor impose upon or exact from him a penalty by reason of his absence during such hours; and be it further resolved that this Act be amended exempting this clause from the modifying powers of the chief electoral officer,

as outlined in section 101 (1) of the Dominion Elections Act.

REQUESTS FOR PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT.

Three resolutions requesting the establishment of a publicity department and two asking for the organization of a bureau of research and statistics by the Congress were on recommendation of the Committee on Resolutions referred to the executive council with power to carry out the demands of the resolutions in such manner as the members deem advisable. While the matter was under consideration several delegates pointed out the urgency of the executive council doing all possible to establish the departments named, the opinion being expressed that the local unions would supply sufficient funds to meet the necessary expenses.

APPROVE OF HEALTH INSURANCE.

The Congress by the adoption of the following resolution endorsed the establishment of health insurance by the Government:—

Whereas, the worker's wages are based on the bare necessities of life, making no allowances for medical attention and loss of time through sickness, often leaving the worker and his family in a destitute condition and prolonging his incapacity, often causing death or unnecessary suffering to him and his family; be it therefore resolved, that this convention go on record calling upon the Government to establish health insurance.

A resolution presented recited that a system of physical examination of workers had been instituted by a Hamilton company, whereby men were graded into classes, similar to those in the army; that several members of the International Association of Machinists had been refused employment on account of trivial physical defects, and that these same men had worked long hours during the four years of war, making no complaint, in order that the supply of munitions should be expedited. Fearing that other firms might adopt similar examinations, the convention instructed the executive council to take up this

question with the Federal and Provincial Governments with a view of affording protection to all workers, whether physically perfect or not, by unemployment or disability insurance.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Four resolutions asking for the establishment of old age pensions by the Government were received and referred to the Committee on Resolutions. The resolution which was recommended and adopted was as follows:—

Whereas there is no margin between the wages of the workers and the cost of living, making it impossible to provide for old age and infirmity; and, whereas from time to time the old and destitute are being sent to our jails for shelter; be it therefore resolved, that this convention go on record calling upon the Government to pass an Old Age Pension Act such as is in force in other parts of the Empire.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

The convention adopted a resolution requesting that the Manitoba Compensation Act be amended to cover all classes of workers, industrial or otherwise.

The executive council and the provincial executive committee were by resolution instructed to approach the Provincial Governments with a view of having uniform compensation laws enacted in all the provinces of Canada.

CIVIL SERVICE AFFAIRS.

Favourable action was taken on a demand for establishment by the Dominion Government of a national industrial council in the civil service together with departmental councils for the various departments, similar to the Whitley Councils as adopted in the Government service of the United Kingdom. Another proposal adopted was to the effect that immediate steps be taken properly to grade the service and to define the duties of each position or class of positions and to raise salary scales to an adequate standard, (2) that this work be done with a view to the abolition

of the bonus system upon its completion, and (3) that the new classification be carried out by a national council as mentioned above.

The convention also approved of the following resolution in regard to re-organization of the Dominion civil service:

Whereas, organization of the civil service of Canada is both desirable and necessary; and, whereas this undertaking could best be carried out co-operatively by the Government and its employees, in consultation with duly qualified advisers; be it resolved, that the arrangements entered into between the Government of Canada and the former members of the firm of Griffenhagen and associates, or any other foreign self-styled experts, by which they are to reorganize the Federal civil service be terminated forthwith, and that for the purposes of reorganization of the civil service there be established in each Department boards composed equally of representatives of the Government, including the Civil Service Commission, and the employees, assisted in an advisory capacity for each class of employment by representatives of the same profession or calling in private employment, and not by so-called efficiency experts.

By resolution it was decided that, it being essential that all government employees should be organized, the Congress should assist in forming a national organization of such employees. A resolution was also adopted endorsing the policies and efforts of Federal Union No. 66 in its attempt to better civil service conditions, and instructing the executive council to ask for recognition of this union by the Government. It was further decided to ask that in examinations for positions in the civil service of a mechanical nature applicants should only be examined in the subjects necessary for the said positions.

ONCE MORE OPPOSE INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM.

The Committee on Resolutions recommended non-concurrence in the following resolution which sought to commit the Congress to the industrial form of organization:—

That in order to fully and efficiently protect our economic status, and to more easily conform to modern conditions in industry, this Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, in convention

assembled, go on record as being in favour of organization by industry; and further, that this Congress use its influence to have this matter considered at all the international union conventions and the American Federation of Labour with a view to having the expression of the rank and file by referendum.

The promoters of the resolution, who hailed from Sault Ste. Marie, spoke strongly in favour of its adoption, but the delegates voted it down by an overwhelming majority.

OBJECT TO MILITARY TRAINING IN SCHOOLS.

The resolution following, submitted by the Edmonton Branch No. 120 of the United Garment Workers was adopted without discussion:—

Resolved, that we the United Garment Workers of Edmonton do hereby protest in the voice of unionism through the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada against any and all preparations for war, or any military training whatsoever for our boys in schools, boys' societies or otherwise, under the age of eighteen years; and, further be it resolved, that we ask the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada to take steps to protect the mothers and boys of Canada by all means in their power from another war that can bring nothing but misery and suffering to humanity, especially the working class; and, be it further resolved, that the delegates of the aforesaid Congress be asked to give as much publicity to this resolution as possible as well as lend their united support to this motion.

AGAIN FAVOUR LIGHT BEER.

At each convention of the Congress since 1918 the delegates have gone on record as in favour of a beverage containing not more than 2½ per cent alcohol by weight. The Congress reaffirmed its former decisions by adopting the following resolution:—

Whereas, the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada has, from year to year, gone on record in favour of a better beer for the working man and have asked the Federal and Provincial Governments to enact legislation declaring that beverages containing not more than 2½ per cent alcohol, by weight, being non-intoxicating, could be sold anywhere by anyone without a license; and, whereas, in the recent referendum in Ontario the vote in the workmen's centres was strongly registered against prohibition, and whereas under the existing Ontario Temperance

Act native wines containing from 25 per cent to 35 per cent proof spirits are being legally manufactured and sold in large quantities in Ontario, with few restrictions, whilst the sale of beers of one-tenth their strength is prohibited; therefore, be it resolved, that the Dominion and Provincial Governments be again petitioned to enact legislation whereby it may be legal to manufacture and sell, anywhere in Canada, any beverage not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of alcohol by weight, and that in addition, in the cities and towns of Ontario light beer and wine licenses be issued so that the working man may be able to secure a healthful, refreshing and harmless beverage.

DESIRE TO KNOW LOSSES CAUSED THROUGH IDLENESS.

The following resolution, which was adopted, seeks to have the Department of Labour furnish figures showing the time and monetary losses occasioned through the closing down of industry:—

Whereas, a detailed report of the losses entailed to the country and production through strikes and lockouts is contained monthly in the *Labour Gazette*; be it therefore resolved, that this Trades and Labour Congress of Canada in convention assembled, do hereby request the Department of Labour to also include in the *Labour Gazette* a report of the losses entailed to the worker in money and unemployment, not of his own creation, but brought about through over production and a wish to lower the wages of the producers.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Resolutions bearing on subjects mentioned below were reported upon favourably by the Resolutions Committee and adopted, no account being taken of those which were non-concurred in by the convention.

Asking for an audit of the cost of ships recently completed in the yards of the Dominion Shipbuilding Company.

In favour of the double-platoon system for paid fire fighters, twelve hours per day and the week's work not to exceed 72 hours.

Objection to employees of the Canadian National Railways being debarred as candidates for Provincial and Federal Parliaments.

Opposition to the use of spraying machines in applying paint, their use being

detrimental to the health of the workers.

In favour of all kitchen help and those employed in the preparation of food being periodically medically examined.

In favour of legislation for compulsory inspection of meat and the complete destruction of all animals affected with any disease.

In favour of the employees of the National Railways having representation on the board of directors.

In favour of the executive council asking the various railway companies of Canada to give reduced rates for all delegates to any convention.

Requesting the executive council to inquire if the Government at Ottawa intends to allow the departments to continue to use the multigraph printing machines; and if so, to request that a multigraph department be established at the printing bureau.

In favour of asking the Railway Commission to require that not less than four men and foreman be continuously employed on section work.

In favour of prohibiting the employment of white girls and Asiatics in the same establishment; and also prohibiting the employment of white girls by Orientals.

In favour of permitting municipalities by a vote of the electors, to issue debentures for insurance purposes.

Opposition to any conscription law being enforced in Canada without referendum vote.

In favour of it being indicated on cigar boxes whether the contents were hand, mould or machine made.

In favour of the manufacturers' cost being stamped on all commodities.

In favour of the establishment of a commission to inquire into and give the actual capitalization of the different industries of the country.

In favour of proper protection for earmen when working during inclement weather.

In favour of having track sections for maintenance-of-way employees shortened, the sections not to exceed four miles.

In favour of making it illegal for any person or persons to publish or distribute any printed, mimeographed or written matter not bearing a sign manual indicating the source where such matter originated.

The question of the seniority rights of employees of railways coming under control of the Government roads was referred to the executive council to take up with the Federal Government.

FRATERNAL MESSAGES.

At Thursday morning's session (August 25), the addresses of the fraternal delegates were delivered. Mr. John O'Hara, of Danbury, Conn., fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labour, spoke of the cordial relations existing between the organized workers in the United States and Canada, and stated that no effort had ever been made by the officers of the international organizations in the United States to interfere with the internal affairs of Canadian unions. Commenting on the 'open shop' fight in the United States, Mr. O'Hara said the public press of that country was hostile towards organized labour, and that the press, together with the chambers of commerce and the manufacturers' associations were endeavoring to break the ranks of organized labour.

Mr. Neil MacLean, M. P., of Govan, Scotland, fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress, in presenting fraternal greetings said that he found Canada had the unemployment problem the same as in Great Britain. He was amazed when he beheld the dimensions of the Dominion and the small population that it had, to find closed up in the cities more than one-third of the people of the country. In the Old Country the people were told that the reason for not going on the land was be-

cause they could not make a living off it. In the central and southern portions of Canada there should be sufficient land and opportunity for every man and woman who was eligible for admittance to Canada to make a living. Mr. MacLean further stated that he found the same conditions existing in Canada as in the old country. The land was held in the control of big interests, and combines control the necessary machinery of production. The claim in Great Britain was that wages must be reduced in order to bring down the cost of living. The result has been strikes and disputes. The speaker informed the delegates that figures collected showed in the case of 334 companies of all kinds in Great Britain the profits had been 30,000,000 pounds more in 1919 than during the profiteering periods of the war. Referring to the miners' strike, Mr. MacLean declared it was an unfortunate one, the result of which had so depleted the treasuries of all the other unions by the payment of unemployed benefits that they had been forced to accept reductions in wages. Referring to the Anglo-Japanese alliance, he stated that the workers on this side were more affected than those in England. To any renewal of this alliance the Labour Party of Great Britain was opposed unless the consent of the British dominions was secured, and for this reason he was desirous of securing the point of view of the Canadian workers as to a continuance of the treaty. Among other matters referred to was the co-operative movement in Great Britain, and Mr. MacLean urged the establishment of co-operative trading companies in Canada as being a strong factor in the development of the labour movement.

A telegram was received from the executive council of the American Federation of Labour, signed by the president, Mr. Samuel Gompers, conveying the fraternal greetings of that body.

Mr. Timothy Healey, president of the International Union of Stationary Firemen and Oilers, addressed the conven-

tion on Friday morning, 'making an appeal for assistance in organizing his craft in Canada, more especially in the railway shops.

Towards the close of the convention presentations were made to the fraternal delegates and local entertainment committee. Mr. Neil MacLean was given a gold watch and Mr. John O'Hara a diamond stick pin. To Mrs. O'Hara, wife of the fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labour, was presented a diamond ring. Mrs. W. McCormick, of the local ladies' entertainment committee, received a gold brooch, and each of the six members of the general entertainment committee was given a pair of gold cuff links.

On behalf of Tom Mooney

At the session of Thursday afternoon Mr. John B. Mooney addressed the convention on behalf of his brother, Tom Mooney, who was convicted of participation in the bomb outrage which occurred at the time of the preparedness parade in San Francisco on July 22, 1916, and who is now serving a life sentence. The speaker told of the efforts being made to secure the relief of Tom Mooney, who it is alleged was convicted on perjured evidence. He related the latest developments in the case and solicited the delegates to subscribe for Tom Mooney's paper with the object of raising funds to assist in the publicity campaign now being carried on in an endeavour to secure the release of his brother.

OFFICERS OF THE CONGRESS.

The election resulted in the return to office of the members of the executive council by acclamation. The full list of officers and fraternal delegates for 1921-22 is as follows:—

President — Tom Moore, member, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Ottawa, Ont.

Vice-Presidents — Arthur Martel, member of Executive Board, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Montreal, Que.; H. J. Halford, 4th vice-president, Journeymen Barbers' International Union, Hamilton, Ont.; Alexander McAndrew, member of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, Moose Jaw, Sask.

Secretary-Treasurer — P. M. Draper, member, International Typographical Union, Ottawa, Ont.

Provincial Executives — *Quebec*: chairman, Gus. Francq, Montreal; committee, A. Beaulieu, Montreal; Omer Fleury, Quebec; and A. Hebert, Hull; *Ontario*: chairman, Joseph Gibbons, Toronto; committee, R. Hessel, London; A. Donald Dear, Ottawa; A. E. Whytall, Sault Ste. Marie. *Manitoba*: chairman, Chas. Dickie, Winnipeg; committee, D. S. Logan, Winnipeg; J. H. Palmer, M. L. A., Dauphin; A. J. Williams, Brandon. *Saskatchewan*: chairman, James Somerville, Moose Jaw; committee, H. Perry and G. H. Merlin, Regina; Gerald Dealtry, Saskatoon. *British Columbia*: chairman, F. W. Welsh, Vancouver; committee, M. Davidson, New Westminster; Wm. Trotter, Penticton; J. Wright, Smithers.

The provinces of New Brunswick and Alberta having organized provincial federations of labour which are chartered by the Congress, no executive committees are elected for these provinces.

Fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labour:—John W. Bruce, Toronto, Ont.

Fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress:—Ernest A. Robinson, Winnipeg, Man.

Montreal was chosen as the convention city for 1922.

ANNUAL MEETING OF CANADIAN TEACHERS' FEDERATION

THE first annual convention of the Canadian Teachers' Federation was held at Toronto on August 6-9. The Federation was organized in Calgary in 1920, with the primary object of securing adequate recognition of the high status of the profession, with suitable remuneration for teachers. Delegates were present from every Province in Canada, each province being entitled to three representatives. Mr. H. Charlesworth, of British Columbia, **presided**. Addresses of welcome were delivered by Mr. John McClelland, chairman of the Toronto Board of Education, and Mrs. W. E. Groves, chairwoman of the management committee of the same Board. Mr. McClelland congratulated the teachers on the formation of a national organization. Teachers, he said, should have more than a living wage, and their remuneration for directing education should be similar to that of other successful directors of business organizations.

The following resolution submitted by the Alberta Teachers' Federation, was approved by the convention:

"Resolved that the executive of the Canadian Teachers' Federation be requested to take such steps as may be necessary to secure greater equality of teachers' qualifications throughout the jurisdiction of all the affiliated organizations comprising the Canadian Teachers' Federation."

Dean Sinclair Laird, of Quebec, stated that a pension scheme for teachers, with a maximum pension of \$1,800 had been established in that province. Miss Helen S. Arbuthnot, of Ontario, secretary-treasurer of the Federation, stated that salaries of teachers in Ontario were as follows: Public school male teachers, \$1,348; lady teachers, \$817; high school teachers, \$1,820. These figures, she said, fell short of the standard set by the Federation, which for high school teachers was a minimum of at least \$2,000.

Reports were presented on conditions in Alberta, where the teachers recently went on strike, one of their demands being for representation on the local school boards. A British Columbia delegate claimed that all the disputes that had arisen in that province between the teachers and the educational authorities had resulted in victories for the teachers. The convention resolved to create a reserve fund for contingencies by assessing each member of affiliated organizations at one dollar. It was further decided to reimburse the teachers of the western provinces who had suffered financial loss during the recent strikes.

The convention passed resolutions calling for the restriction of "undesirable immigration," and asking the Federal Government to extend grants to the provincial authorities for the education of foreign immigrants.

Mr. T. U. Wells, of Auckland, New Zealand, a visitor to the convention, described the school system of the sister Dominion, in which education is nationally organized, and the teachers are not "at the mercy of the municipal boards."

Mr. Harry Charlesworth was re-elected president for the ensuing year; Mr. H. W. Huntley, of Manitoba, vice-president; and Miss R. H. Anderson, of Vancouver, secretary-treasurer, in succession to Miss Arbuthnot.

The Constitution of the Canadian Teachers' Federation is printed in full below.

Constitution

Article 1. Name.—The name of this organization shall be The Canadian Teachers' Federation.

Article 2. Objects.—The objects of the Canadian Teachers' Federation shall be:—(a) To obtain co-operation and co-ordination of all Provincial Teachers' Organizations upon policies and activities of common interest;

(b) To provide machinery by which the various provincial organizations could be kept in touch with one another and through which mutual assistance could be quickly and readily given;

(c) The Dominion organization shall in no way interfere with the full liberties of the Provincial organizations in dealing with matters concerning their own province.

Article 3. Membership.—Membership shall consist of the following Provincial Organizations of teachers, namely, The British Columbia Teachers' Federation, The Alberta Teachers' Alliance, The Saskatchewan Teachers' Alliance, The Manitoba Teachers' Federation, The Federation of Women Teachers' Associations of Ontario, The Ontario Public School Men Teachers' Federation, The Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation; and such other provincial organizations of teachers as may be from time to time admitted.

An organization shall become, or be affiliated with the Canadian Teachers' Federation only so long as its active membership is restricted to those actively engaged in teaching; always provided, however, that every provincial organization shall have the right to admit associate or honorary members.

Article 4. Method of Affiliation.—Any provincial organization of teachers desiring affiliation with the Canadian Teachers' Federation shall apply in writing to the Executive of the Canadian Teachers' Federation and shall accompany such application with a copy of its constitution.

Article 5. Referendum.—The Executive of the Canadian Teachers' Federation may submit questions to the several affiliated organizations and when the unanimous ratification of such recommendation is obtained, such recommendation shall be considered as a resolution of the Canadian Teachers' Federation.

Article 6. Origin of Legislation.—(a) The Executive of the Canadian Teachers' Federation shall have power to deal with all matters affecting the interests of the provinces in common.

(b) Such matters must first be forwarded by a resolution from one or more provincial organizations to the Executive of the Canadian Teachers' Federation, which shall in turn submit said resolution to each and every affiliated provincial federation or alliance.

(c) Every affiliated organization, or all, shall upon receipt of same, instruct their delegates how to deal with such resolution at the next meeting of the Executive of the Canadian Teachers' Federation.

(d) In order that action may be taken by the Canadian Teachers' Federation, there must be a unanimous vote of the Executive of the Canadian Teachers' Federation.

Article 7. Vote.—(a) In all matters of policy and legislation, the method of voting shall be as in Article 6, section "d".

(b) In all other matters, the majority vote shall prevail.

(c) In case of doubt as to which method of voting shall be adopted, the decision shall be made by a unanimous vote of the Executive.

Article 8. Representation.—The Executive of the Canadian Teachers' Federation shall consist of not more than three delegates from each Province, but the delegates from each province shall cast one vote only.

Article 9. Officers.—The officers of the Canadian Teachers' Federation shall be, President, Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer.

A chartered accountant shall be appointed by the annual convention to act as auditor of the Treasurer's books.

Article 10. Election of Officers.—The officers of the Canadian Teachers' Federation shall be elected by ballot at the Annual Conference, nominations being made in open meeting.

Article 11. Duties of Officers.—(a) The President shall be the Presiding Officer of the Federation, and shall, ex officio, be the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and shall also be a member, ex officio, of all committees appointed by the Executive. He shall have general supervision of all matters and affairs of the Federation.

In the absence or disability of the President, his duties shall be performed by the Vice-President.

(b) The Secretary-Treasurer shall have charge of the seal and of all the archives of the Canadian Teachers' Federation, shall prepare and preserve a record of all meetings, general or otherwise, of the Federation and its Executive, and shall sign and execute all instruments in the name of the Federation when authorized to do so by the Executive, affixing thereto the seal of the Federation in the presence of the President or Vice President. He shall be the legal custodian of all the property of the Federation. He shall submit to the Executive Committee at least fifteen days before the Annual General Meeting, a written report of the business of the Federation for the preceding year.

He shall have the care and custody of all the moneys of the Federation, whether as membership fees or otherwise; shall deposit same in such bank as shall be designated by the Executive and shall disburse and dispose of same at the order of Executive.

He shall keep a proper set of books of account of the Federation, and shall exhibit the same to the Executive Committee when required. He shall submit a special report of the accounts and financial condition of the Federation and of all moneys received and expended by him at each Annual Meeting of the Federation. He shall be required by the Executive Committee to execute a bond for the faithful discharge of his duties in the sum as the Executive may require, the premiums of such bonds to be paid from the funds of the Federation.

(c) The Executive shall exercise all the powers of the Federation, the direction and supervision of its business, and the conduct of the affairs of the Canadian Teachers' Federation. It may appoint committees to carry on the activities of the Canadian Teachers' Federation, but the powers and duties of the such committee or committees shall be defined or approved by the Executive.

(d) In case of vacancies on the Executive, such vacancy shall be filled by the Executive until the next Annual Meeting.

Article 12. Quorum.—The representatives from a majority of the provincial organizations shall constitute a quorum.

Article 13. Meetings.—The Annual Meeting of the Canadian Teachers' Federation shall be held during the summer vacation of each year as the Executive may order, and due notice shall be given each organization on or before May 15th.

Article 14. Business.—The business of the Annual Meeting shall be:—

1. Receipt of Reports.
2. Receipt of Financial Statements.

3. Nomination and election of officers.
4. Appointment of Auditor.
5. General Business.

Article 15. Rules.—Bourinot's Rules of Parliamentary Procedure shall govern all meetings.

Article 16. Amendments.—The Constitution and By-Laws of the Canadian Teachers' Federation shall only be altered, amended, or added to by a unanimous resolution of the Federation submitted to the Annual Meeting. Notice of such amendment or amendments shall be given on or before May 1st, to the various provincial secretaries.

Article 1. Fees.—The annual fee to be paid to the Canadian Teachers' Federation by the Provincial Organizations shall be fixed by the Annual Convention.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL STEREOTYPERS' AND ELECTROTYPERS' UNION OF NORTH AMERICA

SIXTY-EIGHT delegates, representing a membership of 6,109, attended the twentieth annual convention of the International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union of North America held at Toronto, Ontario, on July 18-23. Seven of the 11 local unions in Canada were represented.

President Freel, in his report to the convention, presented a list which showed that 65 per cent of the electrotypers have obtained the 44-hour week. He stated that the action of a number of printing trade employers who repudiated the agreement made in April, 1919, to establish internationally in the printing industry the 44-hour week on May 1, 1921, had since April 4, last, been responsible for strikes and lockouts which had occurred in a number of localities.

Secretary-treasurer, Mr. Charles A. Sumner, 3110 Olive Street, Kansas City, Mo., reported that during the year ended April 30, 1921, there had been a slight increase in membership. There were 65 deaths during the year and the total funeral benefits paid amounted to \$6,400. The total receipts for the year credited to the general fund was \$43,056; the total expenditure amounted to \$50,638 of which \$7,297 was for strike and lockout benefits; the balance in the general fund was \$13,697,

as against \$21,279 in 1920, a loss of \$7,582. There was \$43,726 in the pension fund at the close of the fiscal year, which amount, the secretary-treasurer stated, had since been transferred to the general fund to pay strike benefits, something over \$2,000 per week being used since April 4, for that purpose. "Even without strikes and lockouts", he said, "our revenues have not been sufficient to safeguard the interests of the organization. The strikes and lockouts forced upon us and which we are unable to avoid cannot be financed after the pension fund is spent."

A number of resolutions on various matters were submitted to the convention. A resolution to provide a fund to take care of tubercular members was withdrawn indefinitely as it was thought inadvisable to take action on the matter at the present time. Two resolutions with regard to death benefits were deferred until the next convention. A resolution to amend the constitution in such a way as to provide for a Second Vice-President, who shall be a member of a Canadian local, was approved by the Committee on Laws, but was defeated by the convention by a vote of 20-24. A resolution to place the age for journeymen within the jurisdiction of the Union at twenty-one years was also defeated. A resolution to amend

the constitution by striking out the entire article entitled "Pensions" under the head of "Defence Fund, Strikes and Lockouts" was adopted by the convention, as was also a resolution to amend Article XII, Section 8 of the constitution with regard to members enlisted or called to the government military or naval service. With respect to a resolution regarding the 44-hour week, the convention decided to refer this to a referendum vote. This resolution called for an assessment of 2 per cent to be levied on the weekly earnings of 1 members beginning September 5, 1921, to be used to support and finance the lockout of members involved in the 44-hour week campaign, this assessment to be continued until such time as the expenditure for defensive purposes shall be less than \$200 a week and the

amount in the general fund shall be \$10,000 after the payment of all indebtedness.

It was recommended by the Union Label Committee appointed to deal with the complaint from Canadian local unions relative to the character of the label design, that the maple leaf should be incorporated with the present design of the eagle and that the new design should be submitted to a referendum. They also recommended that the local unions affiliate themselves to Union Label Leagues or councils in cities where such bodies exist and make every effort to organize such bodies where they do not exist.

It was decided to hold the 1922 convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, and the 1923 convention at Omaha, Nebraska.

FURTHER ACTION TOWARDS THE ALLEVIATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

THE present article relating to action taken by federal and provincial authorities toward the alleviation of unemployment is a continuation of an article on the same subject which appeared in the August issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

With a view to securing more definite information as to the situation with regard to unemployment, the Minister of Labour on August 31, addressed the following letter to the mayors of about 70 municipalities in the Dominion:

You are doubtless deeply concerned in the unemployment situation with which we will probably be confronted this coming winter. I assume you are fully aware of the Federal Government's policy, put into effect last December, to aid the municipalities in bearing the cost of necessary relief disbursed for this purpose. While that policy has materially aided municipalities and contributed substantially to relieving suffering among the unemployed, it is by no means regarded as an entirely satisfactory method of meeting the situation.

A conference between the Federal and Provincial Governments may be held in the near

future, in which case I am anxious to obtain all the suggestions and information possible from the Chief Magistrates of our industrial centres, to the end that the whole Canadian situation may be summarized and that we may be able to judge, as accurately as possible, the probable requirements.

Will you be good enough to write me fully your views — so far as your municipality is concerned — as to the present situation, what you anticipate will be the conditions during the coming winter, in what particular industries unemployment exists, the approximate number of men and women you think will find themselves unemployed, and whether there is likely to be an increase or decrease as compared with the present situation. I would particularly like to have any suggestions you have in mind as to what action might be taken that would best tend to relieve the situation in your City, in which the Federal Government could consistently participate.

The question of unemployment was brought before the New Brunswick Union of Municipalities which met in convention at St. John on August 24. The subject was introduced in an address by the Honourable W. E. Foster,

premier of the province, who is quoted in part as follows:—

Fortunately in this province the same unemployment difficulties that prevail in larger cities and manufacturing centres in Canada are not met with, but in certain localities it is feared that the unemployment situation may become acute and render it necessary for steps to be taken to meet the conditions. With this end in view and with the object of ascertaining if such conditions are likely to exist I have had drafted and sent to the warden and the secretary of each county a letter asking that a general survey be taken of the conditions prevailing, or likely to prevail during the coming winter, and asking for such other information as would in the event of aid or assistance being required, make it possible for it to be taken in a practical way in ample time. This is a matter which I think should be discussed by this body and with the suggestion of the best means that might be taken to meet any emergency that might arise, I would suggest the appointment of a committee from your body to confer with the Government.

The following day a general discussion took place on this subject from which it appeared that in some parts of the province there was little or no unemployment, while in others conditions were severe owing to the depression in the lumbering industry. The premier suggested that local municipal councils appoint unemployment committees and that a provincial committee might be formed composed of members of the legislature, representatives of the Trades and Labour Council, the G.W.V.A., the Union of New Brunswick Municipalities, and others.

An advisory committee of unemployment was appointed by the Ontario government, the members being nominated by the principal industrial and commercial organizations and others. The personnel of the committee and interests represented are as follows: Agriculture, W. C. Good, Paris; finance, D. A. Cameron, president of the Bankers' Association; returned soldiers, Col. Dougal Carmichael; labour, John Doggett, business agent of the Building Trades Council; mercantile, Charles E. Mar-

riott, Toronto Board of Trade; Toronto Builders' Exchange, George Gander; Retail Merchants' Association, R. F. Fitzpatrick, president Retail Clothiers' Association; manufacturers, J. E. Walsh, general manager, Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The chief functions of the committee are to gather information from the various interests represented and to make recommendations to the government. The first conference with the Ontario cabinet took place on August 17, when organization was effected and a general programme of work was outlined.

A preliminary conference on unemployment was held in the office of the Attorney General of Manitoba on August 8. There were present the provincial ministers of agriculture and public works, the deputy minister of agriculture and representatives of the Dominion and provincial employment services. It was decided to call a general conference for September 15, to which would be invited representatives from each city in the province and the municipalities around Winnipeg, from organizations of employers and employees, from the United Farmers of Manitoba and from the Union of Municipalities.

Steps were taken by the Saskatchewan Bureau of Labour to secure information from employers regarding prospects in each line of industry for the coming winter. A record was also being kept of men who refused to work at fair wages during the summer.

In accordance with a recommendation adopted at the unemployment conference which was held at Edmonton, Alberta, on July 20, a further meeting of the conference took place on August 23. At this meeting the following resolutions were adopted:—

1. That the provincial government, federal government and municipalities jointly undertake to provide as much work as possible.

2. That the mayors of the six cities of the province investigate the housing scheme of the federal government with a view to making suggestions as to how it can be better applied in the cities.

3. That the provincial government investigate the practicability of advancing loans to farmers on a similar basis to that of the cow bill, for the purpose of clearing land.

4. That no married woman be employed where the husband already has a position sufficient to support the family.

5. That an industrial survey be made in the province with a view to encouraging the development of industry.

6. That the U. F. A. circularize its locals, suggesting that farmers employ as much help as possible during the coming winter.

7. That either the Dominion government or the provincial government call a conference of employers of labour, with a view to discussing their responsibility regarding unemployment.

8. That the Dominion government be asked to postpone the date of payment on soldiers' farms from October 1 to December 31, in order to give them a chance to market their crops before payments become due.

9. That we ask the Dominion government to call a national conference to discuss the question of unemployment at as early a date as possible.

10. That we recommend to this national conference that preference be given to those who have registered for employment.

Arrangements were also made for an organization for distribution of relief, as follows:

(1) That civic relief committees be formed in cities to consist of representatives from Board of Public Welfare, Red Cross, Great War Veterans' Association, Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, and Patriotic Fund. (2) That local representative committees be formed. (3) That a central distributing and registration agency be established in order to prevent overlapping in the distribution of relief.

A conference on unemployment called by the Attorney-General and Minister of Labour of British Columbia took place at Vancouver on August 10. The persons invited included fifty large employers of labour, financial men, and mayors and reeves of the chief municipalities on the southern part of the coast. In addressing the conference the minister stated that between eleven and twelve thousand were unemployed in British Columbia during July, and surveys made by the provincial Department of Labour indicated that the number might increase to 20,000 in the winter. On August 16, another conference was held composed of representatives of labour, returned soldiers and municipalities.

INTERNATIONAL EMIGRATION COMMISSION

Resolutions adopted at first session held at Geneva, August 2-11, 1921

THE International Emigration Commission, which it will be recalled was appointed in 1920 by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office in accordance with a resolution adopted at the International Labour Conference at Washington, held its first session at Geneva during August 2-11 last. Fifteen nations were represented on the Commission.

A number of resolutions were adopted, the most important of which recommended the institution of a thorough examination of emigrants at the port of embarkation. Among other resolutions adopted were (1) supervision over all kinds of agents interested in promoting emigration and the abolition of all emigration propaganda based on false information; (2) supervision and control,

by competent authorities, of the recruiting of workmen in foreign countries, confining such recruiting to agencies authorized by the State; (3) safeguarding the state of the labour market of countries of emigration and immigration; (4) contracts containing clauses for the deduction of travelling expenses from the wages of the immigrant, shall be declared null and void by competent authorities of countries of emigration, where such clauses are not in accord with existing legislation.

The Commission (acting on a resolution adopted at the International Conference on Traffic in Women and Children, which conference was held at Geneva from June 30 to July 5, 1921) decided to propose the insertion of the question of protection of emigrant women and children in the agenda of the International Labour Conference of 1922.

It also declared itself in favour of studying the question of supervision of hygiene on board ship.

The members present were: Viscount Ullswater (Great Britain) Chairman; Mr. Giuseppe de Michelis (Italy), Vice-Chairman; *Government Representatives*: Mr. Raoul Regis de Oliveira (Brazil), Colonel Obed Smith (Canada), Mr. Li Tehuin (China), Mr. W. Onalid (France), Sir Ernest Low (India), Mr. N. Nagai (Japan). *Employers' Representatives*: Mr. W. Gemmill (South Africa), Count de Montornes (Spain), Mr. Clithines Philaretos (Greece), Dr. Vaclay Verunac (Czecho-Slovakia), Mr. De J. Gaganut (Switzerland). *Workers' Representatives*: Mr. A. Knoll (Germany), Mr. Lino Burlini (Italy), Mr. Karl Viktor Holmstrom (Sweden). The Workers' representative for Poland was absent.

MINIMUM WAGES FOR WOMEN IN ONTARIO

THE first Order of the Ontario Minimum Wage Board governing laundries, dye-works and dry-cleaning establishments in the city of Toronto which is given in the accompanying table as (1) (a), and which was reviewed in the April issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE has been followed recently by four more. Orders Nos. 2 and 3 which went into force on August 1, 1921, also apply to the city of Toronto only, the former dealing with certain classes of factories and the latter with retail stores. Orders Nos. 4 and 5 which for convenience are given in the table as (1) (b) and (1) (c) became effective on September 1, 1921, and govern the same class of establishments

as Order No. 1 in territory not formerly covered.

All the orders direct each establishment to keep a copy of the regulations contained therein posted in a conspicuous place and request employees who are being paid less than minimum wage to report to the Minimum Wage Board. Violations of the orders are punishable by fine or imprisonment as provided by Section 22 of the Minimum Wage Act, which authorizes a fine of not more than \$500 and not less than \$50, and, in default of payment, a term of imprisonment ranging from 2 to 6 months.

The following table summarizes all the Orders issued for the Province up to date:

TABLE OF MINIMUM WAGES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN ONTARIO.

Industry.	Minimum Weekly Wage.							Maximum number of learners allowed.		Remarks.
	Skilled Adults	Adult Learners.		Minors.				Adults.	Minors.	
		First Period.	Second Period.	First Period.	Second Period.	Third Period.	Fourth Period.			
(1) Laundries, dye-works and dry-cleaning establishments (a) City of Toronto.	\$12	\$10 First 3 mos.	\$11 Second 3 mos.	\$9 First 6 mos.	\$10 Second 6 mos.	\$11* Third 6 mos.	.....	25%	25%	Maximum charged for lodging, \$2.00 per week, for board \$5 per week, and for single meals 25c. per meal.
(b) Cities of over 50,000 population, except Toronto.	\$12	\$10 First 3 mos.	\$11 Second 3 mos.	\$7 First 6 mos.	\$8.50 Second 6 mos.	\$10* Third 6 mos.	.....	25%	25%	Maximum charged for lodging, \$2.00 per week, for board \$5 per week, and for single meals 25c. per meal.
(c) Province of Ontario, except in cities of over 50,000 population.	\$11	\$9 First 3 mos.	\$10 Second 3 mos.	\$7 First 6 mos.	\$8.50 Second 6 mos.	\$10* Third 6 mos.		25%	25%	Part-time less than 40 hours per week to be paid on an hourly basis at rates not less than 1-48 of the established wage rate. Maximum charged for lodging \$1.50 per week, for board \$4.50 per week and for single meals, 25c. per meal.
(2) Confectionery, biscuits, chocolate, jam, gum, grocery, specialties, crushed fruit, syrup, pickles and all allied industries; paper box, corrugated paper box, paper bag, manufacturing stationery, envelope, tag and cheque book and allied industries in the City of Toronto.	\$12.50	\$10 First 6 mos.	\$11 Second 6 mos.	\$8 First 6 mos.	\$9 Second 6 mos.	\$10† Third 6 mos.	.....	1-3	1-3	Piece-work to be paid at the same rate. Part-time less than 36 hours per week to be paid in proportion reckoned on an hourly basis. Deductions for absence below minimum wage line not to exceed value of time lost reckoned on normal working hours
(3) Retail stores in the City of Toronto.	\$12.50	\$10 First 6 mos.	\$11 Second 6 mos.	(Girl commencing at 16 years) \$8 First 6 mos.	\$9 Second 6 mos.	\$10 Third 6 mos.	\$11 Fourth 6 mos.	25%	25%	Part-time less than 36 hours per week to be paid at same rate reckoned on an hourly basis.
(This order governs the selling force and includes cashiers, parcelers, messengers and other employees, working with the saleswomen and not on the office or operative staffs).				(Girl commencing at 16½ years) \$8.50 First 6 mos.	\$9.50 Second 6 mos.	\$10.50 Third 6 mos.	\$11 Fourth 6 mos.	Where total female working force exceeds four.		An employee reaching the age of 18 years without experience in selling goods may be paid \$11 per week, during her first 6 months as a saleswoman.
				(Girl commencing at 17 years) \$9 First 6 mos.	\$10 Second 6 mos.	\$11 Third 6 mos.				
				(Girl commencing at 17½ years) \$9.50 First 1st 6 mos	\$10.00 Second 2nd 6 mos					
				A girl 14 or 15 years of age at the time of commencing in the industry is to receive \$7 per week until she reaches the age of 16 years when she is considered as commencing work.						

*A girl who has been employed in the industry for a year or more before reaching the age of 18 years is considered an experienced adult employee upon reaching that age.

†A girl who has been working less than a year in the industry upon reaching the age of 18 years becomes an experienced adult employee upon completing a year of work in the industry. In no case may any employee of 18 years or over be paid less than the rate fixed for inexperienced adults.

LABOUR AND WAGES STATISTICS OF VARIOUS INDUSTRIES
IN CANADA

Reports of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on (a) the clothing industry (women's wear); (b) the furniture and upholstery industry; (c) repair work

CONTINUING the series of statistical reports on various manufacturing industries in Canada, of which previous issues have been outlined in various issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics recently published reports on the industries mentioned above.

Clothing Industry (women's wear) in 1919

As in the report on the men's clothing section of the industry,* this report is presented under two heads, first, whole-sale or factory-made clothing, and second, custom-made clothing, which includes millinery and dress and mantle-making. The principal statistics of the industry by provinces are shown in the following table:—

FACTORY-MADE CLOTHING.				
Province.	Plants.	Capital.	Employees	
			No.	Salaries and Wages.
Alberta and British Columbia.....	10	\$189,596	162	\$139,684
Manitoba.....	5	129,383	94	76,432
New Brunswick.....	4	128,213	72	41,340
Ontario.....	106	15,337,903	7,872	7,925,504
Quebec.....	106	7,538,576	4,145	3,694,335
Totals.....	231	23,343,671	12,345	11,877,795

CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING				
Alberta.....	57	\$188,236	98	\$65,830
British Columbia.....	74	229,612	202	152,733
Manitoba.....	62	209,674	202	156,801
New Brunswick.....	56	535,763	536	376,039
Nova Scotia.....	77	366,423	220	123,673
Ontario.....	659	2,474,858	2,048	1,498,563
Prince Edward Island..	3	1,200	4	1,300
Quebec.....	507	2,311,910	1,760	1,127,834
Saskatchewan.....	50	98,069	79	42,394
Totals.....	1,545	6,415,745	5,149	3,544,967

The number of persons employed in each section of the industry is given by classes of employment and sex, with wages, etc., as follows:—

Classes of Employment.	Factory-made clothing.			Custom-made clothing.		
	No. of employees.		Salaries and wages.	No. of employees.		Salaries and wages.
	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	
Officers, superintendents, managers.....	397	67	\$1,419,000	144	126	\$492,087
Clerks, stenographers, etc.....	519	471	1,301,346	92	202	239,638
Wage earners, average number.....	2,207	8,444	9,062,555	547	3,967	2,791,223
Outside piece workers.....	4	236	94,894	10	61	22,019
Totals.....	3,127	9,218	11,877,795	793	4,356	3,544,967

*see Labour Gazette, May, 1921, page 684

Classified according to specified wage groups, by age and sex, the numbers of employees are shown as follows:—

Specified wage group.	Factory-made Clothing.				Custom-made Clothing.			
	Over 16 years.		Under 16 years.		Over 16 years.		Under 16 years.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Under \$5 per week.....	10	168	2	11	10	181	37	47
\$ 5 to under \$10 per week.....	88	1,458	21	45	47	1,403	20	73
\$10 to under \$15 per week.....	180	3,008	4	9	72	1,572	8	25
\$15 to under \$20 per week.....	240	1,841	.....	6	88	766	.....	7
\$20 to under \$24 per week.....	194	518	.....	3	88	210	2	1
\$24 to under \$28 per week.....	244	309	.....	1	57	116	1	.....
\$28 to under \$30 per week.....	140	74	.....	.....	16	9	.....	.....
\$30 per week and over.....	1,084	158	.....	.....	203	65	.....	.....
Totals.....	2,180	7,534	27	75	581	4,322	68	153

In factory-made clothing the cost of materials used during the year was \$24,358,795, and the value of the products was \$44,381,417; in custom clothing materials cost \$7,206,605, and the products were valued at \$15,279,448.

Furniture and Upholstering Industry in 1919

This report covers the operations of 270 individual plants of which 180 were situated in Ontario, 49 in Quebec, 13 in British Columbia, 11 in Nova Scotia, 7 in Manitoba, 4 in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and 3 each in Alberta and Saskatchewan. The total amount of capital invested in these plants was \$24,400,099, of which amount \$21,030,165 was invested in plants in Ontario, and \$2,808,919 was invested in Quebec. The persons engaged in the industry are classified in the following table by employment and sex, with the amount of salaries or wages paid in each class:—

Class of employment.	No. of employees.		Salaries and wages.
	Male.	Female.	
Officers, superintendents and managers.....	329	10	\$824,111
Clerks, stenographers, etc.....	344	259	623,183
Wage earners, average number.....	7,620	490	6,418,753
Outside piece workers.....	19	9	7,111
Totals.....	8,312	768	7,873,158

Classified according to weekly wage payments within specified groups the numbers employed were as follows:—

Specified groups of weekly wages.	Over 16 years.		Under 16 years.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Under \$5 per week.....	24	5	27	.....
\$ 5 and under \$10 per week.....	405	166	212	25
\$10 and under \$15 per week.....	1,422	245	35	4
\$15 and under \$20 per week.....	2,797	47	.....	.....
\$20 and under \$24 per week.....	1,688	4	.....	.....
\$24 and under \$28 per week.....	1,149	1	.....	.....
\$28 and under \$30 per week.....	318	.....	.....	.....
\$30 per week and over.....	549	1	.....	.....
Totals.....	8,362	469	274	29

The cost value of materials used during the year at the factory was \$9,666,-073; fuel cost \$381,440, and miscellaneous expenses amounted to \$2,823,-171. The selling value at the factory of products during the year was \$25,-166,305.

Repair Work

The report on repair work in Canada, in 1919 covers plants engaged only on repairs, and excludes those which also produce new goods. Such shops, it is stated, are an important factor in the productive industry of the country, "the repairing process being essentially indistinguishable from production in that it permits the extended use of articles which would otherwise pass out of economic service." The principal repair

shops referred to are those for automobiles, bicycles, boots and shoes, elevators and jewelry. The number of wage earners (not including salaried workers) in these plants, with amounts of wages paid, by classes of work, is shown in the following table:—

	Number of repair shops.	Wage earners Average number.	Amount of wages.
Automobiles.....	1,239	3,629	3,728,414
Bicycles.....	136	205	174,181
Boots and shoes.....	1,125	1,470	1,249,397
Elevators.....	14*	252	306,420
Jewelry.....		3,463	3,319,761

* Most repair work is done in the elevators themselves.

ACCIDENT PREVENTION WORK OF THE DOMINION COAL COMPANY

THE safety organization of the Dominion Coal Company at Cape Breton, N.S., is described by Mr. W. L. Fraser, field officer of the Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association, in a recent issue of the *Canadian Mining Journal*. Twelve safety committees are in charge of the work of accident prevention. Of these committees eight belong to the Company's various mines; two take care of the two shipping piers, one of the mechanical, electrical and railway departments, while the twelfth is the general executive committee. All committees meet regularly once in every two weeks. The general executive committee is composed of 21 of the company's officials, the assistant general manager being chairman, and the superintendent of industrial relations being secretary. At its fortnightly meetings all recommendations from other committees are dealt with as well as other matters relating to safety and first aid. A safety engineer and safety inspector act in conjunction with all committees.

The duties of the eleven district and department committees are: (1) to make a general inspection of the whole plant at least twice a month, and to report on safety and sanitary conditions on forms furnished for that purpose; (2) to make a record of all safety problems arising in their respective departments from day to day and to submit reports for discussion at the regular meeting of the committee; (3) to investigate all accidents and consider methods of preventing a repetition, the result of the investigation to be made in writing to the Safety Department; (4) to warn workmen against unsafe practices, and to report to the foreman any cases where a workman does not heed the warning given; (5) to help to enforce all safety rules and regulations.

Although the safety organization has functioned for only a few months considerable good, it is claimed, has already resulted from its ef-

forts. In four months, \$26,000.00 has been expended in the purchase of safety and first-aid equipment; guards have been placed over dangerous machinery parts, safety railings built where required, safety switches installed on high voltage currents, dangerous practices on the Company's railway stopped, and many other measures taken for safer conditions.

The "Safety First" campaign began with a general clean-up of scrap material and rubbish around the collieries, and the bankheads, yards and machine shops now present a neat appearance, and offer fewer hazards than formerly.

At every bankhead there is a First Aid station in charge of one of the recent First Aid graduates. These stations are equipped with approved ap-

pliances, beds and medicines, and are always kept clean and neat; stations far removed from a regular hospital are also provided with standard hospital operating tables. Numerous stretchers are kept at convenient places on the surface and underground, the latter being protected by galvanized containers from damp and dirt.

Diplomas from the St. John Ambulance Association were recently awarded to 217 employees of the Company who had passed examinations on "First Aid to the Injured." Sixteen classes were carried on during last winter, the total number enrolled being 450. "This," says Mr. Fraser, "is a most commendable performance worthy of being emulated by the other large industrial concerns of the Province."

THE ECONOMIC LABOUR COUNCIL IN FRANCE

THE present article having reference to the formation of a council for the study of economic questions in France is based on an article by Mr. Léon Jouhaux which appeared in a recent issue of the *International Labour Review* published by the International Labour Office, League of Nations.

After an unsuccessful attempt to induce the French Government to constitute a National Economic Council composed of representatives of employers and workers' organizations, technical advisers, government delegates, and persons versed in law and economics, the National Congress of the General Confederation of Labour which met at Lyons in September, 1919, took steps to form an Economic Labour Council. This body, which held its inaugural meeting in Paris on January 8, 1920, under the presidency of Professor Gide, is composed of representatives of the General Confederation of Labour; the Trade Union of Technical Workers in Industry, Commerce and Agriculture; the National Federation of Civil Servants; and the

Federation of Co-operative Societies. The business of the Council is to engage in the study of industrial and economic problems, and at the time of its constitution it was stated that it was to apply itself without delay both to the immediate and to the general problems of production and exchange.

In order to carry on this work, the members of the council are divided into nine sections to each of which one of the following subjects has been assigned:

National equipment, power, transport and communication.

Economic organization (control and management of national and international economy).

Industrial production and raw material.

Agricultural production and agrarian organization.

Finance and banking.

Social life, health, town-planning, recreation, education, social insurance.

General and technical education.

Commerce and the distribution of wealth.

Devastated regions.

Each section is composed of at least three delegates of each of the constituent organizations, and each one has two secretaries. The secretaries together constitute the Committee for the Distribution of Work and they act as a liaison between the Sections and the Managing Committee which is at the head of the organization. The Managing Committee is composed of three representatives of the four bodies which constitute the Economic Labour Council; the secretary of the Committee is the secretary of the General Confederation of Labour. The Managing Committee decides that an inquiry shall be made into a certain question, and general instructions regarding it are sent to the sections through the Committee for the Distribution of Work, each section studying an aspect of the problem within the limits laid down for it. Finally the Committee collects and co-ordinates the work of the sections. Up to the present the Economic Labour Council has made an inquiry into the re-organization of the French railways and has recommended the nationalization of the railways along the lines laid down by the labour congress at Lyons. It was stated

by the congress: "We do not wish to increase the functions of the Government — and above all we do not wish to have recourse to any system which would submit essential industries to bureaucracy with its irresponsibility and its constitutional faults, and would reduce the forces of democracy to a kind of fiscal monopoly. — By nationalization we understand the entrusting of national property to the persons concerned, associated producers and consumers." The Council advocates the return to the community of the great industries or services (in the first place the railways, mines, power-stations, etc.), the main sources of energy and the main means of transport, and the independent working of these industries or services by bodies representing three parties in equal numbers—producers (manual and technical) consumers and users, and the community. The various sections of the Council are also studying questions relating to their special lines such as the agrarian problem, the banking system, housing, education, etc. As a result of these inquiries, the Council at its second session recommended the setting up of a general directorate of national economy in order to overcome the dissipation of the initiative, the prevalence of competition and speculation and the waste of effort and materials under the present economic system.

THE 60-DAY SETTLEMENT PLAN OF WAGE PAYMENT IN STEEL INDUSTRY

Adjustment of Wages to Selling Price of Product

SINCE the publication of an article on typical methods of wage payment in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, information has come to hand of a method of wage payment which, it is reported, has been in operation to some extent in the steel industry of the United States. The principle of the method, which has become known as the "60-day

settlement plan," is the adjustment of wages to the selling price of the output. The plan was approved by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America at their annual convention which took place recently at Hamilton, Ont.; where it was stated that the plan received the endorsement also of the Secretary of Labour

in the United States cabinet, the Hon. James J. Davis, who is himself a member of the Association.

The plan provides for a basic wage, and above this minimum or base fixes a scale graduated according to the selling price of the product. For example, in the steel industry the wages are adjusted every sixty days on the basis of the prices received during the previous two months. Thus, the base rate for puddlers is \$5.50 per ton; when steel prices go up, the puddlers' wages go up, and *vice versa*. Last year, it was stated, the wage rate went up to \$18.76, or \$13.26 above the base rate, or 241 per cent above the pre-war rate, this advance resulting from the high price of steel. As prices drop wages are lowered, but they cannot fall below the base rate agreed upon. As an example of the working of this plan, the

report of the Committee of the Association on the 60-Day Settlement Plan, giving the result of their bi-monthly examination of the sale sheets of the Western Sheet and Tin Plate Manufacturers' Association for the 60-day period ending April 30, 1921, stated that the average invoiced selling price of 26, 27 and 28 gauge plain sheet steel, f.o.b. mill, was \$3.95, which gave to the sheet mill workers for the months of May and June a 36-point rise over the base price of \$2.15. This is 54 per cent above base of \$2.15 on prices contained in scale book of 1920-21. The same committee reported that for the same period the average invoiced selling price of a box of 100-pound coke tin plate prime sheets, f.o.b. mill, was \$6.50, or a 60-point rise above the base of \$3.50. This is 67.5 per cent above base prices contained in scale book of 1920-21.

COMPANY STORES IN THE UNITED STATES

Methods of reducing cost of living for employees

NEW types of "company stores," designed to provide food at minimum prices to employees, are described by Mr. John T. Barlett in *Industrial Management* (New York, August 1, 1921). Hitherto these stores, the writer points out, have often developed into institutions which bred ill-will rather than confidence. "Enjoying a virtual monopoly they could charge what they pleased, and often did. They gave credit, and collected out of the employee's pay. Certainly they were anything but a morale-builder." The new type of store, on the other hand, is co-operative in management, and directly aims at cutting the cost of living for employees. Perhaps the best example is the co-operative store of the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates at Ludlow, Mass. This store was organized by the management in June, 1920, in response to a request from the employees at a joint conference held in the previous

month. It is run by the employees, subject to some oversight by a management committee. Commodities are sold at cost price, the company paying for help, lighting, and upkeep, and aiming to get back only the capital invested, without interest. The company furnishes the money as a bill of goods is purchased, and receives the money back when they are sold. The store caters to employees and their dependents only. It is operated on the "cash and carry" principle. The store is conducted by means of a system of committees. The general committee is elected by the workers every three months, and serves without remuneration. This committee consists of 19 representatives, the outside departments, machine shop and office, having one representative each, and each of the four groups of mills having four representatives. It is divided into sub-committees of eight members each, namely, a purchasing committee, an aud-

iting committee and a store committee. The company is represented by a standing advisory committee of five members, who are responsible to the company for the successful management of the store, passing on policy proposals and expenditures involving company funds. The store has served as many as 1000 customers in a day. Sugar sales average 2,500 lbs. a week; egg sales, 1000 dozen a week, and the record of sales in one day is over \$1,200. So-called "co-operative stores" are also run by the American Woollen Company at Lawrence, N. H., and elsewhere.

Another plan under which employers lend the power of their organization towards reducing the cost of living for their workers is a development of the farmers' market. Many attempts on the part of farmers to sell their produce directly to the consumers have failed, owing partly to irregular demand on the side of the consumers, and partly to irregular supply on the part of the farmers. These two defects are remedied, it is claimed, in such enterprises as the Endicott-Johnson Company's city mar-

ket for the benefit of their employees. This market is in charge of a market master employed by the company. To protect the consumers and ensure their custom, this official sets the maximum prices each market day; while to steady the supply of produce he pays a cash bonus daily to every farmer who comes on the market and sells a load of produce. The result of these two devices has been to stimulate the farmers to produce for the local market, and to attract buyers by the plentiful supply of local produce. Commenting on the success of this plan Mr. Bartlett says it is bound to succeed provided the market master is competent. "It involves a cash outlay of regular and substantial amount, but brings returns in better contentment, goodwill, and a high level of morale, that justify it many times over."

Another form of "company food enterprise" is the purchase of produce in ear lots directly from the producers, orders being taken in advance by an employee committee, and the order being given by an agent of the company. Large savings in the cost of certain articles are said to be effected by this plan.

JOINT APPRENTICESHIP COMMITTEE IN PRINTING TRADES IN GREAT BRITAIN

A SYSTEM of joint control of apprentices, dating from January 1 of the present year, is described by Mr. W. Warren, general secretary of the National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers of Great Britain, in an article written in connection with the conference of the International Union of these trades which was held in Toronto in July. In all trades covered by the Trade Employers' Federation every apprentice is now bound by his indenture not only to his particular firm, but also to a Joint Apprenticeship Committee composed of three representatives of the Employers' Federation and three union representatives. Every indenture must

be signed by the representatives of the employers' and workers' organizations, as well as by the firm, the apprentice and his guardian. The duty of the Joint Apprenticeship Committee is to see that each boy receives an adequate training in all details of the trade; and further, that during the first two to four years of his term of apprenticeship he attends at least two sessions every week at the Technical Training Institute, such attendance being compulsory and not optional, part of the time of such attendance being in the employer's time and paid for, and part in his own time at an evening session. The Joint Committee

has also power to summon before them any apprentice who does not conform to the terms of his indenture, and to cancel the indenture of a candidate proving unworthy of the craft. Mr. Warren anticipates that the plan will benefit the trade in general, and will also result in higher wages being paid to the apprentices. These wages vary according

to the apprentice's age on commencing his seven-year term and form a percentage of the journeyman's wage. The period of attendance at the technical school also varies according to the age of starting. An effort is being made to extend the plan to all the trades covered by the various employers' associations in the printing industry.

APPRENTICE TRAINING BY MEANS OF SHOP PRACTICE

Development of Apprentice System in a United States Plant

A PLEA for the revival of apprenticeship on the old lines of shop training was made in an address before a recent convention of the National Metal Trades Association by Mr. J. E. Goss, supervisor of apprentices in the plant of the Brown and Sharpe Manufacturing Company, of Providence, Rhode Island. (Systems in practice by other corporations in the United States were described in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*). Mr. Goss strongly dissented from the common opinion that "apprenticeship is dead," and claimed that the old apprenticeship system, provided it is modernized like other departments of industry, offers a more thorough training for young learners than modern substitutes such as trade schools and "intensive training," which are concerned only or mainly with "instruction technique."

The four following reasons are suggested by Mr. Goss to explain the decline of belief in apprenticeship which has been evident during the past ten or fifteen years:

(1) The failure of the trade itself to keep pace with the progress of general education which makes boys more independent in their choice of a trade. If shop owners are to attract and retain apprentices they must provide special facilities for training. Proper apprenticeship training often appears to employers

to be too remote from profits, and employers are tempted to rely on technical schools, vestibule training and upgrading, rather than take a direct interest in the progress of their younger employees. "Such technique as public educators are able to supply, are of minor importance to the things which the shop itself must do."

(2) The erroneous notion that learning can be accomplished intensively, or by quick and easy ways. Mr. Goss disagrees with an instructor in a well-known technical school who claimed that a mechanic could be turned out at that institution, out of raw material, in 150 shop hours. He maintains, on the contrary, that experience is the largest part of a sound and thorough craftsmanship. Vestibule schools and upgrading, though necessary for some purposes, must not be misconstrued as substitutes for apprenticeship.

(3) The belief on the part of educators, parents and prospective mechanics that vocational training in the public schools is sufficient to confer craftsmanship. Considerable effort, he thinks, is being dissipated on various advanced shop practices which should be concentrated on a better understanding of fundamentals.

(4) The tendency of the modern boy to avoid the manual work, resulting from the spread of secondary education. It

is wrongly supposed that such education carries a prestige sufficient to start a boy upon the path of leadership with the help only of part-time study, and without actual shop training. Such studies should only supplement actual experience.

To remove the mistaken idea that "apprenticeship is dead" Mr. Goss recommends systematic advertising by owners of the advantages offered in their plants for industrial training. Thus the Brown and Sharpe Company publish books and folders which are distributed in high schools, trade schools, and among persons interested in the future of boys; illustrated "talks" are given at schools and before organizations concerned with vocational education, and other measures are taken to prove the direct and active interest taken at the Company's plant in the advancement of learners. The apprentice department selects districts in which the best class of boys is believed to exist and sets itself to attract them to begin a career as apprentices. Among the advantages offered, a good dormitory is provided to attract boys accustomed to good homes; new boys are taken through the factory and are shown the various lines by which they may advance to responsible positions; they see with what care records are kept, and are given to understand that their advancement will follow consistently upon their own efforts and does not depend upon the whim of an individual instructor. Every boy comes on a three months' trial, after careful selection, trial tests being made by foremen experienced in judging beginners. About one-fourth of the boys thus selected are rejected at the end of the trial term, a careful report on a printed form being made by the foreman, shop instructor, class instructor, timekeeper, works superintendent and supervisor of apprentices. Good reason is thus proved and very few boys have been found to disagree as to their unfitness to continue the course.

Mr. Goss has little faith in the plan of segregating the apprentices, and all the learners' time with this firm is spent

in the production departments under instructors who are not only competent in their trade but are men of proven tact, patience and ability in handling of men as well as boys. A regular schedule of operations is followed by every boy. "From the lather to the drilling machines and the milling machines, and so on throughout the course each machinist's apprentice is routed by the Apprentice Department. From helping to floor work, to bench work and so on throughout his course each moulder's apprentice is likewise routed. With the boy there goes to the foreman a job analysis card, to be checked off as the steps of the work are taught, and to be returned to the Apprentice Department when the boy leaves, for comparison with a duplicate card checked by a shop instructor. With this is returned a printed form bearing the foreman's estimate of the boy's industry, deportment, workmanship and mechanical judgment, marks which are transferred to the boy's history card for a permanent record."

The first and most important step in organizing apprenticeship work, in Mr. Goss's opinion, is the complete centralizing of authority and responsibility for results. The Brown and Sharpe plant, for example, is one of the few places in which the foreman is subordinated to the Apprentice Department in the matter of apprentice training. This rule is made because a foreman is primarily commissioned with the work of production, and he is therefore tempted to regard boys under his charge as aids in production, or else consider special instruction as apart from his main duties. In practice some difficulty may be found in curtailing the foreman's authority, but a similar curtailment has already been effected in taking out of the foreman's hands the power of employing new workers, and the new change he believes, can also be effected by careful management.

Shop schools which many managements look upon as fulfilling their entire obligation to apprentices fail,

according to Mr. Goss, to produce good results because they are generally divorced from actual shop practice. In the Brown and Sharpe plant only shop mathematics and drawing are included in the regular program, but every provision is made to enable boys to study subjects arising out of their actual jobs from day to day. Moreover a general library is maintained to encourage apprentices in the habit of reading. The Education Committee of the Metal Trades Association on a recent visit to this plant found a very low percentage of the apprentices breaking their agreements. This fact is attributed to the scope offered to the boys for the exercise of their intelligence in acquiring a grasp of the industry. At intervals during his term the apprentice is called to interview the executive, the interviewers making a typewritten report on each case to the Apprentice Department.

On the conclusion of the term and before the apprentice is placed as a journeyman, the history card, containing records as to industry, deportment, workmanship, mechanical judgment, attendance, class-work, piece-work, use of

books and outside study, is analyzed. It is then passed over to the foreman of the department in which the new journeyman is to be placed. If a senior apprentice shows a preference for certain work he is given a three months' trial. A shop should not, it is suggested, take more boys than it can properly absorb upon graduation, adding of course a certain percentage which will go elsewhere.

The system of shop training described above may need to be adjusted in some particulars before it can be applied successfully to smaller shops. For these it would be better, in Mr. Goss's judgment, to give up apprentice training entirely than to conduct it in such a manner as to bring little result to the shop itself or lessen the confidence of the boys and their advisers in the system of training offered. On the other hand the smaller shop may have special advantages in regard to training, particularly in the matter of personal contact. As a general rule it will be found that "the basic principles of the old-fashioned system are still sound and worthy of modernizing."

ANNUAL MEETING OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

THE ninth annual meeting of the International Association of Public Employment Services was held in Buffalo, N. Y., on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 7-9, 1921. The Conference was attended by delegates from the United States and Canada, and also by a representative of the British Ministry of Labour, Mr. T. W. Phillips, C. B. E., head of the Employment and Insurance Department of the Ministry. The presence of Mr. Phillips was one of the outstanding features of the conference and his address on the work of his Department which was delivered at the dinner session on September 7 is printed in full elsewhere in this issue.

The following morning there was a round table discussion on the employment exchange system and the scheme of unemployment insurance in Great Britain at which the delegates were given an opportunity of discussing with Mr. Phillips the many details of the work which it was impossible for him to touch upon in his more formal address.

The rest of the meetings were devoted to the consideration of Employment Service problems and procedure and means for the prevention of unemployment in United States and Canada. A number of interesting addresses on these topics were given and in each case the

ensuing discussion brought out many valuable points and helpful suggestions. At the business meeting which was held on the last day of the conference resolutions were adopted supporting a system of public employment offices on a national basis and recommending a policy of reserving public work as far as practicable for periods of unemployment in order to offset the slackening in private industry.

The election of officers resulted in the following persons being chosen for the coming year:—

President: Bryce M. Stewart, (re-elected) Director, Employment Service of Canada, Ottawa, Canada.

Past President: John B. Densmore, formerly Director General, U. S. Employment Service.

1st Vice-President: Harry Dunderheld at Washington, D.C.

dale, Superintendent, Public Employment Office, Boston, Mass.

2nd Vice-President: J. M. Sullivan, Field representative, U. S. Employment Service, St. Paul, Minn.

3rd Vice-President: Marion C. Findlay, Women's Clerical and Industrial Department, Toronto Employment Office, Employment Service of Canada.

Secretary-Treasurer: R. A. Flinn, formerly Supt. New York State Employment Office, New York City.

Executive members at large: R. J. Peters, Director, Bureau of Employment, Department of Labour and Industry, Harrisburg, Pa.; Thomas M. Molloy, Commissioner of Labour and Industries, Regina, Sask.; C. J. Boyd, General Superintendent, Illinois Free Employment Offices, Chicago, Ill.

The next annual conference will be

WORK OF THE EMPLOYMENT AND INSURANCE DEPARTMENT OF THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF LABOUR

By T. W. Phillips, C.B.E.

[The British Ministry of Labour was invited to send a representative to the Ninth Annual Meeting of the International Association of Public Employment Services to speak on the work of their Employment Department. This invitation was accepted and Mr. T. W. Phillips, C. B. E., Principal Assistant Secretary in charge of the Employment and Insurance Department attended the meeting of the Association which took place in the Hotel Statler, Buffalo, N. Y., September 7-9. Mr. Phillips was the principal speaker at the dinner session on September 7. A stenographic report of his address is here printed in full.]

THE subject on which I have to speak is the Employment and Insurance Department of the British Ministry of Labour. I propose to describe briefly our organization of the Department and give some account of its work on the employment agency side, including what has been done for ex-service men, and also the unemployment insurance side, and I think I also ought to mention the work that has been done, not entirely or even mainly by the Minister of Lab-

our, in connection with the provisions for meeting unemployment. With the short experience which I have had over here I gather that many of the terms used by the employment offices are different from those we use in the United Kingdom. But probably it will be better for me to keep to the terms with which I am familiar and you will be able to translate them yourselves; otherwise it may easily happen that I will make grave mistakes.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

The employment exchanges were established by the Labour Exchange Act of 1909. The person who more than any other individual was responsible for their establishment was Sir William

Beveridge, who is now Director of the London School of Economics. A great deal of the effort was of course due to the departmental chiefs of the Board of Trade at that time, but generally the institution of the exchanges was due to the big heart, experience and brain power of Sir William Beveridge. The effect of the Act was briefly to authorize the Board of Trade, whose powers in that respect have now been taken over by the Ministry of Labour, to maintain offices for bringing together employers and work people seeking engagement or employment. It has been alleged in some quarters that a year or two later unemployment insurance was started in order to provide something for the exchanges to do, but we thought it unnecessary to refute that in detail. The fact is that at the time when the exchanges were established the scheme for Unemployment Insurance, introduced in 1911, had already been sketched out. The exchanges were recognized to be an essential part of insurance and were therefore being established before the institution of insurance itself in order to provide a basis for it, and that fact was, as you will see by reference to Parliamentary debates, announced at the time, in 1909.

ORGANIZATION OF THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE SYSTEM.

The Exchanges, as no doubt you know, conduct their operations entirely without charge either to the employers or to the work people using them. The first exchanges were opened on the 1st of February, 1910, on which date 61 offices were opened, 19 of which were taken over from the Central Unemployed Body for London, the body established under the Unemployed Workmen Act of 1905. By the end of 1910, 148 offices were opened; by the end of 1911, 261 were opened; by the end of 1912, 414 were opened, the considerable increase in that year being due to the introduction of unemployment insurance. The number has since remained about

this figure; at the present time, 406. In addition to the exchanges proper we have a considerable number of offices which we now call branch employment offices. These offices run on a part-time basis, the total at present being about 1,000, and in addition there are 84 offices which in normal times would be branch employment offices, but owing to the pressure of work are now running full time. This number, 1,000, is larger than the number which we should probably require in ordinary times and we hope very shortly to reduce it considerably. The whole country is divided into areas, Employment Exchange Areas, and each exchange has the oversight of those branch employment offices within its area. The immediate control of the exchanges is in the hands of Divisional Controllers, each in charge of a Division. There are nine divisions in Great Britain, Scotland being one, Wales another, the remaining seven in England. Ireland is at present in charge of the Irish Department of the Ministry and strictly speaking is not a Division. In charge of the whole administrative work of the Department is the Central Office in London.

Other branches of the work are to some extent controlled by the other departments of the Ministry. For instance, finance, which is extremely difficult,—finance is controlled by the Finance Department under the auditor general. Statistics are under the supervision of the Statistical Department of the Ministry, but that department works in very close co-operation with the Employment Department. For the general day-to-day working of the exchanges, we look mainly to the Divisional Controller who is assisted by a certain staff, including a certain number of inspectors. At headquarters we have the Chief Inspector whose duty it is to exercise a general watch over the working — particularly with a view to seeing that all operations are conducted as economically and efficiently as possible. The Chief Inspector has a small force of inspectors under him who travel through the country as

occasion requires. In order to complete this sketch of the organization I ought to mention the various committees, some of which I will describe in some detail later.

First.—The Local Employment Committee consisting in the main of representatives of employers and work people in the district; the Juvenile Employment Committee dealing with juveniles, and finally the Port Labour Committee established at the principal ports to look after the work people. As regards the general layout of the exchanges, one of our fundamental principles is — as no doubt it is in other places — to have separate waiting rooms, entrances, etc., for men, women and juveniles. In some places in the larger exchanges there is a further distinction between skilled men and unskilled men, or between various classes of women, but the possibility of arranging such sub-divisions depends on the nature of the premises available.

We also try in most cases to have in the exchanges rooms available for use by trade unions or by employers' associations for holding their meetings. We make a small charge to cover the cost of lighting and cleaning, and the permission to make use of these accommodations is granted through local employment committees. One of the points which we have to be careful about in that connection is that the rooms should not be used by bodies of a political character, or for other organizations which would infringe the neutrality of the exchanges, as between one political party and another.

Speaking of premises generally, it is an unfortunate but well established fact that the premises of the exchanges are in general quite unsuitable. One of the main reasons for that is that since the exchanges were instituted their work has expanded very largely, and it has not been possible for that reason to keep the exchanges in line with the expansion of the work. We have had to do the best we could with such premises as we

have been able to get, and we have to realize that for the time being, whether due to shortage of building labour, financial stress or other reasons, we cannot do better. The interviews and all dealings with women at the exchanges are conducted entirely by the women staff. Juveniles — that is boys and girls to the age of 18 — are dealt with in most cases under the supervision of the Juvenile Employment Committee and in close co-operation with the educational authorities. The Juvenile Committee can be appointed by the Minister of Labour with representatives nominated by the local educational authority, or it may be the committee is appointed direct by the local educational authority. Certain of the local educational authorities take the view very strongly that the work of finding employment for juveniles is strictly an educational one and that it is one which ought to be undertaken solely and exclusively by the educational authorities. There has been in the past few years a rather unfortunate division of opinion on that point, but recently it has been the subject of special investigation, and we are not without hope that before long a satisfactory solution will be found.

With regard to applicants of professional standing, if I may so describe them, the position is that they are not excluded from the exchange. I think it was one of the earliest enterprises of the exchange to find an opening for an unemployed curate. In practice, however, applicants of professional standing are dealt with by the Appointments Department of the Ministry, a department set up with the principal object of dealing with the employment and training of ex-officers and men of similar educational standing.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE PROCEDURE.

The ordinary procedure at the exchange is no doubt very similar to that adopted by your own employment agencies and one which must be adopted in any case. The applicant is registered,

his qualifications are taken down as fully as possible, and the requirements of the employers are registered on cards. When a workman is directed to a position he is given a card of introduction, the green card, which he takes to the employer, and the employer is asked to sign engaged or not engaged. When dealing with unemployment insurance that becomes very important because the return of the card is evidence that the workman has really gone in an endeavor to obtain that employment. Where the job is at a distance the usual practice is to send by post to the prospective employer through the vacancy exchange, particulars of the applicant, and the applicant is not sent forward until word is received that he has been accepted. In cases of urgency, of course, the work may be done by telegram, and in certain cases, a labouring job particularly, where it is possible to send men in groups without previously securing word that they have been individually accepted by the employer, that is done. Since the beginning of the war we have developed a pretty elaborate system for clearing the vacancies in the various areas, seeing that men are not unemployed in one area while required in another area. We have tried a good many experiments since the scheme was started, and altered the system in various ways. At present it is, roughly, as follows: if there is not a man available for a vacancy at a particular exchange the first step is for the Divisional Office to clear the division; that is, to see that there is no man or woman suitable on the registers in the Division. If that is not successful the vacancy is sent up to London where it is printed in the *National Clearing House Gazette*, which is sent to all exchanges in the country. The *Gazette* is rather a formidable document consisting of a large number of pages with I don't know how many thousand vacancies, arranged according to occupations and districts, with various abbreviations and technical terms in order to make it concise and brief. The *Gazette* is printed in full once a week and every day

amending slips are sent out — whether new vacancies or cancellations of existing vacancies. I may say that the system of printing in the form of a *Gazette* was deliberately adopted after a trial of a system which I think is used in some cases here — that of sending out the vacancies on separate slips. Originally each vacancy was sent out on a separate slip but cancellations came in, and we found during the war that system simply broke down by its own weight. There were so many slips that it would have taken an exchange several hours' work each day to keep the slips in order. The natural result was that they were not kept in order and consequently the system was comparatively valueless.

As regards the railway fares for work people sent out, there is no actual reduction in the fare charged by the railways, but the exchange may under proper conditions advance the fare to the workman; they require as a rule some sort of a guarantee from the prospective employer, either that he will refund the fare himself or that he will deduct it from the workman's wages. In cases coming under the Unemployment Insurance Act, which now of course include a very large proportion of those on the registers, a portion of the fare may be paid out of the unemployment funds. The exact rule at the present time is that one-half of so much of the fare as exceeds 4 shillings is paid out of the unemployment fund. For instance, if the fare is 12 shillings, 4 shillings is paid out of the unemployment fund and the remaining 8s. is charged either to the workman or his employer. In order to illustrate the extent to which these advances are made I have a few figures here. The highest point was reached during the year following the Armistice when 126,427 advances were made. Since that time for various reasons the number has fallen. The depression in trade has had most to do with it but in addition owing to the very great shortage of housing accommodation we have, it has been almost impossible for workmen

to move from one part of the country to another, particularly men with families. To illustrate, during the year ending March 31, 1921, the number of advances made was only 15,230.

The exchanges occasionally receive notification of vacancies in the Dominions or in foreign countries; the rule with regard to them is that no action may be taken by the exchange until express authority has been received in each individual case from Headquarters and we have during recent months been elaborating a system of co-operation with the Dominions, particularly Canada, with a view to dealing appropriately with these vacancies. In doing so we naturally work in very close co-operation with the representatives of the Dominions or other appropriate authorities in London, and it remains to be seen whether in practice it will be possible for the exchange satisfactorily to fill an individual vacancy at such a distance as even Canada is from England, because naturally after all the operations have been gone through with, a considerable number of weeks must elapse, but I am told by the officer in charge of this particular branch of the work that he is very well satisfied with what he has succeeded in doing up to the present time in that direction.

We occasionally see stories, particularly in the newspapers — possibly you have seen them over here—of ludicrous mistakes supposed to have been made by the exchanges in submitting applicants for a vacancy. Most of the alleged mistakes, I am firmly convinced, are mere products of the imagination of the person who mentions them. At any rate, we have never yet come across a single case that can be given, and this problem of picking the right man for the job is really the key to the whole of the success of the work on the Employment Exchange side; I should say that in theory under the Labour Exchanges Act the exchange does not take any responsibility for the suitability of the applicants. In theory all it does is to bring together a workman or work-

woman, who states that his or her qualifications are so and so, and an employer who notifies us that he has a vacancy of that particular kind. It is the business of the employer to satisfy himself whether or not that workman has the appropriate qualifications, and on the other hand for the workman to satisfy himself that the job is suitable. But in practice we have to do more than that—we have to endeavor to do the best we can to secure the most suitable applicant for the time being on the register put forward for the job available, and for that reason we lay great stress on the importance of having a properly qualified staff to interview the applicants and to submit them to the vacancy. Incidentally that raises a point of very considerable difficulty and one which we have not yet solved, and that is whether or not it is essential that the officer should himself be a person with industrial experience in the occupation with which he is dealing. There are certain obvious reasons why that might be desirable. On the other hand, in a large service such as an employment exchange service dealing with practically every occupation, it is impossible clearly to have an expert for every occupation, and another difficulty arises, as for instance when a man who is to be promoted, has to be transferred to some other part where probably the occupations are not those with which he is familiar. Those are some of the arguments on both sides, and we as I say have not yet made up our minds as to which is the best system.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE STATISTICS.

If the Conference will allow me I will give a few figures to illustrate the volume of the work which the exchanges have done. Taking first of all the year 1910, which was the opening year: the number of registrations was 1,400,000. Two years later that became 2,415,000. In 1916, the middle of the war, it became 3,659,000. In 1919, the year following demobilization, when very large numbers of munition workers and sold-

iers were returning usually to their pre-war jobs, the figure became 6,198,000. In 1920, it was 3,185,000. The vacancies notified during those years were in 1910, 459,000; in 1912, 1,063,000; in 1916, 2,049,000; in 1919, 1,951,000 and in 1920, 1,312,000. The vacancies filled, and these figures exclude the casual vacancies, were, in 1910, 374,000; in 1912, 828,000; in 1916, 1,557,000; in 1919, 1,290,000 and in 1920, 942,000. Those last figures, particularly for 1920, illustrate the effect of the great depression which began in 1920.

DECASUALIZATION OF DOCK LABOUR.

One other point I should like to mention in connection with the placing side is the various efforts that have been made toward the decasualization of dock labour. Before the war a good many attempts were made but without much outward appearance of success except in two places, Liverpool and South Wales, and even there, the schemes put in operation were not directly toward decasualization. During the war schemes of registration of dock labourers were set up as most important and a good many, in fact most of these schemes, have remained in operation since the end of the war. Usually these schemes take the form of an arrangement under which every recognized dock labourer is given a tally, the selection of the men for this purpose being usually done under the supervision of the trade union, and men who do not possess tallies are not allowed to work on the docks at all. In some ports they have gone a step further and have arranged that the dockers shall only be taken on at one spot, thereby getting rid of the great difficulty and waste which takes place owing to more men attending at one place than required. But that has not so far been possible in any except some of the small ports because in the larger ports, and most of all London, it would be quite impossible to have one or even a few taking on places. It would require a large number. Owing to the

nature of the employment the effect of these schemes so far has not been that men holding tallies receive a full week's work. In all cases I think a great many more men have received tallies than there is work for at the present time, but I think the schemes have all had the effect of preventing what otherwise would be a great influx of unemployed men to the docks. In former times a man who had not a job went down to the docks to pick up one; now he can't do that unless he has a tally.

THE KING'S NATIONAL ROLL.

With regard to ex-Service men I should like to say a few words. The ex-Service man who is not disabled receives certain privileges and advantages. First of all, he received out of work donation for a considerable period, and now under unemployment insurance, he has a rather more favourable position than the man who is not an ex-Service man. It is also the rule at the exchanges that in all cases, other things being equal, preference should be given to the ex-Service men. In the case of disabled men we have at most employment exchanges a member of the staff who is usually himself a disabled man, whose special job is to look after disabled applicants. A special part of the exchange is set aside for that purpose. One other thing is the National Scheme for the employment of disabled men. That is the scheme under which all employers are invited to put their names down on the King's National Roll, thereby undertaking to keep in their employment a certain minimum percentage of disabled men. The ordinary percentage is 5 per cent, but in particular cases where good cause is shown they may be allowed to go on the roll for less than 5 per cent. For instance in the cotton industry which employs a larger proportion of women than other industries, an arrangement has been made under which, I think, 3 per cent is accepted. Under this scheme there are at present 27,500 firms on the

roll employing a total of 4,625,000 work people, who include 293,000 disabled men. That is in itself a fairly large total, but of course there are a good many more firms who have not yet come on and whom we hope to get. During the great amount of unemployment since last August one of the striking facts has been the comparatively very small increase in unemployment among disabled men. We have, for instance, at the exchanges a special registry of disabled men, men who, owing to their disablement, are definitely handicapped in their search for employment. At the end of September there were 15,000 men on this register; at the end of last July that number had only increased to 17,000 and that in spite of the fact that during the intervening period a very considerable number of disabled men had been discharged from the hospitals. That is a fact which is to be attributed to the King's Roll, but in general employers in the United Kingdom are doing their utmost to keep on their disabled men even when they have to discharge others. The training of disabled men is not a matter for the Employment Department; it is administered by the Training Department of the Ministry, although working in close co-operation with the Employment Department.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

To come now to Unemployment Insurance. The first legislative enactment was Part II of the National Insurance Act of 1911. That Act also dealt with Health Insurance. As a matter of convenience, the two were put together in the same statute, but otherwise the two are quite distinct. They are administered by separate departments and subsequent legislation which has been frequent on both sides has been in two separate sets of acts. The Act of 1911 selected for insurance certain trades which had more than the average amount of unemployment and which in other ways were regarded as suitable for what was at the time a very considerable experiment.

Those trades were building, engineering and shipbuilding. The weekly rate of contribution from employer and employee was 5 pence; that is to say a 5 penny stamp had to be affixed to the unemployment book by the employer each week, and when the employer had put the stamp on he was entitled to deduct half of it from the workman's wages. The State added one-third making a total of 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ pence a week. I should say at the time no distinction was drawn between men and women because in the trades covered there were practically no women employed at that time. The rate of benefit weekly was 7 shillings payable at so much a day, 1s. 14d. a day, and no benefit was payable for the first six days of unemployment. The benefit might be drawn either from the employment exchange or from the trade union in cases where the trade unions had made an arrangement for this purpose with the Department, and one of the conditions of such an arrangement was that the union should add to the 7s. out of their own funds at least one-third—that is at least 2s. 4d. The cost of administration was borne in the first instance by the State, by the Treasury, but in addition to that cost a sum equal to one-tenth of the annual income of the fund was paid to the Treasurer, that is to say nine-tenths of the contribution was in any event applied to the payment of benefit.

One of the big problems that we had in connection with that act was that of demarcation. Certain trades were selected for insurance and we very soon found that the boundaries between one trade and another were very vague and indefinite. I don't propose to weary you with many examples of that. I will say that the umpire whose unfortunate job it was to give decisions on the point—fortunately they were final and conclusive—gave many thousands of decisions. To illustrate the sort of thing we had to decide: Those were the early days of aeroplanes and one of the type of trades insured under the act was the construction of aeroplanes, but a manu-

facturer said "I have been trying to build aeroplanes for a long time but none of them have ever flown." Another point the Umpire had to decide was this—The construction of a building was insured and one man was very anxious to know whether or not hen coops were buildings.

THE EFFECT OF THE WAR.

When the insurance had been in operation for a comparatively short time the war broke out and resulted as you may imagine in a very great increase and change in the work of the exchanges. The exchanges were used very largely for diverting the man power of the country from peace work to war work. Then various employment schemes were invented for bringing men out, for enrolling women particularly in the War Service Corps and recruiting women for the munitions work. One of the rules laid down was that women for munitions work must in all cases be recruited through the exchanges. Another item added during the war was an amending act in 1916 bringing under insurance certain trades which were very largely employed in war work, principally the metal trades, rubber, chemical and one or two others. That brought in about a million and a half additional work people, many of them being women, making the total increase accordingly. When the Armistice was signed in November, 1918, further very heavy burdens were thrown on the exchanges. On the one hand an elaborate demobilization scheme was worked out, based on the principle that the men were to be demobilized strictly in accordance with industrial needs. In practice that was not carried out to anything like its full extent, but even so the exchanges had a very great volume of work thrown upon them and had to deal with a good many million forms, etc. in carrying that out. The second item was the out-of-work donations. As I have explained, the insurance scheme covered only $3\frac{3}{4}$ million work people. It had all along been

intended that the ex-Service men should receive something in the nature of donations when demobilization took place. Owing to the increase of registrants the decision ultimately taken was to pay out-of-work donation which was free to all civilian workers and to all ex-Service men, and it was paid at a comparatively high rate. At the outset it was 39 shillings a week for men with allowance for children, and 24 shillings for women. The rate was reduced in certain cases to 24 shillings with allowance, or 20 shillings without allowance. That scheme for civilians continued for a year to the end of November, 1919, when it was stopped; for ex-Service men it went on with various modifications until the end of last March, after which it practically came to an end. During that period the amount of pay to ex-Service men up to March 31, 1921, was £39,500,000. To civilians up to the year 1919 was paid £11,750,000 making a total of rather more than £51,000,000. The number drawing donations increased until May, 1919, when it reached its highest point. Owing to this large increase and the general state of public feeling in the matter, an inquiry was made in 1919 by a Committee presided over by Lord Abercrombie, and that committee made a report in June, 1919, and another in July, 1919, and the general effect of the report was that there was no substantial reduction under the scheme.

LOCAL EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEES.

At this point I ought to mention again the Local Employment Committees which form a very important and indeed essential part of our existing organization. In the early days of the exchanges a certain number of advisory committees consisting of employers and work people were set up. Their terms of reference were strictly limited. They were only allowed to consider matters put before them by the Department. For this reason and others, they were not in touch with the situation on the one hand and not in touch with any

particular locality on the other and could not initiate a subject of their own accord. In 1917, as preparation for demobilization, it was decided to set up a different kind of committee in every area and these committees are now called Local Employment Committees. They consist in the main of numbers of employers and employed nominated by the more important associations on both sides in particular areas.- The number of members varies according to the size and importance of the town. In addition to these members we generally have a few others who are not specifically employers or employed,—for instance, a representative of the ex-Service men's organization, of the Territorial force or of the local educational authority, and one or two people of that kind, although we keep the number down to quite low limits. The chairman is not nominated by the committee but appointed as an impartial person by the Ministry. We select some local gentleman who carries weight in the locality, and I am glad to say that in all cases so far we have been able to secure the services free of charge of very influential men in every locality. At the present time there are about 250 of these committees altogether with perhaps 5,000 or 6,000 members, not including a very large number of others who act on the various sub-committees which are appointed. During the donation scheme one of the items of work performed by these committees was to determine whether or not a particular individual was to receive donations. They had to be satisfied in each case that the applicant was genuinely seeking employment and unable to obtain it. That was the form of it. The general procedure was that applicants whose cases were not absolutely straightforward would come up and be granted an interview. Then after a time they would be reviewed again and so on. This system of using the committees to review the claims to donations has since been applied to unemployment benefits as I shall describe presently.

EXTENSION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN 1920.

During the closing years of the war there was a great deal of discussion with regard to the possibility of extending unemployment insurance to all industries, but for various reasons it was not possible to bring it to any measure of fruition, and for that reason, as I have mentioned, out of work donation was adopted. The discussion was continued after the Armistice and finally resulted in the Unemployment Insurance Act passed in November, 1920, which extended unemployment insurance to practically the whole working population with the exception of agriculture and private domestic service. There are certain other exceptions, and in particular certain groups of permanent employment such as permanent railway service or the permanent employees of the local authority. They are excepted under certificate of the Ministry of Labour.

The questions of demarcation to which I referred a short time ago have largely disappeared owing to the wide extensions of the act, but to some extent they still remain with us and are now determined by the Minister himself, acting of course through the Legal Department. Pertaining to private domestic service, a question arises, whether the servants employed in clubs are insurable or not. The rule laid down by the Act is that a domestic servant employed for purposes of gain is insurable, for instance a servant employed in a lodging house is insurable but not in a private residence, and the question arises, of course, whether those in clubs are insurable or not. As regards the persons included, except for those I have mentioned, all men who are manual workers are brought in and also non-manual workers whose annual pay does not exceed £250 per annum.

In order to be entitled to benefit, the ordinary rule as laid down by the Act is that first of all at least 10 contributions should have been paid; that the

applicant is available for work and capable of work and unable to obtain employment; that he does not refuse suitable work when offered to him. Then, again, that he has not lost his last job under circumstances which disqualify him. For instance, if he has been discharged for misconduct, or if he left his last employment voluntarily without just cause; or again, if he lost his last employment owing to a trade dispute at the works at which he was employed, that is to say not merely that he himself was in a trade dispute—if there was a dispute at the works he was employed, no matter between whom, and for that reason he lost employment then he also is disqualified. That has been subject to a good deal of criticism recently by trade unions, and may become subject to alteration, provided that some sort of agreement can be made between employers and work people. This rule of course applies to women too. Then, again, one of the ordinary rules is that not more than 26 weeks' benefit may be drawn in any one year, and that not more than one week's benefit may be drawn for every 6 contributions paid. For instance, when a workman has paid 60 contributions for 60 weeks then he or she becomes entitled to 10 weeks' benefit, no more.

If any question is raised as to eligibility—if the employer says, "This man left voluntarily" and the man says, "No, I was discharged," the first person to determine the point is the Insurance officer of the Ministry of Labour. If he decides against the workman then the workman or his trade union if he belongs to one, has the right to appeal to the Court of Referees sitting in the District. The Court of Referees consists of two industrial members—one taken from a panel of employers' representatives and another taken from a panel of work people's representatives—and an independent member nominated by the Ministry of Labour. That you will observe is a Court which is not under the control of the Ministry of Labour. Then finally there is an appeal from the Court

of Referees to the Umpire who is a judicial person appointed, not by the Ministry of Labour, but direct by the Crown. Still less is he under the control of the Ministry of Labour. The Umpire's decisions are final and conclusive. There is no appeal to any other Court. Appeal may be made to the Umpire either by the Ministry or by the trade union, or with the leave of the Court by the individual applicant—that is to say an individual applicant cannot appeal unless he gets special leave of the Court.

The system I have mentioned has been continued under the new Act. The one alteration made was this, that previously no payment was made to the unions for administration, but now payment is made not exceeding one shilling for every week's benefit they pay out. The number of trade unions and other associations participating is at present 193 (other associations, I should say, included associations of work people other than unions). The number of members in these 193 associations is 2,110,000. Out of these, 22 are Friendly Societies or bodies of a similar nature and it is estimated that perhaps one-seventh of the benefits paid weekly is paid through trade unions. The contributions under the act of 1920 were 8d. a week for men—6½d. for women, and to this the State added one-quarter. The benefit was 15 shillings a week for men or 12 shillings a week for women. The cost of administration was borne in the first place by the State, but 10 per cent of the revenue was applied to this item. Owing to the fact that of the twelve millions now under the act eight millions came under it in November at a time when unemployment was pretty severe already, it was obviously necessary at the outset to modify the strict rules with regard to eligibility; that is, new entrants could not begin to benefit under the Act for one year owing to the rule pertaining to paying ten contributions, etc. In the first Act it was arranged that any person who had paid four contributions should during the first year of the Act be entitled

to eight weeks of benefit. This was in November. Then it was pointed out that owing to the large amount of unemployment a great many people normally employed could not pay contributions because they could only pay while employed. Accordingly, an amending act was passed in December, 1920, to the effect that those who could show they were employed for a certain period in an insured trade could get eight weeks' benefit even though they paid no contributions at all. That was the state of affairs until March of 1921.

EFFECT OF INDUSTRIAL DEPRESSION ON INSURANCE SCHEME.

By this time unemployment instead of getting better was continually getting worse and the eight weeks' benefit allowed in November had practically become exhausted in a great many cases and therefore something else had to be done. The arrangement made was this—the period from the beginning of March, 1921, to the beginning of July, 1922, a period of about 15 or 16 months, was divided into two roughly equal parts, and it was arranged that any person who could show that he had been employed in any insured trade for at least 20 weeks since the beginning of 1920 should get in each of these periods 16 weeks benefit. Moreover, at that time the rate of benefit was increased to 20 shillings for men and 16 shillings for women. The contributions were not altered at that time because it was not the end of an insured year. It was arranged that they should be increased as from July of this year. These changes were financed in this way; owing to the small amount of unemployment during the war and to the relief given to the unemployment fund by the out-of-work donation scheme, a very large balance had accumulated in the Unemployment Fund amounting to more than 20 million pounds. In the

original Act this 20 million pounds had been treated as capital and the income on it—roughly one million pounds a year—was regarded as so much annual revenue for the Fund. In March, 1921, that 20 million was no longer treated as capital, but was made available to be spent in the period up to July, 1921. That practically meant that during that period 20 million was added to what otherwise would have been the revenue. That meant also that the annual income which would otherwise accrue would be reduced by one million pounds, and to make up for that the contributions were increased by something like a penny a week. That was the financial scheme in March, 1921. It was hoped that under that system we should be able to carry through, and might probably spend the 20 million by July of next year, but we felt fairly happy about that because contributions were on draft to cover it. But unfortunately employment instead of getting better was getting worse. The coal strike took place at the end of March with the result that 100,000 or 150,000 people were added to the members drawing benefits every week. By the end of June we were paying at the rate of two million pounds a week in benefits, and our income was in the neighborhood of £330,000. Obviously therefore we had practically exhausted the fund, there being only a few million pounds in the till at the end of June. The arrangement that exists under the Act passed in July was this—on the one hand the benefit was reduced to 15 shillings for men and 12 shillings for women; on the other hand the contributions as from the beginning of July were very suddenly increased, increased beyond what they would otherwise have been at that date under the provisions of the amending Act of March.

The contributions are now 15d. for men—8d. from the employer and 7d. from the employee, and 13d. for women, 7d. from employers and 6d. from employees. This reduction in benefit and increase of contributions was, however,

deliberately and definitely made temporary, that is to say, it was to continue only until the unemployment fund again became solvent. It was realized that owing to the very large number unemployed, even with the cessation of the coal dispute at the end of June, we should be running into debt. Under the Act of 1920 as amended in March 1921, we had power to borrow from the Treasury £10,000,000, but that was not enough and under the new act we took power to borrow £20,000,000, and the estimate made was that upon a reasonable assumption we shall be by July of next year about 16 million pounds in debt and the following year we shall just about pay that back. That is to say by July, 1922, on the assumption that unemployment is better we shall get straight. One other thing that was done in that Act was to add another six weeks to the amount of benefit allowed. As I mentioned, 16 weeks could be drawn between the beginning of March and beginning of November. Owing to the continuous amount of unemployment a large number of persons had drawn their 16 weeks and had nothing to look forward to.

SPECIAL SCHEMES FOR PARTICULAR INDUSTRIES.

One of the important provisions in the Act of 1920 was that providing for special schemes for industries. When proposals for the Act were being discussed the position of certain industries which claimed that they were not liable to unemployment was discussed and they were not in general compelled to come in on the general scheme to pay the same contributions and get the same benefits as everybody else. In order to meet them a clause was put in the Act that if any industry was prepared to set up a scheme giving benefits at least as good as under the Act then it could set up such a scheme subject to the approval of the Ministry. Once such a scheme was approved it became in effect a little Act of Parliament for its own industry.

It was compulsory on all individuals in that industry. It applied to everybody in that industry. It was not considered practical to allow an association to be formed of persons who wished to hold their own risk. Something of that sort can be done under Health Insurance but that was not practical under Unemployment Insurance. That was the provision of the Act, and the possibility of setting up special schemes has been very much discussed, particularly by the joint industrial council. For various reasons up to the present very little has been effected, largely due to the unemployment and great depression which has hit a good many of the trades which in ordinary times regard themselves as very little subject to unemployment, particularly the textile industry. Another reason was, when they came to look into the matter thoroughly, they found it extremely difficult to say where an industry began and where it ended — all sorts of complications arose both as regards the actual processes and among organizations concerned. It is a very difficult problem to define a large industry and say "This is the industry—everything inside comes under and everything outside does not come in." When the new Act was passed in July, 1921, it was necessary to provide that until the fund was solvent again no special schemes should be set up because all industries had had their share of benefit and it was right that they should stay to make it good again when employment became better. There was one exception to that. In order to keep faith with the industries which had gone a considerable way in setting up schemes, it was provided that those which had submitted a completed scheme to the Ministry before a certain date in July should be allowed to go on with it. One of the industries in that position is the Insurance industry itself — that is the staffs of the insurance companies—and also the assistants and trade union staffs engaged in Health Insurance. They have had their scheme actually approved and it is now in operation. One other

industry has a scheme under consideration and that is the Banking industry. Neither of these is large and both consist of people who in any event would be among the most permanent.

PROVISION OF WORK FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

With regard to the provisions for work for the unemployed, I might say the only statutory provision is the Unemployed Workmen Act of 1905, which provides for the setting up of committees which may under certain conditions provide work. The operation of this Act was not found satisfactory and it has not been applied since the end of the war. What has been done falls under various heads. The largest undertaking perhaps is that for the making of arterial roads under a scheme which had been drawn up before the war. Under that head the Government had available a sum of £10,400,000 to cover the cost of the scheme. One half of this sum was available as a grant to the local authorities; the other half could be issued as a loan repayable over a certain number of years. There were certain other grants made by the Government in connection with roads which were not arterial roads, but which were important for public reasons.

In connection with the housing schemes of the Ministry there was a good deal of work in connection with clearing sites, making roads, draining, etc., which it was possible to accelerate in advance of the actual building of the houses, a very short process, and the sites could be prepared and in a number of cases with certain assistance it was possible to accelerate that. Then again, in order to assist the municipalities in developing various kinds of work, the Unemployment Grants Committee was set up having available funds of £3,000,000. They were prepared to make a grant out of this fund to any local authority starting work, to the extent of 60 per cent of the wage cost, which amounted to perhaps 30 or 40 or 50 per cent of the total

cost. Then again the various Government establishments introduced a system under which short time was deliberately worked. For instance all the employees in a particular department were laid off one week in six thereby enabling one-sixth of the total number to be added to the staff. That sort of arrangement was made in a good many places. And a great deal of miscellaneous work has been started by the municipalities in particular. The Ministry of Labour as such has no funds whatever for this purpose. Their function is limited to determining which areas should receive assistance. Either on application or possibly on their own initiative they forward a certificate to the appropriation department to the effect that a certain amount of unemployment exists in so and so area and therefore that area is eligible for a grant. One piece of legislation which developed that principle was the Unemployment Relief Work Act which provided that if land was necessary, was required urgently for road work in relief of unemployment and if the Ministry of Labour certified that serious unemployment existed, then entry could be had on that land within seven days, irrespective of any other legal difficulties that might come up.

VALUE OF THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

This is a sketch of the main items of work that we do in the Employment Department. But, you will probably ask, what does it all amount to? What is the value of the work to the community? In assessing the work of the exchanges it ought, I think, to be recognized that almost since the date when they were instituted they have suffered from what I may describe as a continual series of earthquakes. First of all there was the war which began two years after the date when Unemployment Insurance was started, and which changed in very many ways the nature of their work, reduced their staff and altered their outlook in many directions. Then demobilization came along and threw on the

shoulders of the exchanges, with their depleted staff a great deal of work—demobilization itself and then the administration of the out-of-work contributions. We hardly got clear of that when the Unemployment Insurance Act coupled with an unprecedented depression in employment came upon us. To illustrate this let me mention that the number insured jumped from $3\frac{3}{4}$ million to 12 million. On the other hand the number on the local registers of the exchanges at the end of last June or last August was 300,000, and at the end of June this year it was 2,000,000. In addition there were 1,000,000 on short time and drawing unemployment benefit on that account.

The exchanges, apart from the earthquakes as I describe them, have met with a good many obstacles in the course of their career. Perhaps the main one has been the refusal on the part, particularly, of employers, to assist the exchanges. They have not been accustomed to use public employment agencies and therefore they do not use them. That can only be overcome by time and effort. Then again, there was the fear of trade unions that the exchanges were going to supply a non-union shop with men or to supply strike breakers. On the other side, the employers thought that the exchanges were places run by and in the interests of trade unions. In that connection, there have been two points on which we have had to lay down a line of policy which so far has been effective. First, trade disputes. What is to happen if a strike takes place at a factory and the employer says to the exchange: "I want some men to take the place of men on strike." The rule we have laid down is that the exchange accepts notification of the vacancies but at the same time it accepts from any authorized person whether from one side or the other, a statement that there is a trade dispute and that the reasons of the dispute are so and so, and in notifying any such vacancy to an applicant the exchange at the same time notifies the applicant that a dispute exists and also furnishes

a statement, without accepting responsibility for it, as to the cause and nature of it. That is the system on which we work. I do not pretend it is entirely satisfactory, but as far as we have been able to see it is less unsatisfactory than any other system. We are in a very difficult position. The second point is as to the payment of standard rates of wages. It has often been complained that the exchanges should not deal with vacancies unless either the trade union rate of wages or a recognized wage is offered. We have held hitherto that it would be a breach of neutrality as between employer and workman to do anything of that kind. In certain cases wages are determined by law, where trade boards exist or in certain other cases. To pay less than the minimum is illegal and in those cases the exchanges will not receive notification contrary to law. But apart from that the exchanges do not take cognizance of the fact that the wages are less than standard. One point in that connection I should mention is that where wages are definitely less than the standard the exchanges do not attempt to advance fares. In that connection I may say to impress the reverse of the situation that not very long ago in connection with the housing scheme we were urged very strongly by employers not to accept vacancies in the building trade which would pay more, because on the state housing schemes they were not allowed to pay more than the established rate.

The exchanges have also suffered a good deal from time to time by statements in the press and elsewhere, largely conducted on the lines of a campaign against Government service generally. These statements when investigated are in a great majority of cases misinformed, if not entirely malicious. To illustrate, a very short time ago there was a statement in the press commenting in a leading article that the Ministry of Labour Employment Department had fixed £50 a year as the minimum wage for a general servant. The only element of truth in that was that we were not pre-

pared to circulate to other parts of the country vacancies for general servants offering less than £35, £50 for cooks. It was simply and solely that as a matter of business it was not worth while to do that unless they offered that minimum; but that was distorted and no doubt it was generally believed that we regarded £50 as a minimum wage for general servants. In getting the support of public opinion and particularly the support of employers and workmen in an area we have found the existence of a local employment committee of the greatest importance. It is one of their functions to see that the exchange is conducted on principles of neutrality and on lines which commend themselves to the employer and work people in the area, and that is certainly a factor which gives one a good deal of hope for the future. With the assistance of these committees we shall be able to make more progress than we have in the past.

In the period since the Armistice, and particularly since last autumn, the position has been that in almost all cases there have been no jobs whatever to offer. For instance quite recently I was in a large exchange where they had some 7,000 men on the register and the total number of jobs they had unfilled was 8. For these jobs specialists of some kind or another were required, none of whom could be found among the 7,000. We are hopeful that things will be better in the early future and we intend to develop the placing side, a thing we have not been able to do in the absence of any placing to do.

GENERAL OPINION REGARDING UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

As regards unemployment insurance, this, as you may know, is very frequently called the unemployment insurance dole. As one of the members of Parliament put it in a recent debate, he didn't know why it was called the unemployment dole unless it was the conviction it was something given gratuitously. But I think I am right in saying

that the general feeling of employers in Great Britain is that it is worth their while as employers to do something to remove from the minds of the work people the fear of unemployment. That of course in itself does not tie them down to any particular method of giving real assistance, but at any rate I think that is a pretty general frame of mind. Employers have approached the subject sympathetically and offer their assistance, and while they very probably realize that a good deal can be done to reduce unnecessary unemployment still unemployment cannot be prevented under the existing industrial organization, or probably under any organization. There will be some times when less production is required than at others. Therefore, jobs necessary or possible before are not to be had, and always we come in the end to the position that in one way or another something ought to be set aside in good times to provide for bad.

The actual provision of work during periods of depression has not in the past ever been a success and I see no reason to suppose in general it can be a success in the future. Something on a limited scale is possible, in the items I have mentioned. We very much regret that anything done in the previous years has not been very successful. There is nothing for women, nor anything in which the skilled craftsman may be employed. The scope of anything of that kind is necessarily very limited and on the other hand the expense is very great and particularly at the present time when costs are very high. So speaking generally that is not regarded as practical.

The criticism that exists is directed to detail, and on this one is apt to be misled by statements in the press and elsewhere, which of course are selections made for that purpose. There are 3,000,000 persons drawing unemployment benefit, and you would naturally expect out of 3,000,000 persons there would be a few who misrepresent the facts. To illustrate, there was a press article some time ago about a woman who went to a magi-

strate in London and said that she had lost her job and her husband deserted her and she wanted an order of maintenance. The magistrate said "Can't you work?" and she said "No, I am totally incapable of work—too old," and then he discovered she was drawing unemployment benefit and naturally proceeded to make pungent comment on the payment of benefit to this woman. Such cases are reported to the exchange, and we interviewed the woman and found she had been 20 years in her last job and had just left it due to the depression. We said "Why did you tell the magistrate that?" and she said, "Oh, I had to tell him something or I couldn't have got my maintenance." The special point to which criticism has been directed is the payment of unemployment benefit to women in the face of the great shortage of domestic servants, private domestic servants, and that of course raises a very difficult point. In the first place, private domestic servants are not insurable and therefore a woman cannot draw benefit. In order to draw benefit she must be something else, a worker or servant in a hotel. The question always arises, have you the experience necessary, are you a skilled worker in some other trade, have you domestic ties which prevent you, etc. This thing has been gone into very thoroughly, but still as far as we can judge there are few if any women drawing benefit who really are domestic servants in any proper sense; women who would in the ordinary way either do domestic service or would be acceptable by mistresses. The reasons for the shortage of domestic servants are quite definite. When out of work donation was being paid to civilians, the same thing was said — "You are paying out of work donations to all these women and that is why we can't get domestic servants." The donation was stopped in November, 1918, but the domestic servant problem is still as acute.

Some of these criticisms and possibly to some extent the amount of payments of unemployment benefit are occasioned by the fact that as the unemployment

scheme was only started in November we have not been able to apply the ordinary rules. The most effective of these rules is the one which provides that only one week's benefit is to be paid for every 6 contributions made. The object of that rule is to get rid of what is regarded as the uninsurable risk, that is to say the man who is rarely at work at the best of times and therefore if benefit is given free will be always drawing it. Under that one rule he may occasionally get a little benefit but so little that it won't make any difference. Under the present state of affairs he is able to show that he has been employed for a certain period and, generally speaking, can say that if he could get work he would take it; and there is no limit except the maximum, unless the local Employment Committee sets a special maximum, as they do sometimes. So that from that point of view it is probable that to a certain extent men who under the 1-in-6 rule would be entitled to a small amount of benefit are getting a larger amount at the present time.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

I should like to call the attention of the members to the report of the Committee, of which the chairman was Mr. G. N. Barnes, set up to inquire into the Employment Exchanges. That committee in its composition was certainly by no means in favour of the exchanges. In fact it set out to see whether or not some other system might not consistently be adopted, and after a very careful investigation and taking of evidence they came to the conclusion that the exchanges were necessary and ought to be approved. There was one dissident but even he, when you look carefully at his report, agreed that the exchanges must be continued, and the only point in which he differed was that he did not agree they ought to be approved.

One other thing which might be consulted by those who wish to test the state of public opinion on this matter is

the debates in the House of Commons, which broadly speaking are a pretty good reflection of public opinion on almost any important subject. There were a number of debates on unemployment and on the work of the Ministry of Labour, and I should add that these reports

should be studied in the original and not in the press abbreviations. I think I am right in saying that the general tenor of all these debates was to regard the exchanges and unemployment insurance as a permanent part of industrial organization.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Similar agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees, but verbal agreements are also included in the records, the latter being schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In the case of each agreement the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Printing and Publishing

REGINA, SASK.—EMPLOYING FIRMS, AND STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS' UNION No. 116. Agreement in effect from May 21, 1921 to May 21, 1922.

Hours: per day, eight, per night, seven. No pooling of hours to be allowed.

Employer and foreman to be sole judges as to number of men to be employed.

Each office to have one apprentice, and one additional where four journeymen are employed.

Apprentice Scale: per week—day work, \$18; night work, \$20; \$1.50 per week, increase every six months.

Foreman to receive not less than \$5 over journeyman per week of six days or

six nights. Journeyman's scale: Per week—days, \$46; nights, \$49; overtime, for four hours, time and one-half; thereafter, double time. Rate for Dominion Day, Labour Day and Christmas Day, double time, other holidays, time and one-half; on morning newspapers in lieu of overtime, a night's work to consist of five hours. Sundays, double time.

Only union members to operate machines connected with stereotyping. Union members not to furnish or receive work for or from unfair shops.

No strikes, walkouts or boycotts to take place. Differences to be submitted to an arbitration committee of one from each party and a third agreed upon by them. Pending settlement, work to be continued.

Food, Drink, Tobacco

VANCOUVER, B.C.—LOCAL BAKERY FIRMS, AND BAKERY SALESMEN, No. 371. Agreement in effect from May 1, 1921 to May 1, 1922.

All salesmen to be union members.

Wages: per week—bakery salesmen, \$28.50; stablemen, seven days, \$28.50. Men without previous experience, \$5 less than scale for first four weeks.

Six days to constitute a week for salesmen; day of rest to be Sunday. Salesman required to do repairs to machine or wagon on Sunday to receive time and one-half. Salesmen not to be required to deliver goods on Sunday. Holidays to be granted with pay and paid double if work is done.

No salesman to be discharged for upholding principles of organized labour.

One week's notice of discharging or quitting to be given.

Hours per week, fifty hours; week preceding holiday, fifty-five hours; week following holidays, forty-five hours. Overtime, time and one-half. Wednesday to be a half-holiday unless preceding or following a public holiday.

Disputes: drivers assisted by union officials to endeavour to effect settlement with firm, failing settlement dispute to be referred to arbitration committee of two from each party with an independent chairman; decision to be binding.

Salesmen's wages to be adjusted quarterly by figures from the *Labour Gazette*.

New employees to apply for membership in union after 30 days.

Months of March, April and May to be taken as basis for first quarterly adjustment of wages. Adjustment to be made payable August 1, and once every three months thereafter, and in no case to fall below minimum wage specified in this agreement.

Building and Construction

EDMONTON, ALTA.—CITY OF EDMONTON, AND UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS. Agreement in effect from April 1, 1921, to December 31, 1921, and from year to year or until a new agreement is negotiated.

Wages: Per hour — Carpenters at street Railway Car Barns, 82 cents. Foremen, per hour additional, 5 cents.

Holidays: seven days' vacation per year with pay, after one year's service. Sundays and holidays, time and one-half.

Hours of labour: eight per day; four on Saturdays. Overtime, time and one-half. On double shift, single time pay; no man to work above eight hours in twenty-four at straight time rate.

Employees producing medical certificate to have two weeks' sick pay in any one year.

In reduction of staff, superintendent to lay off men having regard to efficiency, laying off first the last man employed and so on. In case of re-employment, last man laid off to be given preference. Men having been advanced to be reduced to former position in preference to being laid off.

Grievances to be investigated by a committee of employees having right of appeal to Superintendent, and, if decision be not satisfactory, to City Commissioners, or City Council, and further to a Board of Conciliation.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT.—ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS, AND INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS No. 303. Agreement in effect from May 1, 1921 to May 1, 1922.

Hours per day, eight; Saturday, four.

Wages: Per hour—journeymen wiremen, 85 cents; four-year helpers, 70 cents, three-year helpers, 55 cents, two-year helpers, 45 cents, one-year helpers, 35 cents, shopmen, 55 cents.

Overtime: until 10 p.m., time and one-half; thereafter also Sundays and legal holidays, double time.

Railroad fares and time to get to job to be allowed men working out of town, also board when staying overnight.

A firm may hire one helper to a journeyman and one improver to three journeymen. Helpers after four years to be classed as journeymen.

Union to supply competent help when required; otherwise non-union men may be hired.

Any violation of agreement to be taken up immediately by representatives of both parties.

CALGARY, ALTA.—MASTER PLASTERERS, AND PLASTERERS' LABOURERS' UNION. Agreement in effect from June 1, 1921 to June 1, 1922.

This agreement appeared in the August issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, on page 1048, but the minimum wage was erroneously stated to be 63¾ cents per hour, \$5 per 8-hour day. This should read 68¾ cents per hour, \$5.50 per 8-hour day.

SASKATOON, SASK.—SANITARY AND HEATING ENGINEERS, AND PLUMBERS' AND STEAMFITTERS' UNION No. 264. Agreement in effect from July 13, 1921 to May 1, 1922, with one month's notice of change, or from year to year thereafter.

Hours of labour: eight per day; four on Saturdays. Saturday afternoon to be single time for freeze-ups only.

Minimum wage: per hour—journey-men, 90 cents.

Overtime: until midnight and Saturday afternoons, time and one-half; after midnight and Sundays and holidays, double time. Expenses to be paid for on out of town work.

Union men to work only for registered employing plumbers. Only union men and those eligible to join to be employed. All employees to be covered by Government Insurance.

Only one apprentice to either trade to be employed for each three journeymen in such trade.

Grievances to be referred to a committee of three from each party; no man to be dismissed before a decision shall have been rendered, decision being final.

EDMONTON, ALTA. — ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS AND ELECTRICAL WORKERS' UNION No. 544. Agreement in effect from July 1, 1921 to December 31, 1921.

Only union members to be employed if available. Members to work only for contractors who have signed the agreement.

Hours of labour, eight per day; four on Saturdays.

Overtime, time and one-half; after midnight, (after 10 p.m., Saturdays), and Sundays and holidays, double time.

Transportation and extra expenses if on out of town work to be paid by employer.

Apprentices to work only as assistants to journeymen for first three years; not more than one fourth year apprentice to be employed for two journeymen.

A journeyman whose work fails to satisfy inspection department to make

good any defects at own time and expense.

Minimum wages: per hour—journeyman, 95 cents; apprentices, first 6 months, open wage; second 6 months, 35 cents; second year, 50 cents; third year, 55 cents; fourth year, 65 cents.

Transportation—Electric Railways

EDMONTON, ALTA.—CITY OF EDMONTON, AND AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA, No. 569. Agreement in effect from April 1, 1921, to December 31, 1921, and from year to year until a new agreement is negotiated.

Motormen and Conductors.—Wages: Per hour—on two-men cars, first six months, 52½ cents; second six months, 57½ cents; beginning second year and thereafter, 62½ cents; one-man cars, first six months, 60 cents; second six months, 62½ cents; third six months, 67½ cents; fourth six months, 68 cents.

Motormen and Conductors to be allowed seven (nine-hour days) holidays per year with pay, after one year's service. Legal and civic holidays, time and one-half.

Hours of labour, nine per day. Overtime after nine and one-quarter hours, time and one-half.

Uniform to be furnished after six months' service, employee paying half cost. City to furnish subsequent uniforms yearly or as required, and all caps, badges and buttons. City to furnish overcoats at least every two years.

Employees not to be paid for training period. Employees must be twenty-one years of age.

In reduction of staff, last man employed to be first laid off; in employing men, last man laid off to be given preference. A man who has been promoted to be reduced rather than laid off.

Grievances to be investigated by a committee of employees having right of appeal to the Superintendent. If decision then rendered is not satisfactory, appeal may be made to City Commis-

sioners or to City Council, or further to a Board of Conciliation.

City not to discriminate against any employee for being or not being a union member.

Barn Men.—Wages: Per hour—car cleaners (able-bodied) 60 cents; car repairers, first year, 62 cents; second year, 65 cents; third year, 72½ cents.

Trade Mechanics.—Wages: Per hour—painters, 75 cents; blacksmiths' helpers, 65 cents; labourers, 60 cents; sand men, 65 cents; painters' helpers, 65 cents; equipment of car man per month, \$130.

Barn men to receive seven (eight-hour days) holidays in each year with pay after one year's service. Sundays and legal holidays, time and one-half.

Hours per day, eight, Saturdays, four. Overtime, time and one-half. Hours per night, eight, six nights per week. Overtime to be paid to night men for seventh consecutive night and for work on holidays. As large a portion of employees as possible to have nights off at week ends. Overtime work to be taken by employees in rotation as far as may be convenient. Barn men to be provided with rubber boots, sheepskin coats and slickers for emergency work.

In reduction of staff, last man employed to be first laid off; in increasing staff, last man laid off to be given preference. Employees having been promoted to be reduced in preference to being laid off.

Trackmen, track greasers and flagmen.—Wages: Per hour—labourers, 60 cents; trackmen, 62½ cents; foremen, 70 cents; track greasers, 60 cents; per month, flagmen, \$105. Hours of labour, eight per day; overtime, time and one-half. All men under this head to have one day off in seven.

Any man in any branch of the Street Railway department becoming incapable through old age or accident of holding his position to have preference in case of a vacancy in the position of flagman.

Monthly employees after one year, two weeks' annual vacation with pay;

hourly employees after one year, one week. Legal holidays, time and one-half.

Power house.—Wages: Per month, second class engineer, \$185; third class engineer, \$150; water tender, \$145; water tender without certificate, \$137.50. Per hour—firemen, 65 cents; head ash hands, 62½ cents; all other ash handlers, 60 cents; crane engineers, to October 1, 85 cents, thereafter, 90 cents; elevator attendants, 65 cents; all other coal handlers and general help, 60 cents; boiler cleaners, 67½ cents; tube blower, 62½ cents.

Pumping Station.—Wages: Per month—second class engineer, \$170; relief engineer, second class, \$170; third class, \$145; assistant engineers, \$145; filter operators, \$135. Per hour—general help; on filters, 60 cents; in engine room, 62½ cents.

Six days to constitute a week's work, time and one-half to be paid for seventh day. Holiday rate, time and one-half.

Monthly employees, after one year's service, two weeks' vacation with pay per year; hourly employees, one week. Lay-off and grievance regulations as in other departments.

Public Utilities

EDMONTON, ALTA.—CITY OF EDMONTON AND ELECTRICAL WORKERS' UNION No. 544, TELEPHONE EMPLOYEES, LIGHT AND POWER EMPLOYEES AND STREET RAILWAY ELECTRICAL EMPLOYEES. Agreement in effect from April 1, 1921, to December 31, 1921, and from year to year thereafter or until a new agreement is negotiated.

General Conditions.—Hours of labour: eight per day; four on Saturdays. Overtime until 10 p.m. and Saturday afternoons, time and one-half; thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time. Monthly employees, after one year, two weeks' vacation per year with pay, hourly employees, one week per year.

Returned soldiers who are employees of the Department and had not resigned previously to enlistment, to have, on returning, full seniority, apprentices ex-

cepted. City not to discriminate against any employee for being or not being a member of any organization. In reduction of staff, those last employed to be first discharged. If more employees are required, the last man laid off to be given preference of re-employment.

Grievances to be investigated by a committee of employees or of union, committee to have right to appeal to superintendent on behalf of employees; if decision is not satisfactory, committee may appeal to City Commissioners and Council and further to a Board of Conciliation.

Telephone Employees.—Credit to be given for previous experience. Night service men to have four nights off per month; apprentices at south exchange on night duty, two nights off per month. A monthly employee working Sunday to be allowed equal time off. No employee to work more than one Sunday in two on this basis. Monthly employees working additional Sundays or holidays, double time in addition to monthly pay.

Wages: Per month—switchman—apprentice, first year, \$85; second year, \$95; third year, \$110; journeyman, first year, \$140; second year, \$160; third year, \$180.

Employees on switch and service work under 18 years of age, \$60 per month for three months; thereafter, \$70 per month until aged 18 years. Employees over 18 years of age, on switch work, to serve six months at \$70 before commencing apprenticeship. Servicemen and rackmen, over 20 years of age, per month, \$110 to \$165; on service work if 18 years of age, \$85; if 19 years, \$95. Inspectors, \$140 to \$165; on P. B. X. work 1st six months, \$165; thereafter, \$175. Night service man, main exchange, \$115. to \$135. Shop mechanics senior, \$175, others, per hour, 50 to 70 cents. Installers and linemen, apprentices, 45 and 55 cents per hour; journeymen, 65 to 85 cents. Cable splicer, per hour, apprentice, 70 to 90 cents; journeymen, \$1.00; helper, 60 cents; foreman, \$1.10. Foremen, per month: branch office sub-foreman, first six

months, \$185; thereafter, \$200. Public Branch Exchange and Exchange Construction Sub-foreman, \$200; wire chief, \$220.

Light, power and street railway electrical employees.—A foreman to have worked at least four years at the trade; an apprentice to have worked at least six months. One apprentice to three journeymen.

Wages: Per hour—linemen, foreman, 96 cents; journeyman, 88 cents; apprentices 60 to 80 cents. Metermen, per month, foreman, \$180; per hour, meter installer, inspector and repairmen, 88 cents. Arcmen, per month, are trimmers, \$115 to \$135; are journeymen, repairman and patrolman, \$170; wiring inspector, \$180. Electricians, per hour—journeymen, 88 cents. Power house operators, per month, central station, \$165; sub-station, \$160; relief operator, \$170.

EDMONTON, ALTA.—CITY OF EDMONTON AND FIRE-FIGHTERS' UNION No. 209. Agreement in effect from April 1, 1921, to December 31, 1921, and from year to year or until a new agreement is negotiated.

Minimum wages: per month—district chiefs, \$165; captains, \$160; lieutenants, \$155; mechanic, \$170; engineer, \$145; driver, \$140; firemen, \$120 to \$140; operators, \$117.50 to \$120.

Work to be under two-platoon system of one day and one night shift. Operators to work 8-hour shifts. City to supply refreshment to men on duty at fires over three hours.

Employees to be on at least two months' probation before being placed on staff as qualified members. Employee to be given equipment at end of probation period. No person under twenty-one years to be employed.

Provisions made for sickness and accident pay, and supplying clothing.

Fourteen days vacation with pay to be granted to each employee after one year's service.

In reduction of staff, last man employed to be first laid off, and last man laid off to be given preference of re-em-

ployment. A man who has been advanced to be reduced in rank in preference to being laid off.

Grievances to be referred to a committee of union which may appeal to chief. If decision is not satisfactory committee may appeal to City Commissioners and Council and further to a Board of Conciliation.

City not to discriminate against any employee for being or not being member of any organization.

EDMONTON, ALTA.—CITY OF EDMONTON AND POLICEMEN'S ASSOCIATION No. 74. Agreement in effect from April 1, 1921, to December 31, 1921, and from year to year or until a new agreement is negotiated.

Wages: Per month—Inspector, \$175; sub-inspector, \$165; captain, \$165; sergeant (detective) \$170; sergeant, \$158;

constables, \$125 to \$145; detective, \$160 accountant, \$165; electrician, \$60; matron, \$100; janitor, \$105.

Members to have fourteen days annual vacation with pay after one year's service.

Hours of work, eight per day; one day off in seven. Overtime, time and one-half.

Uniforms to be furnished yearly to Inspectors, Captains, Sergeants and Constables. Detectives after three months' service to be allowed \$90 per annum for clothing.

No employee to be under twenty-one years of age.

Reduction of staff and settlement of grievances as in the case of fire-fighters.

Members of the Police Department not to participate in any sympathetic strike.

RECENT CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA

THE following is a statement by industrial groups of the more important changes in wages and hours reported to the Department of Labour during the months of July and August:

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS.—*Amherst, N. S.* Moulders (17) had their weekly wages reduced from \$36 to \$34.20 in June and July, working 48 hours. Stove moulders (3) working 54 hours, were reduced from \$26.40 to \$23.76 per week; polishers', platers' and labourers' wages were also reduced. *Guelph, Ont.* Moulders and iron workers on July 1, had their wages reduced 10-13 per cent.

RUBBER PRODUCTS. — *Kitchener, Ont.* Wages of about 300 employees were cut in July 5-17 per cent, according to the occupation.

TEXTILE PRODUCTS. — *Amherst, N. S.* Weekly earnings of woollen mill operatives, piece workers, (weavers, spinners, finishers, dyers, carders, packers) were

reduced from \$18-\$20 to \$12-\$15; hours worked, 50 per week. *Guelph, Ont.* Wages of carpet weavers were reduced 12½ per cent in July. *Edmonton, Alta.* Wages of garment workers (168) were reduced on June 15, piece workers, 20 per cent, and time workers 15 per cent. These reductions were removed on July 29.

FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO. — *Winnipeg, Man.* Weekly wages of packers were reduced on June 1, all working 60 hours: butchers (26) from \$45 to \$40; shippers (14) from \$28 to \$25; packers (14) from \$27 to \$24; department foremen (20) from \$45 to \$40; boners (9) from \$30 to \$27; teamsters (4) from \$28 to \$26; chauffeurs (12) from \$27 to \$22; labourers (100) from \$27 to \$24.

PULP AND PAPER.—The award of the Board of Arbitration appointed in July last on the wage dispute between union paper mill workers and eleven newsprint manufacturing companies in Canada and

the United States decided upon wage reductions of from 10 per cent for skilled workers to 25 per cent for common labour, reductions effective August 22. *Bathurst, N. B.* Wages of pulp mill labourers (31) were reduced on July 25, from 28 cents to 20 cents per hour.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION. — The Federal Department of Railways and Canals has drawn up a new scale of wages in all classes on the Welland Canal Work. The scale, which is, however, at the time of writing, subject to readjustment, provides generally for a 20 per cent decrease from rates in force prior to August 8. The Hydro Electric Commission put into effect on August 1, for employees on Chippawa development work decreases of 10-15 cents per hour. *Hamilton, Ont.* The Board of Conciliation on the wages in the building trades in Hamilton recommended the following changes in wages per hour to be effective from July 19: Carpenters, steam and operating engineers and electrical workers reduced from 85 cents to 75 cents; plasterers reduced from \$1 to 90 cents; sheet metal workers reduced from 90 to 80 cents; painters reduced from 67½ to 62 cents; hod carriers and builders' labourers from 55 to 50 cents, all working 44 hours. *Galt, Ont.* In July one firm reduced the wages per hour of plasterers 5 per cent and of labourers 10 per cent. *Lethbridge, Alta.* On July 31, one firm reduced wages per hour of carpenters from \$1 to 90 cents. *Vancouver, B.C.* In the May issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE

among the reports of wage-changes in building and construction, it was stated that the wages of bricklayers, masons and plasterers at Vancouver had been reduced from \$9.00 per 8-hour day to \$8.00 at the beginning of April, 1921. Later information shows that in the case of bricklayers and masons the general reduction was from \$9.00 per day to \$8.50, effective from May 20, 1921. In the case of plasterers it appears that the change had not been general, that while some employers have been paying \$8.00 since April 1, others have continued to pay \$9.00.

TRANSPORTATION, RAILWAYS.—Reductions of about 12 per cent in rates of wages for employees on Canadian Railways were put into effect tentatively as from July 16. Reductions are similar to those put into effect by the United States Railroad Labour Board, the decision of which was printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July.

TRANSPORTATION, TEAMSTERS. — *Edmonton, Alta.* Wages of teamsters, etc., (100) which were \$4-\$5 per day previous to July 16 were reduced on that date 10 per cent.

COMMON LABOUR. — *Charlottetown, P. E. I.* Wages of labourers (125) on the permanent road works were reduced on May 1 from \$2.70 to \$2.25 per 9-hour day. A similar reduction to 75 labourers was put into effect on June 1 by the Charlottetown City Council.

FAIR WAGE CONTRACTS, AUGUST, 1921

DURING August the Department of Labour received for insertion in the LABOUR GAZETTE the following information relative to eight fair wage contracts, of which five were awarded by the Department of Public Works, and three by the Department of Railways and Canals. All the contracts contained the usual fair wage clause which provides for the

prompt payment of such wages as are current in the district in which the work is to be performed, and for observance on the various works under contract of the prevailing hours of labour, and which otherwise prevents abuses and secures the legitimate rights of the labour employed.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the regulations for the suppression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair wages, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Fixing up and grading grounds at Westminster Psychopathic Hospital, London, Ont. Name of contractor, Webster Construction Co., Ltd., London, Ont. Date of contract, August 9, 1921. Amount of contract, \$8,000 and unit prices for additions and deductions which could be made in contract: Excavation, \$1.50 per cubic yd.; loam, \$2.00 per cubic yd.; sodding, 50 cents per sq. yd.; concrete laid, \$15 per cubic yd.; iron pipes laid, \$3 per lin. ft.; land plowed, harrowed and rolled, \$20 per acre.

Alterations and additions to Post Office fittings, Lindsay, Ont. Name of contractor, The J. T. Schell Co., Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, August 22, 1921. Amount of contract, \$3,404.

New hot water heating furnace in Public Building, St. Stephen, N.B. Name of contractor, James H. McPartland & Sons, St. John, N. B. Date of contract, August 20, 1921. Amount of contract, \$1,375.

Fittings and alterations to Postal Station "D", Vancouver, B. C. Name of contractor, J. W. Bye, Vancouver, B. C. Date of contract, August 29, 1921. Amount of contract, \$2,525.

Floating wharf, Boswell, B. C. Name of contractor, F. P. Armstrong and Thos. F. Lean, Nelson and Nakusp, B. C. Date of contract, August 23, 1921. Amount of contract, \$7,950.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Fabrication, erection and completion of a steel water tank of 150,000 gallons capacity in Moncton, N. B., Canadian National Railways. Name of contractor, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, Lachine, Que. Date of contract, August 12, 1921. Amount of contract, \$11,900.

Construction and completion of Sections 1 and 2 of the Welland Ship Canal. Name of contractor, Johnston P. Porter, Halifax, N. S. Date of contract, August 18, 1921. Amount of contract, schedule rates.

Work incident to construction of substructure of Hamlet Bridge (Sec. 3, Severn Div.) with certain contingent dredging, Trent Canal. Name of contractor, The Randolph McDonald Co., Ltd. Date of contract, September 3, 1921. Amount of contract, schedule rates.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The following is a statement of payments made in August for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair wages and the performance of work under sanitary conditions.

Nature of order.	Amount of order.
Making metal dating stamps and type and other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 739.31
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.....	251.83
Supplying mail bag fittings.....	7,530.42
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.....	13,039.09
Repairing letter boxes, etc.....	237.00
Making and supplying stamping ink, pads, etc.....	55.59
Repairing scales.....	217.50
Making and supplying letter carriers' satchels.....	1,876.16

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, AUGUST, 1921

THE feature of the movement during August in prices was the slowing up in the continued downward movement which began in May, 1920, and continued with steep decreases each month until April, after which the decreases were less but still substantial. By the end of 1920 there had been a return to approximately pre-war levels in some farm products and raw materials such as grains, wool, hides, and some metals. While manufactured goods were falling in line with such decreases, the naturally slower decline in these was hastened as in the case of raw products by the lack of effective demand increasingly felt since the early part of 1920. Since the middle of 1920, in other lines, particularly some textiles, iron and building materials, the prices have declined less, but have continued to fall though somewhat gradually. In some goods price changes are now marked by the normal slight upward and downward movements from time to time instead of the general upward and, later, downward movements which were experienced during and since the war. This may indicate that in such cases the bottom has been reached at least for the time being. In the United Kingdom and in the United States the general decline since the spring of 1920 appears to have been arrested at least temporarily, the various index numbers showing increases in either July or August. In France an increase appeared for July. There is, therefore, a disposition to consider that the liquidation in prices has been, to a great extent, accomplished, and that with good crops, improved transportation facilities, and better financial conditions there may be better demand in markets which have been weak for over a year.

In retail prices the average cost of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family in sixty cities rose to \$11.44 at the beginning of August as compared with \$10.96 at the beginning of July, \$16.42 in August, 1920, \$14.43

in August, 1919, \$13.41 in August, 1918, \$11.68 in August, 1917, \$8.63 in August, 1916, and \$7.68 in August, 1914. The increase in August of 48c. over July was due to a rise in the average cost of potatoes of 23c. for 2 pecks, in the cost of butter of 22c. for three pounds, with slight increases in milk, eggs, and cheese, all these changes being seasonal but more pronounced on account of the dry and hot summer. In beef, veal, and mutton there were decreases, but pork, bacon, and lard showed slight increases. Flour and oatmeal were fractionally higher. There were slight decreases in evaporated apples, prunes, and sugar. In retail prices of coal there were slight decreases in both anthracite and bituminous as well as in wood and coal oil. In rent there were slight increases in the averages for Quebec and Ontario. The total budget for food, fuel and rent, therefore at \$21.98 totalled more than in July at \$21.53, but less than in August, 1920, at \$26.60, or in August, 1919, at \$22.86, more than in August, 1918, at \$21.20, and 52 per cent higher than in 1914 at \$14.46. The decreases in the cost of foods since June, 1920, to levels lower than have been experienced for foods since 1916, have, therefore, been practically offset by increases in fuel and rent. Incomplete returns as to retail prices of clothing, etc., indicate that the cost of all items for an average family in the cities in July and August was still approximately 60 per cent above 1913 levels.

In wholesale prices the Departmental index number for August showed little change at 236.4 as compared with 238.6 for July, 330.2 for August, 1920, 301.1 for August, 1919, 284.3 for August, 1918, and 136.3 for August, 1914. Among the principal changes for the month was a substantial increase in prices of fodder, but there were fluctuations in grain according to varieties and markets. Cattle and beef were substantially lower but hogs and hog products continued to advance from the lower levels reached in

May and June. Sheep, mutton, and lamb were down but fowl and turkeys were up. Butter and eggs also showed substantial increases. Dry and salt fish were considerably lower, but fresh whitefish advanced. In Fruits and Vegetables, prices for fresh native fruits were somewhat higher than in August last year. Imported fruits were about the same as a year ago, but dried fruits and canned vegetables were lower. The steep rise in potatoes brought the average for fresh vegetables slightly above the level of a year ago when prices were beginning to fall steeply. In textiles, cotton, jute, and flax recovered slightly for the month, but all lines were about 40 per cent lower than a year ago. Hides, leather, and boots continued to decline. In metals, iron goods showed little change but there were slight decreases among the other metals. In fuel and lighting, gasoline and coal oil were down. In building materials, lumber continued to decline and there were also further declines in paints and miscellaneous materials. Some lines of wooden furniture were down steeply. In drugs and chemicals decreases in glycerine and copperas were offset by increases in bleaching powder and caustic soda. In raw furs, mink skins again advanced.

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of August of over one hundred staple food-stuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada having a population of 10,000 or over. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates

for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these have been published each month since the beginning of 1910, the figures being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers who did a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915, when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts exclusively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts, with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, those being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times

when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the difference in quality. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income. While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc.; so that the comparative expenditure would be little changed.

The index number of wholesale prices is based on the quotations for 271 commodities and is the simple average of the percentages of current prices of the several commodities in relation to the average prices for the base period, 1890-1899, these being therefore made equal to 100. The quotations for most farm products are obtained weekly and averaged for the month; the quotations for other commodities are taken for the middle of the month. The table of index numbers shows the changes by groups

and sub-groups for the previous month and for the corresponding months back to 1913.

Retail Prices

Fresh meats averaged lower from 1c. to 1½c. per pound, the decreases being fairly uniform throughout the Dominion. Fresh pork was higher in Ontario and British Columbia but lower in the other provinces. Salt pork was higher in all the provinces except Nova Scotia and British Columbia. Breakfast bacon was upward except in the province of Quebec. Boiled ham was little changed. In fish fresh halibut was higher in Nova Scotia and Quebec but was practically unchanged in the other provinces. Lard averaged considerably higher in Nova Scotia and Ontario, and there were lesser increases in the other provinces. Eggs averaged higher in all the provinces. Milk was higher in Amherst, St. John, St. Hyacinthe, and Belleville, but declined at Sherbrooke, London and Nanaimo. There was a general advance in butter of from 3c. to 4c. per pound throughout the Dominion. Cheese was slightly higher. Bread was lower at Sherbrooke, Belleville, Toronto, Vancouver, and Victoria. Soda biscuits averaged slightly lower. Flour showed little change. Rice and tapioca again were slightly lower. Potatoes were higher in price owing to the unusually hot and dry weather. In some cities old potatoes were still on the market at low levels. Dried fruits averaged slightly lower. Jams and canned fruits showed some tendency downward. Corn syrup and honey were lower. Sugar also declined. Cream of tartar was lower in several of the cities.

Anthracite coal was higher at St. John's and Hull, Quebec, and in Ottawa, Brantford and Stratford, Ontario, but was lower in Port Arthur, Ontario, and Winnipeg, Manitoba. Bituminous coal was down at Three Rivers, P.Q., Port Arthur, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Prince Albert, Sask., Edmonton, Alta., and Fernie and Trail, B.C., but was higher at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. and Calgary,

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF
THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA

Commodities.	Quantity	1900*	1905*	1910	1911	1912	1913	Aug., 1914	Aug., 1915	Aug., 1916	Aug., 1917	Aug., 1918	Aug., 1919	Aug., 1920	July, 1921	Aug 1921
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin, steak.....	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	49.8	48.8	52.6	62.6	78.6	78.4	83.0	70.2	67.4
Beef, shoulder, roast....	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	27.8	28.0	29.6	34.4	33.4	34.2	43.4	57.2	53.2	53.4	40.6	37.8
Veal, roast forequarters..	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	17.6	17.6	19.1	23.0	28.3	26.8	28.2	22.0	21.0
Mutton, roast, hind q'r..	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.1	21.3	21.2	23.8	28.3	37.4	37.0	36.9	30.3	28.9
Pork, fresh, roast ham..	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	17.8	17.5	19.5	20.9	19.4	22.7	30.6	37.9	42.2	41.6	32.9	33.2
Pork, salt, mess.....	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	33.0	33.2	35.2	37.2	35.6	38.8	55.6	70.2	76.2	74.2	57.8	60.4
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	25.7	25.6	29.2	40.4	51.2	58.1	57.9	48.0	48.3
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	37.6	36.0	40.4	62.2	73.6	85.8	76.0	43.2	45.2
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	25.7	30.0	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	29.5	26.5	33.3	45.0	53.6	57.6	64.5	38.2	42.4
Eggs, storage.....	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	27.9	31.2	28.1	24.3	25.7	29.7	41.2	51.0	53.5	56.3	35.1	39.7
Milk.....	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	49.2	49.8	51.6	52.2	50.4	51.0	60.0	72.0	79.8	88.2	78.6	79.2
Butter, dairy, solid.....	2 lbs	44.2	49.4	52.0	53.0	56.4	58.0	53.0	58.0	62.6	80.2	93.4	108.4	121.8	63.0	74.8
Butter, cream'y, prints..	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	31.9	32.2	35.6	44.9	52.3	62.1	66.8	37.2	45.3
Cheese, old.....	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	21.4	24.5	25.5	33.5	33.4	39.7	40.8	34.8	35.9
Cheese, new.....	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	19.7	21.6	23.5	30.1	30.8	37.3	38.9	28.2	31.7
Bread, plain, white.....	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	64.5	60.0	61.5	64.5	73.5	73.5	110.0	117.0	118.5	145.5	121.5	121.5
Flour, family.....	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	37.0	40.0	40.0	69.0	67.0	67.0	84.0	63.0	64.0
Rolled oats.....	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	24.0	25.5	24.0	31.5	40.0	38.5	44.5	30.0	30.5
Rice, good, medium.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	12.0	12.0	13.4	17.2	23.8	27.4	34.0	19.8	19.2
Beans, handpicked.....	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	12.2	14.6	19.4	32.6	33.6	22.6	24.4	17.0	17.0
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	13.5	12.0	13.1	16.0	23.3	24.5	29.5	21.3	20.7
Prunes, medium size.....	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	12.2	12.9	11.6	12.9	13.1	13.1	19.1	18.1	23.1	27.9	18.4	17.9
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	24.0	26.0	23.6	24.4	31.6	38.0	40.4	44.8	48.4	100.0	44.4	40.0
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.3	11.0	12.0	11.0	11.6	14.4	17.4	18.6	20.6	22.6	46.8	21.0	19.0
Tea, black, medium.....	1/4 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.3	9.6	9.8	12.0	15.2	15.6	16.5	13.7	13.7
Tea, green, medium.....	1/4 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.4	9.4	10.3	11.6	14.5	14.1	17.0	14.9	15.4
Coffee, medium.....	1/4 "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.9	9.9	10.1	11.3	13.6	15.6	13.7	13.7
Potatoes.....	2 pks	24.1	28.0	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.0	50.3	35.3	57.7	97.3	89.7	110.3	126.9	35.9	59.3
Vinegar, white wine.....	1/8 pt.	.7	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.0
All Foods.....		\$5.48	\$5.96	\$6.95	\$7.14	\$7.34	\$7.34	\$7.68	\$7.78	\$8.63	\$11.68	\$13.41	\$14.43	\$16.42	\$10.95	\$11.44
Starch, laundry.....	1/8 lb.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
		2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	4.1	4.7	5.0	5.0	4.4	4.4
Coal, anthracite.....	1 1/8 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.0	53.4	52.3	55.0	67.7	74.9	81.3	110.0	110.9	109.1
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	37.6	36.6	38.5	54.2	59.6	61.9	81.3	75.6	75.3
Wood, hard.....	" cd.	32.5	35.3	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	42.5	41.6	42.6	53.2	70.7	76.2	82.0	87.4	85.0
Wood, soft.....	" "	32.6	25.5	29.4	30.0	30.0	30.6	31.3	30.6	30.5	39.1	51.9	57.8	64.1	62.5	61.4
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.1	21.0	23.7	23.8	23.1	23.0	25.8	28.0	29.2	38.3	33.7	32.7
Fuel and lighting.....		\$1.60	\$1.63	\$1.76	\$1.78	\$1.82	\$1.91	\$1.89	\$1.84	\$1.90	\$2.40	\$2.85	\$3.06	\$3.76	\$3.70	\$3.64
Rent.....	1/4 mo.	\$2.37	\$2.89	\$4.05	\$4.05	\$4.60	\$4.75	\$4.81	\$4.09	\$4.08	\$4.36	\$4.89	\$5.31	\$6.37	\$6.83	\$6.86
Grand Totals.....		\$9.37	\$10.60	\$12.79	\$13.08	\$13.79	\$14.02	\$14.40	\$13.74	\$14.63	\$18.48	\$21.20	\$22.86	\$25.50	\$21.53	\$21.98

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

Nova Scotia.....	\$5.61	\$5.83	\$6.82	\$6.78	\$7.17	\$7.29	\$7.51	\$7.91	\$8.51	\$11.90	\$13.75	\$14.73	\$16.97	\$11.12	\$11.50
Prince Edward Island.....	4.81	5.26	5.81	5.80	6.11	6.34	6.83	6.60	7.39	10.27	12.08	12.83	15.38	10.34	10.37
New Brunswick.....	5.33	5.83	6.55	6.84	7.13	7.04	7.59	7.69	8.58	11.51	13.32	13.56	16.25	11.13	11.35
Quebec.....	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.46	6.97	6.87	7.19	7.23	8.30	11.13	12.50	13.39	15.54	10.42	11.16
Ontario.....	5.01	5.60	6.50	6.67	7.25	7.20	7.54	7.71	8.69	11.75	13.50	14.64	16.44	10.74	11.40
Manitoba.....	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.41	7.88	7.87	7.76	7.82	8.43	11.22	13.02	13.71	17.24	10.89	11.37
Saskatchewan.....	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.03	8.16	8.25	8.00	8.10	8.71	11.28	12.63	14.61	16.75	10.99	11.29
Alberta.....	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.08	8.15	8.33	7.83	7.79	8.72	12.01	13.84	14.69	16.31	10.91	11.21
British Columbia.....	6.90	7.74	8.32	8.79	9.03	9.13	9.14	8.72	9.20	12.19	14.17	15.07	17.09	12.19	12.33

*December only.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOOD, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	BEEF					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Lamb, leg, roast, per lb.	PORK			BACON	
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round Steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime per lb.	Shoulder roast, pr. lb.	Stewing, per lb.				Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Fresh chops, loin, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.
Dominion Average	cents. 33.7	cents. 29.5	cents. 26.1	cents. 18.9	cents. 14.5	cents. 21.0	cents. 28.9	cents. 33.7	cents. 33.2	cents. 35.3	cents. 30.2	cents. 48.3	cents. 53.2
Nova Scotia (Average)	34.8	31.5	27.1	22.3	17.5	16.8	26.2	32.8	31.8	32.5	27.4	45.4	51.4
1-Sydney.....	35.2	30.2	28	23.3	19.8	21.2	33	36.6	32.4	34	31.3	49	53
2-New-Glasgow.....	32.1	31	22.7	19	14.5	11.7	24	32.1	29.3	27.5	26.5	43.6	47.1
3-Amherst.....	30	27.3	20.6	17.3	14	15	21.5	27	30	28	26.2	42.5	48.3
4-Halifax.....	40	34	33	26.7	19.8	17.3	27.6	35.7	35.4	38	25.8	46.4	48.7
5-Truro.....	36.5	35	31	25	19.5	19	25	32.5	32	35	27.3	.....	60
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown	30.2	30.2	29.7	19.7	16.5	15	21	29.5	30	25	25	42.1	44.2
New Brunswick (Average)	34.8	30.3	25.8	20.8	16.5	18.0	26.2	29.8	31.7	32.7	28.2	49.6	52.3
7-Moncton.....	35.6	31.3	26.6	22.6	16.6	21.3	30	31.5	34.6	35	30	47	50
8-St. John.....	42.1	32.4	30	22.1	18	16.3	27.1	31	31.6	34	27.8	48.3	51
9-Fredericton.....	31.6	27.3	26	19.3	15	18	25	31.6	30.6	31.6	23.8	48.2	53.1
10-Bathurst.....	30	30	20.5	19	16.5	16.5	22.5	25	30	30	31.2	55	55.5
Quebec (Average)	29.9	30.0	28.8	18.3	14.0	15.3	24.6	30.0	26.1	27.0	24.5	44.4	48.6
11-Quebec.....	27.7	28.9	24.1	19.3	12.2	16.1	25.9	29.6	23.1	24.3	26.1	40.5	43.6
12-Three Rivers.....	33.1	32.4	31.8	21.3	13.8	19	27.2	29.3	24.6	27.9	24.6	47.5	56
13-Sherbrooke.....	33.5	30.3	33.5	20.5	14.7	17.5	18.7	27.5	23.7	28.4	25	43.3	46.6
14-Sorel.....	30.8	31.2	30	19	15.9	17.7	25.8	32.5	27	25	25.2	44.3	50
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	20.6	23.8	21.2	15	.....	11.8	20	25	19.3	19	19	50	.....
16-St. John's.....	29.3	31.8	31	18.3	17.5	13.5	21.8	32.5	25.8	25.8	24.3	50	50
17-Therford Mines.....	30	30	30	15	13	10	.....	30	30	30	22.5	35	.....
18-Montreal.....	34.4	31.9	31.2	16.9	12.2	11.8	30	33.2	33.1	34.4	27.1	48.4	51.3
19-Hull.....	29.8	29.4	26.3	19.5	12.7	20.5	28.6	30	28.5	28.5	26.9	40.6	43
Ontario (Average)	35.7	30.9	25.4	19.6	14.6	23.7	29.5	34.7	35.2	37.5	31.9	45.0	49.4
20-Ottawa.....	34.8	32.3	28.5	22.8	14.9	21	27.1	36.5	32.8	34.5	27.3	47	52.8
21-Brockville.....	35	33.5	28.1	20.8	14.5	19.3	27.5	33.3	31.5	31.5	29.5	47.6	51.6
22-Kingston.....	32.3	26.4	24.8	18.4	11.6	13.3	22.4	27.4	28.8	32.5	27.7	42.5	45.8
23-Belleville.....	30	25	24	18.3	12	23.5	25	30	29	27.5	25	46.4	47
24-Peterborough.....	37.1	33.5	24.2	18.3	11.4	22.3	28.7	36	34	34.6	28.6	46.6	51.6
25-Orillia.....	34.3	28.5	23	17.5	12.4	23.6	21.5	29	30	32.5	28.6	45.6	50
26-Toronto.....	36.5	29.7	27.2	16.5	12.5	21.1	29.2	36.7	38.3	43	36.5	47.2	52.9
27-Niagara Falls.....	41.5	35.8	33.1	23.7	14.3	20.2	36.2	41	40	42	40	41.1	46.4
28-St. Catharines.....	34.8	30.8	25.7	20	13.5	24.5	37.5	38.2	38.3	39.8	31	39.1	43.7
29-Hamilton.....	37.3	30.8	26.2	19.4	15.2	23.6	28.1	33.9	37.4	41.1	37.5	42	46.1
30-Brantford.....	37.4	32.1	26.9	20.1	14.4	22.2	31.8	38	40.7	43	41	43.4	47.5
31-Caledonia.....	38	32.6	28.6	20.2	15.7	26	29.6	36.6	38	41	40	40.6	44
32-Guelph.....	36.2	30	26.4	20	17.7	20.3	30	37.5	33.8	37	25	40.2	43.1
33-Kitchener.....	33	29.5	23.3	20.4	16.6	25.9	31.6	36.6	32.8	35.3	35	40.7	44.8
34-Woodstock.....	36.3	30.8	25.6	20.5	16.2	25	25	32.5	30.3	41.5	42	43.5	48.1
35-Stratford.....	33.9	29.3	24.2	19.7	14.1	22.5	28.1	36.6	30.8	36.1	23.7	41.5	48.4
36-London.....	38.3	33.3	28.3	21	15.2	25	30	41.2	39.2	42.2	36.2	47	49.5
37-St. Thomas.....	34.5	31.9	24.7	17.3	14	22	24.2	35.2	38.6	41	29	45	49.5
38-Chatham.....	33.9	30.6	22.9	14.9	14.1	24.9	27	31.4	37.6	38.1	26	45.4	49.3
39-Windsor.....	34.6	31.1	27.1	20.3	13.9	29.3	35	37.2	34.4	39.6	28.7	47.4	50.7
40-Owen Sound.....	32	28	26.6	22.8	17.3	25.5	25	33.5	31.6	31.6	26	45.5	55
41-Cobalt.....	37.5	34.1	27.2	21.7	16.3	25.5	.....	37.5	35.6	35	29.5	44.7	47.5
42-Sault Ste. Marie.....	39.2	34.2	25.5	18.5	12.5	26.3	31	36.6	35	36.6	30	50.8	53.6
43-Port Arthur.....	37	31.2	27.7	21.1	16.5	24.1	40	43.7	40	43.7	41.2	56.4	64.6
44-Fort William.....	36.5	28.5	26.7	19.7	15.9	27.4	36.2	40	33.7	37.5	34.5	49.7	55.4
Manitoba (Average)	30.7	24.0	23.7	18.1	11.7	18.9	29.9	33.3	30.4	35.8	33.3	55.0	58.4
45-Winnipeg.....	32	23.8	24	13.5	11	18.6	28.8	33.2	33.1	39.7	37.3	51.6	56.7
46-Brandon.....	29.4	24.1	23.4	22.6	12.4	19.1	30.7	33.3	27.6	31.9	29.3	58.3	60
Saskatchewan (Average)	30.7	24.0	21.8	15.2	12.3	21.3	31.7	35.7	31.7	34.9	30.5	58.2	63.1
47-Regina.....	33.1	24.1	22.6	14.7	11.8	23	33.1	34.8	35.1	39.3	37	56	56
48-Prince Albert.....	25	20	20	15	10	15	30	35	27.5	30	30	63.7	66.7
49-Saskatoon.....	32	24.5	22	14.7	9.3	18.8	30	33.6	29	35.4	25	53.6	61.2
50-Moose Jaw.....	32.5	27.5	22.4	16.5	18	28.4	33.5	39.3	35	35	30	59.5	68.5
Alberta (Average)	30.0	23.6	20.4	13.6	10.5	17.4	29.1	33.4	31.7	36.5	29.3	55.3	59.6
51-Medicine Hat.....	30	25	20	15	10	13	29	35	30	35	30	60	60
52-Edmonton.....	30.6	21.9	23.1	13.2	10.5	18.6	30	33.9	35.4	37.6	30.7	55.6	58.3
53-Calgary.....	29.1	21.4	19.1	12.4	9.1	15.8	27.6	29.7	32.5	38.3	30	51.5	57.5
54-Lethbridge.....	30.3	26	19.3	13.8	12.5	17.3	29.3	35	28.7	35	28	54.2	62.5
British Columbia (Average)	35.2	29.5	26.6	19.2	15.6	25.6	33.5	36.6	39.1	41.8	33.9	54.6	62.2
55-Fernie.....	34	29.3	28	20	14.2	23.3	35	35	45	45	35	50	60
56-Nelson.....	33.7	26.2	26.2	17.7	12	28	35.2	40	38.7	38.2	35	55	65
57-Trail.....	35	30	22	18	15	20	30	32	35	40	28.3	60	65
58-New Westminster.....	35	30	25	22	16.5	25	30	30	40	40	34.7	50.8	63.1
59-Vancouver.....	35.2	28.3	25.2	14.9	14.4	24.6	32.7	37.9	40.6	45.2	33.5	56	60.6
60-Victoria.....	32.6	23.7	23.8	15.2	12.7	24.6	31	35.1	34.1	38.8	31.2	50.7	53.8
61-Nanaimo.....	36.7	31.7	29	21	19.2	31.7	34.2	40	36.7	43.3	30	59.1	62.7
62-Prince Rupert.....	39	35	33.5	25	20.7	27.5	40	42.5	42.5	44	43.3	55	67.5

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1921

Ham, boiled, sliced per lb.	Fish														Lard, pure leaf, best per lb.	
	Cod steak, fresh, and frozen, per lb.	Haddock, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Herrings, fresh and frozen per, lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Other fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt, herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, sockeye, lb. tin.	Canned salmon, med. lb. tin.	Canned salmon pinks, lb. tin.			
cents. 72.5	cents. 16.3	cents. 14.4	cents. 29.5	cents. 14.7	cents. 18.8	cents. 24.2	cents. 13.0	cents. 58.1	cents. 22.7	cents. 22.5	cents. 51.9	cents. 34.7	cents. 24.7	cents. 22.6		
65.7 63.1 62.1 65 70 68.3	12.4 10 13 12 12 15	11.0 13 10 9 12	30.0 35 30 30 25 25	 	 	22.5 	 	52.5 54.6 50.8 50 54 53.3	18.7 18 18.7 19.8 18.1 19	16.4 20 12 20 15 15	43.1 40 45 47.5 40 40	33.9 32.5 36 32 35 34	23.4 25.8 22.5 27.5 19.8 21.6	23.5 24 22.3 24.1 22.1 25	1 2 3 4 5	
52	7.5	8	35					60	19.6			35		23.4	6	
67.8 73.3 72.1 70.6 55	13.3 12 15 18 8	12.5 12 15 15 8	33.3 35 35 30 	 12 	 	41.3 42.5 40 	10 	54.8 63.7 56.6 58.7 40	20.4 20.8 19.3 21.6 20	17.8 18 14.6 20.5 18	53.1 51.6 55.3 52.5 	37.3 35 37 40 	26.5 27.5 28.5 26 23.8	21.6 18.5 21.4 22.6 24	7 8 9 10	
72.2 70 75.6 75 68.3 71.7 70 76.9 72	13.1 10 10 10 17.5 15	11.0 10 9 11	33.2 25 35 35 31 28	 	17.1 15 17.5 15	26.3 7.5 10 25 27.5	7.7 7.5 10 6 	56.7 46.7 63.5	21.3 21.7 22.3 20	20.5 10 30 16.9 25	48.8 48 49.2 51.4 45 51.2 52.5 47.5 45 49.4	31.3 28.5 32.5 35 25 33.3 30 40 29.9 27.5	26.2 25 25 26.6 23.3 27 35 27.7 23.5 22.5	22.1 23.5 25 21.6 24 19 21 21.5 23.6	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	
74.8 74.9 75 73.1 75 77.1 73.7 75.4 75 75.3 75.3 74.2 71.2 72.2 72.5 72 76.2 75.7 76.6 74.5 70 70.6 77.7 83.9 83.3	18.7 15 19 12.5 15 19 19 30 22 20 25 18 21.2 72 20 16.5 22.5 18 74.5 70 70.6 77.7 83.9 83.3	16.9 11 11.8 15 13 30 15 34 20 20 18 18 20 20 30 16.5 15 15 22.5 22.5	30.8 28 35 31 30 30 34 35 34 35 33 35 30 22.5 22.5 30 35 30 27.5 27.5	16.2 20.4 15 21 20 16 17 27.5 18 25 15 17 20 20 12.5 10 15 20 15 20 20 17.5 16	20.4 15 27.5 21 20 16 17 27.5 18 25 25 17 20 17 30 22 10 15 18 18 20 20 17.5 16	11.4 21.0 27.5 22 15 15 75 25 18.5 21 20.2 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	66.7 21.6 23.3 21 25 25 20 70 15 15 75 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	22.8 21.6 23.3 21 25 25 20 70 15 15 75 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	21.1 16.5 20.7 16 22.5 21.6 22.5 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	54.2 56.1 54.7 49 53.7 52.5 56.2 53.3 58 56.8 50.3 54.6 54.5 54.2 54 51.4 54.4 53.4 55.1 56.5 56.1 48.7 56 57.5 55.8 51.6	37.1 33.3 34.6 38.3 35 35 35 35.7 39 40.5 34.5 36 35 35 32.3 39.4 38.7 37.8 37.5 41.2 35 37.5 37.5 42.5 42.5	25.1 24.9 23.6 26 26.5 26.2 25.6 23.9 23 29 24.4 21.8 26 22 23.3 24.3 26.5 25.9 25.9 25.6 26 24.1 26.2 25.7 25 25.8	21.7 22.5 23.1 21.6 21.4 23 24 25 26 22 22 20 22.4 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44	20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44		
75.5 77 74	 	 	 22.5 	 	 18 	 	 	 50 	 	23.8 25 22.5	18.2 18.4 18	53.5 53.2 53.7	32.6 36.5 28.7	22.4 22.3 22.5	23.3 22.9 23.7	45 46
72.1 71.9 68.3 69.4 78.8	15.8 19 12.5	 30 	26.6 29 25 30 22.5	 10 	15.6 17.5 15 15 15	 15	15.0 15 15 	 	23.7 26 25 21.7 20	22.7 24 25 21.7 20	53.0 50.7 55.8 53 52.5	29.8 26.5 30 32.5 30	23.5 25.7 23 20.3 25	24.8 22.5 27.5 26.7 22.5	47 48 49 50	
69.6 71.7 67.9 68.9 70	20.5 25 18.8 20 18	 25 24 25 25	26.0 30 24 25 25	16.3 20 13.8 15 15	15.6 20 12.5 15 15	 20 20 15 20	18.4 25 16 12.5 20	 25 16 20 20	24.7 25 25.1 24.5 24	21.2 20 21.7 22 22	51.6 52.5 50.8 52 51	31.9 32.7 33 30 	22.2 23.3 27.3 19.1 19.1	24.7 24.5 25 26 23.1	51 52 53 54	
74.9 78 75 70 76 74 72.9 76.7 76.7	17.1 20 22 20 18 15 12 15 15	 25 27.5 30 22.5 20 25 25	25.0 25 27.5 30 20 20 25 25	12.2 18 15 10 8	27.6 35 36.5 34 17.5 22.5 23 25	15.6 15 15 15 15.9 12.5 	 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	 27.7 30 25 19.2 23.9 20 25 30	25.1 27.7 30 22.2 25 23.9 20 25 30	22.9 25 22.2 25 21.2 20 25 25	51.4 60 55 50 51.7 47.6 48.6 50	34.5 50 30 35 28.3 32.1 38.3 35	24.0 27.5 25 21.7 25.3 17.5 27.5 25	24.8 30 27 26.2 23.6 22.5 21.8 22.5 25	55 56 57 58 59 60 61	

RETAIL PRICE OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Eggs		Milk, per quart.	BUTTER			Oleomargarine, best, per lb.	CHEESE		Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits (bulk), per lb.
	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1 and storage, per doz.		Dairy, solids per lb.	Dairy, prints, per lb.	Creamery, prints per lb.		Old, per lb.	New, per lb.		
Dominion Average	cents. 42.4	cents. 39.7	cents. 13.2	cents. 37.4	cents. 38.2	cents. 45.3	cents. 30.0	cents. 35.9	cents. 31.7	cents. 8.1	cents. 19.7
Nova Scotia (Average)	44.9	42.0	13.6	40.7	35.5	45.6	32.1	32.2	31.6	8.9	19.1
1-Sydney	50.3	46.8	17	47.5		49	31.7	33.3	34.1	9.3	19.1
2-New Glasgow	39.6	35	13	34.5		43		33	30.5	9.3	19.6
3-Amherst	44.3	41	12			45		32	29.8	9.3	18.7
4-Halifax	46.5	45	14			44.6		32.5	32	8	18
5-Truro	43.6		12	40		46.4		30	31.6	8.7	19.5
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown	32.3	30	10-12	35.5	35.6	42.4	35	31.2	31	9.3	20.3
New Brunswick (Average)	42.4	42.4	13.0	33.5	35.5	45.7	33.5	35.0	28.9	9.2	19.8
7-Moncton	42	38.5	13-15		30	45.6	45		30.8	8.7	19.5
8-St. John	47.2	45.3	14	36.6	40.4	47.9	28.5	30	31.1	9.3	21.1
9-Fredericton	45	43.3	14	35	41.6	44.1	30.4	40	29.8	9.3	19.5
10-Bathurst	35.2		10	29	30	45	30		24	9.3	19
Quebec (Average)	43.3	41.0	11.3	42.0	42.9	44.8	27.8	35.0	30.4	7.2	19.9
11-Quebec	45.7	42.3	12-14	35.7	43	43.9	27.2	39.1	30.7	8.5	19.7
12-Three Rivers	41.3	39.6	12	43		45	28.7	40.7	32.3	7.3	21
13-Sherbrooke	43.4		11.1			46.9	30.8	38.3	31.3	8.3	20.8
14-Sorel	39.5		12			44	25	25	30	6	19
15-St. Hyacinthe	38.9		9			43.7	25.3	36.5	29	6.7	18
16-St. John's	47.7	42.5	11	48		47.5	32	37.5	30.5	7.3	18.5
17-Thetford Mines	41.7	40	10			42		28	27.5	7.3	21.7
18-Montreal	48.1	43.1	13	43.2	43.2	45.2	27.7	39	31.6	6.7-7.3	21
19-Hull	43.4	38.6	11	40	42.5	44.6	25.8	30.5	30.3	6.7	19.1
Ontario (Average)	40.7	39.1	12.8	39.5	40.5	45.2	27.3	37.8	31.7	7.7	20.0
20-Ottawa	44	41.8	11	39.6	40	46.1	26	40.5	32.1	7.3	20.3
21-Brockville	40.7		9	37.5		47.2	25.8	37.5	32.8	7.7	19.6
22-Kingston	38.7	36.7	10	33	35	45.3	25	35	29	6.7	18.7
23-Belleville	34	30	10			47.2	25	35	29	5.9	20
24-Peterborough	36.2		11	40	38.6	44.1	27.2	35	29.5	8	20.5
25-Orillia	36	35	13.3	36.6	38	46.2	26.1	37	32.7	7.3	20.8
26-Toronto	45.7	43.4	13.3	37.5	39.2	45.3	27.9	39.3	31.2	6.7	19.8
27-Niagara Falls	47.3	41.5	14		43.2	47.2	27.9	43.4	32.9	8	20
28-St. Catharines	46.1		14	46	45.6	46.3	26.4	41	31.8	8.7	18.1
29-Hamilton	44.4		14	41.5	43.1	44.8	25	38.1	33.1	6.7	20
30-Brantford	41	40.2	12	43	42.4	43.5	24.7	44	33	8	19.4
31-Galt	37.4	37	12.5	36.6	41	44.7	27	36.3	27.7	8	19.3
32-Guelph	38.1		12.5	38	39.6	44.1	29.5	40	30	8	20.4
33-Kitchener	36.3		12.5	40.6	41.2	44.7	30	35	31.8	8	19.8
34-Woodstock	35.2	35	10		36.3	42.9	26.5	42.5	29.7	8	19.7
35-Stratford	34.5		11.8	40	40.2	43.6	30.6	35.6	32.8	8	21
36-London	38.5	36	11	40	41	44.1	26.5	43.8	32.7	8	19.8
37-St. Thomas	38		11.5	39	43.5	43.6	27.3	39.2	30.8	8	20
38-Chatham	37.9	35	16	40	40	44.6	27	40	33.5	8	21
39-Windsor	41.3	37.6	16-20	44	48	45.9	29.1	40	33	8	19.7
40-Owen Sound	34.6		12	42	41	42.1	23.4	35.5	28.7	7.3	19
41-Cobalt	52.5	45	17			45.9	28.6	34	35	7.4	20
42-Sault Ste. Marie	48.2	43.8	14	35	32.5	45	29	30	31.6	7.3	20.5
43-Port Arthur	50.7	50	14.3	40		48.1	31.6	32.5	35	8.3	20
44-Fort William	50.1	47.1	14.3			47.3	30.2	33.3	33.1	8.3	21.5
Manitoba (Average)	37.5	33.8			35.1	46.4		37.0	34.2		21.2
45-Winnipeg	39.9	37.6	13	33.1	33.7	46.5	30.7	39	33.3	8	22.4
46-Brandon	35	30			36.5	46.2		35	35		20
Saskatchewan (Average)	36.7	32.9	15.1	31.2	31.7	42.7		35.6	34.4	8.2	18.0
47-Regina	38.5	30.7	15		30.9	42.7		35	32.6	8	16.2
48-Prince Albert	36	35	12.5	35	35	45		40	35	8	18.5
49-Saskatoon	34		17	28.7	30.9	41.5		31.7	35	10	17.3
50-Moose Jaw	38.3		16	30	30	41.7	30		35	6.8	20
Alberta (Average)	41.4	38.0	13.3	27.5	31.6	43.1	29.6	33.5	31.4	7.9	20.1
51-Medicine Hat	36.7		15	25	26.7	42		35	34.1	7.3	20.3
52-Edmonton	40	39	11.1	30	34.9	44.1	30	30	29	8	19.9
53-Calgary	44.2	40	13	30	33	42.3	27.5	38.8	32.5	8.4	20.6
54-Lethbridge	44.5	35	14	25	31.9	44.1	31.2	30	30	8	19.4
British Columbia (Average)	51.0	43.7	15.6	37.7	42.2	48.7	35.6	34.4	33.0	9.5	19.5
55-Fernie	60	50	20	37.5		45	36.5		32.5	10	19
56-Nelson	53.3	45	19		40	50	37.5	35	35	10	19.5
57-Trail	56.2	45	15		35	43.3	32.5	30	30	9.3	16.5
58-New Westminster	44.1	35	11.1		45	49.1	28.6	35	34	8.9	20
59-Vancouver	50	47	11		43.1	48.4	31.6	35.1	33.1	7.4	19.2
60-Victoria	47	40	12.5	35.7		52.3	28.3	35.4	29.5	8.9	22.5
61-Nanaimo	48.6		16.5		45	47.9	45	45	35	8.9	
2-Prince Rupert	48.6		20	40	45	47.9	45	35	35	12.5	20

a Price per single quart higher.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1921—(Continued)

FLOUR		Rolled oats, per lb.	Cornmeal, per lb.	Barley, pearl, per lb.	RICE				Tapioca, medium, per lb.	CANNED VEGETABLES		
Spring wheat, in 24-lb. bag, per lb.	Ordinary 'family' in 24-lb. bag, per lb.				Rangoon "B", per lb.	Patna, per lb.	Japan, per lb.	Siam, per lb.		Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can.	Peas, standard, 2's, per can.	Corn, 2's, per can.
cents. 6.8	cents. 6.4	cents. 6.1	cents. 6.9	cents. 10.2	cents. 9.6	cents. 11.6	cents. 11.3	cents. 9.6	cents. 12.7	cents. 18.4	cents. 18.7	cents. 17.7
7.0	6.8	6.5	6.1	9.4	10.8	12.5	10.7	10.4	15.7	20.4	19.6	19.3
7.3	7	7	5.8	10.1	10.6	12	14	14.8	20.4	21.2	20.4	20.1
7	6.8	6.3	6.1	8.5	10.4	11.4	10	14.4	21	19.8	19.8	20.9
6.8	6.8	6.2	6.1	9.5	11	11.4	10	20.1	20.5	19.8	19.5	19.5
6.8	6.6	7	7	9	10	13	8	10	15.6	19	18.7	18.4
7	6.9	6	5.7	10	12	15	11.6	13.7	20.4	19.2	19.2	17.8
6.6	6.1	5.9	6.2	8.3	9.3	17.3	12	15.2	19.5	18.7	19	6
6.8	6.7	6.7	6.8	10.4	11.0	13.1	12.8	11.2	16.3	19.7	19.3	18.8
6.8	6.7	7.3	8	9.5	15	14.6	12	12	15	20.3	20	20
6.9	6.8	6.8	6.5	12.5	9.5	11.5	15	10	17.6	18.6	18.5	18.1
6.9	6.7	6.8	6.5	11.5	9.6	13.3	14	11.7	14.9	19.5	19.5	18.1
6.5	6.2	6.2	6.3	8	10	13	10	17.6	20.3	19	18.8	10
6.9	6.6	6.8	8.0	10.1	8.8	12.1	10.7	8.8	14.7	16.5	19.7	16.7
6.7	6.6	6.4	9.3	9.4	8	11.2	9.7	9.4	14.4	15.6	18.3	17.4
7	6.7	6	10	10.2	93	10.7	8	8.5	15.4	17.4	21.9	17.7
6.8	6.3	6.8	7.4	12.2	6.7	15	11.1	10	14	17.2	19.7	16.1
6.9	6.5	7	9	10	10	12	12	8	16	16	21.7	16
7	6.5	6.7	8	8.7	11.9	11	9.3	15	16.9	20.3	20.7	17
6.9	6.9	9	9	10	15	15	15	15	16.3	21.3	16.5	16
7.3	7	7	4	8.3	5	10	10	9	16	17.2	20.7	18
6.9	6.8	6.5	8.2	9.9	8.8	11.6	10.3	8.2	13.2	16.5	17.7	16
6.8	6.5	5.8	7	10	12.5	9.6	7.6	12.9	15.7	15.2	15.3	19
6.8	6.3	5.8	6.5	10.4	9.6	11.5	12.2	10.0	12.3	16.9	16.8	16.0
7.1	6.9	6.6	7.2	9.8	9.5	10.5	12.3	9.2	10.8	16.8	16	16.1
6.4	5.8	5.3	5.6	10	9	12.6	10	10.6	16.1	15.9	15.9	21
6.8	6.6	5.3	5.3	11.7	9.2	11.8	12	8	11.7	14.9	14.9	14.5
7.2	6.3	5.3	5	9.6	7	11.8	11.6	7.5	13.2	16.2	16.7	15
6.9	6.5	5	6.6	10.5	8.3	9.3	11.6	8	11.9	16.2	15.7	16.3
6.4	5.2	5	5	11.4	9.6	14	13.3	8	12.1	16.7	16.8	24
6.6	6.5	5.7	6.5	9.9	7.8	10.5	10.4	9.7	11	17	17.1	16
7.2	6.3	6.1	9	10.6	11	12.3	15.1	8.1	14.3	18.5	18.6	17.6
7.3	6.7	6.3	6.9	10.6	13.3	13.3	15.3	10	13.6	18.2	17.1	15.4
7	6.7	5.6	6.7	9.2	9.6	11.7	10.7	8	10.6	16.7	16.4	15.7
7.3	6.9	5.9	6.2	12	10	11.6	13.3	6	11.7	17.3	17.3	16.4
6.3	6.3	6.4	7.2	8.5	8.6	9.1	10.1	9	11.2	17.3	18	16.6
6.7	6.3	5.7	7.7	10.5	10.2	11.2	13.5	8.8	11.4	15.7	16.3	15.3
6.3	5.4	6.1	6.6	10	8.8	13.6	14	10.1	12.8	17.4	17.3	15.6
6.7	5.6	5.1	6.4	11.1	9	12	12.5	11	12	14.4	14.4	14.5
6.7	5.8	6.4	7	9.3	7	12.2	12.6	10	12.9	16.1	16.1	16.1
6.7	6.6	5.5	6.4	10.2	8.4	12.2	11.8	8.3	10.8	15.9	15.7	15.6
6.8	6.3	5	5.3	11.5	11.2	14	13.1	12.7	10.5	17	16.7	16.2
6.7	5.8	6	6.5	10.6	10	11.5	11.5	10.3	11.1	17.7	17	16
6.8	6.3	6	7.7	11.6	12.5	11.6	13.7	11.6	14	18.3	18	17.1
6.4	6.3	5.4	8.1	7	8.8	12.1	12.1	18	10.5	15.5	15.2	15
7.1	6.9	7.6	12.1	12.6	10.8	8.5	13.5	17.5	18.5	19.1	17.8	41
6.9	6.7	6.2	10	11.5	11.2	10	13.7	17.3	16.7	16.2	16.2	42
6.7	6.7	5.5	10.7	8.2	10.1	12.5	10	14.3	19.1	20.5	17.1	43
6.7	6.5	5.6	10.3	11.7	11.2	11.2	15	12.5	18.2	17.7	16.5	44
6.7	6.6	5.9	6.6	10.6	12.5	12.1	9.2	11.8	20.6	19.6	19.2	45
6.9	6.6	6.1	6.4	10.7	7	12.4	11.6	9.3	20.8	19.6	18.7	46
6.4	6.6	5.6	6.8	10.1	12.5	12.5	9.1	12.1	20.4	19.6	19.6	46
6.4	5.7	6.1	7.4	10.8	9.7	10.2	11.4	9.0	11.3	21.4	20.3	20.0
6.1	5.1	6.2	9.7	10	12.5	10	9	8.1	10.5	20.5	19.4	19
6.4	5.9	6.8	8.7	10.9	10.2	10.2	8.1	11	22.9	21.2	20.1	48
6.7	6.3	7.4	7	10.2	11.5	8	13.7	9.6	11	21.6	21.2	20.7
6.5	4.8	5.2	7.5	12.5	7.5	10.2	10	10	20.7	19.3	20	50
6.4	6.3	5.5	6.1	9.1	10.3	10.0	8.7	10.0	20.8	20.7	19.8	51
6.5	6.3	5.3	6.7	10.1	10	10	10	8.5	20.4	21.1	19.3	52
6.3	6.3	5.4	5	8.3	9	9.6	7.4	10	20.9	20.6	20.5	52
6.3	6.3	5.6	6.4	8.4	10	10.3	8.7	11	22	20.9	20.2	52
6.3	6.3	5.5	6.4	9.7	12	10	8.3	10.5	19.7	19.3	19.2	54
6.6	6.4	6.2	7.8	10.4	8.8	8.4	9.5	8.1	10.0	20.0	20.2	20.2
6.9	7	7	9	12.5	8	8	11.7	10	10.8	21.7	21.7	55
7.1	5.1	7.2	12.2	9.1	8	8	11.7	10	13.5	20	20.2	56
6	4.8	6.4	9.1	9.3	7.3	7.3	8.1	6.2	10	20	20	57
6.9	6.5	5.7	7.1	9.6	8.3	8	8.7	8.9	19.5	20.2	19.4	58
6.5	6.4	6.3	7.4	10	10	10	8.7	9.4	19	19.4	18.8	59
6.3	6.3	6.6	8.4	10.5	10	10	8.6	7.3	8.2	20.4	20	60
6.5	6.2	9	10	10.5	10	10	9.6	9.4	20	20	20.8	61
6.9	8.2	8	10	10	10	10	9.3	10	20	20	20.8	62

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc per lb.	POTATOES		APPLES				Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins seeded, choice per packet (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.
			Per bag, 1½ bu. (90 lb.)	Per peck, (15 lbs.)	Fresh, best or eating, per gal.	Cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.				
Dominion Average	cents. 8.5	cents. 8.2	cents. 1.778	cents. 56.8	cents. 42.9	cents. 34.5	cents. 20.7	cents. 17.9	cents. 32.0	cents. 28.4	
Nova Scotia (Average)	8.7	9.9	1.300	32.6		40.8	19.2	16.9	31.8	23.0	
1-Sydney	9.9	10.5	a1.82	a31.4							
2-New-Glasgow (a)	7.9	10.3	1.03	a20		33	21.4	17	33.9	30	
3-Amherst	7.7	9.5	a95	60			18.6	15.9	30.8	30	
4-Halifax	10.6	9.2	1.65	a32.1		50	18.6	16.6	31.7	30	
5-Truro	7.5	10	a1.05	a19.5	40	30	19.1	15	32	30	
							18.5	20.2	30.5	25	
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown	9.1	9.7	a90	a20			19.2	18.6	28.2	25	
New Brunswick (Average)	9.1	9.1	1.180	34.2			19.2	17.8	30.4	28.6	
7-Moncton	10.1	9	a1.46	a25			19	16.5	30	30	
8-St. John	10.6	9.1		55			19.2	18.1	29.8	26.5	
9-Fredericton	8.2	8.8	a1.18	a26.6	55		18.6	19	32.5	30	
10-Bathurst (b)	7.6	9.3	a90	a30			20	17.6	29.1	28	
Quebec (Average)	8.4	8.9	2.586	59.5	50.6	37.7	22.2	19.8	30.8	27.7	
11-Quebec	9.3	8.8	2.95	54.8		35	19	21.8	31	27.5	
12-Three Rivers	8.6	9.5	2.85	65	50	35	23.3	18.9	31.2	30	
13-Sherbrooke	8.1	9.3		73.2	67.5	45	19.4	19.3	31.4	28.3	
14-Sorel	8.5	9	a.85	a17.5			25	25	30	30	
15-St. Hyacinthe	7.9		2.80	68.3		50		15.2	40	30	
16-St. John's	8	8	2.50	45			25	25	28.7	32.5	
17-Thetford Mines	8	8.7		86	50		25	19.5	30.8	27.9	
18-Montreal	8.6	7.8	3.15	55.7	50.4	31.6	19.8	18.6	29	28.5	
19-Hull	8.8	10	3.00	70	35	29.3	21.2	14.8			
Ontario (Average)	8.7	8.3	1.698	68.6	36.7	29.5	19.7	18.0	31.8	24.0	
20-Ottawa	8.9	9	3.00	70.4	34.2	32.5	22.2	18	31.3	26	
21-Brockville	7.6	9.7		76	40	25	20	15.7	30.6	22.5	
22-Kingston	8.8	6		61	28.3	22.5	13.7	14.8	30.6	22.6	
23-Bellefleur	8	6.6	2.50	73	25	20.7	20	15	32.7	23.5	
24-Peterborough	8.8	8.5		62.7	25	20	19	18.1	30.6	23.2	
25-Orillia	7.9	5.5		62.3	28.7	25		15.7	31	25	
26-Toronto	8.6	7.7	3.25	72.7	40	32.1	17.5	18	30.5	22.4	
27-Niagara Falls	11.3	9.1		75.7	63.3	26		24	34.7	27.1	
28-St. Catharines	9.1	8.6		73.6	37.5	25		18.2	32.3	24.3	
29-Hamilton	9	8.1		69.6	50	41	18	21.2	30.2	22.2	
30-Brantford	7	5		65.4	25		20	20.7	32.7	21.7	
31-Galt	8.4	9.3		78.3	32.5	28.7	28	17.5	31.8	22.1	
32-Guelph	9.5	9.3		80	32.5	25	22.5	14.9	32.2	23.1	
33-Kitchener	7.5	8	a1.25	82.1	20		12.5	16.7	33	23.3	
34-Woodstock	7.2	8.6		74.1	24.5	19.3	17.5	15.5	31.8	25	
35-Stratford	8.6	6.4	a1.00	75		22.5	20	18.7	31.7	23	
36-London	8.6	9.4	a2.00	67	39	35.6	13	19	30	24	
37-St. Thomas	8.2	9.4		63.4	29.6	22.6		18	32.6	23.7	
38-Chatam	8.3	7.5	2.25	63.9	40	27.5	30	20	32.5	24.8	
39-Windsor	10.9	10.5		64.4	51.6	43.3	15	20	35	23.8	
40-Owen Sound	8.4	8.5	a75	73.7				16.2	27.2	20	
41-Cobalt	9	9.8	a1.10	a20	37.5	27.5	19.2	18	33	30	
42-Sault Ste. Marie	9.9	9.6	a1.00	81.2	50	50	22.5	18.2	33.5	25	
43-Fort Arthur	9.2	9.5	a1.16	a27.5	50	40	20	20	31.2	26.2	
44-Fort William	9.3	7.7	a1.12	a26.2	40	36.2	23.7	18	32.7	25.3	
Manitoba (Average)	9.6	7.0	1.935	62.2			21.9	18.9	33.2	26.5	
45-Winnipeg	9.5	5.7	2.52	49.3			22	18.2	31.4	26	
46-Brandon	9.7	8.3	a1.35	75			21.7	19.5	35	27	
Saskatchewan (Average)	8.4	9.0	1.495	43.3			22.2	17.3	33.4	31.9	
47-Regina	7.6	8.3	2.35	65			18	15.7	31	26.4	
48-Prince Albert	9.4	11	a1.15	40	75		22	21	32.5	31.2	
49-Saskatoon	9.1	8	a98				23.9	16.6	35	40	
50-Moose Jaw	7.3	8.5	a1.50	a25			25	15.8	35	30	
Alberta (Average)	8.1	7.4	2.138				23.2	16.8	34.7	27.6	
51-Medicine Hat	8.8	7.2	2.40				26.7	17.9	35	31.2	
52-Edmonton	7.2	7.8	a90	60	75	65	21.3	14.8	32.8	23.5	
53-Calgary	8.4	7.5	2.50				22.2	17.3	34.9	27.5	
54-Lethbridge	8	7	2.75				22.5	17.1	36	28.2	
British Columbia (Average)	7.7	5.2	1.738	45.0			21.4	16.9	33.3	26.7	
55-Fernie	8.8				75	70	22.5	22.5	36.7	30	
56-Nelson	9	5.5		75			25	17.5	37.5	25	
57-Trail	8.1	7	a1.31	a25			22.5	17.2	32.5	25.1	
58-New Westminster	6.5	4.7	1.37				16.7	15.6	33.7	27.4	
59-Vancouver	7.4	4.5	1.50	22			17	15.5	31.2	26.3	
60-Victoria	6.8	4.7	2.00	50			22.5	15.2	31.4	28.3	
61-Nanaimo	7.3	5	2.00	53			25	20	31.7	26.7	
62-Prince Rupert	7.3	5	2.25				20	11.5	31.7	25	

a Add potatoes.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1921—(Continued)

JAM		CANNED FRUITS						SUGAR		TEA			
Strawberry, pure, per 4-lb. tin.	Raspberries, pure, per 4-lb. tin.	Peaches, 2's, per can.	Pears, 2's, per can.	Plums, 2's, per can.				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium (in bulk), per lb.	Black, medium (in bulk), per lb.	Green, medium (in bulk), per lb.	Green, medium, (packets), per lb.
\$ 1.076	\$ 1.061	cents. 37.3	cents. 36.0	cents. 28.2	\$ 1.018	cents. 61.2	\$ 1.567	cents. 10.0	cents. 9.5	cents. 53.1	cents. 56.2	cents. 62.3	cents. 60.6
1.076	1.038	35.9	37.5	29.0	1.062	70.0		9.8	9.3	48.6	55.7	61.7	
1.16	1.15	38	39.1	29.3	1.28			10.1	47	59.1	60		2
1.10	1.06	34.2	36.4	28.6	1.08	80		10	9.4	50.2	54.6	50	3
.95	.90	35.7	38.5	31.2	1.95	60		9.6	9.2	47.5	55		4
1.04	.98	36.4	35.2	28.3	1.00	75	1.50	9.2	8.5	51	55	75	5
1.13	1.10	35	38.3	27.5	1.00	65		9.8	9.2	47.5	55		
1.35	1.31	35	39	25	1.00	75	1.00	9.1	8.5	44.6	53.7		6
1.167	1.105	35.7	37.5	30.2	1.045	55.8		9.7	9.1	52.9	54.7	70.4	70.0
1.23	1.20	35	37.5	31.6	1.20	65		10.1	9.7	55	55		7
.878	.87	35.7	37.1	30	.845	50		9.4	8.3	54.1	53.7	71.7	85
1.27	1.27	36.1	39.2	30	1.09	50		9.5	9.1	55.7	55	69	9
1.25	1.08	36	36.2	29.3		35		9.9	9.3	46.6	55	55	10
1.120	1.100	37.2	36.8	27.0	1.122	58.5	1.485	9.6	8.9	56.2	55.5	56.5	55.6
1.06	1.02	38.4	38.5	28.5	1.21	53.2	1.83	9.1	8.4	53.2	57.1	58	53.4
1.12	1.10	40	40	26.2	1.11	58.1	1.25	9.6	9.2	59	55.2	62.5	55.1
1.19	1.15	40	39.3	28	1.02	60.7	2.00	9.5	9	59.3	57	52.1	55.2
1.25	1.25	40	40	25	1.25	60		10	9.2	50	55	50	
1.07	1.07	37.5	38.7	25	1.40	58.3		9.4	8.8	66	55.3	61	55
1.00	1.00	30	25	25	1.00	70	1.25	9.5	9	55	50	55	50
1.25	1.19	40	42.5	32.5		58.3		10	9.6	58.3	60.8	62.5	67.3
1.13	1.11	36.6	36.8	27.8	.984	56.5	1.31	9.7	8.7	55.5	55	54.7	56
1.01	1.01	32.5	30	25	1.00	51.7	1.27	9.4	8.6	49.2	53.4	52.8	52.7
1.040	1.035	37.1	33.6	26.7	1.010	56.4	1.372	9.6	9.3	53.0	55.0	58.2	56.0
.98.9	.98	38.8	38	27	.959	55.4	1.39	8.7	8.3	51.2	53.8	59.5	56.5
1.11	1.10	40	36.6	26.2	1.07	55	1.15	9.7	9.4	51.2	54.5	58.3	54.2
.975	.975	34.5	34	22.8	.941	50	1.36	9.1	9	45.8	49.5	56	58
1.01	.983	36.6	30	26.6	97.5	55	1.41	9.5	8.6	44	56	55	57
1.09	1.07	38.7	33.3	26.6	1.03	55.7	1.37	9.4	9.5	49.3	53.7	53.7	55.4
1.00	1.00	35	32.5	23.3	.96	58	1.41	9.8	9.5	56.5	55	55	25
.91	.902	31.2	28.4	23.5	.888	55	1.32	9	8.6	51	56.5	56.3	54.4
1.10	1.10	39.1	39.8	28.7	1.09	55.6	1.61	9.9	9.5	62.7	54.2	64.1	54.2
1.03	1.01	37.7	37.1	31.6	.962	59.1	1.62	10.2	10.2	62.1	57.1	62.2	56.5
.997	.995	31.3	29.1	22.1	.938	52.5	1.35	9.1	9	55	55.5	62	55.2
.99	.99	36.6	26.6	23.3	.91	54.1	1.20	9.6	9.4	55.7	54.3	62.5	55.2
.987	.987	35	31.6	22.2	.962	54.2	1.32	9.5	9	51	55.3	54.1	55
1.05	1.05	37	35	24.2	1.05	55	1.35	9.3	9	50	55.3	54.1	55
1.04	1.04	39	32.1	29	1.19	57.5	1.37	9.3	9	52.3	55.6	55	55.5
.997	.997	35	31	26.2	1.08	55.7	1.25	9.8	9.3	55.8	55.4	55.7	55.4
1.30	1.19	37.5	33	25	1.06	56.6	1.37	9.8	9.3	54.3	55.2	56.6	56.2
1.00	1.01	34.3	33	29.8	.967	53.5	1.14	9.3	9.2	53.7	55.3	56.5	55.5
1.08	1.12	35.7	27.5	27.5	97.1	60	1.25	9.9	9.7	58.1	55.4	63.3	58.8
1.12	1.08	39.7	32.5	29.5	1.15	60	1.44	10	9.8	50.6	55.6	51.2	55.6
1.10	1.11	40	37.5	33.3	.987	65.7	1.43	9.7	9.4	56.8	55.7	59.5	56.4
.937	.97		28	25	1.00	51.2	1.05	9.3	9	56.2	51.7	55	55.6
1.10	1.10	37.1	35.7	30	1.05	70	1.54	9.9	9.7	49	55	70	60
1.16	1.13	43.3	39.2	27	1.07	56.6	1.50	10.2	10.1	51.2	55	54.1	55
.95	.95	38.7	38.7	28.3	1.02	56.2	1.38	10.1	9.6	52.5	57.5	51.6	60
1.03	1.02	40.6	39.3	30	.975	57.5	1.71	10.1	9.3	54.1	55.6	60	52.5
1.020	1.020	36.6	34.6	25.9	.916	58.3	1.850	10.1	9.5	52.3	58.0	67.2	68.8
1.02	1.02	36.9	34.1	26.8	.913	64	1.80	10.1	9.3	52	56	65	67.5
1.02	1.02	36.2	35	25	.918	52.5	1.90	10.1	9.7	52.5	60	69.4	70
1.058	1.050	37.6	33.8	27.6	1.008	70.5	1.980	11.2	10.3	58.3	60.3	72.3	67.9
1.01	1.00	34.7	33	25.8	96.3	69.1	2.11	10	9.4	52.5	60	75	63
1.05	1.05	37.5	30.8	27.5	1.01	66	2.02	11.7	10.8	63	61.2	76.7	66.7
1.07	1.05	36.4	36.4	27	.987	71.7	1.71	11.2	10.6	55	60	67.5	67
1.10	1.10	41.7	35	30	1.07	75	2.08	11.8	10.5	62.5	60	70	75
1.023	1.023	40.0	39.2	29.6	.976	63.5	1.935	11.3	10.6	54.6	57.2	73.4	71.4
1.01	1.01	38.3	35	29	1.01	63.7	2.05	11.7	11	54	55	67.5	68.7
1.02	.987	40.3	37.6	28.8	.906	68.1	1.66	10.8	10.2	51.4	56.6	76.2	65
1.06	1.11	38.3	38.3	26.7	1.02	63	2.02	10.9	10.3	57.1	59.5	70	75
1.02	1.01	43	45.8	34	.967	59.1	2.01	11.6	10.8	56	57.5	80	77
1.104	1.090	38.5	40.8	33.3	.955	70.7	1.897	10.6	9.9	50.8	59.3	67.9	67.6
1.17	1.17	40	41.7	40	1.07	85	1.82	10.3	9.5	51.7	51.7	72.5	
1.17	1.17	37.5	40	32.5	1.10	77.5	2.10	11.9	11	53.7	69	75	80
1.10	1.10	36.5	37.5	30	.90	70	1.87	10.9	10.5	47.5	58.7	67.5	66.2
1.08	1.04	41	45	35	.91	65	2.25	10.2	9.9	48	63.3	70	65
1.03	1.00	36.1	40	30	.904	61.7	1.64	9.9	9.4	51.1	54	63.1	61.7
1.07	1.03	40	41.7	28.7	.861	65.4	2.10	10	9.6	48.9	54	70	80
1.11	1.11	36.7	43.3	35	.925	66.2		10.9	10	55.8	57	75	70
1.10	1.10	40	37.5	35	.967	75	1.50	10.7	9.3	50	56.7	50	62

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

LOCALITY	COFFEE		Cocoa, pure, unsweet- ened, per ½-lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit, XXX per quart.	Salt, fine in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, standard, per bar.
	Ground, medium, per lb.	Beans, roasted, Rio, etc., per lb.							
Dominion Average.....	cents. 54.8	cents. 52.4	cents. 31.9	cents. 15.5	cents. 3.8	cents. 50.2	cents. 85.2	cents. 13.2	cents. 8.5
Nova Scotia (Average).....	59.8	56.0	33.2	13.1	4.4	50.2	61.3	14.0	9.0
1-Sydney.....	57.1	53.3	35.3	15.1	4.3	54.6	.683	14.6	9.6
2-New Glasgow.....	61.1	56.3	34.7	14.1	4	48	.567	14.2	8.8
3-Amherst.....	59	55	35	10.5	4	49	.575	14.5	8.7
4-Hali'ax.....	60	55	30.8	14.1	4.6	48	.666	13	8.8
5-Truro.....	56.6	56.6	30	11.7	3.3	51.6	.575	13.7	9
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown...	59	57.6	29.4	16.1	3	52.3	.61	12.1	8.5
New Brunswick (Average) ..	61.1	57.7	31.1	11.9	4.2	46.4	59.7	12.9	8.8
7-Moncton.....	66.2	60	33.3	11.3	3.5	60	.70	13.6	9.6
8-St. John.....	61.1	60	31.1	11.7	4	43.1	.55	14	9
9-Fredericton.....	53.2	50.7	29.5	11.2	3.6	47.5	.587	12.1	8.5
10-Bathurst.....	63.7	60	30.6	13.5	5.5	35	.55	12	8.1
Quebec (Average).....	55.3	55.3	30.2	14.3	4.0	50.6	83.2	13.5	8.6
11-Quebec.....	55.4	46.7	39.8	17.6	3.9	43	.867	11.8	8.9
12-Three Rivers.....	52.8	50	31.4	15.3	4.7	52	1.00	13.2	9
13-Sherbrooke.....	58.1	57.5	30	14.5	3.9	54.6	.84	13.2	8
14-Sorel.....	52.5	60	30	15	4.5	50	.625	12.5	9
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	52.6	60	30	10.4	3.6	48.5	.80	12.1	8.3
16-St. John's.....	55	60	25	14.2	4	65	.70	16.5	9.5
17-Theft'ord Mines.....	62.5	60	33.7	14.5	4	46.2	.80	13.5	8.6
18-Montreal.....	54.7	53.3	30.7	15.1	3.8	52.3	.962	12.3	8.4
19-Hull.....	53.3	50	30.6	11.7	3.7	43.7	.892	14.7	8.1
Ontario (Average).....	54.9	52.8	31.1	13.1	3.0	48.4	.875	12.3	8.8
20-Ottawa.....	52.5	50	31.2	12.6	3	53.1	.819	12.1	8.1
21-Brockville.....	52.5	53.3	30.5	13.1	3.5	47	.71	11.9	8.7
22-Kingston.....	49.2	45.7	30	12.1	2.9	44.2	.766	11.9	8.4
23-Belleville.....	56	49.5	31.6	13	2.7	43.7	1.00	12.3	8.2
24-Peterborough.....	55.5	45	30.6	13.1	2.6	45.6	.871	12.8	8.5
25-Orillia.....	59.1	60	31.6	14.8	2.9	44.1	.73	13.1	8.1
26-Toronto.....	54.2	53.7	30.5	11.7	3	45.2	.745	11.5	8.3
27-Niagara Falls.....	59	56.5	33.1	14.1	2.9	54.2	.912	12.9	8.8
28-St. Catharines.....	56.8	55	32.7	12.2	3	48.8	.858	12.8	9.5
29-Hamilton.....	56.1	54.2	29.4	11.6	2.9	45.7	.879	11.5	8.4
30-Brant'ord.....	55.8	55	30.7	12.4	2.8	47.4	.883	12.4	9
31-Galt.....	55	55	30.5	12.7	2.6	54.4	.85	12	8.3
32-Guelph.....	58.2	52.5	26.6	13.1	2.8	48.5	1.00	11.8	8.7
33-Kitchener.....	45.6	48.3	32.2	12.5	2.9	50.5	.866	12.5	9.2
34-Woodstock.....	54.2	51	29.2	11.8	2.2	50.2	.783	12.5	8.6
35-Stratford.....	51.1	49.3	31.6	13.1	2.5	46.2	.83	13.1	9
36-London.....	55.5	55.3	28.9	14	3.3	46.5	.818	11.3	8.6
37-St. Thomas.....	59	54.7	32.5	13.7	2.8	52.2	.85	12.8	9.2
38-Chatham.....	49.7	51.1	31.2	12.7	3.3	44.4	.70	12.3	9
39-Windsor.....	56.1	52.8	34.6	14.1	2.7	53.7	1.25	13	8.8
40-Owen Sound.....	56	57.5	29.5	11.4	2.5	37	.633	10.6	9.2
41-Cobalt.....	59.1	58.3	31.6	14.5	3.3	53.7	.966	13.3	9.7
42-Sault Ste. Marie.....	50.8	49.1	30.7	15	2.8	52.5	.90	14	8.8
43-Port Arthur.....	57.5	55	31.2	15	5	53.3	1.25	11.2	8.9
44-Fort William.....	59.1	51.2	34.2	12.1	3.5	49	1.00	11.3	9.5
Manitoba (Average).....	54.3	47.9	34.0	12.9	3.6	46.8	.927	15.0	8.8
45-Winnipeg.....	57.3	50.7	33.5	12.4	3.9	46.8	.854	13.5	8.3
46-Brandon.....	51.2	45	34.5	13.4	3.3	46.7	1.00	16.5	9.2
Saskatchewan (Average).....	54.8	51.7	34.8	20.4	4.7	53.6	1.000	14.6	9.0
47-Regina.....	49.1	50	33.6	17.5	4.3	52	.53	12.5	8.5
48-Prince Albert.....	56.2	55	34	22.5	5	52.5	1.27	15	9
49-Saskatoon.....	53.8	46.7	36.5	22	4.3	50	.....	17	9.4
50-Moose Jaw.....	60	55	35	19.7	5	60	1.20	13.7	9
Alberta (Average).....	51.1	47.9	34.0	18.1	4.5	51.7	.919	14.5	8.4
51-Medicine Hat.....	49.1	55	35	20	4.9	53	.962	15	9.1
52-Edmonton.....	49	42.4	31.8	18.6	3.6	50.1	.962	14.5	7.9
53-Calgary.....	57.1	54.1	34.2	14.9	4.7	48.3	.86	14	8.7
54-Lethbridge.....	49.1	40	35	19	4.7	55	.89	14.5	7.7
British Columbia (Average).....	49.5	47.2	33.6	24.8	4.7	55.1	1.006	13.7	6.5
55-Fernie.....	56.7	55	28.3	17.5	4.5	60	1.10	15	5
56-Nelson.....	50	50	38.5	25	5.7	50	1.20	16	6.5
57-Trail.....	42.7	39	30	27.5	4.8	50	.85	15	6.2
58-New Westminster.....	48	52.5	35	23	3.8	52	1.00	13.3	7.5
59-Vancouver.....	49.8	49.1	33.8	25	4.3	57.6	.936	12.7	6.2
60-Victoria.....	50	46.7	34.2	23	4.7	55	.962	12.8	6.4
61-Nanaimo.....	49.1	50	35.4	23	4.8	56	1.00	12.2	6.7
62-Prince Rupert.....	50	35	33.3	20	5	60	1.00	12.5	7.7

a Including delivery. b Calculated price per cord from price quoted. c Natural gas used extensively. d Lignite. e Hard coal. f Jack pine, poplar, etc.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1921—(Concluded).

COAL		WOOD						Coal, oil, per gallon.	Matches, parlour (500) per box.	RENT	
Anthracite, per ton.	Bituminous, per ton.	Hard (long), per cord.	Hard (stove lengths), per cord.	Soft (long), per cord.	Soft (stove lengths), per cord.	Millwood cuttings, etc., per cord.				Six-roomed house with modern conveniences per month.	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences or more per month.
\$ 17.453	\$ 12.049	\$ 13.602	\$ 15.714	\$ 9.818	\$ 12.106	\$ 10.233	cents. 32.7	cents. 14.6	\$ 27.443	\$ 19.924	
	10.375	9.333	12.300	7.500	8.000	9.143	31.8	15.0	23.600	17.600	1
	a8.00	6.00	7.00	5.00	6.00		33-35	15	16.00-20.00	10.00-14.00	2
	a8.00	b12.00	b12.00	b8.00	b8.00	b11.43	32-33	15	25.00	18.00	3
			11.00-12.00			6.00	29-30	15	12.00-20.00	7.00-12.00	4
17.00	12.00-13.00	10.00	19.00	12.00	12.00	10.00	30	15	40.00	25.00-35.00	5
	13.00		12.00	5.00	6.00		33	15	18.00-20.00	12.00-15.00	6
17.50	12.50-13.50	12.00	14.00	9.50	11.50	b9.00	32	15	16.00-20.00	12.00-14.00	7
18.167	12.938	14.000	16.000	8.500	10.250	6.940	33.6	15.0	25.000	18.000	8
	11.50-14.00	12.00	14.00	8.00	9.00		36	15	25.00-45.00	18.00-24.00	9
16.50	12.00-16.00	16.00	18.00	8.00	10.00	b8.42	30-35	15	20.00	13.00	10
18.00	12.00	16.00	18.00	10.00	12.00	b6.40	30-32	15	25.00	18.00	
20.00	13.00	12.00	14.00	8.00	10.00	b6.00	35	15	20.00	15.00	
16.750	11.417	14.881	17.119	10.083	11.728	11.417	29.8	14.6	21.500	14.600	11
17.50	10.00	b16.00	b16.00	b13.33	b13.33	b12.00-14.00	30		22.00-27.00		12
15.75	11.00	12.00	18.00	9.00	12.00	b8.00	30-35	15	20.00-25.00	12.00-15.00	13
17.50	12.00			8.00	10.00	10.00	30	15	25.00	22.00	14
16.00	12.00	b14.67	b16.00		10.00	10.00	35	15	14.00	7.00	15
16.00			b17.33	10.00	b12.00		25-28	12	18.00	10.00	16
16.00	10.00	15.00	18.00	10.00	b11.00	b14.00	30	15	18.00-25.00	12.00-18.00	17
17.00		b15.00		b10.50			30	15	25.00	15.00	18
18.00	11.00-19.00	15.00-16.00	17.00-20.00	10.50-12.00	12.50-13.00	b15.00	30-40	15	20.00-35.00	14.00-20.00	19
17.00		14.00	16.00	8.50	11.00	b8.50	23-25	15	20.00-25.00	15.00-18.00	
16.852	12.713	14.167	16.461	11.000	13.682	11.539	28.0	14.5	28.920	20.240	20
17.00		14.00	16.00	8.50	11.00	b8.50	30-35	15	27.00-35.00	20.00-26.00	21
16.50			b22.15		b18.52	b16.00	25-28	13-15	20.00	14.00	22
16.50	10.00	14.00	16.00	13.00	14.00	b14.00	23-25	14	20.00-30.00	18.00-23.00	23
16.50	15.50	14.00	15.00	11.00	12.00	10.00	30	15	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00	24
16.50	11.00	12.00	13.50	7.50	9.00	6.00	24-30	12.5-15	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	25
16.50	11.00	14.00-15.00	15.00	8.00			25	15	15.00-20.00	13.00-15.00	26
15.50		19.00	20.00	15.00		16.00	30-35	15	40.00	25.00	27
17.00-18.00	10.00	c	c	c	c	c	30	15	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00	28
15.75	11.50	15.00	15.50	13.00	13.00		28-32	12	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	29
16.50	12.50	c14.50	c16.50	c	c	b10.00	26-28	15	35.00-40.00	20.00	30
16.00	12.00		16.00		12.00	b12.00	26	12.5	20.00	16.00	31
16.00	14.00	19.00	20.00	12.50	13.50	b14.50	25	15	24.00-30.00	16.00-20.00	32
16.00	14.00	16.00	18.00	14.00	16.00		28-30	15	40.00	25.00	33
16.00	12.00-16.00	12.00	15.00	10.00	12.00	b13.33	30	15	20.00	15.00	34
16.50			17.00		16.00		30		28.00-35.00	15.00-18.00	35
16.50	15.00	16.00	17.50		14.00	13.00	25	14	25.00-40.00	16.00-25.00	36
17.00	16.50	12.00-13.00	17.00		14.00	b16.00	30	15	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	37
18.00	16.00	c	b20.00	c	b20.00	c16.00-15.00	25	15	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	38
18.00	13.00						25-28	15	35.00-50.00	25.00-35.00	39
16.50	11.00	15.00	16.00	12.00	13.50	6.00-10.00	23-25	15	15.00-18.00	12.00-15.00	40
18.00	13.00	12.00	15.00				30	15	22.00	14.00	41
18.00	13.00	12.00	15.00				30-35	15	35.00	20.00-25.00	42
18.20	12.50	12.00	15.00	9.00	12.00	b6.75	25	13.3	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00	43
18.50	8.50-14.00	12.00	13.50	11.00	12.50		25	15	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00	44
18.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	9.50	10.50						
22.00	13.65	12.00	13.50	9.50	11.00	10.00	35	15	35.00-50.00	25.00-35.00	45
25.000	13.188	11.250	12.500	9.250	11.750	11.070	38.1	14.4	35.000	21.875	46
25.00	12.50	f13.50	f15.00	11.50	12.00	12.00	35	15	35.00-50.00	30.00	47
	d13.00	9.00	f10.00	7.00	8.00	b8.21	35	15	25.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	48
25.00	d12.50-17.00				15.00	13.00	40	15	30.00-40.00	20.00	49
	d12.50				12.00		40-45	12.5	35.00	20.00	50
	8.460	c	c	c	12.500	9.750	40.6	15.0	33.750	29.500	51
	d7.25			8.50	c	c	40-45	15	30.00	15.00	52
	d8.75-10.50				b9.00	6.50	35	15	35.00	25.00	53
	d8.50				b16.00	b13.00	45	15	40.00	30.00	54
							40	15	30.00	18.00	55
17.175	11.716			9.625	11.972	7.512	45.4	14.0	25.500	20.714	56
	7.50-7.75				12.00		b50		20.00	18.00	57
e16.00	11.00-14.00			11.50	14.25	b12.05	b60	15	20.00-30.00	18.00-25.00	58
	9.50-13.00			11.00	13.50		b50	15	30.00	20.00	59
	12.50					b7.50	b40	15	18.00-20.00	12.00-14.00	60
e18.35	13.00			8.00	10.00	6.00-7.00	b40-45	10	29.00	25.00	61
	13.00-14.00			8.00	b10.11	b6.18	b27		13.00-22.00	18.00-22.00	62
	a8.85					b5.33	b35		22.00-30.00	20.00-30.00	63
	14.50						b40	15	30.00-40.00	25.00-30.00	64

g In bottles. h In bulk. In British Columbia coal oil is sold extensively in tins, costing 5c. to 10c. more per gallon than in bulk. k In tins

Alta. Wood and coal oil averaged lower. Rent was lower at Sydney, N.S., but advanced at Niagara Falls and Stratford, Ont.

Wholesale Prices

GRAINS AND FODDER.—Manitoba wheat, No. 1, Northern, rose from \$1.80 to \$1.89 per bushel, but fell the last week to \$1.71 per bushel in store at Fort William. Ontario winter wheat, fell from \$1.30-\$1.40 to \$1.18-\$1.22 per bushel at Toronto. Barley at Winnipeg fell from 82c. per bushel to 76c. Barley at Toronto was steady at 69c.-72c. Oats at Winnipeg fell from 53c. to 48c. At Toronto, Ontario oats rose from 50c. per bushel to 52c. but fell to 42c. American corn at Toronto fell from 79c. per bushel to 67c. Flaxseed at Winnipeg rose from \$1.98 per bushel to \$2.06 but fell to \$1.95. Rye at Toronto fell from \$1.25 per bushel to \$1.00. Hay at Montreal advanced from \$27.00 per ton to \$35.00 and at Toronto from \$21.00 to \$23.00. Bran and shorts advanced \$1.00 per ton to \$28.00 and \$30.00 respectively.

ANIMALS AND MEATS.—At Winnipeg prime cattle fell from \$6.50 per hundred pounds to \$5.50. At Toronto choice butchers fell from \$7.50 per hundred pounds to \$7.00. Beef, dressed hind-quarters, fell from 22c. per pound to 18c. Hogs rose from \$12.25 per hundred pounds to \$13.00 but fell to \$10.25. Dressed hogs advanced 1c. from 19c. per pound to 20c. Breakfast bacon advanced from 32c.-35c. per pound to 34c.-35c. Hams fell from 42c. per pound to 38c. Salt pork rose from \$33.00 per barrel to \$34.00. Lard rose from 16½c. per pound to 19½c. Sheep fell from \$5.50 per hundred pounds to \$4.50. Mutton fell from \$16.00 per hundred pounds to \$13.00. Dressed lamb fell from \$30.00

per hundred to \$22.00. Fowl was firmer at Montreal at 30c.-35c. per pound as compared with 25c.-35c. at the beginning of the month. Turkeys were up to 50c.-55c. per pound.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Butter, finest creamery, at Montreal rose from 39c. per pound to 41c. at the middle of the month but fell back to 39c. in the last week. At Toronto, creamery solids rose from 42c. per pound to 44c. but fell back to 43c. Cheese advanced at Montreal from 22½c. per pound to 23c. but fell to 21c. in the last week. Eggs advanced at Montreal from 44c. per dozen to 46c. Eggs at Toronto rose from 44c. per dozen for the top grade to 53c.

FISH.—Dried cod was down 6c. per pound to 4c. and dried haddock from 4c. to 3c. per pound on the Atlantic coast. Salt mackerel was down from 6c. per pound to 4c. Fresh whitefish at Toronto was up to 17c.-18c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—Peaches came on the market at Toronto at \$1.25-\$1.50 per eleven quart basket. Pears came on the market at 75c.-\$1.00 per basket but fell to 50c.-85c. Grapes came on the market at 55c.-60c. per six quart basket. Bananas were down from 9½c. per pound to 9c. Lemons were down to \$6.50 per box. Oranges were slightly higher at \$6.00-\$7.50 per box. Dried fruits were unchanged. Potatoes were up to \$3.50 per bag at Montreal and Toronto. Tomatoes were down to 65c.-86c. per basket in the first week in August but fell to 25c.-30c. in the last week. Dried beans were lower at \$2.10-\$2.15 per bushel. Red onions were slightly higher at \$3.25 per hundred pounds. Canned corn was down from \$1.50-\$1.60 to \$1.50 per dozen. Canned peas were down from \$1.70-\$1.90 to

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR AUGUST, 1921, JULY, 1921, AUGUST, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914 AND 1913

(Average price 1890-1899 = 100)

	No. of com- modities	INDEX NUMBERS.									
		*Aug. 1921	*July, 1921	*Aug. 1920	*Aug. 1919	*Aug. 1918	Aug., 1917	Aug., 1916	Aug., 1915	Aug., 1914	Aug., 1913
I.—GRAINS AND FODDERS—											
Grains, Ontario.....	6	184.2	186.2	400.0	343.2	377.1	374.2	206.3	182.2	162.2	140.8
Grains, Western.....	4	207.5	205.8	359.4	392.0	339.1	307.3	195.9	159.6	151.6	126.8
Fodder.....	5	238.1	213.3	349.6	274.0	211.9	193.9	159.4	191.9	168.1	144.3
All.....	15	208.4	200.5	372.4	333.1	311.9	296.2	187.9	179.4	161.3	138.2
II.—ANIMALS AND MEATS—											
Cattle and Beef.....	6	210.3	219.3	371.3	360.0	353.8	285.2	216.7	237.1	231.9	183.0
Hogs and hog products.....	6	276.6	253.8	380.8	431.4	366.2	316.1	224.8	172.1	178.9	173.3
Sheep and mutton.....	3	177.4	216.7	253.2	270.7	323.3	239.9	213.6	176.4	166.8	139.6
Poultry.....	2	456.0	439.1	476.6	520.5	409.9	298.6	294.1	218.3	216.8	186.5
All.....	17	256.8	256.9	366.2	388.3	359.3	289.4	228.1	201.3	199.9	172.3
III.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.....											
	9	219.0	204.9	305.5	292.0	255.2	226.5	169.4	141.6	140.5	139.7
IV.—FISH—											
Prepared fish.....	6	163.9	184.4	217.7	219.9	248.8	197.7	154.7	145.7	153.0	151.3
Fresh fish.....	3	205.5	177.2	288.3	282.1	249.9	209.0	163.7	140.0	158.4	149.7
All.....	9	160.0	182.0	241.3	240.6	249.2	201.5	157.7	143.8	154.8	150.7
V.—OTHER FOODS—											
a) Fruits and Vegetables—											
a Fresh fruits, native.....	4	134.9	161.3	133.3	88.6	158.3	120.1	99.5	65.0	95.7	96.9
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	233.0	248.3	237.2	191.3	178.9	134.4	124.8	105.3	89.0	109.7
Dried fruits.....	4	187.6	187.6	259.7	262.0	271.1	214.3	153.4	127.4	121.7	111.4
Fresh vegetables.....	5	327.8	175.9	421.9	383.9	428.7	465.3	394.5	154.0	176.1	158.9
Canned vegetables.....	3	169.2	176.1	216.3	230.6	254.0	237.5	123.5	87.2	100.3	101.8
All.....	19	217.7	188.2	253.8	251.6	259.0	255.5	155.6	111.4	116.7	115.8
b) Miscellaneous Groceries—											
Breadstuffs.....	10	219.0	219.0	337.1	274.0	263.4	266.2	168.7	152.7	130.7	126.3
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	182.7	182.7	217.4	221.2	179.9	151.2	127.9	121.9	112.5	109.7
Sugar, etc.....	6	196.4	201.8	433.5	276.9	260.4	228.8	163.4	143.3	105.9	113.3
Condiments.....	5	176.3	177.0	226.5	232.4	250.8	181.8	149.3	125.7	118.3	99.6
All.....	25	199.3	200.7	319.3	257.9	246.8	221.9	157.0	140.1	119.3	115.2
VI.—TEXTILES—											
Woolens.....	5	205.2	205.2	353.2	377.5	432.6	348.4	224.6	196.4	146.4	139.0
Cottons.....	4	223.6	222.9	390.5	334.6	354.9	240.9	162.5	127.6	141.0	147.5
Silks.....	3	153.6	155.1	186.9	179.7	147.4	124.5	113.6	85.9	93.6	89.4
Jutes.....	2	303.9	291.4	487.0	549.8	609.5	467.9	316.8	246.4	255.2	211.1
Flax products.....	4	324.9	320.9	597.3	458.0	438.9	289.7	224.8	165.6	119.8	114.1
Oilcloths.....	2	217.6	217.6	306.7	272.5	220.2	159.8	132.5	116.4	104.6	104.7
All.....	20	236.2	234.2	392.8	362.0	372.0	274.7	195.6	156.8	138.7	132.0
VII.—HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES—											
Hides and tallow.....	4	114.6	121.1	232.5	610.3	352.4	329.3	290.0	196.2	202.9	188.7
Leather.....	4	179.6	180.9	310.8	311.0	226.0	265.1	206.9	174.3	151.4	151.4
Boots and Shoes.....	3	216.7	232.0	312.6	332.3	224.6	232.9	198.6	162.4	155.7	155.7
All.....	11	166.1	173.1	282.8	425.7	285.7	279.7	234.8	179.0	171.3	166.1
VIII.—METALS AND IMPLEMENTS—											
Iron and steel.....	11	202.7	204.2	282.9	201.0	278.8	285.1	150.5	108.8	100.5	103.0
Other metals.....	12	144.4	148.4	218.0	203.9	282.7	271.9	215.4	195.6	124.7	130.1
Implements.....	10	250.5	249.3	256.8	240.7	232.1	199.5	136.7	113.2	106.6	105.6
All.....	33	196.0	197.6	251.4	214.2	266.1	254.3	169.9	156.8	111.5	113.9
IX.—FUEL AND LIGHTING—											
Fuel.....	6	244.8	247.1	409.7	231.1	248.2	288.6	152.3	116.3	120.3	134.9
Lighting.....	4	240.1	241.4	267.2	241.7	233.6	112.6	86.8	90.0	90.9	92.2
All.....	10	242.9	244.8	352.7	235.3	244.2	218.2	126.1	105.8	108.6	117.8
X.—BUILDING MATERIALS—											
Lumber.....	14	348.5	393.6	516.2	308.4	275.5	225.5	182.2	174.1	182.1	182.6
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	231.0	236.5	273.3	221.7	233.6	217.3	154.0	120.0	109.8	112.5
Paints, oils and glass.....	14	301.0	302.8	443.3	417.7	318.6	267.2	199.9	161.6	140.4	142.9
All.....	48	285.7	301.7	393.3	304.2	271.6	234.2	175.6	147.9	139.8	141.9
XI.—HOUSE FURNISHINGS—											
Furniture.....	6	270.8	351.9	451.3	381.4	276.7	195.8	170.3	145.9	146.6	147.2
Crockery and glassware.....	4	515.0	515.0	504.9	394.2	334.4	280.0	195.5	170.3	133.9	130.9
Table cutlery.....	2	164.1	164.1	163.4	155.1	150.7	132.2	80.3	72.4	72.4	72.4
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	285.9	285.9	273.2	253.8	272.3	202.3	132.4	125.5	125.3	117.8
All.....	16	322.3	352.7	383.2	325.4	274.9	212.8	162.3	138.7	128.8	126.4
All.....	16	199.6	198.4	247.1	222.0	283.4	261.3	249.4	175.2	121.4	113.3
XII.—DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.....											
XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS—											
Raw furs.....	4	510.5	493.9	863.2	1034.2	581.0	388.4	292.3	150.2	208.6	302.0
Liquors and tobaccos.....	6	269.0	269.0	315.1	286.5	221.7	163.9	139.0	134.7	128.3	134.4
Sundries.....	7	185.3	185.2	215.2	211.6	218.9	197.6	142.6	116.0	106.5	111.1
All.....	17	291.3	287.4	404.1	431.6	305.1	230.6	176.6	130.6	138.2	164.3
All commodities.....	265†	236.4	238.6	330.2	301.1	284.3	247.3	180.7	151.5	136.3	134.1

(*) Preliminary figures. (†) Six commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915.
‡ Revised. (a) Number of commodities varies from month to month.

\$1.65-\$1.75. Canned tomatoes eased off from \$1.65-\$1.75 per dozen to \$1.65.

MISCELLANEOUS FOODS.—Rolled oats advanced from \$3.15-\$3.30 per bag to \$3.50. Winter wheat flour fell from \$7.30 per barrel to \$6.25-\$6.35. Spring wheat flour was steady. Sugar was 50c. per hundred pounds higher at \$9.14. Glucose was up slightly. Molasses advanced from 64c. per gallon to 73c. Honey was down from 19c. to 20c. per 64c. per gallon to 73c. Honey was down from 19c.-20c. per pound to 14c.-15c. Maple sugar was down from 15c.-20c per pound to 15c.-17c.

TEXTILES.—Raw cotton, upland midlings, advanced from \$12.75 per hundred pounds to \$13.05. Raw silk, Japan, at New York was down from \$5.90-\$6.00 per pound to \$5.75-\$5.80. Jute at Montreal had fallen to 8.66c. per pound in June, but rose to 8.91c. in August. Flax fibre had fallen to 25c.-40c. but rose to 24c.-45c. Flax sewing twine fell from 64c. per pound to 62.

HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES.—Calf skins fell from 15c. per pound to 13c. Harness leather was down from 51c. per pound to 49c. Boots continued to fall in most lines, box calf, grain and dongola kid lines being 10 per cent to 20 per cent lower than in the spring.

METALS AND IMPLEMENTS.—Iron bar eased off from \$3.75 per hundred to \$3.50-\$3.75. Wrought iron scrap fell from \$13.50 per ton to \$12.00. Copper was down from 17½c. to 17c. per lb.

Lead fell from 7c. per pound to 6½c. Bar silver was up from 60½c. per ounce to 61½c. Solder fell from 26c. per pound to 24c. and tin from 37c. to 35c.

FUEL AND LIGHTING.—Coal, anthracite and bituminous, was steady. Gasoline fell from 33c. per gallon to 31c. and coal oil from 18½c. per gallon to 17½c.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—Pine shipping culls, sidings, at Ottawa, were down to \$55.00 per M. Lath was down to \$9.50 per M. Hemlock fell to \$25.00 per M and spruce to \$35.00. Bricks at Toronto were down from \$23.00 per M to \$21.00. Cement fell from \$4.47 per barrel to \$4.20 at Toronto. Building paper, plain and tarred, fell 10c. per roll to \$1.35 and \$1.45 respectively. Sash weights were down to \$3.00 per hundred. Copper wire at New York fell to 13½c.-14c. per pound. Linseed oil was down from 93c. per gallon to 90c. Benzine fell from 35c. per gallon to 31c. Shellac eased off.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.—Kitchen tables were down 20 per cent and hard wood tables and bedroom suites 10 per cent.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Bleaching powder rose from 4c. to 4¼c. per pound. Caustic soda rose from 6c. per pound to 6½c. Copperas fell from \$1.85 per hundred to \$1.80. Glycerine was down from 30c. to 28c. per lb.

MISCELLANEOUS.—In raw furs, mink skins advanced \$1.00 each to \$10.00-\$15.00. Laundry soap was lower at \$4.00 to \$7.10 per box.

PRICES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES

THE accompanying tables and the following notes give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in other countries as compared with Canada.

The index numbers of retail prices which are listed are from official sources. The authorities for the wholesale price index numbers are named in each case.

United Kingdom

The *Statist* (Sauerbeck) index number of wholesale prices for July 30 showed a rise of 2.4 points from the previous month, reaching 158.2, but at the end of August had fallen again to 155.5, being then slightly below the June level. Foodstuffs in general showed a slight decline during July and a rise in August. Vegetable foods declined in both months.

The *Economist* index number of wholesale prices for the end of August records a check to the downward movement which it had indicated during the preceding months, the increase being, however, merely fractional. There was considerable irregularity in the movements of cereals and meats in comparison with the end of July. Raw cotton, both American and Egyptian, was higher than for the preceding month, but cotton yarn and cloth were lower. Iron and steel prices showed no change.

The *Times* index number of wholesale prices recorded almost the same figure for the end of July as for June and showed a slight decrease during August. Food values showed a net increase during the two months. Coal prices declined about 30 per cent during August, owing to the

demand being insufficient to absorb the output.

The level of retail prices of food, according to the figures published in the *British Labour Gazette*, was, as compared with the level of July, 1914, 120 per cent higher at the beginning of July, 1921, and 126 per cent higher at the beginning of August, the increase during the month being largely due to higher prices for milk, butter and eggs, mainly due to drouth and seasonal causes. Bacon and cheese were also dearer on the average, while meat, sugar and potatoes were cheaper. Between July, 1914, and August, 1921, the average increase in rents was calculated at between 50 and 55 per cent, in clothing about 180 per cent, and in fuel and lighting about 150 per cent. The cost of living index number combining foods and all these other items in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, was 222 for August 2, as compared with 219 for July 1.

Germany

The cost of living index number published by the Federal Statistical office showed in June, 1921, a slight rise as compared with the previous month for the city of Berlin, and a larger rise on the average throughout the whole country. This was an interruption of the decline which had been going on steadily since January of this year. Amongst foods, the chief increases over the preceding month were in the prices of eggs, potatoes (without considering the new potatoes), other vegetables and fish. The chief drop was in butter.

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC., IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

Country	CANADA		UNITED KINGDOM	FRANCE		ITALY	SWITZERLAND	SPAIN		BELGIUM	HOLLAND	DENMARK
	29 foods 60 cities		21 foods	13 articles		21 articles	Cost of living	12 articles	12 articles	56 articles	29 articles	Foods
	Cost	Per cent*	800 towns	Chief cities	Paris	Towns		Capitals	Towns	Brussels	6 towns	
1900.....	\$ 5.48	74	88.5a								98	
1905.....	5.95	80	91.0a								99	
1910.....	6.95	94	98.3a	1000	1000			98.0e	98.1e		113	
1913.....	7.33	99	101.6a			100		102.0e	101.0e		114	
1914.....	7.73	105									116	
1914-July.....	7.42	100	100	1004	1075		100c	106.9e	106.0e	100		100
1915-January.....	7.97	107	118	1105b	1295		107c	107.7d	110.8d		128	
1915-July.....	7.80	105	132.5	1235b	1288		119c	113.8e	117.1e	166	148	123
1916-January.....	8.28	112	145	1136b	1439		126c	117.6d	118.4d		153	
1916-July.....	8.46	114	161	1420b	1387		140c	120.3e	123.4e	363	170	146
1917-January.....	10.27	138	187	1547b	1491		148c	123.6d	125.6d		186	
1917-July.....	11.62	157	204	1845b	1971		179c	136.1e	139.8e	813	212	166
1918-January.....	12.42	167	206	2120b	2056		197c	145.4d	149.3d			
1918-July.....	13.00	175	210	2446b	2210	346.1	230c	161.8e	172.8e	1467		137
1919-January.....	13.78	186	230	2794b	2665		252c	167.7d	178.5d	639		186
1919-July.....	13.77	186	209	2897b	2811		261c	180.0e	190.9e	354		212
1920-January.....	15.30	206	236	3204b	3119	383.8	245c	192.3d	208.1d		258	251
1920-April.....	15.99	215	235	3802b	3852	415.6				488	265	
1920-July.....	16.84	227	253	3898b	4006	451.8	253	202.0e	220.5e	479	275	253
1920-August.....	16.42	221	262		4014	464.1	253			493	289	
1920-September.....	15.95	215	267		4373	479.6	262			505	270	
1920-October.....	15.83	213	270	4519b	4517	507.4	258			499	263	
1920-November.....	15.32	206	291		4577	533.3	249				253	
1920-December.....	14.84	200	282		4557	543.2	243				236	276
1921-January.....	14.48	195	278		4404	541.6	234			477	237	
1921-February.....	14.08	180	263	4303	4109	540.0	231			457	214	
1921-March.....	13.23	178	249		3854	556.1				429	207	
1921-April.....	12.68	171	238		3822	564.2				417	202	
1921-May.....	12.25	165	232	3642	3411	544.2					196	
1921-June.....	11.16	150	218		3354					405	192	
1921-July.....	10.98	148	220		3292							236
1921-August.....	11.41	154	226		3403							

Country	NORWAY	SWEDEN	FINLAND	GERMANY	SOUTH AFRICA	NEW ZEALAND	AUSTRALIA	INDIA	UNITED STATES	MEXICO	
	Foods	21 articles	Cost of living	Cost of living	18 foods	59 foods	49 foods groceries		51 cities	Cost of Living Massachusetts	Federal District
		44 towns		Berlin	9 towns	25 towns	30 towns	Calcutta	22 foods		
1900.....							906/				
1905.....							990/				
1910.....					1000		991/		93		100
1913.....					1147		1037/		100	100	
1914-January.....					1131				104	101.8	
1914-July.....	100	100	100			1070	1164	100	102	102.1	
1915-January.....					1214g	1190	1240		103	102.9	
1915-July.....						1200	1522	108	100	101.7	
1916-January.....	143				1312g	1236	1504		107	105.7	
1916-July.....	160					1276	1516		111	109.9	
1917-January.....		160			1446g	1359	1453		128	119.6	
1917-July.....	261	177				1357	1470	116	146	129.3	
1918-January.....		221			1511g	1427	1505		160	144.6	169.14
1918-July.....	279	268				1491	1523	121	167	155.1	162.63
1919-January.....	279	339			1535	1553			185	167.5	190.78
1919-July.....	289	310			1574	1539		155	190	171.5	179.03
1920-January.....	295	298			2063b	1688		153	201	192.0	215.85
1920-April.....	305	297	819.4			151		151	211	196.3	
1920-July.....	319	297	849.5	141	2134b	1738		170	219	202.6	229.37
1920-August.....	333	308	991.0	127	2204b	1791		167	207	198.5	230.62
1920-September.....	336	307	1031.8	127		1834	2254	166	203	200.1	230.61
1920-October.....	340	306	1063.0	139	2180b	1849	2289	165	198	194.9	227.76
1920-November.....	342	303	1085.0	149		1887	2170	161	193	191.3	221.38
1920-December.....	342	294	1103.2	149		1915	2143		178	183.9	215.56
1921-January.....	334	283	1065.4	148	1904b	1906			172	179.6	215.38
1921-February.....	308	262	1012.7	141		1873	2145		158	175.6	193.77
1921-March.....	299	253	1027.1	141		1810	2103		156	166.4	195.23
1921-April.....	300	243	1007.5	138	1732b	1805			152	164.5	192.37
1921-May.....	292	237	1012.4	135		1792			145	161.4	191.70
1921-June.....		234	1050.5	136		1772			144	159.4	
1921-July.....									148	160.8	
1921-August.....									155		

* Percentage of prices in July, 1914. a Calculated from annual index number. b Quarter beginning in specified month. c Previous month. d Average for April-September. e Average for October-March. f Four chief cities. g Average for year. h Number of commodities varies from time to time.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Country	CANADA		UNITED KINGDOM				FRANCE	ITALY	HOLLAND	SWEDEN	SOUTH AFRICA
Authority	Labour Dept.	Michell	Board of Trade	Economist	Statist	Times	Statistique Générale	Bachi	Central Bureau of Statistics	Statistical Office	Census & Statistics Office
No. of commodities	271c	40	47	44	45	40	45	40	49	47	188
Base period	1890-1899	1900-1909	1900	1901-1905	1887-1877	1913	1901-1910	1901-1905	1901-1910	1913	1914
1890	110.3		103.3	102.2	72						
1895	95.6		90.7	87.6	62						
1900	108.2		100.0	110.5	75						
1905	113.8		97.6	103.3	72		93.3				
1910	124.2		108.8	113.3	78		108.1				
1913	135.5		116.5	122.3	85	100	115.6	128.0	114	100	
1914-January	136.5	120.9		119.0	83.5		115.4	128.6			1000
1915-January	138.9	120.0	117.2a	118.6	82.4			115.6	120.0	116.0	1109
July				136.5	96.4		143.9	132.7			
1916-January	150.2		143.9a	149.1	106.4		163.7	164.4	166a	145a	1229
July	189.9			174.5	123.6			232.3			
1917-January	212.7		186.5	191.1	130.5		210.6	242.8	255a	185a	1470
July	248.7			225.1	159.3			249.2			
1918-January	258.1	225.7	243.0	254.4	170.9		309.8	333.3	328a	244a	1663
July	284.0	248.3	269.4a	273.5	193.1		361.6	457.6			
1919-January	286.5	231.3	288.5	265.9	190.7		389.9	540.6	448a		
July	294.0	250.8	281.8	293.2	206.4		401.8	410.1		339	1799
1920-January	338.4	280.8	356.6	353.1	245.3	330.4	456.6	456.6	341a	320	1913
April	353.1	295.2	374.4	374.2	266.1	352.0	562.7	634.7	327	319	2360
July	346.8	292.9	404.3	358.0	254.6	332.8	679.2	855.7	333	354	2500
September	326.6	254.4	385.5	347.5	243.7	318.2	572.9	772.4	337	363	2608
October	317.6	242.1	377.5	326.0	239.9	305.5	807.7	832.2	325	362	
November	304.2	233.1	364.4	299.7	223.8	269.5	581.5	834.3	321	346	2563
December	290.5	221.6	352.2	269.3	207.2	251.2	532.0	829.1	296	331	
1921-January	281.3	212.6		255.3	197.2	228.9	800.6	809.5	243	267	2064
February	270.1	197.8		235.8	183.0	211.1	470.0	772.8	224	250	
March	263.1	190.0		231.7	177.2	203.4	436.3	760.5	213	237	
April	253.7	186.4		224.0	169.8	198.2	416.9	735.7	200	229	
May	247.3	176.8		223.2	162.2	193.3	401.3	689.1	203	218	
June	242.6	169.8		218.6	155.8	186.7	380.8	641.5	204	218	
July	238.6	167.0		218.1	158.2	186.5	375.7			211	
August	236.4	165.4		219.0	155.5	183.8	384.3				
							385.2				

Country	EGYPT	NEW ZEALAND	AUSTRALIA	INDIA	JAPAN	UNITED STATES					
Authority	Dept. Statistics	Government Statistician	Commonwealth Statistician	Dept. of Statistics	Bank of Japan	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Federal Reserve Board	Annalist	Bradstreet	Dun	Gibson
No. of commodities	24		92	75	56	328	90	25	96	200	22
Base period	1909-1913	1911	July, 1914	Oct., 1900	1913	1913	1890-1899				
1890			1053			83.5		100.252		\$ 80.876	43.4
1895			760			69.2		94.904	6.4348	81.251	42.0
1900			894			81.7		99.388	7.8839	93.355	44.2
1905			910			85.7		110.652	8.0987	99.315	47.3
1910			984			97.3		137.172	8.9981	121.301	59.3
1913			1051				100	139.980	9.2078	118.576	58.1
1914-January		10455	10855			100		142.452	8.8557	124.528	58.2
July		10736	11855	100		100		144.879	8.6566	119.708	58.9
1915-January		13236	13876		126.3a	99		150.95	9.1431	124.168	61.7
July		14036	18226		127.8a	101		147.29	9.8588	124.958	64.4
1916-January		14506	15026			110		153.63	10.9183	137.066	65.6
July		15936	15056		154.9a	120		170.11	11.5294	175.142	71.9
1917-January		16846	15255			151		208.38	13.7277	169.562	87.4
July		168a	17156		196.4a	187		265.61	16.0680	211.950	116.4
1918-January		1677	18876			185		278.696	17.9366	222.175	118.9
July		207a	19546		259.0	198		285.474	19.1849	232.575	123.3
1919-January		1838	1959	283.2	203	195		299.142	18.5548	230.119	119.7
July		225a	2008	326.8	219	211		313.647	18.8964	227.973	127.9
1920-January		318	2311	398.0	248	242		294.935	20.3638	247.394	130.4
April		308	2153	2478	265	263		321.000	20.7124	257.901	147.4
July		283	2264	2671	262	250		307.680	19.3528	260.414	141.9
September		299	2267	2618	305.0	242		267.657	17.9746	248.257	118.5
October		300	2291	2450	298.5	225		247.145	16.9094	237.341	108.9
November		287	2247	2371	194	292.7		238.557	16.6750	227.188	95.7
December		238	2249	2245	180	271.9		204.769	13.6263	211.628	86.0
1921-January		214	2233	2233	178	265.8		195.647	12.6631	198.600	81.9
February		196	2163	2190	174	258.0		186.939	12.3639	185.822	78.8
March		152	2146	2008	175	252.5		196.623	11.8650	181.921	80.8
April		151	2108	1917	183	251.1		191.511	11.3749	174.404	75.1
May		179	2079	1898	184	252.4		171.755	10.8298	166.658	73.0
June		166		1845	178			163.821	10.6169	155.995	69.6
July				1813	152			167.719	10.7284	159.833	71.6
August						152		176.372	11.0576	163.677	72.4

a Average for year. b Quarter beginning in specified month. c 230 commodities, 1890-1909: 272, 1910-1914: 271, 1915-1921.

As compared with pre-war figures, cost of living for June, 1921, showed an increase of nearly 800 per cent while the food budget showed an increase of 1075 per cent.

Italy

Taking prices for the first six months of 1914, as the base, that is, equal to 100 per cent, the index number of cost of living for Turin was about 430 for June, 1921, as compared with 472 for March, 1921, when the highest point was reached. The June level approximated that of November, 1920, when the retail prices were still rising.

Switzerland

An index number of wholesale prices, published by Dr. Lorenz in the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, was started in January, 1921, with the year 1914 as base. The figure for April 1921, was 209.5, thus indicating that prices were slightly over twice the pre-war level. The figure for January, 1921, was 234.3 and for January, 1920, 342.7.

India

The report of the Labour office at Bombay for June, 1921, estimated that the cost of living index number for the working classes in Bombay was 73 per cent above that of July, 1914, as compared with 67 per cent in May last. The number for June showed, however, a decrease of 10 per cent as compared with October 1920, when the highest point was reached.

United States

The index number of wholesale prices of the Federal Reserve Board was 141 in July, as compared with 139 in June, thus showing a slight advance for the first time since the downward movement commenced in May 1920. Raw materials as a whole were relatively stable. Producers' goods continued to decline in price because of reductions in metal products, which are of particular importance in this group. Increases occurred in prices of consumers' goods.

Bradstreet's index number of wholesale prices, which had shown a slight rise, after June 1, moved further upward during July, the figure at August 1, indicating an increase of 3 per cent over July 1, and a net gain of 4.1 per cent from the lower point at June 1. The bulk of this gain was in food products, but there was also a rise in textiles, especially cotton goods, during July. The index number for September 1, was \$11.0868, as compared with \$11.0576 for August 1, thus indicating general stability of wholesale prices during August. Decreases, mostly very small, in a number of commodities were offset by the rise in raw cotton, and an advance in cotton cloth, together with fractional gains in other groups.

Dun's index number for September 1, was \$162.619, showing a slight recession from the August figure, \$163.677.

The index number of wholesale prices calculated by the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the United States advanced from 148 in July to 152 in August, an increase of about $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Food articles in the aggregate were nearly $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent higher. Farm products, including many food items in the raw state, were $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent higher. In all other groups, except cloths and clothing, decreases of from 1 to 4 per cent took place. Cloths and clothing showed no change in the general price level.

The Bureau's index number of retail prices for August was 155 as compared with 148 in July, an increase of 4.3 per cent, thus showing a continuance of the upward movement revealed for the first time by the July figures. In all, 27 articles out of 43 increased in price during the month. Potatoes rose 24 per cent; strictly fresh eggs 13 per cent; pork chops, cheese and cabbage, 11 per cent; butter, 10 per cent; lard 8 per cent; sugar 6 per cent; canned tomatoes 5 per cent. The prices of ten articles showed a decline, but no large decreases were recorded. Bananas fell 5 per cent; leg of lamb 3 per cent; canned salmon, flour, onions and raisins, 2 per cent.

MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1921

IMMIGRATION.—The following statements compiled from information furnished by the Department of Immigration and Colonization give details as to the total immigration into Canada during the second quarter of 1921. For purposes of comparison the figures for the previous quarter and for the corresponding quarter in 1920 are also given:

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1921.

	British	From U.S.A.	Other countries	Totals
1921				
April.....	8,476	5,035	1,541	15,052
May.....	7,083	3,710	3,350	14,143
June.....	6,899	3,086	2,292	12,277
	22,458	11,831	7,183	41,472
First quarter, 1921.....	7,232	7,979	5,379	20,590
Second quarter, 1920.....	28,487	16,397	4,358	49,242

The table on page 1212 gives the nationality, sex and destination of all immigrants entering Canada during the second quarter of 1921.

LANDS PATENTED.—According to information supplied by the Department of the Interior with respect to letters patent covering Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, the number of patents issued during the second quarter of 1921 was 4,094 and the number of acres was 647,894, as compared with 5,181 patents and 800,594 acres in the first quarter of 1920, and 4,574 patents and 702,174 acres in the corresponding quarter of 1920.

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.—During the second quarter of 1921, there were 2,868 homestead entries recorded in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskat-

chewan, Alberta and British Columbia as compared with 769 for the first quarter of 1921, and 1,612 for the corresponding quarter of 1920. The statement opposite shows the number and nationality of those who took up homesteads in the various provinces during the second quarter of 1921.

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES BY PROVINCES AND NATIONALITY OF HOMESTEADERS DURING SECOND QUARTER OF 1921

Nationality	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia	Total 3 months
Canadians from Ontario.....	54	145	96	7	302
" " Quebec.....	25	69	47	1	142
" " Nova Scotia.....	9	3	11	..	33
" " New Brunswick.....	..	4	6	1	11
" " Prince Edward Island.....	10	7	4	..	21
" " Manitoba.....	104	47	15	..	166
" " Saskatchewan.....	3	38	9	1	51
" " Alberta.....	..	5	74	1	80
" " British Columbia.....	..	3	11	9	23
Persons who had previous entry.....	40	135	178	10	363
New comers.....	2	..	..	..	2
Canadians returned from the United States.....	..	..	1	..	1
Americans.....	49	209	285	5	548
English.....	63	115	96	18	292
Scottish.....	18	32	44	7	101
Irish.....	6	11	23	1	41
French.....	6	14	8	..	28
Belgians.....	6	10	2	..	18
Swiss.....	1	2	4	..	7
Italians.....	..	5	3	1	9
Roumanians.....	5	18	7	..	30
Syrians.....	..	..	1	..	1
Germans.....	4	6	7	1	18
Austro-Hungarians.....	147	87	63	6	303
Hollanders.....	3	1	4	..	8
Danes.....	2	6	8	..	16
Icelanders.....	5	1	1	..	7
Swedes.....	10	31	17	2	60
Norwegians.....	9	34	24	1	68
Russians.....	8	40	21	1	70
Fins.....	8	2	5	..	15
Australians.....	..	1	..	1	2
New Zealanders.....	..	..	..	..	2
Poles.....	11	11	6	..	28
Greeks.....	..	1	..	..	1
	608	1103	1083	74	2868

Total homestead entries, second quarter, 1921:—

April.....	499
May.....	1,461
June.....	908
	2,868

Total homestead entries, first quarter, 1921..... 769
Total homestead entries, second quarter, 1920..... 1,612

STATEMENT OF SEX, NATIONALITY, OCCUPATION, ETC., OF ALL IMMIGRANTS DURING SECOND QUARTER OF 1921.

Nationality	Sex			Occupation										Destination									
	Adult males	Children under 14	Totals	Farming Class		Labouring Class		Mechanics		Trading Class		Mining Class		Not Classified		Mar. Prov.	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alta.	B. C.	Yukon Terr.
				M	F	M	F	M	F	C	M	F	C	M	F									C	M	F	C
African, South.	3	5	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	6	7	2	1	1	8	
Australian.	7	11	25	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	1	3	2	2	6	8	
Austrian and Hungarian.	8	6	18	4	3	2	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	3	9	4	3	
Belgian.	100	102	274	78	46	31	5	1	2	5	1	2	4	1	10	9	38	34	2	113	78	25	
Bermudian.	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	7	7	7	7	
Bulgarian.	357	11	525	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	274	14	130	1	64	12	14	43	
Chinese.	26	26	142	19	5	2	6	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	5	3	5	3	7	23	4	5	
Czechoslovak.	73	27	114	61	8	7	4	1	3	2	1	1	3	1	1	3	15	7	3	38	24	13	
Dutch.	33	57	211	25	4	5	2	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	35	10	11	10	322	4	5		
Finnish.	52	55	111	35	14	4	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	10	8	24	3	43	15	19		
French.	17	40	82	6	2	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	3	7	12	20	27	15		
German.	5240	503	3282	3233	1010	1157	392	145	128	843	519	203	196	234	29	1073	466	2002	1227	471	1142	6659	
Great Britain and Ireland—																							
English.	1903	733	339	2440	531	144	170	83	14	6	97	66	17	54	40	13	2	230	41	248	133	211	
Irish.	2851	2709	1402	6892	1361	371	418	273	87	74	609	288	210	131	168	33	101	76	3352	802	564	631	
Scottish.	149	116	46	311	85	16	14	9	1	3	15	7	5	2	6	6	22	11	23	12	27	33	
Welsh.	17	24	45	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	4	16	5	1	
Greek.	926	72	407	1734	159	74	42	116	34	27	116	67	32	91	59	41	215	144	272	305	54	457	
Hebrew—Polish, Russian.	159	137	107	423	44	15	12	30	5	5	35	13	8	18	6	6	1	37	82	81	76	11	
Hebrew (n.e.s.).	3	7	3	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	39	27	132	89	
Hindoo.	641	269	132	1042	213	20	9	345	61	30	44	8	1	4	6	3	3	27	132	89	21	120	
Italian.	2	2	4	4	23	30	3	6	54	3	1	4	1	2	6	1	1	2	9	38	6	3	
Jamaican.	41	136	14	191	6	6	8	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	9	38	6	
Japanese.	9	19	23	50	6	6	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	9	38	
Jugo-Slav.	3	7	6	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	9	38	
Maltese.	3	12	2	17	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	9	38	
Negro.	54	32	34	120	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	9	38	
New Zealand.	4	11	4	19	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	9	38	
Persian.	153	465	205	820	99	160	87	23	25	3	11	3	3	2	4	1	1	15	15	148	114	19	
Polish.	69	88	59	216	42	38	25	10	1	1	3	3	1	2	4	1	1	17	5	17	22	3	
Romanian.	42	42	18	104	30	12	5	5	1	3	4	3	3	1	2	7	1	18	3	9	7	1	
Russian.	302	31	17	350	267	13	11	23	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	7	13	6	11	
Scandinavian—																							
Danish.	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Icelandic.	149	41	25	115	132	17	14	5	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	6	9	10	2	
Norwegian.	123	35	16	174	111	13	10	7	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	15	1	5	2	2	
Swedish.	2	2	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Spanish.	69	15	6	81	39	8	5	7	5	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	5	1	1	1	
Swiss.	2	2	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Turkish—																							
Armenian.	2	24	3	29	2	2	1	4	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	18	3	3	1	
Syrian.	11	11	5	27	6	3	3	5	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	7	9	4	4	3	
Ukrainian.	14	9	6	29	6	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	
U.S.A. Citizens, via ocean ports.	13	10	14	37	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
West Indian.	3	7	1	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Immigration via ocean ports.	12258	11178	6235	25541	6847	2042	2058	1403	446	308	1848	1004	579	606	574	164	235	63	88	2823	1319	4226	3028
Immigration from U.S.A.	6500	3916	2515	11831	3356	902	1148	795	215	164	903	199	156	268	104	51	54	7	9	263	919	1206	987
Total immigration.	18553	14194	8720	41472	10203	3034	3206	2198	661	472	2756	1203	735	874	678	215	289	70	77	3116	2238	5432	4015

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

THE legal decision summarized below is a judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council with reference to damages claimed for the death

of an employee on a railway line in Quebec operated jointly by two companies.*

Where a workman is under two employers, the one having control at time of accident is liable for negligence

A locomotive fireman employed by the Grand Trunk Railway Company was killed in a collision at Montreal on the Grand Trunk line on February 2, 1915. The engineer of the other engine whose negligence was the cause of the collision, was an employee of the Central Vermont Railway Company, which had an agreement with the former company for the common use of their lines between Montreal and St. Albans, Vermont. The widow received compensation from the Grand Trunk Railway Company under the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act. As she was entitled to do under Article 7334 of the Quebec Civil Code, she also brought action against the Central Vermont Railway Company for damages on account of negligence. The Company denied liability on the ground that their engineer who was the cause of the accident was at the time in the employment of and subject to the orders of the Grand Trunk Railway Company. The trial judge found for the plaintiff. On appeal by the defendant company to the Court of King's Bench this decision was affirmed, one judge dissenting. On a further appeal by the company the Supreme Court of Canada unanimously agreed with the dissenting judge and dismissed the action. An appeal was then taken by the widow to the judicial committee of the Privy Council.

In the judgment of the Privy Council, the clauses in the agreement between the two companies which bore on the case were quoted. These provided for a joint service between Montreal and St. Albans each party to furnish its mileage proportion of engines, cabooses and train crews, and "that each party hereto shall pay the train and engine men employed in the joint service for the service performed by them on its own line, and neither of the parties hereto shall be held responsible to the other for the actions of such joint employees while upon the line of railway of the other party hereto."

There was no difference of opinion in the lower courts as to the facts of the case, and with the exception of the trial judge, there was a general agreement as to the law to be applied. This was expressed in the judgment of the Court of King's Bench as follows: "He [the engineer at fault] was in the general service of the Central Vermont Railway Company, but it is well established that the master, in whose general service a man is, is not responsible for the tortious act of the man if the control of the master has been, for the time being, displaced by the power of control of another master into whose temporary service the man has passed by being lent (even gratuitously) or sub-contracted."

*The judgment of the Court of King's Bench in this case appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1918.

The difference of opinion was as to which of the companies was the *patron momentane* (the employer for the time being). It was held by the Court of the King's Bench that "the Central Vermont Company retained a measure of control of F— [the engineer] instead of having put him completely under the orders of the other Company". Their Lordships, however, agreed with the view taken unanimously by the judges of the Supreme Court, that the engineer was in the temporary employ of the

Grand Trunk Railway Company at the time of the accident, as this accident was due to a disregard of Grand Trunk signals, which at that moment he was bound to obey. The real test as to who was the employer is "control" and at the moment of the accident the control of the engineer was in the Grand Trunk. Their Lordships therefore advised that the appeal should be dismissed with costs. (*Quebec—Bain vs. Central Vermont Railway.*)

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA

HON. G. D. ROBERTSON, MINISTER OF LABOUR

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR

REPORT No. 2

Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada

September, 1920, and June, 1921



Issued as a Supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE
SEPTEMBER, 1921

PRINTED BY F. A. ACLAND, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY
OTTAWA



CONTENTS

	Page.
Introduction.	3
Tables of wages and hours	5
Building Trades—	
Bricklayers and Masons	5
Carpenters	5
Electricians	6
Painters .. .	6
Plumbers .. .	7
Roofers	7
Stonecutters .. .	8
Builders' Labourers	8
Metal Trades—	
Auto Mechanics	9
Blacksmiths	9
Boilermakers	10
Machinists	10
Millwrights .. .	11
Iron Moulders.....	11
Patternmakers	12
Sheet-Metal Workers. . .	12
Printing Trades—	
Compositors hand .. .	13
Pressmen, cylinder	13
Electric Street Railways and Power—	
Conductors and Motormen.....	14
Electric Linemen	14
Miscellaneous—	
Chauffeurs .. .	15
Stationary Engineers .. .	15
Stationary Firemen	16
Labourers, common	16
Teamsters .. .	17
Truckmen (motor) .. .	17
Watchmen .. .	18

Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada September, 1920, and June, 1921

THE accompanying tables show for September, 1920, and June, 1921, rates of wages and hours of labour in twenty-seven cities in Canada and for twenty-seven of the more important trades or classes of labour. So far as possible the information for 1921 is of the same nature and from the same sources in each instance as that for 1920, so that the figures illustrate the changes in wages and hours which have occurred in the classes of labour shown for the cities included. Where, occasionally, reliable information was not available, rates have been omitted. In some cases a range of rates or hours is given with a view to show the condition under which an appreciable number of men were reported to be working, even though a strike or lockout might be in progress.

In some such cases arrangements had been made between the employer and employees concerned that the rates of pay were to be adjusted when the result of the strike was known. In all cases where an appreciable number of the men engaged in the trade were on strike in a dispute as to wages or hours it is indicated in the footnote.

In some instances, the data available are unfortunately somewhat meagre, but it has been considered advisable to include such data where the 1920 rates and hours from the same source appeared to be fairly typical, since the comparison of the new figures with the old would probably afford an approximately correct idea of the tendency of wages to rise or fall.

Where rates and hours for June were not available, those prevailing in May (or March in a few cases) have been given. There are also a number of instances where new agreements signed in July have been forwarded to the Department; rates from these agreements have been included when the information available for June appeared less satisfactory or indicated unsettled wage conditions, or where the July agreement was retroactive to cover June.

The sources of information from which the accompanying tables have been compiled are similar to those used for the bulletin on "Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada 1901-1920" issued as a supplement to the March issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. While the present tables are published mainly for the purpose of illustrating changes in rates of wages and hours of labour between 1920 and 1921 in the more important trades, they also serve to bring up to June, 1921, the record back to 1901 for fifteen classes of labour in thirteen cities published in the bulletin above mentioned. It will be noted, however, that in the present case no figures for factory labour or lumbering are included, as the records of changes during the past year in occupations under these headings are not yet complete enough for publication. The classes of labour on steam railways given in the March bulletin are likewise omitted, as no changes were made in the rates then shown for 1920 until July 12, 1921, when a tentative reduction of 12½ per cent was effected, pending further negotiations.

The first group of the tables presented herewith comprises eight building trades: Bricklayers, Carpenters, Electrical Workers, Painters, Plumbers, Roof-

ers, Stonecutters, and Builders' Labourers. The sources of information for this group were returns from employers, trade unions, and Departmental officers and correspondents, as well as copies of signed agreements and reports on the settlement of strikes.

The second group consists of eight metal trades: Automobile Mechanics, Blacksmiths, Boilermakers, Machinists, Millwrights, Iron Moulders, Pattern-makers, and Sheet Metal Workers. The rates and hours of railway shop employees are excluded. The sources are similar to those used for the building trades.

The third group includes only two classes in the Printing Trades, namely, Newspaper Hand Compositors on day work, and Job Office Cylinder Pressmen. The effort to bring the 1920 rates up to date for these classes has been attended with some difficulty, owing to the unsettled conditions in the printing trades at many points. The information obtained is chiefly from returns of trade unions and Departmental correspondents. Returns were also received from some employers.

Conductors and Motormen and Electric Linemen are presented in the fourth group, representing electric street railways and power employees. The rates for conductors and motormen vary in nearly all instances according to the term of service, but the maximum rates have been selected as affecting the largest number of men.

The miscellaneous group is made up of Chauffeurs, Stationary Engineers, Stationary Firemen, Common Labour, Teamsters, Truckmen (motor) and Watchmen. The data regarding most of these classes are taken chiefly from employers' returns, but much information is also taken from returns of trade unions and Departmental officers and correspondents.

The classes of labour for which rates are here published are in the main skilled trades, and practically all, even the unskilled, are in most cities organized to a great extent in trade or labour unions. The statistics given in this bulletin therefore show wage rates and hours of labour in a number of organized occupations in certain cities at the two dates under review. They do not, however, indicate the changes in wages or hours in organized or unorganized classes of labour in rural districts or outlying parts, such as farming, mining, lumbering, fishing, etc. The March bulletin, by sample rates of wages, showed to some extent the trend of wages for common labour in factories, for a number of miscellaneous factory trades and for the lumbering industry. The index numbers published in the March bulletin indicated that rates of wages for these classes increased from 1913 to 1920 in somewhat greater proportion than for occupations in the building, metal, printing trades, etc. The information so far received of wage changes in factories and in the lumbering industry since September 1920 indicates in general greater proportional reductions than for the classes listed in the accompanying tables.

TABLE OF RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR, IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES OF CANADA
SEPTEMBER, 1920 AND JUNE, 1921.

	BUILDING TRADES							
	BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS				CARPENTERS			
	Sept. 1920		June 1921		Sept. 1920		June 1921	
	Wages per Hour	Hours per Week	Wages per Hour	Hours per Week	Wages per Hour	Hours per Week	Wages per Hour	Hours per Week
NOVA SCOTIA—	\$		\$		\$		\$	
Halifax.....	.75	44	.75	44	.66-.75	44-54	.60-.66 ✓	44
Sydney.....	.95	48	.70-.95	48-60	.75	48-60	.70	48-60
PRINCE EDWARD IS.—								
Charlottetown.....	1.00	54	d.80-.90	54	.50	54	d.45	54
NEW BRUNSWICK—								
Moncton.....	.80-.91	48-54	d.80-.91	48	.70	48	.60-.70	48
St. John.....	.80	48	.90	44	.60-.65	48	.60 ✓	48
QUEBEC—								
Montreal.....	1.00	44	ag.85-.90h	44-50	.76	48	.65-.70 ✓	42½-54
Quebec.....	.75	50	g.75	54	.50-.60	54	.47½-.60 ✓	50-60
Sherbrooke.....	.90-1.00	54	.90-1.00	54	.60-.70	44-55	.50-.60	55-60
Three Rivers.....			bh1.00	54	.50-.65	54-60	.49½-.55	54-60
ONTARIO—								
Brantford.....	1.00	44	a.90	44	.80	44	.75	44
Hamilton.....	1.02½	44	†1.00	44	.85	44	†.75-.85 ✓	44
London.....	1.00	44	1.00	44	.75	44	.75	44
Ottawa.....	1.00	44	g.90-bh1.00	44	.85	44	†.75-.85 ✓	44
Peterborough.....			b.85	48	.75-.85	44	.75-.85	44
Port Arthur and Port William.....	1.25	44			1.00	44-54	a.75	49
Toronto.....	1.00	44	1.00	44	.90	44	.90 ✓	44
Windsor.....	1.25	44	1.12½-1.15	44	1.00	44	†.90-.93	44
MANITOBA—								
Brandon.....	1.25	44	1.15	44	.75-1.00	44	.90-1.00	44-60
Winnipeg.....	1.25	44	1.15	44	1.00	44	.90-1.00 ✓	44
SASKATCHEWAN—								
Regina.....	1.25	44	1.15	44	1.00	44	d.85-1.00 ✓	50
Saskatoon.....	1.25	44	bh1.15-ag1.25	44	.75-.85	44-50	.85	50
ALBERTA—								
Calgary.....	1.25	44	†1.15-1.25	44	1.00	44	.90-1.00 ✓	44
Edmonton.....	1.25	44	1.15	44	.85	44	.85 ✓	44
Lethbridge.....			b1.25	44	†1.00	60	1.00	48-60
BRITISH COLUMBIA—								
New Westminster.....					.87½	44-50	.81¼-.82½	44
Vancouver.....	1.12½	44	1.06¼	44	.90½	44	.81¼ ✓	44
Victoria.....	1.00	44	1.00	44	.75-.85	44	.75-82½ ✓	44

a One employer.
h Bricklayers.b Trade union.
j Per month.c March rate.
k Per day.d May rate.
l Per week.e July rate.
† Strike during month.

f January rate

g Masons.

TABLE OF RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR, IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES OF CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1920 AND JUNE, 1921—Continued.

	BUILDING TRADES							
	ELECTRICIANS				PAINTERS			
	Sept. 1920		June 1921		Sept. 1920		June 1921	
	Wages per Hour	Hours per Week	Wages per Hour	Hours per Week	Wages per Hour	Hours per Week	Wages per Hour	Hours per Week
NOVA SCOTIA—	\$		\$		[\$		\$	
Halifax.....	.72½-.75	48-54	.66-.70	44-50	.66-.75	44	.62½-.66	44-50
Sydney.....	.67½-.80	48-70	d. 70	48-70	.75	54-60	.75	48
PRINCE EDWARD IS.—								
Charlottetown.....	.45-.50	54	d. 40	54	.45-.50	54	.40-.45	54
NEW BRUNSWICK—								
Moncton.....	.65-.75	44-54	.60-.70	48	.55-.65	48	.55-.65	48
St. John.....	.50	48			.75	44	.75	44
QUEBEC—								
Montreal.....	.65-.80	54	.65-.80	44-52	.65	50-54	.60-.70	42½-50
Quebec.....	.50-.65	54	.42-.55	50-60	.50-.60	54	.47-.55	48-54
Sherbrooke.....	.60	50-54	ad. 50-.55	54	.50-.60	50	d. 60.	54
Three Rivers.....	.65	48-54	.48½-.65	48	.50-.66	48	.36½-.50	48-54
ONTARIO—								
Brantford.....	.75	44	.75	44	.50-60	49-54	.50-.60	44-50
Hamilton.....	.85	44	† e. 75	44	.67½	44	† e. 62	44
London.....	.75	44-54	.75	44	.70-.75	44	d. 75	44
Ottawa.....	.80	44	.80	44	.75	44	† .65-.70	44
Peterborough.....	.75	48	a 62½	48	.60	44	.47½-.55	44-50
Port Arthur and Port William.....	f. 67½-.85	48	a. 61½	55	.65	44-50		
Toronto.....	.87½	44	b. 87½	44	.75	44	.75	44
Windsor.....	1.25	48	1.00-1.25	44-48	1.00	44	.75-.85	44-48
MANITOBA—								
Brandon.....			.80-.85	44-54	.45-.50	60	.60	44-54
Winnipeg.....	.85-.95	44	85½-.92½	44-49	.87½	44	.81	44
SASKATCHEWAN—								
Regina.....	.90	48	d 1.00	49	.87½	44	d. 87½	44
Saskatoon.....			.65-.95	50-54	.80-.85	44-50	.80	44
ALBERTA—								
Calgary.....	.85-1.00	48	.87½-1.00	44	.75-.80	44-49	.80	44-49½
Edmonton.....	.85-.92	44	b. 95	44	.85	44	.80	44
Lethbridge.....					f. 80	48	a. 80	48
BRITISH COLUMBIA—								
New Westminster.....					.75	44	.75	44
Vancouver.....	1.00	44	.90-1.00	44	.87½	44	.87½	44
Victoria.....	1.00	44	1.00	44	.70-.78	44	.70-.75	44

a One employer. b Trade union. c March rate. d May rate. e July rate. f January rate. j Per month.
 k Per day. l Per week. † Strike during month.

TABLE OF RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES OF CANADA.
SEPTEMBER, 1920 AND JUNE, 1921.—Continued.

	BUILDING TRADES							
	PLUMBERS				ROOFERS			
	Sept. 1920		June, 1921		Sept. 1920		June, 1921.	
	Wages per Hour	Hours per Week	Wages per Hour	Hours per Week	Wages per Hour	Hours per Week	Wages per Hour	Hours per Week
NOVA SCOTIA—	\$		\$		\$		\$	
Halifax.....	.70	44	.66-.77	44-50			a.23.00*	44
Sydney.....	.65-.80	48-60	.75-.80	44-48	.55-.80	54		
PRINCE EDWARD IS.—								
Charlottetown....	.40-.50	54	.37-.50	54	.50	54	d.50	54
NEW BRUNSWICK—								
Moncton.....	.77	48	‡.62½-.65	48	.70	48	.60-.70	48
St. John.....	.65	48	.50-.65	48			b.24.00-27.00	50-54
QUEBEC—								
Montreal.....	.72-.75	44	.75-.80	42½-44				
Quebec.....	.50-.60	54	.50-.60	54-60			.45-.55	48-60
Sherbrooke.....	.58-.65	50	d.50-.60	50-60				
Three Rivers.....	.60-.75	48	.55-.75	48-60				
ONTARIO—								
Brantford.....	.85	44	.85	44	a.75	50	a.75	44
Hamilton.....	.90	44	.90	44				
London.....	.70-.80	44			.50-.65	48-54	a.65	48
Ottawa.....	.80	44	‡.61-.80	44				
Peterborough.....	.75	44	.75	44	.45-.55	44-54	a.50-.65	54
Port Arthur and Fort William....	1.00	44	b.90	44	f.75-1.00			
Toronto.....	.90	44	.75-.85	40-48			.65-1.00	44
Windsor.....	1.06½	44	‡.97½	44			.90	44
MANITOBA—								
Brandon.....	.80	50-54	.80-.90	50-54	a.60	50-54	a.60	50
Winnipeg.....	1.00	44	1.00	44			a.80	44
SASKATCHEWAN—								
Regina.....	1.00	44	‡.90-1.00	44			a.70	55
Saskatoon.....	1.00	44	‡.90	44			.80	44-54
ALBERTA—								
Calgary.....	1.05	44	1.00	44			.85-.90	44
Edmonton.....	.85-1.00	44	1.00	44			a1.00	44
Lethbridge.....	g.85-.90	54	.85-.90	54	f.90	48	a.90	48
BRITISH COLUMBIA—								
New Westminster..	.75-1.00	44-50	.75-1.00	44-48				
Vancouver.....	1.00	44	.84½-1.00	44			a1.00	44
Victoria.....	.90	44	.90	44			d.80	44

a One employer. b Trade union. c March rate. d May rate. e July rate. f January rate. j Per month.
k Per day. l Per week. * Bonus additional ‡ Strike during month

TABLE OF RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES OF CANADA
SEPTEMBER 1920 AND JUNE 1921.—Continued.

	BUILDING TRADES							
	STONECUTTERS				BUILDERS LABOURERS			
	Sept. 1920		June 1921		Sept. 1920		June 1921	
	Wages per Hour	Hours per Week	Wages per Hour	Hours per Week	Wages per Hour	Hours per Week	Wages per Hour	Hours per Week
NOVA SCOTIA—	\$		\$		\$		\$	
Halifax.....	.75-.80	44	d.75	44	.42½-.55	48-54	.35-.40	44
Sydney.....	1.00	48	d.95	48	.45-.50	48	d.45-.50	48
PRINCE EDWARD IS.— Charlottetown.....	a.50-.65	54	.50-.60	54	.35	54	d.30	54
NEW BRUNSWICK—								
Moncton.....	.70-.91	47-48	.70-.91	47-48	.40-.50	48	d.50	48
St. John.....	.75-.80	48			.45	48-54		
QUEBEC—								
Montreal.....	.75	44	‡.75	44	.45	50	.40-.50	54-60
Quebec.....	.65-.70	48-54	b.60	48	.45	54	‡.45	54
Sherbrooke.....	.70-.75	48			.45-.50	50-60	ad.35	60
Three Rivers.....								
ONTARIO—								
Brantford.....	1.00	44			.50	44	a.40-.50	50
Hamilton.....	.87½	44	d.90	44	.50-.60	44-50	d.50	44
London.....	1.00	44	a.60-b1.00	44	.55	54	.50-.65	44-54
Ottawa.....	1.00	44	‡b1.00	44	.60	44	‡.50	47-50
Peterborough.....	.85-1.00	44	.65-.85	48-54				
Port Arthur and Fort William.....					f.60-.75	44-60		
Toronto.....	1.00	44	‡ b1.00	44	.55-.65	44	.55-.60	44
Windsor.....	1.25	44	1.12½	44	.65-.75	49-59	.50-.65	50-60
MANITOBA—								
Brandon.....	ak6.50	53	ak6.50	59				
Winnipeg.....	1.00	44	1.00	44	.60	50-60	.50-.55	49-55
SASKATCHEWAN—								
Regina.....	1.00	44	d1.00	44	.55	54	.50-.60	54
Saskatoon.....			b1.00	44				
ALBERTA—								
Calgary.....	‡1.00	44	a1.25	44	.60	44	.50-.65	44-60
Edmonton.....	1.00	44	b1.00	44	.65-.70	44	.55-.60	44
Lethbridge.....								
BRITISH COLUMBIA—								
New Westminster..							.55-.62½	44-54
Vancouver.....	1.06¼	44	.81¼-1.06¼	44	.60-.65	44	.60-.75	44
Victoria.....	1.00	44	1.00	44	.55	44	.50-56½	44

a One employer. v Trade union. c March rate. d May rate. e July rate. f January rate. j Per month.
 k Per day. l Per week. ‡ Strike during month.

TABLE OF RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES OF CANADA,
SEPTEMBER, 1920 AND JUNE, 1921—Continued.

Locality	METAL TRADES							
	AUTO MECHANICS				BLACKSMITHS			
	Sept. 1920		June, 1921		Sept., 1920		June, 1921	
	Wages per Hour	Hours per Week	Wages per Hour	Hours per Week	Wages per Hour	Hours per Week	Wages per Hour	Hours per Week
	\$		\$		\$		\$	
NOVA SCOTIA—								
Hali ax.....	.60-.80	54	.65-.68	48-54	.75-.80	44-50	.67½-.80	48-50
Sydney.....	.65-.75	54	.65-.75	54	.68-.75½	54-60	.50-.54½	60
PRINCE EDWARD IS.—								
Charlottetown....	.50-.59	54	a .59	54	118.00-21.00	54		
NEW BRUNSWICK—								
Moncton.....	127.70-37.80	54	1a30.00-35.00	54	124.00-30.00	53½-60	1a25.00	53½
St. John.....	120.00-28.00	54	120.00-25.00	54	.60-.65	48-54	.60	50-54
QUEBEC—								
Montreal.....	.60-.70	48-54	.57-.65	48-54	.70-.80	50	.60-.70	44-58
Quebec.....	.60-.75	57-60	.45-.75	60	.60-.70	54	.60-.65	54-60
Sherbrooke.....					.60-.72	44-60	.50	55
Three Rivers.....	a58½-.60	60			.60-.80	48-54	.60-.75	48-54
ONTARIO—								
Brantford.....	124.00-33.00	54-59	124.00-32.50	59	.50-.65	48-50	.50-.65	48-50
Hamilton.....	.55-.75	48-54	.50-.70	54	.60-.80	48-50	.54-.65	44-50
London.....	.55-.65	48-54	.50-.64	48-60	.60-.63	49½-54	.56-.62½	49½-54
Ottawa.....	125.00-37.00	54	125.00-37.00	48-54	.52-.70	48-50	.48-.65	50-54
Peterboro.....	119.00-30.00	50-60	118.00-30.00	54-60	.60-.75	50-54	.58½-.67	50
Port Arthur and Fort William.....			a .65-.80	54			.59-.69	49½-55
Toronto.....	.55-.75	44-54	.60-.70	44-50	.65-.80	48	.65 1-3-.75	48-50
Windsor.....	.75-.85	44-54	.70-.90	54	.70-.90	49½	.63-.80	40-50
MANITOBA—								
Brandon.....	.60-.75	54-60	a .50-.70	60	k6.00	55	k6.00-6.80	44-55
Winnipeg.....	.61½-.75	50-54	.70-.80	44-49	.70-.80	50	.65-.80	49½-50
SASKATCHEWAN—								
Regina.....			d .60-.75	54	.85	44	.65½-.85	42-55
Saskatoon.....			.50-.70	54			a .55-.70	50
ALBERTA—								
Calgary.....	.75-.85	54	.70-.85	50-54	.85-.88	44	.83-.88	44
Edmonton.....	.70	50	.60-.70	50	.80-.85	44-50	.75-.85	44-50
Lethbridge.....			.65-.85	48-54			.67-.86	44-60
BRITISH COLUMBIA—								
New Westminster..	.65-.75	44-54	.65-.75	44-53	.65-.75	44-51	.57-.75	44-54
Vancouver.....	.65-.85	44	.65-.85	44	.78-.90	44	.72-.85	44-50
Victoria.....	.65-.75	44-48	.65-.75	44-48	.75-.85	44	.70-.84	44-48

* Bonus additional. a One employer. b Trade union. c March rate. d May rate. e July rate. j Per month.
 k Per day. l Per week.

TABLE OF RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES OF CANADA,
SEPTEMBER, 1920 AND JUNE, 1921—Continued.

Locality	METAL TRADES							
	BOILERMAKERS				MACHINISTS			
	Sept., 1920		June, 1921.		Sept., 1920		June, 1921	
	Wages per Hour	Hours per Week	Wages per Hour	Hours per Week	Wages per Hour	Hours per Week	Wages per Hour	Hours per Week
NOVA SCOTIA—	\$		\$		\$		\$	
Halifax.....	.65-.75	48-50	.67½-.75	48-50	.72½-.75	44-50	.67½-.75	44-50
Sydney.....	.60-.68	60	.54½	60	.68	60	.54½	60
PRINCE EDWARD IS.—								
Charlottetown....	a.46	54			a.50	54	b.35-.45	54
NEW BRUNSWICK—								
Moncton.....	.72	44-54			.55-.60	54	ak3.75-5.00	54
St. John.....	a.60-.65	54	a.65-.75	54	.55-.70	50	.50-.60	36-54
QUEBEC—								
Montreal.....	.70-.80	47-50	a.80	42½-50	.70-.80	50	.60-.80	47½-55
Quebec.....	.60	54	a.64	48	.55-.65	54	.55-.60	54-60
Sherbrooke.....	.68-.72	44-50	a.54	50	.70-.77	44-50	.50	40-50
Three-Rivers.....	a.75-.85	48	a.75-.85	48	.60-.80	48-54	.65-.80	48
ONTARIO—								
Brantford.....	.66½-.85	48	a.53-.75	34 2-3	.65-.80	44-49	.61-.75	40-48
Hamilton.....	.65-.80	44-50	c.47-.57	44-50	.65-.80	50-55	.60-.75	44-48
London.....	a.70-.75	50	a.66	44	.60-.76	49½-50	.53-68½	44-52
Ottawa.....	.65-.75	48-50	.60-.65	44-50	.60-.70	50	.50-.70	44
Peterboro.....	a.70	50	a.55-.65	50	.68-.80	50-54	.60-.75	50
Port Arthur and Fort William.....			a.61½-.70	55	.72	44	.61½-.75	48-55
Toronto.....	.71-.84	48	.70-.80	44-48	.75-.85	44-48	.60-.80	44-50
Windsor.....	.85-.90	44-49½	85	44	.75-.90	49½-50	.71-.80	49½-50
MANITOBA—								
Brandon.....								
Winnipeg.....	.65-.82	50	a.67½-.76½	50	.65-.80	50	.70-.75	50
SASKATCHEWAN—								
Regina.....			d.85	42-48	.90	50	d.75-.90	42-50
Saskatoon.....								
ALBERTA—								
Calgary.....	.85	44			.85	44	.85	44
Edmonton.....	.80-.85	44-50			.90-1.00	44-50	.75-1.00	44-50
Lethbridge.....							.70-.80	44
BRITISH COLUMBIA—								
New Westminster...	a.87¼	44			.80-.91¼	44-50	.60-.80	44-54
Vancouver.....	.78-.90	44	.75-.90	44	.80-.90	44	.77½-.90	44
Victoria.....	87½-1.02½	44	a.80-.90	44	.84	44	.77½	44

* Bonus additional. a One employer. b Trade union. c March rate. d May rate. e July rate.
j Per month. k Per day. l Per week.

TABLE OF RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES OF CANADA.
SEPTEMBER, 1920 AND JUNE, 1921—Continued.

Locality	METAL TRADES							
	MILLWRIGHTS				IRON MOULDERS			
	Sept., 1920		June, 1921		Sept., 1920		June, 1921	
	Wages per Hour	Hours per Week	Wages per Hour	Hours per Week	Wages per Hour	Hours per Week	Wages per Hour	Hours per Week
NOVA SCOTIA—	\$		\$		\$		\$	
Halifax.....	a. 72½	50	.55-.67½	50	.70-.75	48	.70-76½	48
Sydney.....	.65-.68	60-66	.54½-.66½	54-66	.61-.68	54-60	.54½	60
PRINCE EDWARD IS.—								
Charlottetown....	a. 5.00	54			a. 60	54	a. 55	54
NEW BRUNSWICK—								
Moncton.....	nk 3.00-3.50	65			b. 75		b. 71½	48
St. John.....					.55-.60	54	.55-.60	36-54
QUEBEC—								
Montreal.....	.67½-.80	48-58	.60-.72	48-58	.85-.87½	48	.75	48
Quebec.....					.60-.65	55-60	a. 24.00-33.00	60
Sherbrooke.....	.60	50	a. 40-.60	40	b. 80	49½	.84	40
Three Rivers.....	.65-.75	48-54	.45-.65	48-54	.66½-.87	54	.66½-.75	54
ONTARIO—								
Brantford.....	.70-.72	48-50	.52-.70	40-50	.72-.82½	50-54		
Hamilton.....	.65-.75	48-50	.55-.60	48-50	.75-.90	44-50	.60-.85	34½-50
London.....	.60-.70	50-60	a. 60-.70	44	.75	44-50	.64-.70	44-45
Ottawa.....	k 4.40-5.40	53	k 4.40-5.40	53	.70	50	a. 45-.63	50
Peterborough.....	.60-.70	50-60	.54-.65	50	a. 81½-.85	45		
Port Arthur and Port William.....	1.00	44			a. 80	48	.66½	55
Toronto.....	.60-.70	48-55	.60-.70	48	.80-.95	44-48	.65-.77½	48-50
Windsor.....	.70-.85	49½	a. 65-.83	49½	1.00	44-50	.90-1.00	44-50
MANITOBA—								
Brandon.....	a*. 70	60	a*. 60	60	a. 60	55-60		
Winnipeg.....	.65-.78	44-50	.58½-.74	50	.80	50		
SASKATCHEWAN—								
Regina.....			ad. 75	44-49	.78	50		
Saskatoon.....			a. 85	60				
ALBERTA—								
Calgary.....	j 175.00-215.00	48-54	j 185.00	54-60	.85	44		
Edmonton.....	a 1.00	60	a. 75	44	.87½	44		
Lethbridge.....							a. 82	49
BRITISH COLUMBIA—								
New Westminster...	.75-.93	44-54	.70-.96	50-54	.86½	44	.75	44
Vancouver.....	k 6.50-7.20	44-50	k 6.00-6.75	44-55	.75-.90	44	.75	44
Victoria.....	k 6.00-7.04	44-54	k 5.20-6.00	44-49	.75	44		

* Bonus additional. a One employer. b Trade union. c March rate. d May rate. e July Rate.
j Per month. k Per day. l Per week. n With board.

TABLE OF RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES OF CANADA
SEPTEMBER, 1920 AND JUNE, 1921—Continued.

Locality	METAL TRADES							
	PATTERNMAKERS.				SHEET METAL WORKERS.			
	Sept., 1920		June, 1921.		Sept., 1920		June, 1921	
	Wages per Hour	Hours per Week	Wages per Hour	Hours per Week	Wages per Hour	Hours per Week	Wages per Hour	Hours per Week
NOVA SCOTIA—	\$		\$		\$		\$	
Hali ax.....	.75-.87½	44-50	.70-.87½	48-50	.70-.75	44-50	.70	44
Sydney.....	.68	60	a.54½	60	.60-.80	50	d.60-.80	54
PRINCE EDWARD IS.—								
Charlottetown.....	a.43	54	a.37	54				
NEW BRUNSWICK—								
Moncton.....	.50-.70	54	a.60	54	.68	48	.60-.65	48
St. John.....	a24.00	54			.60	48	.60	48
QUEBEC—								
Montreal.....	.75-1.00	47-55	.85	42½-50	.65	48	.50-.65	48-49½
Quebec.....	.55-.67	54-60	.50-.62	54-60	.50-.55	54		
Sherbrooke.....	.75-.80	50	.50-.70	40-50				
Three Rivers.....	.70-.86	48-54	.70-1.00	48-54				
ONTARIO—								
Brantford.....	.85	48	‡.74-.85	48-50	.75	50	.75	44-54
Hamilton.....	.90	44-50	.75-1.00	40-50	.85	44	‡.80	44
London.....	.60-.76½	46-50	.63-.76½	49½-50	.60-.70	50-54	.50-.65	44-50
Ottawa.....	.77	50	b.69	50	.75	44	b.75	44
Peterborough.....	.75-.78	50	.67½-.70	50	.75	48	a.75	54
Port Arthur and Fort William.....			a.63½-.74	55	.95	44	.85	44
Toronto.....	.80-.88	44-48	.80-.85	48	.90	44	.90	44
Windsor.....	.75-.90	49½	a.60-.81	49½	.85-1.00	44	‡.90	44
MANITOBA—								
Brandon.....	a.65	60			a.80	50-54	a.80	50
Winnipeg.....	.77½-.80	50	.74-.77½	50	.90	44	.60-.82½	44-50
SASKATCHEWAN—								
Regina.....			d.90	44	.80	50	d.80-.90	44-50
Saskatoon.....								
ALBERTA—								
Calgary.....	.72-.88	44	.85-.88	44	.95	44	‡.90	44
Edmonton.....	.85	50	.75-.85	44-50	1.00	44	e.95	44
Lethbridge.....			a.80	49			a.90	54
BRITISH COLUMBIA—								
New Westminster...	1.00-1.09½	44	1.00-1.22	44	.87½-1.00	44	a1.00	44
Vancouver.....	k7.57-8.24	44	k6.80-8.00	44	1.00	44	p	
Victoria.....	k7.81-7.86	44	k7.35-7.75	44	.87½	44	.87½	44

* Bonus additional. a One employer. b Trade union. c March rate. d May rate. e July rate.
j Per month. k Per day. l Per week. n With board. ‡ Strike during month.

TABLE OF RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES OF CANADA
SEPTEMBER, 1920 AND JUNE, 1921—Continued.

Locality	PRINTING TRADES							
	(a) COMPOSITORS, (HAND, NEWSPAPER OFFICES)				(b) PRESSMEN, (CYLINDER, JOB OFFICES)			
	Sept., 1920		June, 1921		Sept., 1920		June, 1921	
	Wages per Week	Hours per Week	Wages per Week	Hours per Week	Wages per Week	Hours per Week	Wages per Week	Hours per Week
NOVA SCOTIA—	\$		\$		\$		\$	
Halifax.....	30.00	48	† 32.00	48	30.00	48	† c29.00-32.50	48
Sydney.....	32.00	48	b32.00	48				
PRINCE EDWARD IS.—								
Charlottetown.....	a15.00	48	ac15.00	48	a18.00	48	ac18.00	48
NEW BRUNSWICK—								
Moncton.....			b30.00	44-49	a30.00	49	ac30.00	49
St. John.....	30.00	48	b30.00-32.00	48	30.00	48	b27.50	44
QUEBEC—								
Montreal.....	36.00	48	† ac40.00	48	36.00-44.00	48	b36.00	48
Quebec.....	25.50	48	b26.00	48	25.00	48	b23.00.	48
Sherbrooke.....	b23.00	48	b26.00	48				
Three Rivers.....								
ONTARIO—								
Brantford.....	a31.00	48	33.00	48	a28.00	48	b28.00	44
Hamilton.....	34.00	48			35.00	48	†	
London.....	35.00	44	b39.00	44	27.50	48	c34.00	48
Ottawa.....	38.00	48	b38.00	45	35.00	48	†	
Peterborough.....	30.00	48	c30.00	48	21.00	48	c22.00	48
Port Arthur and Port William.....	37.00	48	b43.00 m	48	a37.00	48	ac43.00	48
Toronto.....	38.00	48	b38.00	48	35.00	48	†	
Windsor.....	a44.60	48	b47.00	48	a37.50	48	40.00-45.00	48
MANITOBA—								
Brandon.....	b32.00	48						
Winnipeg.....	45.00	46	b48.00	46	44.00	48	† d44.00	48
SASKATCHEWAN—								
Regina.....	37.00	48	ac47.00	48	42.00	48	b42.00	44
Saskatoon.....	b42.00	48	b44.00	48	b34.00	48		
ALBERTA—								
Calgary.....	45.00	45	b45.00	45	a45.00	45	ac45.00	45
Edmonton.....	45.00	45			38.00	44		
Lethbridge.....	b40.00	48	b44.00	44				
BRITISH COLUMBIA—								
New Westminster...	b40.50	45	b40.50	44				
Vancouver.....	40.50	45			40.50	48	† ac40.50	48
Victoria.....	40.50	45	b40.50	45	39.00-40.50	48	b39.60	44

a One employer. b Trade union. c March rate. d May Rate. e July rate. f January rate. i Per week.
j Per month. k Per day. m Per hour. † Strike during month.

TABLE OF RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES OF CANADA
SEPTEMBER, 1920 AND JUNE, 1921—Continued.

Locality	ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAYS AND POWER							
	CONDUCTORS AND MOTORMEN				ELECTRIC LINEMEN			
	Sept., 1920		June, 1921		Sept., 1920		June, 1921	
	Wages per Hour	Hours per Week	Wages per Hour	Hours per Week	Wages per Hour	Hours per Week	Wages per Hour	Hours per Week
NOVA SCOTIA—	\$		\$		\$		\$	
Halifax.....	.52	54-57	.52	54-57	.57½-.66½	57	.56½-.66½	48-57
Sydney.....	.50	53-59	.46	53-59	.45-.57	60	.45½-.47	55-60
PRINCE EDWARD IS.—								
Charlottetown.....					.48	54		
NEW BRUNSWICK—								
Moncton.....	.40	60	.40	70	.40-.43½	54	a .39	70
St. John.....	.55	54	†.55	54	a .45-.57	54	a .47-.57	54
QUEBEC—								
Montreal.....	.55	60	.55	60	.50-.62½	48-55	.50-.55	48-60
Quebec.....	.45	60	.45	57	.48-.54	50-53½	.40-.54	50-70
Sherbrooke.....	.40	54	.40	54	.37½-.50	60		
Three Rivers.....	.52	54	.55	54	a .55	60	a .55	60
ONTARIO—								
Brantford.....	.50	54	.50	54	.65-.75	44-54	.55-.66	48-54
Hamilton.....	.52	57	.52	59	.66-.70	44-50	.50-.70	44-55
London.....	.48	44	.48	54	.70	54	.65-.75	50
Ottawa.....	.55	54	b .49	54	.65-.70	48	.65	48
Peterborough.....					.60-.70	50-54	.55-.70	50-54
Port Arthur and Port William.....	*.55-†.58	58½			a .70		a .80	49½
Toronto.....	.60	48	.60	48	.69-.80	44-54	.78-.80	44
Windsor.....	.55	54-60	.55	54-60	.80-.85	48-54	.80	49
MANITOBA—								
Brandon.....	.50	54						
Winnipeg.....	.60	48	.60	48	.92½	44	.92½	44
SASKATCHEWAN—								
Regina.....	.55	54	*.60-†.65	54-57	.80-.85	48	d .90	48
Saskatoon.....	*.60	54	*.60-†.70	48-54				
ALBERTA—								
Calgary.....	*.67½-†.72½	48	*.67½-†.72½	48	.78-.87½	44	.87½-.90	44-48
Edmonton.....	*.62½-†.68½	54	*.62½-†.68½	54	.85-.88	44-48	.85-.88	44
Lethbridge.....	.58½	63			a .85	44-48	a .85	44
BRITISH COLUMBIA—								
New Westminster.....	.60	48	.65	48	a .87½	44	a .92½	44
Vancouver.....	.60	48	.65	48	.87½	44	.87½	44
Victoria.....	.60	48	.65	48	.87½	44-56		

a One employer. b Trade union. c March rate. d May rate. e July rate. f January rate. g Per week.
 j Per month. k Per day. m Per hour. * Two-man cars. † One-man cars. ‡ Strike during month.

TABLE OF RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES OF CANADA
SEPTEMBER, 1920 AND JUNE, 1921—Continued.

Locality	MISCELLANEOUS							
	CHAUFFEURS				STATIONARY ENGINEER (First Class)			
	Sept., 1920		June, 1921		Sept., 1920		June, 1921	
	Wages per Week	Hours per Week	Wages per Week	Hours per Week	Wages per Hour	Hours per Week	Wages per Hour	Hours per Week
NOVA SCOTIA—	\$		\$		\$		\$	
Halifax.....	m. 60	44	m. 60-.66	44	.62-.66	48	d. 62	48
Sydney.....	30.00	54-60	20.00-27.00	60	.64-.70	60	d. 64-.70	60
PRINCE EDWARD IS.—								
Charlottetown.....								
NEW BRUNSWICK—								
Moncton.....	20.00-30.00	84	a22.00	84				
St. John.....	25.00	54	25.00	54				
QUEBEC—								
Montreal.....	m. 30-.47½	50-54	m. 30-.47½	60-70	a. 66 7-8	56	.50-.60	.50-84
Quebec.....	20.00-25.00	50-60	20.00-25.00	48-50				
Sherbrooke.....	23.00-27.00	54-60						
Three Rivers.....	25.00-35.00	60	a30.00	60				
ONTARIO—								
Brantford.....	20.00-25.00	55-60	20.00-25.00	48				
Hamilton.....	18.00-22.00	84	a17.00-19.00	84	.57½-.65	48-60		
London.....	19.00-25.00	50-84	17.00-23.00	50-84				
Ottawa.....	20.00-30.00	44-77	22.00-23.00	77	.70	44	.70-1.00	44
Peterborough.....	18.00-25.00		a20.00-25.00	50	.60-.75	50-55	.55-.75	50-55
Port Arthur and Port William.....			a m. 40	60	.85-.90	44	a. 85	49½
Toronto.....	19.00-25.00	44-84	19.06-25.00	44-56	.80-.85	60	d80-85	60
Windsor.....	25.00-30.00	44-48	25.00-30.00	44-54	1.00	54	1.00	54
MANITOBA—								
Brandon.....					.90	56	a1.00	44
Winnipeg.....	25.00-30.00	45½-84	25.00-30.00	48-84			a1.00	48
SASKATCHEWAN—								
Regina.....								
Saskatoon.....								
ALBERTA—								
Calgary.....	25.00-30.35	44-72	25.00-30.00	72			b. 90-1.00	48
Edmonton.....	j125.00	44					†.75	48
Lethbridge.....	fj100.00-125.00	50-54	j100.00	50				
BRITISH COLUMBIA—								
New Westminster..	k4.50-5.50	44-54	ak5.50	54	.70	50-56		
Vancouver.....	27.50	44½-50	27.50	44-53			k4.56	48
Victoria.....	18.00-25.00	44-54	18.00-25.00	48-54	.80	44	.80	44

a One employer. b Trade union. c March rate. d May rate. e July rate. f January rate. g Per month.
 k Per day. l Per week. m Per hour. † Second-class

TABLE OF RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES IN CANADA,
SEPTEMBER, 1920 AND JUNE, 1921—Continued.

Locality	MISCELLANEOUS							
	STATIONARY FIREMEN				COMMON LABOURERS			
	Sept., 1920		June, 1921		Sept., 1920		June, 1921	
	Wages per Hour	Hours per Week	Wages per Hour	Hours per Week	Wages per Hour	Hours per Week	Wages per Hour	Hours per Week
NOVA SCOTIA—	\$		\$		\$		\$	
Halifax.....	.50-.52½	48-50	.47½-.57½	48	.35-.42½	48-54	.30-.37½	48-60
Sydney.....	.40-.46	84	.33½	84	.35-.45	54-60	.32-.37½	54-60
PRINCE EDWARD IS.—								
Charlottetown.....	a.33	54	a.28	54	.30-.33½	54	.25-.30	48-54
NEW BRUNSWICK—								
Moncton.....	£21.00-25.00	51-60	£21.00	53-60	.40	48	.32-.36	50-56
St. John.....					£3.50	54	£3.50	54
QUEBEC—								
Montreal.....	£19.50-24.00	51-72	£19.50-24.00	51-72	.37½-.43¼	48-60	.30-.40	50-60
Quebec.....	£20.00-24.30	54-60	£20.00-24.30	54-60	.40-.45	54	‡.30-.35	54
Sherbrooke.....	.50	50-56	a.36-.40	40	.40-.45	50-60	.30-.32	50-55
Three Rivers.....	.45-.57½	48-54	.41½-.48	48	.40-.45	48-60	.33-.40	48-60
ONTARIO—								
Brantford.....	.45-.60	54-91	.45-.55	54-91	.45-.50	48-50	.40-.50	44-54
Hamilton.....	.43-.60	44-84	.45-.60	56-84	.45-.50	48-55	.45-.50	48-50
London.....	£23.75-27.00	50-54	a£21.50	50	.42-.50	49-54	.40-.50	44-50
Ottawa.....	£4.70	56	£4.70	56	.58	44-50	.45-.58	44-50
Peterborough.....	.44½-.46	54-60	.38-.45	54-60	.40-.50	44-54	.36-.45	44-54
Port Arthur and Fort William.....			a.46	56	f.45-.55	48-54	.40-.51	48-60
Toronto.....	£27.00-30.00	48-84	£27.00-30.00	48-56	.45-.55	44-54	.45-.50	48-50
Windsor.....	.65	57½-84	.58-.60	58-73½	.60	54	.50-.60	49-54
MANITOBA—								
Brandon.....	.40-.50	56-60	.45½	56	.40-.50	56-60	.40-.55	44-60
Winnipeg.....	£25.00-34.00	48-56	£28.00-34.00	48-56	.40-.53	44-60	.40-.50	49-60
SASKATCHEWAN—								
Regina.....					.50	55	d.45-.50	54-58
Saskatoon.....					.50-.52½	60	a.40	54
ALBERTA—								
Calgary.....	£126.00-135.00	48-56	£125.00-135.00	44-48	.55-.66	44-52½	.45-.60	44-60
Edmonton.....	.65-.67½	48	.56-.65	48	.50-.60	44	.50-.60	44
Lethbridge.....			.57¼	56	f.48-.50	44-54	.61-.63½	44-48
BRITISH COLUMBIA—								
New Westminster...	.55-.60	48-60	.40-.50	48-56	.35-.50	44-54	.35-.50	48-60
Vancouver.....	£4.80-5.85	44-50	£3.70-4.50	55-72	£4.00-5.00	44-54	£3.60-4.00	44-50
Victoria.....	£26.00-31.50	44-56	£26.00-31.50	44-56	£3.60-4.50	44-50	£3.87-4.05	44-50

a One employer. b Trade union. c March rate. d May rate. e July rate. f January rate. g Per month.
 k Per day. m Per hour. l Per week. ‡ Strike during month.

TABLE OF RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES OF CANADA
SEPTEMBER, 1920 AND JUNE, 1921—Continued.

Locality	MISCELLANEOUS							
	TEAMSTERS				TRUCKMEN			
	Sept., 1920		June, 1921		Sept., 1920		June, 1921.	
	Wages	Hours per Week	Wages	Hours per Week	Wages per Hour	Hours per Week	Wages per Hour	Hours per Week
	\$		\$		\$		\$	
NOVA SCOTIA—								
Halifax.....	l25.00	44-54	l18.00-25.00	48-54	.60	44	.60-.66	44
Sydney.....	m40.-.42	60	m.33½-.40	60	.40-.42	54-60	.33½-.45	60
PRINCE EDWARD IS.—								
Charlottetown....	l18.00-21.00	50-54	l13.00-16.00	50-54				
NEW BRUNSWICK—								
Moncton.....	k3.50-4.50	60	k2.50-3.50	60	l22.00-25.00	54-60	l21.00-25.00	50-60
St. John.....	l23.00	54	l23.00	54	l25.00	54	l25.00	54
QUEBEC—								
Montreal.....	l18.00-22.50	51-60	l17.00-22.50	55-60	ak5.00	60	ak5.00	60
Quebec.....	al18.00-21.00	60	al18.00-21.00	60	a.45	54	a.45	50-54
Sherbrooke.....	m.37-.40	50-60	m.32-.36	45				
Three Rivers.....	m.40-.45	48-60	m.34-.40	54-60			a.55	48
ONTARIO—								
Brant'ord.....	m.40-.50	50	m.45-.50	50	l25.00-28.00	48	l24.00-27.00	50
Hamilton.....	*j85.00	48	j85.00	48	.45-.50	48-60	.45-.50	48-60
London.....	l20.00-24.00	50-54	l20.00-22.00	50-55	l22.00-25.00	50-63	l18.00-25.00	47-63
Ottawa.....	l20.00-24.00	48-54	l19.00-21.00	54	l20.00-27.00	51-54	l18.00-25.00	48-54
Peterborough.....	k3.50-4.50	54-60	k3.15-3.25	54	l22.00-27.00	50-60	l20.00	50-60
Port Arthur and Fort William....	m.47½-.55	48-60	fm.45-.51	48-60	fj25.00-28.80	48-54	l24.00-27.50	54-55
Toronto.....	m.45-.50	48-55	m.42½-.45	48-50	l28.00-30.00	48-55	l25.00-29.00	48-50
Windsor.....	l28.00-35.00	44-50	l28.00	54	l30.00-35.00	48-60	l24.00-30.00	48-60
MANITOBA—								
Brandon.....	m.40-.44½	54-60	m.40	60	l22.50-27.00	50-54	l22.50-26.00	49½-54
Winnipeg.....	l22.00-28.00	48-56	l22.50-29.00	48-60	l20.50-28.00	44-53	al24.50	53
SASKATCHEWAN—								
Regina.....	l25.00-28.00		l25.00-28.00	55				
Saskatoon.....	ak4.60	60	k4.00	59				
ALBERTA—								
Calgary.....	j110.00-131.50	44-54	j100.00-131.50	44-54	j110.00-131.50	44-54	j110.00-131.50	44-54
Edmonton.....	m.55½	50	m.50-.60	44-50	k5.00	50	k4.00	50
Lethbridge.....	fj115.00	50-60	j110.00	50-54	fj140.00-150.00	48-54	j140.00-150.00	50-60
BRITISH COLUMBIA—								
New Westminster..	k4.50-5.00	44-54	k5.00-5.10	50-54	k3.75-4.75	44-49	k4.00-5.50	44-54
Vancouver.....	k5.00-5.85	50-54	k4.50-5.85	50-56	k4.95-5.85	49½-54	k4.05-5.85	49½-56
Victoria.....	k4.00-4.50	50-63	k4.00-4.50	54	k3.87-4.00	48-50	k3.87-4.00	49-50

* Bonus additional. a One employer. b Trade union. c March rate. d May rate. e July rate.
j January rate. j Per month. k Per day. l Per week. m Per hour.

TABLE OF RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES IN CANADA.
SEPTEMBER, 1920 AND JUNE, 1921—*Concluded.*

Locality	MISCELLANEOUS			
	WATCHMEN			
	Sept., 1920		June, 1921	
	Wages	Hours per Week	Wages	Hours per Week
NOVA SCOTIA—	\$		\$	
Halifax.....	l20.00-27.50	56-91	l20.00-25.00	56-91
Sydney.....	k4.00-4.60	60-91	k3.50-4.40	60-91
PRINCE EDWARD IS.—				
Charlottetown.....	ak2.50	56	ak2.50	56
NEW BRUNSWICK—				
Moncton.....	k3.50	84-91	ak4.00	91
St. John.....				
QUEBEC—				
Montreal.....	k3.75-4.00	84	k3.00	70-84
Quebec.....	ak4.05	54	k3.00-3.25	98
Sherbrooke.....	m.38-.40	84	m.30-.36	84-91
Three Rivers.....	m.30-.45	84	m.30-.40	84
ONTARIO—				
Brantford.....	l25.00	55-84	l25.00	55-84
Hamilton.....	m.40-.48	84-91	m.40-.41	66-91
London.....	l15.00-18.50	70-84	l15.00-18.00	72-83
Ottawa.....	l25.00-35.00	63-91	l21.00-28.00	63-91
Peterborough.....	l22.50-27.50	74-91	l22.50-27.50	74-91
Port Arthur and Fort William.....	fm.37-.42½	84-91	m.37-.42½	84-91
Toronto.....	l22.00-30.50	78-86	l20.00-25.00	50-84
Windsor.....	j125.00-156.00	70-84	j105.00-125.00	72-84
MANITOBA—				
Brandon.....	m.25-.40	70-84	am.22½	84
Winnipeg.....	l25.00-30.00	42-84	l25.00-30.00	42-70
SASKATCHEWAN—				
Regina.....			l20.00-25.00	56-91
Saskatoon.....				
ALBERTA—				
Calgary.....	j117.50-130.00	44-60	aj98.00	60
Edmonton.....	m.60-.62	44-70		
Lethbridge.....	fj90.00-100.00	56-70	j90.00-100.00	56-84
BRITISH COLUMBIA—				
New Westminster.....	j100.00-140.00	48-84	j90.00-110.00	48-84
Vancouver.....	j100.00-130.00	63-84	j100.00-117.00	72-84
Victoria.....	j90.00-110.00	56-63	j90.00-95.00	54-77

a One employer. b Trade union. c March rate. d May rate. e July rate.
 f January rate. j Per month. k Per day. l Per week. m Per hour.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

Prepared and edited in the Department of Labour, Ottawa

MINISTER—THE HONOURABLE GIDEON D. ROBERTSON.
DEPUTY MINISTER—F. A. ACLAND.

Volume 21

OCTOBER, 1921

Number 10

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

The month in brief

In addition to the regular monthly articles this issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE contains articles on the further action that is being taken in Canada, Great Britain and the United States towards the alleviation of the unemployment situation; also articles on the International Co-operative Alliance, and on "Labour Banks." It also contains summarised accounts of recent conventions of the Canadian Federation of Labour, the National and Catholic Unions, and other labour organizations.

At the beginning of September unemployment among trade union members was 8.71 as compared with 9.10 per cent at the beginning of August and 2.37 per cent at the beginning of September, 1920. Considerable short time was again indicated by many of the unions reporting. According to returns received from some 5,000 firms, the employment situation in September continued to show some improvement, but conditions were considerably less favourable than during the same month in 1920.

The cost of the weekly family budget of staple foods rose to \$11.82 at the beginning of September, as compared with \$11.44 in August; \$15.95 in September, 1920; and \$7.83 in September, 1914. The index number of wholesale prices for September was 232.7 as com-

pared with 236.4 for August, 326.6 for September, 1920, and 141.3 for September, 1914.

The time loss due to industrial disputes during September was less than during August but greater than during September, 1920. There were in existence during the month 22 strikes involving about 3,535 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 69,100 working days. At the end of the month there were on record 15 strikes involving about 2,429 workpeople.

Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During the month of September the Department received reports from two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with disputes between

(1) the Montreal Tramways Company and certain of its employees, being members of Division No. 790, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, and (2) the Western Stevedore Company, Fort William, Ont., and certain of its employees, being members of Twin City Lodge No. 605, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

Two applications were received for the establishment of Boards, and further appointments were made in connection

with an application which had been received during the previous month.

Jottings

The Canadian representatives at the third International Labour Conference (League of Nations) which meets at Geneva on October 27, will be as follows: Messrs. Gerald H. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister Department of Labour, and J. Obed Smith, Superintendent of Emigration for Canada at London, Eng., representing the Government; Mr. S. R. Parsons, Toronto, former president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, representing the employers; and Mr. Tom Moore, Ottawa, president of the Trades and Labour Congress, representing labour. The Hon. Antonin Galigneault, Minister of Labour for Quebec, has been appointed adviser to the government delegates on behalf of the province of Quebec, the Hon. W. R. Rollo, Minister of Labour for Ontario on behalf of that province, and the Hon. Thomas H. Johnson, K.C., Attorney General of Manitoba on behalf of the province of Manitoba; Mr. E. Blake Robertson, Ottawa, as adviser to the employers' delegate; and Mr. Arthur Martel, Montreal, vice-president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, as adviser to the labour delegate.

At the last session of the Quebec legislature an Act was passed authorizing the provincial government to take out group insurance on the lives of its employees. Provision was made for the carrying out of this Act by order-in-council of August 4, and the superintendent of insurance has been instructed to draw up contracts which will distribute the insurance among various companies.

The *Alberta Gazette* of September 15 announces the cancellation as from September 1, 1921, of orders-in-council 1001-21 and 1431-21, which appointed an advisory committee under the Factories Act to investigate and report concerning minimum wages and hours of labour for women and young persons in

establishments covered by the Act. The committee was composed as follows: Mr. J. N. McLeod of Calgary, chairman; Messrs. H. M. Martin of Edmonton and T. A. Gaetz of Red Deer, representing employers, and Messrs. Robert McCreath, Edmonton, and Walter Smitten of Calgary, representing employees.

The Master Plumbers' Association of Montreal have adopted a production schedule specifying the amount of work of different kinds that should be done in a day of nine hours, also the number of hours that other classes of work should take to complete. In the foreword to the schedule, it is stated that there was no intention that the schedule should be rigid in its application nor that payment by piece work should be forthwith inaugurated in the plumbing and steamfitting trades, but that the adoption of the schedule would be fully justified if it enabled the employer to estimate more closely on his contracts and to pay his mechanics according to their experience and efficiency.

Arrangements have been made for the holding of lecture courses of the Workers' Educational Association in Ontario at Toronto and Ottawa under the auspices of the Toronto University; and at London under the auspices of the Western University; and in Alberta at Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Blairmore and Drumheller, under the auspices of the Alberta University. History, economics, and scientific subjects will be dealt with by the lecturers at most of these points. At Toronto the curriculum will include economics, international finance, political philosophy, English literature and composition, psychology and logic, British history, public speaking, trade union law and Marxian economics; and consideration is being given to the question of having special classes for women workers.

In the May issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* reference was made to an essay contest of the Ontario Safety League for

school children (a) of 12 years and under, and (b) of 13 years and over, on "How Children May Avoid Motor Accidents." The prizes donated by the Ontario Motor League were recently awarded, Mary V. Nolan of Locust Hill, Ont., receiving the first prize of \$10 in Class (a), and Muriel McKenzie of Cameron Avenue School, Windsor, Ont., the first prize of \$10 in Class (b).

At the recent convention of the Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union of North America (see LABOUR GAZETTE, September, page 1153) it was decided to refer to a referendum vote a resolution calling for an assessment of 2 per cent to be levied on the weekly earnings of all members to finance the lockout of members involved in the 44-hour week campaign. The referendum has resulted in 4,300 votes for and 887 against the resolution. Out of 142 locals, 25 unanimously approved the resolution, 23 locals registered their vote against it, and 21 did not vote.

As an outcome of representations made by business organizations, the British Ministry of Labour has appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Lord Cave to inquire into the working of the Trade Boards. These Boards were originally formed in 1909 for the purpose of establishing minimum wages in industries where wages were exceptionally low. In 1918 their scope was enlarged on the recommendations of the Whitley Committee to embrace any trade in which on account of defective organization, wages are unduly low, or in which there is reason to expect undue fall in wages. The Boards are composed of an equal number of employers and workpeople, and independent members appointed by the Ministry of Labour. Organized labour seeks to retain the Trade Boards.

The Central States Co-operative Wholesale Society, with headquarters at East St. Louis, Ill., is opening a school for the training of managers for co-operative stores. The course of instruc-

tion will consist of lectures, text-book work, and practical experience in the conduct of the business. Young men of from 25 to 30 years of age (who are students of labour matters) are asked to apply. The school will pay the students sufficient to keep them in funds, and positions will be open to them when they have completed their course of study.

The president of the Republic of Brazil has ratified the Bill passed by the National Congress for the institution of a National Labour Department.

Labour objection to Calgary municipal tax Last May the City Council of Calgary passed a by-law imposing a "minimum service" tax of \$5 payable by single persons earning up to \$1,000 a year and married persons up to \$2,000, and \$10 payable by all earning over those amounts, with exemptions for returned soldiers up to \$1,000 and \$2,000 for the single and married respectively. The Calgary Trades and Labour Council objected to the tax and circulated a petition calling for a plebiscite on the by-law on the ground that it indicated a complete departure from the system of taxation previously in vogue. The plebiscite which was subsequently held resulted in favour of the new tax. The city proceeded to collect the tax of employees from their employers, requiring the latter to deduct the amounts due from their employees' wages. The Trades and Labour Council has objected to this method of collecting the tax and is considering the advisability of taking legal action to test the validity of the by-law and the method adopted for collecting the tax.

Report of Nova Scotia Commission on Mothers' Allowances The report of the Commission appointed in December, 1919, by the government of Nova Scotia to inquire into the practicability of a scheme for mothers' allowances has recently been published. The Commission unanimously recommends the passing of an

act to provide for the payment of allowances in certain cases to mothers of children, such act to be entitled "Mothers' Allowances Act." The Commission further recommends that the scheme should be province-wide, and that the expense should be a direct tax on the whole province, the Act to be administered by a minister of the Crown, assisted by an advisory commission with local advisory committees. The following cases are cited by the Commission as worthy of consideration for state aid: (1) A widow with two or more children. In cases where there is only one child the Commission considers that, as a general rule, the mother should be able to support it without public aid. (2) The mother of children whose father is suffering from an incurable disease, or who is totally disabled. (3) Where the breadwinner is the inmate of an insane asylum; the Commission, however, does not recommend assistance where the husband is incarcerated in prison, stating that in such cases prison labour, with remuneration for wife and dependants, would seem the most reasonable remedy. (4) Deserted families; in this case the Commission considers that state aid should not be given until the necessary legislation is passed making it compulsory for an absent father to carry out his obligations to his family. (5) Unmarried mothers; in such cases the Commission considers that before public aid should be given, the present law with respect to children of unmarried mothers should be replaced by one making it the duty of the province to establish the paternity of every child and to fix the responsibility of financial support. The Commission considers that it would be a wise policy to begin with the really deserving of the first group, viz., widows with two or more dependent children, and after the necessary machinery was put in operation for carrying out such a scheme, it would then be comparatively easy to include the most worthy of the other groups. As conservation of child life is given as the basis of this proposed Mothers' Allowance legislation, it is especially recommended that in extending the applic-

ation of such legislation beyond the initial group of widowed mothers with more than one child, preference be given those in any of the other groups where there is a child or children under five years of age. This recommendation, it is stated, would bring the proposed legislation into line with the accepted conclusions of our public health authorities in regard to reduction of infant mortality.

Threatened coal shortage in western provinces

An analysis of the coal situation in the three western provinces, made by Mr. F. E. Harrison, of Calgary, an official of the Federal Department of Labour, indicates the possibility of a serious shortage in the available supply of coal during the coming winter. The requirements for domestic coal in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are estimated at approximately three million tons in the year. The amount of coal actually sold up to October 1, however, was only about 1,700,000 tons, due to the fact that dealers and consumers have been withholding their orders in the hope of a general reduction in the price of coal. It is therefore necessary, if a shortage is to be avoided, that some 1,500,000 tons of coal be produced at the mines and distributed to the consumer during the remainder of the present year. This can only be accomplished, it is stated, if the record production of last year is maintained during the next three months, and if, moreover, the railways are in a position to supply many more cars than have been available hitherto. Further delay, it is feared, may arise from the fact that much of the coal produced during the past season still lies in storage, and would have to be moved before further supplies could be laid in. It is claimed by the operators that, apart from the usual seasonal reduction in summer, no permanent reduction in the price of coal can be effected before the expiration of the present wage agreement on March 31, 1922.

Adjustments of wages to cost of living

The British *Labour Gazette*, August, 1921, shows that in Great Britain there is an increasing adoption of wage scales based on the cost of living. In December, 1920, the number of workers known to be covered by agreements for regulating wages automatically in accordance with the variations of the cost of living was about one and a half millions. Since December many similar agreements have been entered into, and it is estimated that the number now covered by such arrangements is about two and three-quarter millions. In all cases but three, so far as is known, the cost of living is measured by the Ministry of Labour index number showing the increase over pre-war level in the retail prices of all the items included in the Ministry of Labour statistics. In two cases the index number of goods prices only is used, and in the other the index number of all items in combination with other figures. In most cases the changes in rates of wages correspond with a certain variation in cost of living at whatever point in the scale such variation occurs, but in a few instances the adjustments in rates of wages are less when the index number is below than when it is above a certain level.

British Labour Exchanges and domestic servants

On account of complaints that officials of the British employment exchanges were in certain cases discouraging young women from entering domestic service, the British Minister of Labour has issued the following order defining the duties of these officials: "(1) An allegation has been made to the Minister that employment exchange officials discourage unemployed young women from offering themselves for vacancies in resident domestic service unless the terms of the situation satisfy the conditions outlined by the Juvenile Advisory Committees, who are engaged in the voluntary work of offering advice and assistance to young people under 18 years of age seeking work. (2) It has indeed been further alleged that employ-

ment exchange officials recommend young women registered as unemployed to come upon the Unemployed Insurance Fund for benefit—in cases where, by previous occupation in an insurable industry, they are eligible for the same—rather than accept situations which do not conform to the conditions so outlined. (3) The Minister is, of course, aware that the conditions in question are outlined as advice and assistance exclusively to young people under 18, and that since a proportion of these only are insured, the allegation is manifestly of very doubtful reliability. (4) He is also aware that the large number of vacancies in domestic service which have, in recent months, been actually filled by the employment exchanges, is substantial evidence of successful endeavour on the part of the employment exchange officials in a direction the direct reverse of that indicated in the complaint made to him. (5) Nevertheless, the Minister considers it desirable to remind all those responsible for administering the Unemployment Insurance Acts—in regard to domestic service as to all other forms of occupation—that the function of the exchange official under the Act is confined to deciding whether or not the applicant for unemployment benefit has unreasonably refused an offer of suitable employment. (6) If the employment exchange official is in any doubt as to whether the refusal to take the situation is justified in the circumstances of the case, he should simply suspend benefit and at once refer the matter to the judicial decision of the Chief Insurance Officer, subject to further reference, if necessary, to the Court of Referees and the Umpire."

Workers' Councils in United States postal service

With the approval of the Postmaster General of the United States, national and local councils are being organized among postal employees for the purpose of considering matters affecting working conditions, health and general welfare of employees in post offices, mail trains, steamships and other divisions of the United States postal service. It is

planned to have the national council composed of representatives elected by the employees themselves. In order that the council's work may begin immediately it has been decided that the first council shall be made up of the presidents and the secretaries of the postal trade union organizations and representatives of the unorganized employees, until a method of selection by the employees of the members of the council is developed. This council will meet monthly in Washington with the welfare director or other representatives of the welfare department. It is proposed to form in each city of sufficient size a local council to be composed of the postmaster or a supervisory official appointed by him, and representatives of the letter carriers, postal clerks, and other employee groups. These local councils will meet periodically to discuss matters of local interest. A council among the employees of the Post Office Department at Washington was organized in the latter part of July. It is proposed to appoint smaller committees from the permanent councils to study the questions of sanitation, light, rest rooms, first aid (medical and nurses'), recreation, entertainments, etc. These committees will aid the councils in making suggestions or recommendations.

A "building guild" in the United States

The organized carpenters of Ann Arbor, Michigan, recently incorporated under the name of the Ann Arbor Union Builders' Corporation for the purpose of undertaking building operations and thus entering into active competition with the local building contractors, says *The Survey* of New York (September 16, 1921). A capital of \$20,000 has been raised by the issuance of stock to members. Bids on construction are to be made on actual cost. The union builders are not a profit-making concern, and ask only union wages for their men. The constitution provides that the corporation may, upon a two-thirds majority vote at a special meeting called for the purpose, join in co-operation with any other co-operative organization. The corporation may not pay returns upon

its stock or give its members any other earnings or advantages except by the payment of 6 per cent cumulative dividends to the stockholder, and wages or salaries to its employees: "The last article which relates to earnings," says *The Survey*, "is said to be unique in the history of corporations."

Exemptions from 8-hour day law in Belgium

With reference to the 8-Hour Day Act, which came into force in Belgium on October 1, the following procedure was adopted respecting its application. First, the Labour Office proceeded through the medium of the factory inspectors to institute an inquiry in regard to the necessary exemptions and to the application of the various provisions of the Act. Similar questions for their respective industries were submitted to industrial and works councils throughout the country. Further, the Joint Commissions, which work under the supervision of the General Director of Mines and of the General Director of the Factory Inspection Department, have begun to examine the method of application for each large industrial group. Finally, the Supreme Council of Labour will meet, and on the proposal of its chairman, Mr. Cooreman, will divide itself into five groups which will examine the various provisions of the Act on the basis of the information which has been collected. Subsequently, the Supreme Council of Industry and Commerce, and in certain cases the Supreme Council of Health will have to give their views, and then, with the results of all these discussions in his possession, the Minister of Industry and Labour will be able to submit to the King decrees providing for exemptions, both of a general and of a particular character.

Third International Congress for the teaching of domestic science

The third international Congress of the International Federation for the teaching of Domestic Science is to be held at Paris from April 18-22, 1922. The subjects on the agenda of this Congress are as follows: The teaching of domestic

science in the various countries since the Ghent Congress in 1913; the teaching of domestic science in the elementary school; domestic science as a branch of general training in the education of girls in all classes; agricultural schools of domestic economy; continuation classes in domestic economy; training of domestic servants (compulsory examination); guidance as to choice of an occupation; inspection of the teaching of domestic science; domestic science in the University; to what extent can schools of domestic science contribute to improving social conditions from the point of view of housing, food, infantile hygiene, co-operative buying, high prices, adulteration of foodstuffs?

The object of the International Federation is to promote the development of the teaching of domestic science in all countries with the help of the authorities, scientific and occupational associations and individual members. The Federation includes official representatives of various governments (which make an annual grant to the Federation), and individuals, institutions, associations and administrations which are interested in the question of the teaching of domestic science. Since 1908 the Federation has maintained an international office in Fribourg for the teaching of domestic science. The functions of this office are, among other things, to constitute an international library of all publications relating to domestic science; to keep an up-to-date bibliography of these publications; to collect by means of enquiries reliable information concerning the numerous organizations for the teaching of domestic science and concerning existing institutions; to promote the study of questions suitable for inclusion on the agenda of future congresses; to convene international congresses and to assist the committees of such congresses. The office publishes a bulletin.

The International Congress of intellectual workers

22 last. The Congress had to discuss

The International Congress of Intellectual Workers was held in Brussels on August 20-

two questions: (1) The international organization of intellectual work with a view to assisting intellectual workers in all countries in their personal work and promoting the progress of science; (2) the organization of intellectual workers for the defence of their economic interests. In considering the question of obtaining the support of the League of Nations, the Congress instructed the Union of International Associations, one of whose secretaries is Mr. Lafontaine, Belgian Representative to the Assembly of the League of Nations, to approach the League with a view to the development of the organization of intellectual work on an international scale. M. José Germain described the process of its successful organization in France, and warned the Congress against the danger of attempting an international organization before all intellectual workers concerned had first been organized on a national basis. The representative of the International Labour Office informed the Congress that there was nothing in the text of the constitution of the International Labour Organization to prevent it from dealing with intellectual workers, but he made this statement under reservation of the opinion of the Governing Body, which had not yet been called upon to define its attitude on the point. The Congress passed the following resolution: "The Congress of Intellectual Workers held at Brussels from August 20-22, 1921: (1) takes into consideration the draft scheme for an international confederation of intellectual workers which has been submitted to it; (2) instructs the Confederation of Intellectual Workers to organize propaganda in the various countries with the view to constituting in every country an international organization of intellectual workers affiliated to the International Confederation; (3) instructs the Union of International Associations to communicate immediately with the organs of the League of Nations and the International Labour Office in regard to the aforesaid questions."

Industrial survey by college students

The Research Bureau of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has undertaken an industrial survey of that city with the co-operation of the University of California. The purpose of the survey is to obtain complete information regarding manufacturing activity upon which to base an intelligent industrial promotion campaign. On September 15, one hundred and fifty students of the economics class of the University began a canvass of the city. First the city was divided into districts and a student was assigned to each district to ascertain the name and location of all the manufacturing plants therein. A letter was then sent to every manufacturing concern explaining fully the purpose of the survey. A student would then be assigned to each industrial group, such as chemical, shipbuilding, etc., and required to fill in a schedule by personal interview with the head of each plant. The questions to be asked relate to the character of the organization, the kind of building occupied, equipment, raw materials, fuel consumption, production, and its value. When all the schedules are filled, the work of compilation and analysis will be done by the Research Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce, and it is expected that the work will be completed by December 15. When the work is completed it will give complete information regarding manufacturing activity in San Francisco, the consumption total of all raw materials, the employment of labour, pay roll figures for groups and for the whole manufacturing interest, the volume of business, and definite facts regarding the difficulties which the management in each industrial group seeks to overcome. The survey will provide a basis for intensive studies on special lines of activities which are either inadequate or wholly unrepresented in San Francisco, and it is expected that opportunities will be revealed for many new industries, and a campaign can be made to attract capital to establish them. It is claimed that both the University and the city will benefit from the co-operation as it

will establish a closer relation between business and educational leaders. The students who have been selected to make the canvass will also benefit. They will be brought into personal contact with business men, gain experience in field research, and have opportunity to examine at first hand business organizations, factory equipment, methods, and manufacturing processes.

Economic value of safety work

Mr. C. P. Tolman, president of the United States National Safety Council, in a recent address before the Cleveland Engineering Society emphasized what he regarded as a basic principle in safety work, namely, that "properly conducted accident prevention work pays a larger return on investment and operating cost than any other department of the ordinary industrial plant." Mr. Tolman submitted a statement prepared by the National Safety Council respecting the cost of industrial accidents in the United States during 1919, containing the following information:

Human lives lost.....	23,000
Accidents each causing 4 weeks' disability or more.....	575,000
Accidents involving one day disability.....	3,000,000
<hr/>	
Total equivalent working days lost.....	296,000,000
At average wage of \$4 a day.....	\$1,184,000,000
Incidental expense — medical, surgical, hospital, insurance, etc.....	\$ 161,000,000
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$1,345,000,000
Credit—for the subsistence of 23,000 men who no longer need clothes, food nor housing. \$	331,000,000
<hr/>	
Balance due.....	\$1,014,000,000

In support of his argument, the speaker cited the white lead industry in which portable dust collectors had been developed and used for sanitary reasons. Out of curiosity the lead dust saved had been weighed. The average of all factories showed a saving of lead amounting to a return of over 30 per cent on the investment. As an example of increased production reference was

made to a factory using presses operating 10 strokes a minute. At this rate there was an alarming number of cases of loss of fingers. The presses were therefore slowed down to 7 strokes per minute, but the number of accidents remained serious. A method was then devised by means of which, in order to operate the press, the workman had to use two switches, one hand on each switch, so that he could not possibly get hand or fingers near the press while it was operating. The presses were then

speeded up to 12 strokes per minute, making an increase in production of 70 per cent with safe operation. The speaker claimed that in woodworking plants, dull, not properly set, or not properly gummed saws were responsible for 70 per cent of the saw accidents, and it had been agreed that the average plant would eliminate these accidents and make a net gain of 20 per cent in production with the same equipment, the same labour, and less power by keeping the saws in reasonable order.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

I.—The Labour Market, Strikes, Prices

The Labour Market

THE curve of employment based on returns from employers showed a further upward movement during September; the tendency was more marked in the first part of the month but a considerable net gain was registered on the whole. In comparison with the corresponding period of last year, however, serious depression continued. Reports from trade unions indicated a more favourable situation at the beginning of September than at the beginning of August, though the increase in activity was not as pronounced as the increase in August over the preceding month. An exceptionally large volume of business was transacted by the offices of the Employment Service during August, vacancies notified, applicants registering and placements effected all showing important gains. This activity largely reflected harvest demands and was expected therefore to continue into September, though on a less decided scale.

Weekly reports from employers to the Dominion Headquarters of the Employment Service of
EMPLOYERS' Canada for the period
REPORTS August 14 to September
10 showed a considerable
increase in the volume of employment.

The index number for the period averaged 89.1 as compared with 107.7 for the corresponding period of last year. During the first half of the period (August 14 to 27) there were pronounced contractions, largely as a result of temporary shut downs in railway car shops. During the early part of September, however, the gains made much more than counterbalanced these losses; on the whole, over 6,000 persons were added to the staffs of the firms making returns. During the fortnight ended August 27, contractions were recorded in Quebec, Ontario and the three Prairie provinces. The Maritime district and British Columbia, on the other hand, experienced slightly greater activity. For the second part of the period under review there were nominal declines in British Columbia, with pronounced gains in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie provinces. The Maritime section also registered an increase in employment though on a much smaller scale. In comparison with returns for the corresponding period in 1920 employment in the four western provinces and in the Maritime provinces was maintained at a level approaching more nearly that of last year than in Quebec and Ontario.

The industries which showed the most pronounced net increase over the previous period were logging, edible plant

products (particularly in canneries) textiles (largely in clothing, knit goods and thread, yarn and cloth production), coal mining, railway and water transportation and retail trade. In many cases these gains represent a continuation of the activity already noted in the July-August period. In logging, however, the reverse is true, for it was not until the latter part of August that early seasonal operations superseded summer inactivity. Additions to staffs, though on a less decided scale, were also recorded in rubber goods and wholesale trade; the former indicated some recovery in the early part of September from losses recorded almost continuously during the summer. This also may be said of retail trade in which employment had been at a low level for several months. In the textile division the net additions to staffs exceeded 3,800 persons; they reflect seasonal activity as well as recovery from contractions spread over many months. It is interesting to note that the gains made in textiles were larger than those recorded during the corresponding period of 1920, but at the same time employment in the group was at a lower level. An increase in coal mining was reported from Alberta, but in Nova Scotia employment was practically stationary. Saw mills continued to register pronounced declines in activity; the losses in this group and those in pulp and paper products, which were also extensive, indicate to a large extent seasonal inactivity. Decreases on a much smaller scale were recorded by firms in building and railway construction, tobacco factories, telephone operation, non-metallic minerals other than coal, metallic ore mining, and hotels and restaurants. The losses in the last named reflect the closing of summer hotels during September, mainly in Alberta. The declines in the other groups were of a general nature, most of the provinces participating in the downward movement. In iron and steel products the net change was very slight. Large decreases in the first part of the period under review were recorded in railway car and other vehicle manufacturing, in the crude, rolled and forged products and

agricultural implement divisions. Compensating gains, however, were registered early in September, in land vehicles, ship building and repairing and wire products manufacturing. Crude, rolled and forged products and agricultural implements made only partial recovery.

In comparison with the returns for the same period in 1920, considerable depression was indicated in practically all groups; the only exceptions were leather products, coal mining, local and water transportation. Employment in the manufacturing group as a whole was considerably less active; dullness was especially marked in the lumber, iron and steel, rubber and miscellaneous manufacturing divisions. Clay, glass and stone products also displayed weakness, and logging operations continued to be curtailed largely.

There was a further, though slight decline in unemployment reported by trade unions at the beginning of September, a continuation of the improvement manifested during the last five months. As in the case of the employers' returns, however, union statements indicated considerably more inactivity than in the corresponding period in 1920. (Unemployment as used here has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes; persons occupied in work other than their own trade, or who are idle because of sickness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to those unions reporting.) The slight improvement over the preceding month was largely due to increased employment for transportation workers and in the mining, fishing and lumber working and logging groups. In comparison with the returns for September, 1920, considerably more unemployment occurred in

every group. All provinces, except Quebec and Ontario, reflected more favourable conditions as compared with August, 1921; in the former there was approximately three per cent more unemployment among the unions reporting, but in Ontario the decrease was only nominal.

Returns were tabulated from more than 1,600 unions, whose membership aggregated nearly 189,000 persons. Of these, almost 16,500 were unemployed, a percentage of 8.7 as compared with 9.1 in the preceding month. The percentage of unemployed members at the beginning of September 1920, however, was only 2.4. In the manufacturing and mechanical industries, as a whole, there was a decline in the volume of employment, particularly in that afforded in the metal trades. In addition, workers in the leather, pulp and paper and printing and publishing groups were not as fully employed; in the last named group some of the slackness was an indirect result of the industrial dispute which has been in force for several months. Leather workers and glass bottle blowers, moreover, were scarcely as fully employed. On the other hand, there was less idleness reported in food, tobacco and liquors; in the clothing group the situation showed a slight improvement, while textile workers also were more actively employed. Unions in the transportation group recorded about one per cent less unemployment, workers on steam railways, in the navigation and local transportation divisions all registering fewer idle members. Organizations of miners also reported more favourable conditions; they indicated about three per cent less idleness. The greater part of this increase in activity occurred in coal mining in Alberta and Nova Scotia; asbestos miners in Quebec reported more unemployment. The percentage out of work among unions in building and construction stood at 18.2 as compared with 18.7 at the beginning of August and with 3.0 per cent in September, 1920. All provinces indicated considerable slackness in this group, but the bulk of the unemployed tradesmen were again

reported from Quebec and Ontario. Fishermen and lumber workers and loggers continued to show slightly smaller percentages of idleness, though large numbers of their members continued to be without work. In the miscellaneous group of industries there was slightly less activity; hotel and restaurant employees, barbers and unclassified workers registered more unemployment. On the other hand, theatre employees, with the commencement of the autumn season, were slightly busier, as were also stationary engineers and firemen.

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the four-week period ended August 13, 1921, was considerably larger than in the previous four-week period, due to the increased demands for harvest workers in the western provinces. During the period under review the volume of applications and vacancies increased rapidly, and during the week ended August 13, applications registered the highest point attained since the establishment of the Employment Service. Placements also attained a very high level during the last week of the period under review, showing a considerable increase over the number reported during the same week of 1920. When comparing the four-week period under review with the corresponding period of last year, there was a slight decrease in the number of placements, while the number of applications registered and of positions offered by employers showed marked increases. During the period under review applications for work greatly exceeded the vacancies offered, while during the harvest seasons of 1920 and 1919, the demand for workers was in excess of the supply.

During the four-week period ended August 13, 1921, the offices of the Service reported that 41,227 persons were referred to positions and that 34,412 (31,724 men and 2,688 women) were placed. Placements reported during the preceding four-week period

numbered 20,667, while during the corresponding period of 1920 there were 35,368 placements effected. In addition to the above, 5,030 placements were made in casual employment (one week or less), as compared with 5,774 reported during the preceding four-week period, and 6,836 during the corresponding period of 1920. During the period July 18 to August 13, 1921, employers notified the Service of 49,970 vacancies, of which 42,594 were for men and 7,376 for women workers. Vacancies during the previous period totalled 31,590; and during the corresponding period of last year 47,373 vacancies were reported. The number of applications reported by the offices during the period under review was 52,445 (44,971 being men and 7,474 being women); applications registered during the preceding period numbered 37,786; and during the corresponding period of 1920, they totalled 40,814.

Employment in the building trades, as indicated by the value of the building permits issued during August showed a further decline as compared with the preceding month.

BUILDING PERMITS. The value of the permits issued in 56 cities totalled \$9,654,095 as compared with \$10,137,547 in July and with \$10,257,489 in August of last year. This indicates a decrease of nearly 5 per cent in the former and not quite 6 per cent in the latter comparison. New Brunswick, Alberta and British Columbia registered increases in the value of the permits issued, while the other provinces showed losses, as compared with the preceding month. Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia manifested gains over August, 1920; in the remaining provinces there were declines, that of over \$872,000 or 17 per cent in Ontario being the most pronounced. Of the larger cities, Toronto, Montreal and Winnipeg reported reductions in value of the permits issued as compared with July. The two centres first named also reported less activity than in the corresponding month of last year, but in Winnipeg the value for August

exceeded that registered for the same month in 1920. In Vancouver the permits issued totalled a slightly larger sum than in the preceding month; the value, however, was less than in August, 1920. St. John, Three Rivers, Kitchen-er, Sault Ste. Marie, Calgary, Edmonton and Point Gray made advances as compared with both July, 1921, and August of last year.

Strikes

The loss of time on account of industrial disputes during September was less than during August, but greater than during September, 1920.

There were in existence at some time or other during the month 22 strikes, involving about 3,535 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 69,100 working days, as compared with 24 strikes, 3,221 workpeople and 83,105 working days in August, 1921; and 29 strikes, 2,806 workpeople and 28,330 working days in September, 1920. On September 1 there were on record 18 strikes affecting 2,914 workpeople. Four strikes were reported as having commenced during September, as compared with two during August 1921. Three of the strikes commencing prior to September and the four strikes commencing during September were reported terminated, leaving 15 strikes, involving about 2,429 workpeople on record at the end of the month.

Prices

The Departmental index number of wholesale prices was again slightly lower, standing at 232.7 for September as compared with 236.4 for August; 326.6 for September, 1920; 301.5 for September, 1919; and 141.3 for September, 1914. The decrease for the month was chiefly in livestock and meats, but there were slight decreases in grains and fodder. In dairy products butter and cheese were lower but eggs and milk were upward. In fruits and vegetables, miscellaneous foods, hides, leathers, boots and shoes, building materials, and chemicals there were slight decreases. Raw cotton, lead and silver, and raw furs were higher.

In retail prices, the average cost of a list of twenty-nine staple foods in sixty cities was \$11.82 at the beginning of September as compared with \$11.44 in August; \$15.95 in September, 1920; \$14.33 in September, 1919; and \$7.85 in September, 1914. The chief increase for the month was in potatoes, the prices

for the new crop being high as compared with old stock at the beginning of August, but about the same as for the new crop a year ago. There were also increases in lard, eggs, butter, cheese, and sugar. Bituminous coal and wood averaged slightly lower but anthracite coal was slightly higher.

II.—Industries and Trades during September, 1921

Logging

Logging in Quebec continued to show local fluctuations in employment during the month of September. Firms at Louiseville, Mungo, Three Rivers and St. Jovite Station still reported partial or complete cessation of operations. Hull firms, however, were despatching many more men to the bush than in August. Montreal also reported greater activity, but River Desert and La Tuque indicated no changes. In Ontario there were much the same local fluctuations, but on the whole there was greater expansion. Logging operations at Blind River, Braeside, Pembroke and Upper Ottawa points registered considerable increases. Haileybury, Midland, Fort Frances and Nestorville showed very small changes, though the tendency was towards a reduction of staffs. Employment in logging at Alert Bay, Headquarters and Kamloops in British Columbia was on the decline, a continuation of the movement recorded during August. Information received respecting the month of August, which was not available for insertion in the previous issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, shows that timber of all species scaled in that province in that month totalled 188,318,312 feet as compared with 176,233,128 feet in July, Douglas Fir continuing to predominate.

Mining

The total volume of employment afforded in coal mining continued to show gains, particularly in Alberta. Condi-

tions on the whole in Nova Scotia remained static, slight increases in some mines having been offset by declines in others. At Blairmore, Alberta, there was considerably more activity. Other centres registered smaller gains; at Coleman there were minor losses. Conditions in British Columbia were much the same, insignificant declines being more than counterbalanced by rather small additions to staffs. The general tendency in metaliferous mining was to decrease payrolls. In Ontario, there were some gains on the whole particularly at Timmins and South Porcupine; Trail, Anyox and Kimberley, B.C., however, registered more pronounced reductions in employment. Quarrying manifested slight fluctuations, the downward trend predominating.

Manufacturing Industries

Sugar refining at Dartmouth was more active, but at St. John employment in such factories decreased.

FOOD PRODUCTS. Chocolate manufacturing at Halifax and St.

Stephen was considerably brisker, firms at these centres employing more persons in September than for several months past. There were also increases in employment in the sugar group at Kitchener and Wallaceburg in Ontario and at Vancouver, B.C. At Chatham, Ontario, staffs remained stationary in the sugar refineries, while at Montreal decreases were registered. Flour milling at Port Colborne, Ontario, showed slight gains, but at Keewatin there were minor losses. At Winnipeg

flour mills showed a tendency to increase staffs though the movement was not pronounced. Biscuit and confectionery plants at Brantford and generally also in London and Toronto, employed a larger number of persons, though there were local fluctuations in the last two cities. At Fort William starch manufacturing experienced some dullness. Canneries continued to report marked seasonal activity, more particularly in Ontario, but also in British Columbia. Abattoirs in Montreal reflected slight increases in payrolls, though there were some local fluctuations. At Hull, Que., employment remained practically stationary; meat packing at Peterboro, however, displayed some weakness. In Toronto there was an inclination to reduce staffs, though in some cases there were slight gains. In Winnipeg this industry indicated improvement though on a small scale. Abattoirs and meat packing plants at Calgary and Edmonton also afforded more employment, but generally there was little change in the manufacture of edible animal products.

The iron and steel industry as a whole reflected better conditions than during

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS.

August, partly as a result of the re-opening in the early part of the month of railroad shops closed temporarily at the end of August. At New Glasgow one important factory was still shut down; another indicated a nominal increase in employment while in a third there were slight declines. At Sydney there was less activity on the whole though there were some gains in individual plants. Shipbuilding at Halifax afforded considerably less employment than in August. On the contrary, better conditions prevailed in shipbuilding at Montreal and Three Rivers. At Sorel staffs remained practically stationary. In British Columbia shipyards, employment showed local fluctuations in different centres; at Victoria more employment was afforded than has been registered since April, but at Vancouver there was less activity.

Car manufacturing at Montreal was considerably brisker, largely as recovery from the shutdown mentioned above; but in addition to this re-opening there was also greater activity in other establishments in the vehicle division. The manufacturing of boilers and engines at Montreal employed fewer persons. In crude, rolled and forged products also there were reductions in staffs; increases made by some firms were more than offset by declines in others. Sheet metal working at Montreal showed improvement, as did also office and business machinery manufacturing at Terrebonne. Tool manufacturing at Rock Island manifested some recovery from the losses reported in August. At Sherbrooke there were further declines in general machine factories; sewing machine making at St. John's also reported a continuation of dullness. On the whole there was less activity in the manufacture of fire arms though there were local fluctuations at Brownsburg and Quebec. Static conditions prevailed in employment in iron and steel fabrication at Longue Point. Agricultural implements manufacturing at Brantford showed some recovery from previous losses. At Hamilton, however, further reductions were made by one firm in this division, while another firm indicated considerably more activity than in August, though the employment it afforded was very much below normal. This industry at Smith's Falls and Toronto experienced further contractions in employment. General machine shop products and boiler engine and tank factories at Brantford indicated dullness. The manufacture of hardware at Brockville, on the other hand, showed gains. In the vehicle division, varied conditions prevailed; increases at Chatham, Kingston, Oshawa, Walkerville, Windsor and Weston were more than offset by decreases at Ford, Hamilton, Ottawa and North Bay. Rolling mills at Hamilton registered slightly more activity on the whole, though there were local fluctuations; at Swansea and Sault Ste. Marie there was less employment. The manufacture of heat-

ing appliances at Guelph and London employed fewer people; Toronto, on the other hand, indicated slightly more employment in that division. In iron pipe factories at Guelph and Welland there were net reductions though on a small scale. Wire manufacturing at Hamilton reported some recovery from losses sustained during August, though there were minor fluctuations in different establishments. Iron and steel fabrication in Winnipeg was less active; slight increases in some plants being more than offset by similar losses in others. The rolling mills at Selkirk afforded considerably less employment.

On the whole the situation in leather showed a tendency to improve though the change was not marked. At Montreal LEATHER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS there were gains in some factories; others reported smaller staffs

while a third group of firms registered no changes. In this centre, however, there was a net loss in employment in September as compared with August. On the other hand, there was more activity in boots and shoes at Quebec and St. Hyacinthe. At Toronto one large firm reported expansion; in London there were losses. Shoe factories at Galt and Kitchener were busier. Considerable recovery from the losses registered during July and August was reported in the manufacture of rubber goods at Granby, Que. In Montreal increases in staffs in some rubber factories were more than counterbalanced by losses in others. Fountain pen manufacturing in that city maintained an even volume of employment. In Toronto on the whole, there was more activity in rubber, but different factories displayed contrary tendencies. At Guelph and Bowmanville additions to staffs were reported; increases were also made at Kitchener. The rubber factory at Port Dalhousie remained closed down indefinitely; at Merritton, on the other hand, the factory which had been shut down

for a month resumed activity in September, though the staff was still below normal.

The lumber industry showed further net contractions during the month of September, indicating the completion of the season's operations in saw mills. At Plaster

Rock, N.B., there was a considerable reduction in the number of persons employed in the manufacture of rough and dressed lumber. In the province of Quebec also, lessened activity on the whole was reported, particularly at Breakeyville and Quebec city. At St. Pacôme and Montreal practically no changes were made. Furniture manufacturing at Beauharnois, Coaticook and Cowanville showed small gains. Saw mill operations at Arnprior and Fort Frances, Ont., manifested a slight expansion. At Pembroke there were no changes in employment, while at Rockland there were important additions to staffs following a partial shut down during August on account of low water. At Keewatin saw mill operations were largely curtailed. As in the case of Quebec there was greater activity on the whole in the furniture factories in Ontario; Brantford and Stratford reported fair sized gains, but in Newmarket there were declines offsetting to some extent these increases. Carriage factories at Orillia and Chatham displayed greater activity than in August; at Toronto the manufacture of billiard tables showed an increase. Shook making at Pembroke was less busy. In Manitoba the saw mills at The Pas reported considerable curtailment in operations. British Columbia also recorded reduced employment in rough and dressed lumber. Slight increase in staffs engaged in this industry at Chemainus, Golden, and in some Vancouver mills were more than counterbalanced by more pronounced losses at Fraser Mills, Wardner, and in other Vancouver factories.

The employment afforded in pulp and paper mills was generally less during

PULP AND PAPER.

September than in August. The manufacture of paper at St. John and Bathurst, N.B., and Murray, N.S., was considerably less active. At Chatham, N.B., and Liverpool, N.S., staffs remained on the August level, though in the latter centre particularly employment was below normal. In the province of Quebec varied conditions were noted; the paper mills at Hull reported greater activity, as did also those at Donnacona, Cap Magdeleine, Chandler, Chicoutimi and East Angus. On the other hand lessened operations were indicated at Three Rivers, Shawinigan Falls, Windsor Mills, La Tuque and Bagotville. In Ontario also there were local fluctuations. At Cornwall, Thorold and Smooth Rock Falls employment manifested expansion; these gains, however, were more than offset by considerable contractions at Ottawa, Sault Ste. Marie, Espanola and Hawkesbury. At Toronto printing and bookbinding was slightly less active.

The textile and garment manufacturing industry on the whole showed much greater activity in August.

TEXTILE PRODUCTS.

In New Brunswick, however, there was less employment in the cotton mills, some employees having been released at Milltown and St. John; at Marysville, however, there were minor gains. A large knitting mill at Truro, N.S., re-opened after a shut-down for repairs, thus affording considerably more employment. At Yarmouth cotton manufacturing was not as busy as in August. At Montreal textile factories indicated greater activity; a large firm manufacturing men's furnishings re-employed a large staff following a temporary shutdown. The manufacture of women's clothing also made gains at Montreal. In Quebec city, corset manufacturing evidenced activity; cotton and silk manufacturing at Sherbrooke afforded more employment. At Three Rivers the cotton mills maintained about

the same level as in the preceding month. Knitting mills at St. Hyacinthe and men's furnishings and silk goods production at St. John's employed larger staffs than in August. At Magog, Lachute Mills, and Montmorency Falls the textile factories were busier, while at Valleyfield practically no change was made in staffs. Men's and women's wear manufacturing at Toronto showed expansion; knitting and bedding manufacture also displayed increased activity. In the manufacture of cloth, however, there was some weakness. Cotton production at Hamilton showed small gains; garments and personal furnishings experienced slight increases on the whole though there were local fluctuations. At Brantford cordage and knitting factories maintained the same level of employment as in August. At Cornwall and Welland there was considerably less activity in cotton manufacturing. At Peterboro fair sized additions to staffs were recorded and mills at Hespeler also indicated expansion. At Edmonton, Alberta, garment manufacturing was busier.

Broom and brush making at St. John continued to show gains though the employment afforded

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS.

Musical instrument production at Montreal indicated slight declines; more pronounced losses were recorded in electrical apparatus manufacturing. On the other hand, electric current companies made gains. The volume of employment afforded in tobacco factories showed local variations, but a downward tendency was noted. In the early part of the month there were important losses in tobacco making at Montreal and only partial recovery was noted at the end of September. Electrical apparatus manufacturing at Hamilton showed some gains, offset by slight losses. In that city also slightly reduced activity was afforded by power companies and in tobacco making. Electrical apparatus making at Stratford was not as active as in August, steady declines being recorded

during the month. This industry at Toronto maintained about the same level of employment, increases and decreases of approximately the same magnitude were reported by different firms. Musical instrument production was in greater volume, as was also soap making. Power companies in Toronto displayed greater activity. At Walkerville the manufacture of chemicals and drugs afforded less employment, while distilled liquor making remained at the same level. In Winnipeg gains made by one important electrical current company were nearly offset by slight losses in another. This industry at Vancouver showed a tendency towards reduction. Nickel refining at Copper Cliff and Port Colborne, Ontario, was considerably curtailed. Brass, bronze and copper products manufacturing at Hamilton showed slight improvement. Employment in jewelry manufacturing at Montreal and Sherbrooke also manifested expansion. At Anyox, B. C., refining and smelting plants experienced considerable losses.

Construction

The Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and Canadian National railways reported a net increase in the volume of employment afforded on railway construction including maintenance of way during the month of September; about 1,400 more persons were on their staffs at the end of the month than at the close of August. The improvement was general during the month, the exodus of construction workers to the harvest having been stopped in the first week. The most pronounced gains were those of approximately 1,000 persons made by the Canadian National; the Grand Trunk added 400 workers to its construction forces, while Canadian Pacific staffs remained practically stationary. During August the value of building permits issued in 56 cities amounted to \$9,654,095 as compared with \$10,137,547 in July, a decline of about five per cent. New Brunswick, Alberta and British Columbia showed increases in the value of the permits issued, while

decreases were recorded in other sections of the country. Reports from large contracting firms also indicated reduced activity in building construction on the whole. At Halifax there were small increases in the employment afforded. St. John firms showed minor changes; the tendency, however, was to reduce staffs. At Montreal, slight declines made by some concerns were more than offset by additions to staffs in others. Employment at Toronto during September was maintained at about the same level as in August though there were local fluctuations. At Windsor, Walkerville and New Liskeard building operations showed curtailment. On the other hand, firms in Hamilton, London and Kingston were somewhat busier. At Winnipeg there was less activity; Banff, Alberta, also reported slackened operations in irrigation work. At Penticton, B. C., there were some gains, but Vancouver reported small losses.

Transportation

The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways during September were \$10,548,591, as compared with \$8,881,530 in the preceding month. Information received respecting the month of August, which was not available for insertion in the previous issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, shows that the gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway in August were \$17,064,266 as compared with \$15,772,929 in July, and \$17,994,769 in August, 1920. During September the number of persons employed by the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and Canadian National railways in operation, including general offices, trainmen, engine crews, station employees, sleeping, parlour, and dining car employees, showed an increase of about 1,300 persons. Over 1,100 of these employees were added to Canadian Pacific staffs; the Grand Trunk showed an increase of about 250 persons, while the Canadian National Railways indicated a small decrease in employment. Electric railway transportation during

September remained at approximately the same level, though there was a very slight upward tendency. Employment in water transportation displayed its customary irregularity, but on the whole there was decreased activity at the Upper St. Lawrence and British Columbia ports.

Trade

Retail trade as reflected in the pay-rolls of large departmental stores reported considerably more activity than in August, particularly in the early part of the month. On the other hand wholesale trade showed a disposition to decrease.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907

Proceedings for the Month of September, 1921, with text of Boards' Reports.

DURING the month of September the Department received reports from two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with disputes between (1) the Montreal Tramways Company and certain of its employees, being members of Division No. 790, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, and (2) the Western Stevedore Company, Fort William, Ont., and certain of its employees, being members of Twin City Lodge No. 605, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

Two applications were received for the establishment of Boards, further appointments were made in connection with an application which had been received during the previous month.

Applications Received

During the month of September applications for the establishment of Boards were received as follows:—

(1) From the employees of the Toronto Union Station, being assistant baggage agents, etc., members of Division No. 123, Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. Through the mediation of an officer of the Department the parties concerned agreed to allow this matter to remain in abeyance

pending the decision of a Board already established dealing with a dispute involving the same class of employees.

(2) From the employees of the Algoma Steel Corporation, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., being engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen. At the close of the month this dispute was receiving the attention of a special officer of the department, looking towards a settlement through renewed negotiations.

Other Proceedings under the Act

During the month of September the Board established to deal with the dispute between various railways, (namely the Canadian National Railways, the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Grand Trunk Railway and the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway), members of the Railway Association of Canada, and certain of their employees, being engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen, yardmen and telegraphers, was completed. Mr. Isaac Pitblado, K.C., Winnipeg, was appointed by the Minister as representing the employers, in the absence of a nomination from the companies concerned, and the Honourable Mr. Justice F. S. MacLennan, Montreal, was appointed chairman. The chairman was appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the two members, Messrs. Pitblado and Campbell.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Montreal Tramways Company and certain of its employees

A report was received from the Board established to deal with the dispute between the Montreal Tramways Company and certain of its employees, being members of Division No. 790, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The Board was composed of Messrs. Adolphe Bazin, chairman, A. P. Frigon and Arthur Brossard, Montreal. The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Frigon and contained recommendations as to settlement. Mr. Brossard presented a minority report.

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Montreal Tramways Company, Employer, and certain of its employees, being members of Division 790, Amalgamated Association of Electric Railway Employees of America, Employees.

Montreal, September 20, 1921.

Honourable G. D. Robertson,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Sir,—

Last year, a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, composed of Messrs. J. B. Archambault, J. A. Woodward and E. W. Villeneuve, was appointed to settle the dispute then existing between the above-mentioned parties, in connection with the wages to be paid by the Montreal Tramways Company to its employees.

That Board submitted its report to you August 3, 1920, in which is found the wage scale as adopted, as well as the following resolution:

"We further recommend that the above suggested scale be applicable for

a period of one year from July 1, 1920, and that it be automatically renewed for another period of one year upon default of either of the parties concerned to give notice of its intention to terminate the same thirty days before its expiry."

Following this report, an agreement was entered into August 25, 1920, between the Company and its employees, in which the scale of wages is substantially the same one fixed in said report.

On April 22, 1921, more than thirty days before the expiration of the agreement, the Montreal Tramways Company gave notice to its employees that it did not intend to continue the agreement in question, and this through the following letter:

Montreal, April 22, 1921

A. Lacombe, Esq., President,
Montreal Tramways Employees' Association,
Montreal.

Dear Sir,—

The agreement on Wages and Working Conditions entered into between the Montreal Tramways Company and its employees, dated August 25th, 1920, was based on the award of a Board of Conciliation and Inquiry, appointed by the Department of Labour, covering a period of one year from July 1st, 1920, to June 30th, 1921, to be renewed automatically for a further period of one year by default of either party to give notice of intention to discontinue same at least thirty days before expiration.

I desire to give notice that the agreement above referred to will, so far as the Montreal Tramways Company is concerned, terminate on June 30th, 1921, and will not govern thereafter.

While it is not the present intention to make any general readjustment of wages, etc., at the expiration of the agreement, the Management believes that it should be entirely free later to make any changes warranted by general economic conditions. A rather serious business depression is now being felt, which causes a feeling of uncertainty regarding the future.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) J. E. HUTCHISON,
General Manager

Long before July 13, 1921, the Company gave notice to its employees that, from the first day of August, 1921, it intended to reduce the wages as fixed in the agreement of August 25, 1921, to the extent of twenty per cent (20%).

That notice caused various interviews to take place between the Company and its employees, and finally, August 5, 1921, the Company decided to reduce wages to the extent of twelve and a half per cent (12½%), dating from August 16, 1921.

Notice to that effect was given the employees.

As a matter of fact, since that notice, wages were reduced to the extent of twelve and a half per cent (12½%).

The only question to solve is to know whether such decrease is unreasonable under the circumstances.

The employees of the Company alone appeared before the Board of Conciliation and Investigation. They made a long investigation and from the facts submitted to the Board they conclude that the present economic conditions as relating to the Company and to themselves are the same as those existing last year, and that as a consequence the scale of wages suggested by the Board of last year should be maintained.

The evidence does not justify such a conclusion. Economic conditions have changed. For instance: the cost of living has substantially decreased, as it appears from the *Labour Gazette*, English version, No. 8, Vol. XXI, page 1057 and seq.

On the other hand the Company's financial operations brought no improvement of its financial condition.

Moreover, it is of public notoriety that a severe crisis at the present time prevails in Canada as well as all the world over.

Under the circumstances, we believe the decrease of wages of the Montreal Tramways employees is not unreasonable.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) ADOLPHE BAZIN,

(Sgd.) A. P. FRIGON.

Minority Report

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of the dispute between the Montreal Tramways Company, Employers, and Division 790, Amalgamated Association of Electric Railway Employees of America, Employees.

Honourable G. D. Robertson,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Sir,—

According to the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was requested, July 27, 1921, by the above-mentioned employees to inquire and report on a dispute arising from the reduction of wages imposed by the Montreal Tramways Company.

While appreciating the value of a unanimous report, I regret to be unable to agree with my colleagues on the Board and am obliged to present this minority report, in all justice to the men I represent, because that reduction of wages is unfair, for the following reasons:

The rate of wages to be paid to the employees of the Montreal Tramways Company was fixed by a unanimous report, dated August 3, 1920, of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation composed of Judge J. B. Archambault, president, E. W. Villeneuve, representing the Company, and J. A. Woodward, representing the men, and said report recommended that said wages be maintained for a year from June 30th, 1921.

The Montreal Tramways Company imposed a wage reduction of 12½ per cent from August 16 last, after having, on August 1st, 1921, given notice of said reduction, and refused to accept the arbitration of the above-mentioned Board of Conciliation and Investigation.

In violation of Article 57 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and in spite of the request for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation made, to its knowledge, by its

employees, on July 27, 1921, it changed the working conditions as to the wages of its employees, by imposing said reduction of wages.

I regret to have to say that, under the circumstances, the Company's conduct is not justified. The difficult period we are going through demands, on the part of the employer as well as of the employee, moderation and a spirit of conciliation, and the imposition of a reduction of wages by the Montreal Tramways Company, without any consideration for the Board of Conciliation and Investigation then in existence, and contrary to Article 57 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, is a bad example given to workmen in general and is of such a nature as to provoke a feeling of uneasiness.

I understand that neither the employer nor the employee is obliged to accept a Board of Conciliation, but, on the other hand, in their common interest, the parties should accept it.

I believe the Montréal Tramways Company is not at present justified in reducing the wages of its employees to the extent of 12½ per cent, and still less to the extent of 20 per cent, as it wanted at first to do.

I am of the opinion that the position of employees, in disposing of their work, should be dealt with regardless of an employer's financial position. The employee, not being represented on the Board of Managers of the Tramways Company and having no part in the profits, cannot be called upon to share in the losses. This is simply a hiring agreement; but, according to the financial report submitted by the Tramways Board on August 29, 1921, the Company had, for the year ending June 30, 1921, a surplus of \$66,136.

Thus, to impose the reduction of wages, the Company cannot invoke, as it does, the business depression, since this year it has a surplus instead of a deficit.

In the dispute with which we are concerned, there are three parties: the Montreal Tramways Company, the employees and the public.

After the report from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, dated August 3, 1921, the Company took the increase in wages granted by that Board as a pretence to increase the price of fares from 5c. as they were, to 6¼c. in tickets, and 6c. to 7c. in cash.

The Montreal Tramways Company does not offer and never expressed any intention of reducing the price of fares in case the wages of its employees should be reduced. The public, therefore, would draw no benefit from the reduction of the employees' wages.

It is for me only a question of considering whether the economic situation has changed since last year and whether the wages fixed by the Board of Conciliation and Investigation of August 3, 1920, is reasonable and should be continued for another year.

It was stated before the Board of Conciliation that motormen and conductors were earning, most of them, \$132 per month, and that it was a small number who reached \$144, and that several hundred employees are only earning a wage of less than \$75 per month.

The cost of living, since May last, has decreased by an average of 10 per cent, but, on account of poor crops, a rather substantial increase has been felt since the month of August.

I admit that at the present time there is in general a slight decrease in the cost of living, but we cannot say that the cost of living will not increase during the winter, which promises to be a rather hard one. At any rate, this small reduction in the cost of living, which may exist at the present time, is more than counterbalanced by a reduction of about 10 per cent in the working hours of the employees of the Montreal Tramways Company, resulting from the depression of the street car service and the withdrawal of about 140 cars from the service. The working hours of the employees are thus shortened, as well as their wages, proportionately.

I believe the guiding, if not controlling factor in forming an opinion on the rate of wages to be paid to the employees,

must be the cost of living. Then, under the circumstances, if one takes into consideration the high cost of living prevailing at the present time, as compared with the wages paid before the reduction of August 15 last, one comes to the conclusion that there is no reason for a reduction for another year, or until the economic situation has materially changed.

If we examine the wages paid to street railway companies' employees in the various cities of Canada and the United States, we find that in most of these cities the street railway companies pay higher wages than those fixed by the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation of August 3, 1920, and existing before the 12½ per cent reduction imposed on August 16 last.

I might quote the street railway companies in the cities of Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Portland, New York, Buffalo, Boston and Chicago, which pay higher wages than the Montreal Tramways Company.

I fail to see why the Montreal Tramways Company, which runs its business under a most advantageous contract in the City of Montreal and its suburbs, with a population of about 800,000, cannot pay its employees equivalent wages.

The Montreal public has the right to demand from the Montreal Tramways Company the best service and the latter can only give such a service, by having in its employ men who are conscientious, courteous, attentive, sober, intelligent and experienced, but, in order to keep such employees it must pay them a salary allowing them to live and support their family in a proper way, and before imposing a 12½ per cent reduction to its employees, the Montreal Tramways Company should wait until the cost of living has decreased to a more appreciable extent.

CONCLUSION.

I recommend that the scale of wages established by the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, dated August 3, 1920, be maintained for a period of one year from July 1st, 1921, with the same working conditions, and that the Company reimburse to its employees the 12½ per cent reduction it has deducted from their wages since August 16 last.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) ARTHUR BROSSARD,
Representing the Employees.

Montreal, September 22, 1921.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Western Stevedore Company, Fort William, Ont., and certain of its employees

A report was received from the Board established to deal with the dispute between the Western Stevedore Company, Fort William, Ont., and certain of its employees, being members of Twin City Lodge No. 605, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The Board was composed of Mr. Fred Babe, Fort William, chairman, His Honour Judge Hugh O'Leary, Port Arthur, Ont., and Mr. T. J. Murray, Winnipeg. The report of the Board was unanimous and was accompanied

by a signed agreement between the parties concerned.

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Western Stevedore Company, employer, and certain of its employees being members of Twin City Lodge No. 605, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station, employees.

Fort William, September 17th, 1921.

The Honourable G. D. Robertson,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,—

The undersigned members of the Board herein commenced its sittings at the Court House, Fort William, on the 13th day of September, 1921, and held a sitting each day up to and including Saturday, the 17th of September, 1921.

During the meetings of the Board they were attended by the following: Mr. Henry Murphy, representing the Western Stevedore Company, and H. Carr, of Winnipeg, W. E. Turner, of Calgary, and V. H. Jones, of Fort William, representing the employees.

The parties to the dispute at their first meeting were not disposed to negotiate with each other concerning their differences, but at its first sitting the Board went over the various matters in dispute, eliminating those on which the parties were inclined to negotiate, and towards the close of its first session the parties were in a better frame of mind to reach a conciliation as between themselves.

During the interval of adjournment between the various sittings of the Board, the parties met together and showed a very good spirit and frankness, and the sittings of the last two days were occupied in endeavouring to settle some of the classifications and also a difference of only one cent per hour between the parties instead of a matter of nine cents as existed at the outset.

We are now pleased to state the parties have settled their dispute with regard to the one cent difference and have reached an agreement, a copy of which is attached hereto.

We believe that the result of our negotiations between the employer and the men and the reaching of the said agreement will have the effect of maintaining harmonious relations between the company and its men.

(Sgd.) FRED BABE,
Chairman.
(Sgd.) THOS. J. MURRAY,
(Sgd.) HUGH O'LEARY,
Members.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP CLERKS, FREIGHT HANDLERS, EXPRESS AND STATION EMPLOYEES, TWIN CITY OF CANADA LODGE No. 605, AND WESTERN STEVEDORE COMPANY, FORT WILLIAM, ONTARIO.

The following rules and rates will govern the employment of freight-handlers and other employees in and around the freight sheds, boats and docks, employees of the Western Stevedore Company.

1. Ten hours shall constitute a day's or a night's work. Hours of service shall be as follows: Day work, from 7k to 12k and from 13k to 18k. Night work, from 19k to 24k and from 1k to 6k.

2. Time and one half will be paid for Sunday work, also for the following holidays: New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day and one Civic Holiday each year.

3. Employees will be checked on not more than fifteen minutes before starting time.

4. All present checkers up to the number of fourteen (14) will be guaranteed eight hours' work per day.

5. Grievances, or violations of this agreement will be handled by the Protective Committee with the General Foreman. And in the event that a settlement is not made, they shall be taken up with the President of the Western Stevedore Company.

6. The duties of the various classes of employees shall be as follows:

(a) Checkers shall check freight, render assistance to foremen and supervise truckers.

(b) Stowers shall stow and pile freight in sheds and cars.

(c) Loaders shall load and call out freight under the supervision of checkers.

(d) Truckers shall truck and handle freight from boats to sheds and to cars and vice versa, also any other labouring work required. Clerical work of any description will not be required of those employees.

7. Employees temporarily or permanently assigned to higher rated positions shall receive the higher rates while occupying such positions; employees temporarily assigned to lower rated positions shall not have their rates of pay reduced.

8. Rates: of pay

General Foreman's Clerk...	\$101 per month.
Assistant Timekeeper.....	\$126 per month.
Assistant Timekeeper.....	\$116 per month.
Assistant Timekeepers (2)...	\$114 per month.
Stevedore (1).....	\$156 per month.
	4 at 59¼¢ per hr.
Day Checkers.....	54¢ per hr.
Night Checkers.....	56¢ per hr.
Day Stowers, Loaders, Locators and Coopers }	To be mutually agreed upon.
Night Stowers, Loaders, Locators and Coopers }	
Day Truckers.....	47¢ per hr.
Night Truckers.....	49¢ per hr.

9. The articles and rates of pay embodied in this agreement shall remain in effect until the close of navigation, 1921.
For the Company,

Western Stevedore Company,
(Sgd.) H. MURPHY,
President.

For the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

(Sgd.) H. CARR,
General Representative.
(Sgd.) V. H. JONES,
(Sgd.) L. S. TAYLOR,
(Sgd.) P. MEURRO.

COST OF LIVING ADJUSTMENT OF WAGES OF VANCOUVER ISLAND COAL MINERS

THE Cost of Living Commission appointed on January 21, 1919, to determine every three months the changes in the cost of living for coal miners on Vancouver Island, and to report the amount by which wage rates should therefore be increased or decreased, forwarded its report to the Department for the quarter ending June 30, 1921.* The Commission consisted of Mr. Matthew Gunness, representative of the miners; Mr. Tulley Boyce, representing the operators; and Mr. D. T. Bulger, Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour, Chairman.

As in previous investigations, forms were sent out to the merchants and dealers with whom the majority of miners are accustomed to trade in the various localities. The forms contained the same list of groceries, provisions, meats, etc., that was used on previous occasions. The method of computing the changes for the period under review was the same as used for previous adjustments, namely, to determine the percentage of increase or decrease, as the case may be, of prices

of June 30 over March 31, for groceries, provisions, meats, etc., and to add a further two-fifths of this increase, or decrease, as an equivalent to cover similar increases or decreases in clothing, etc. A decrease of 7.23 per cent was ascertained, which amounted to a decrease in wages of 21½ cents per day where the base rate was \$3 per day, and 22¾ cents per day where the base rate was \$3.15, the decrease in wages to become effective August 1, 1921, and to apply to all underground service, clerical and office employees.

Retail price list returns were made by general merchants and seven retail dealers in meats in the towns of Nanaimo, Ladysmith, Cumberland, Courtenay, South Wellington, Union Bay, Bevan and Cassidy.

Substantial decreases were noted in the prices of sugar, jam, syrup, lards, ham and bacon, butter and all meats. Slight decreases in cereals, canned vegetables and meats, soups, all flours, meals, flavoring extracts evaporated fruits. Slight advances were found in molasses, biscuits and cookies. No changes were noted in dry vegetables, coffee and tea, vinegar and pickles.

*For previous orders see LABOUR GAZETTE, June 1921 page 768, and various preceding issues.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING SEPTEMBER, 1921

FOUR strikes, involving 621 employees were reported as having commenced during September. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 22 strikes, involving approximately, 3,535 employees and a total time loss estimated at 69,100 working days, as compared with 24 strikes, 3,221 workpeople and 83,105 working days in August, 1921; and 29 strikes, 2,806 workpeople and 28,330 working days in September, 1920. The time loss occasioned by the 4 strikes which began in September was 4,120 working days, while a loss of 64,980 working days is charged to the 18 strikes that commenced prior to September. Three strikes which commenced prior

to September were reported to have terminated. The four strikes commencing during September terminated during the month, leaving the following 15 strikes, involving 2,429 workpeople on record on September 30; loggers, Ocean Falls; employees of steel and coal companies, Sydney; guage men, Sydney; machinists, Orillia; compositors, Montreal; compositors, etc., Vancouver; photo engravers, Montreal; photo engravers, Ottawa; printers, Montreal; printers, Ottawa; printers, Toronto; printers, Winnipeg; printers, bookbinders and pressmen, Halifax; typesetters, pressmen and bookbinders, Hamilton; and cigarmakers at Vancouver.

Disputes by Industries

The following is a review of the disputes by industries in the order in which they appear in the statistical table. A brief summary is given of the more important strikes.

LUMBERING.—A strike of 450 shingle workers, principally Oriental labour, occurred in the lower mainland district of Vancouver on September 15. The strike, which involved 15 operators, was in protest against a proposed reduction of the rates on piece work. After eight days' duration, the strike was terminated by the employees resuming work at the rate existing prior to the strike, this rate being possible, the operators claimed, because of a change in market conditions, which made a reduction unnecessary. The strike of loggers at Ocean Falls, B.C., which commenced on August 1, in protest against an alleged attempt to increase the working day to ten hours, remained unterminated. The men claimed they had offered to continue to work an eight-hour day at reduced pay, but were not permitted to do so.

METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEYANCES.—The situation in this group was practically the same as regards time loss as during the previous month. One strike—that of sheet metal workers at Saskatoon—was terminated. A strike of boiler-makers and shipbuilders commenced on August 27 in Montreal. It involved 300 employees, who struck against a reduction of 2½ cents per hour. This strike terminated on September 6, the employees resuming work at the reduced rate. The unterminated strikes in this group were those of the employees of the steel and coal companies at Sydney, and the machinists of one firm in Orillia. The approximation for the month was: 4 strikes, involving 481 employees with an estimated time loss of 5,725 working days.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.—In a number of localities the printing and publishing trades were still continuing their strike for the general adoption of the 44-hour week. At the end of the month, there were in existence 10 strikes, involving 1,943 employees with

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING SEPTEMBER, 1921

Industry or Occupation.	Particulars.	No. of employees affected.	Time loss in working days.
Strikes commencing prior to September, 1921			
LUMBERING—			
Loggers, Ocean Falls, B.C.	Commenced August 1. Against increase in working hours. Underminated.	285	7,125
METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEYANCES—			
Boilermakers, shipbuilders and helpers, Montreal, Que.	Commenced August 27. Against a reduction in wages. Settled by negotiations; work resumed September 6.	300	1,200
Employees of steel and coal companies, Sydney, N.S.	Commenced November 22, 1920. For increased wages and improved working conditions. Underminated.	150	3,750
Guage men, Sydney, N.S.	Commenced June 9. In sympathy with employees of the steel and coal companies. Underminated.	16	400
Machinists, Orillia, Ont.	Commenced May 9. Employees objected to being taken off their own work and having to divide up other work. Underminated.	15	375
Sheet metal workers, Saskatoon, Sask.	Commenced June 4. Alleged violation of agreement by employers. Information received indicates this strike terminated during August.		
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING—			
Compositors, Montreal, Que.	Commenced June 14. Objection of men to perform work that came from shop were strike existed. Underminated.	25	625
Compositors, etc., Vancouver, B.C.	Commenced May 2. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Underminated.	57	1,425
Photo engravers, Montreal, Que.	Commenced May 2. For shorter hours. Underminated.	63	1,575
Photo engravers, Ottawa, Ont.	Commenced June 1. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Underminated.	13	325
Printers, Montreal, Que.	Commenced July 1. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Underminated.	450	11,250
Printers, Ottawa, Ont.	Commenced June 1. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Underminated.	163	4,075
Printers, Toronto, Ont.	Commenced June 1. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Underminated.	862	21,550
Printers, Winnipeg, Man.	Commenced July 1. Alleged lockout when employees were refused a renewal of agreement. Underminated.	220	5,500
Printers, bookbinders and pressmen, Halifax, N.S.	Commenced May 2. For shorter hours. Underminated.	45	1,125
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.—Continued.			
Typesetters, pressmen and bookbinders, Hamilton, Ont.	Commenced May 2. Alleged violation of agreement by employers. Underminated.	45	1,125
CLOTHING—			
Tailors, Winnipeg, Man.	Commenced July 15. Against a reduction in wages; employees alleged a violation of agreement, followed by a lockout. Settled by negotiations; work resumed September 22.	175	2,975

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING SEPTEMBER, 1921—*Continued.*

Industry or Occupation.	Particulars.	No. of employees affected.	Time loss in working days.
FOODS, LIQUORS AND TOBACCO— Cigarmakers, Vancouver, B.C.....	Commenced May 31. Against introduction of new machinery. Un-terminated.	20	500
LEATHER— Shoeworkers, Galt, Ont.....	Commenced July 7. Against reduction in wages. Settled by negotiations; work resumed September 10.	10	80
TRANSPORTATION— Street railway employees, St. John, N.B.....	Commenced June 29. In protest against reduction in wages and certain working conditions. Men still on strike, but company claimed their places were filled.	.....	.....
Scowmen and lumber handlers, St. John, N.B.	Commenced June 22. Against reduction in wages. Information received indicates this strike terminated during August.	.....	.....
Strikes commencing during September, 1921			
LUMBERING— Sawyers and packers, Vancouver lower mainland, B.C.	Commenced September 16. Against a reduction in wages. Settled by negotiations; work resumed September 26.	450	3,600
TRANSPORTATION— Teamsters, Edmonton, Alta.....	Commenced September 1. For shorter hours. Settled by mediation; work resumed September 3.	100	200
MISCELLANEOUS— Musicians, Calgary, Alta.....	Commenced September 5. Against a reduction in wages. Settled by mediation of Department of Labour; work resumed September 9.	36	180
Musicians, Ottawa, Ont.....	Commenced September 1. Against a reduction in wages. Settled by negotiations; work resumed September 5.	35	140

an approximate time loss of 48,575 working days.

CLOTHING.—The strike of 175 clothing workers at Winnipeg in protest against a 10 per cent wage reduction, which commenced on July 15, terminated on September 22, with the workers resuming employment at a 5 per cent reduction.

TRANSPORTATION.—One hundred teamsters in Edmonton struck on September 1, in protest against a longer working week. The particular objection was that of working Saturday afternoons at straight time. After a duration of two days, the trouble was settled on the basis of time and a half payment (with certain exceptions) for work on Saturday afternoons. No settlement of the strike of street railway employees at St. John was reported

by the men's union, but the Company claimed that the places of the strikers' had been filled.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Thirty-five musicians and motion picture operators in three Calgary theatres struck for a renewal of the 1920 wage agreements. The theatre managements had announced a reduction in wages. The strike was settled by the mediation of an official of the Department of Labour, and the musicians resumed work at the previous wage rate but with an additional half hour to the working day. The operators also resumed work, and agreed to arbitration, as yet in abeyance. In Ottawa, there was also a somewhat similar situation. The employers wished to make a wage reduction of 15 per cent, and after a few days, work was resumed on the basis of a 10 per cent reduction.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING AUGUST, 1921

THE following details with regard to strikes and lockouts in the United Kingdom during August, 1921, based on returns from employers and workpeople, are taken from the September issue of the British *Labour Gazette*.

NUMBER, MAGNITUDE AND DURATION.—The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in August, was 62, as compared with 40 in the previous month and 139 in August, 1920. In these new disputes about 15,000 workpeople were directly involved, and 1,000 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition to the numbers involved in new disputes, nearly 10,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 43 other disputes which began before August and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The total number of new and old disputes in progress in August was thus 105, involving about 26,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during August of over 200,000 working days.

CAUSES.—Of the 62 new disputes, 34, directly involving nearly 8,000 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 17, directly involving about 5,000 workpeople, on other wages questions; 6, directly involving about 1,000 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 5, directly involving about 1,000 workpeople, on other questions.

RESULTS.—The dispute involving joiners and carpenters in shipyards throughout Great Britain, which began on December 1, 1920, was settled during the month, a compromise being reached. In addition, settlements were effected in the case of 32 new disputes, directly involving about 10,000 workpeople, and 19 old disputes, directly involving about 5,000 workpeople. Of these 51 disputes, 5, directly involving about 1,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 22, directly involving nearly 5,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 24, directly involving over 9,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 7 disputes, directly involving nearly 3,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The following table classifies the disputes by groups of trades:

Groups of Trades	Number of Disputes			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in August.	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in August.
	Started before August 1.	Started in August.	Total.		
Building.....	8	13	21	4,000	30,000
Mining and Quarrying.....	6	11	17	7,000	23,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.....	19	9	28	7,000	101,000
Other trades.....	10	29	39	8,000	59,000
Total, August, 1921.	43	62	105	26,000	213,000
Total, July, 1921....	54	40	94	1,127,000	6,327,000*
Total, August, 1920.	123	139	262	86,000	885,000

*Inclusive of days lost at collieries in July, subsequent to the date of settlement of the national dispute, in consequence of delays in restarting.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE CANADIAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR

THE thirteenth annual convention of the Canadian Federation of Labour was held in Montreal from September 12 to 14, with twenty delegates present representing 10 affiliated unions. The Hon. A. Galipeault, Minister of Public Works and Labour for Quebec, who was expected to be present at the opening session, wrote apologizing for not being able to attend the convention. Mr. M. F. Tumpane, the president, presented a report dealing with the activities of the executive officers during the past year and called attention to some matters which he believed worthy of consideration by the delegates. The closing remarks of the president suggested that the convention make a special request to the Committee on Law with a view to evolving a constitution that will enable the Federation to assimilate the many diverging interests of the various classes of organized workers not connected with international organizations. With this accomplished it was felt that there are many unions who would throw off their international allegiance and unite with the Federation. The president also referred to the work of the federation being hampered by lack of funds, even at the present per capita tax of 10c. He added that the Executive Board recommended that the Committee on Law should seriously consider if a reduced per capita tax would be an inducement to bring accessions in such numbers as to place the organization on a firm footing.

The former secretary, Mr. Chas. E. Clay, of Toronto, resigned his position on July 5, 1921. He was succeeded by Mr. Bertram E. East of Toronto, who submitted a report stating that nine charters had been issued during the year. The financial statement showed total receipts of \$2,520; the expenditures totalled \$2,186; the balance on hand, including \$10 from profit and loss account, was \$344. The unions reported to be in affiliation numbered 30, but the membership was not stated.

Among the resolutions adopted dealing with internal affairs were the following: (1) that the annual report of the conventions and the constitution and by-laws of the Canadian Federation be printed in both English and French; (2) instructing the executive board to find ways and means of publishing a weekly newspaper; (3) authorizing the Executive Board to publish a yearly convention souvenir book and also to appoint a temporary organizer.

A resolution was approved asking that the Canadian Federation of Labour appeal to all affiliated locals for financial and moral support to the Toronto Press Assistants' Union to assist in carrying to a successful conclusion the fight now being waged against the open shop.

Endorsation was given a resolution protesting against the merging of the banking business and requesting the Minister of Finance to refuse to sanction the amalgamation of banks except for very important reasons.

It was also decided that representation be made to the Dominion Government and to the Alberta Legislature protesting against the present system in the Alberta mining districts whereby the miners contribute their dues through the operators to the United Mine Workers.

Congratulations were extended to the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees on their expulsion from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. It was resolved that the Executive Board should interview the General President of the Canadian Brotherhood on the question of securing its affiliation with the Canadian Federation of Labour.

Resolutions as follows were also approved (1) requesting that the Canadian Federation be given recognition in appointments by the various governments to the different commissions and public bodies; (2) that the Canadian Federation of Labour as representing

the viewpoint of the Canadian workers ally itself with the British and other national trades union bodies, and that the Executive Board take the necessary steps to this end.

Officers for the year 1921-22 were elected as follows: President, M. F. Tumpane, Toronto; 1st Vice-Pres., R.

Giroux, Quebec; 2nd Vice-Pres., F. Hudson, Toronto; 3rd Vice-Pres., T. J. Baerd, Toronto; 4th Vice-Pres., J. Finnie, Montreal; Sec.-Treas., J. T. Gunn, Toronto.

The place and date of the next convention was left in the hands of the Executive Board.

FOURTH CONVENTION OF NATIONAL AND CATHOLIC UNIONS

Synopsis of Proceedings at which Constitution for Confederation of Catholic Workers was adopted

THE fourth convention of the National and Catholic Unions was held in Hull, Que., from September 24 to 28. The opening sessions on the 24th were held in the hall of the Hull Catholic Workmen's Association, at which the registration of delegates took place and the various reports of officers were presented. The president, Mr. Gaudiase Hébert, of Quebec, tendered his resignation, which was accepted, owing to his recent appointment to the position of factory inspector by the Quebec Government. Mr. Achille Morin, of Hull, one of the vice-presidents, was appointed presiding officer. On Sunday morning the delegates attended mass at Notre Dame Church, and at noon were entertained at dinner in Notre Dame Hall by the municipal authorities. At 2.30 on Sunday the delegates were welcomed to the city by Mayor Louis Cousineau. Abbé J. A. Carrière welcomed the delegates on behalf of the clergy. In the evening a session was held at which the general chaplain, Abbé Maxime Fortin, of Quebec, presented the report of the executive officers with reference to the request made in March last to the federal Minister of Labour for representation at the conference of building trades employers and employees to be held in Ottawa in May. The chaplain stated that the executive had advanced the following claims: (1) That the right of Catholic

workers to be represented on commissions appointed by the Government, be recognized, and (2) that of the thirty Catholic delegates invited to the above-mentioned conference three should be members of Catholic unions. Father Fortin referred to the discussion in the House of Commons, in the course of which the Prime Minister in reply to Mr. E. Lapointe, M.P., had explained the position of the Minister of Labour with reference to the claims presented. The report was sent to committee.

To fill the vacancy on the executive caused by the retirement of Mr. Hébert, Mr. J. E. Belanger, of Quebec, was elected a vice-president.

On Monday, the 26th, the delegates met in the hall of the Hull Association, where the remaining sessions of the convention were held. The credential committee reported certificates received from 89 unions, three of which were from Ontario, the remainder being from bodies located in Quebec. The names of delegates recorded were 224, but a number of them represented two, and in some cases, three unions, the actual number of delegates being approximately 200, of which 13 were women from the Hull Association. Fifteen chaplains from various localities were also present, as well as Mr. Simon Lapointe, of Quebec, the legal advisor. With each of the committees which

were appointed a chaplain was associated.

At this session a telegram was read from Cardinal Gasparri conveying the apostolic benediction of the Pope on the convention. Letters were read from the Prime Minister, the Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, and from the Provincial Prime Minister, the Honourable L. A. Taschereau, regretting their inability to be present.

The retiring president, Mr. G. Hébert, presented a report of his activities since the last convention, and for his services he was voted the sum of \$100. Mr. J. E. A. Pin, the secretary, reported on the many matters which had engaged his attention, as well as on the progress of the Catholic union movement. The convention voted him an honorarium of \$150. The report of the treasurer, Mr. J. B. Beaudoin, stated that the receipts, including the balance from last year, were \$1,038.44; after paying all expenses there was a balance of cash in hand of \$518.42. The membership of the Catholic unions was approximately 45,000, although the receipts were not in harmony with these figures. A proposal was made to vote the treasurer \$100, but he refused to accept any payment for his services.

A report from the Hull Catholic Workingmen's Association stated that much progress had been made in that locality. The property now in possession of the association had been donated by the Oblate Fathers. Large additions had been made to the buildings, providing meeting and recreation rooms.

CONSTITUTION ADOPTED.

At the 1920 conference of the National and Catholic Unions it was proposed that the executive officers should submit to the 1921 conference a constitution and by-laws on which to base a permanent organization. The executive officers accordingly submitted to the conference a draft constitution, and by-laws to govern the proposed federation of Catholic Unions. The draft was read and various suggestions made by

the delegates, all of which were referred to a special committee. When the committee was being nominated objection was raised to the delegates from the St. Jean Baptiste Society, of Hawkesbury, on the ground that it is a fraternal society and their admission might create a precedent. It was explained that the delegates were admitted on the promise that they would organize as Catholic Syndicates. At a later session the special committee on constitution reported and suggested that the name of the organization should be "Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada." The principles of the Confederation were left to be decided by the religious authorities. The remaining sections of the proposed constitution were in the main adopted with little discussion. The question of the location of the headquarters created a very interesting discussion, the city of Quebec being recommended by the committee and Montreal also being placed in nomination. A secret ballot was taken, Quebec being chosen by a vote of 117 as against 96 for Montreal. The draft constitution contained provisions for calling strikes and for the payment of strike benefits. These were referred to the executive for consideration. The constitution was finally adopted as amended, and is to come into effect on January 1, 1922, when the tentative federation which has existed for the past four years will be superseded by the new confederation. Just previous to the adjournment of the convention a delegate gave notice of motion that next year he would move that the headquarters of the confederation be located in Montreal. The question of incorporation of the Confederation was introduced during the consideration of a resolution asking that the syndicates which have contracts with employers regarding the closed shop endeavour to have said contracts respected. In discussing incorporation both the general chaplain and the legal advisor expressed themselves as against the proposal, the former remarking that at the present time it was inopportune and stating that propaganda on

the subject for four or five years would be necessary before seeking incorporation.

THE STATUS OF WOMEN.

In the report of the executive officers it was suggested that women members should be given representation and allowed on committees at conventions only on very special occasions. The report of the committee approved of the suggestion of the executive. This question was before the convention on two occasions and much discussion ensued. A proposal was made that women should be accorded the same status as men. An amendment was moved that the question be deferred to the next convention. It was finally decided to refer the whole question of the status of women to a committee of three chaplains to consider (1) the general problem of the organization of women, and (2) the special problem of representation of women at conventions. The committee is to report in three months and the decision is to be final.

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED.

Among the resolutions presented were twelve which had been referred by the 1920 convention to the Hull meeting and some 63 others, all of which were referred to the committee on Resolutions for report. In a few instances the committee recommended the cancellation of certain resolutions, their recommendation being adopted without dissent. One of the resolutions cancelled asked for a revision of the tariff. A resolution presented asking that federal and provincial governments be requested to fix a set date for general elections was promptly declared out of order by the presiding officer on the ground that it was of a political nature. Two resolutions asking for the enactment of a legal working day for all workers, which was referred from the 1920 convention, were again deferred to be considered in 1922. Similar action was taken concerning a resolution asking that public utility companies be compelled to establish pension funds for old employees. A

resolution in favour of pensions for widows was also left over for the next convention.

To the executive officers was referred the question of a button for the members of the Catholic unions, as was also proposals (1) that organizers be appointed to organize syndicates in the various localities, (2) that the executive take active measures to organize the journeymen barbers with a view of forming a barbers' federation, (3) that the National and Catholic co-operative societies be formed into a federation, (4) that the executive devise means of organizing the employees in the clothing industry in National and Catholic syndicates and that efforts also be made to organize the bakers in the province of Quebec.

Two resolutions in reference to apprenticeship were referred to the general chaplain to be presented some time in the future.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

A resolution on unemployment was sent to the committee on Resolutions who submitted a substitute, which the convention adopted and of which the following is a summary:

That the federal and provincial governments and municipal authorities undertake not only immediate necessary work but useful public work.

That the federal government amend the Housing Act, in order to make possible a greater activity in construction.

That the millions voted be at once used in future colonization centres.

That capitalists invest in industrial undertakings.

That manufacturers discontinue bringing agricultural labour into the cities and towns, and that they work with labour unions instead of being hostile to them.

That members of Catholic syndicates cease the practice of some working full time while the others are without any work.

That employers' associations, labour syndicates, and others endeavour to prevent unemployment either by creating funds to which employees and employers shall contribute, or by making public authorities subsidize existing charitable institutions, such as the St. Vincent de Paul Society or others.

WANT PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS ABOLISHED.

A resolution was presented asking that a committee of five members be authorized to make an investigation into the administration of Government employment bureaus. The Resolution committee presented in lieu of the resolution a recommendation that the Provincial Government be requested to abolish all private employment bureaus. During the discussion it was pointed out that the LABOUR GAZETTE, published by the Department of Labour, furnishes every month all the information available on the work of the Government-operated employment bureaus. It was also stated that the aim of the confederation is to have an exclusive bureau for the local Catholic syndicates. The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

DESIRE HOLIDAYS RESTORED.

A resolution was adopted asking the Dominion Government to include in the Lord's Day Act, as in the past the following six holidays: The Circumcision, Epiphany, Ascension, All Saints, Immaculate Conception, and Christmas. During the consideration of this resolution a Capuchin father stated that the Bishop had forbidden the workers labouring on these holidays, with the result that at Three Rivers about 600 men who did not go to work on one of these holidays were locked out. Now the employees are compelled to work on all but three Catholic holidays. It was decided that a copy of the above request be sent to all members of Parliament.

A resolution was also adopted asking that the Quebec Government make June 24 (St. Jean Baptiste Day) a statutory holiday.

WANT NEUTRAL POSTAGE STAMPS.

The convention went on record as in favour of what was termed "neutral" postage stamps by adopting the following resolution:

Considering that according to the laws of the country French and English are the official languages:

Considering that the Canadian postage stamp is in English only;

Considering that it is difficult to have a bilingual stamp;

Be it resolved that demand be made to Federal Government for a neutral stamp, on which only the figures, the year and the word Canada would appear with his Majesty's photograph and a Maple Leaf as a background.

DEFER DEMAND FOR PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

A resolution asking that the proportional system of voting be adopted in the Dominion and provincial general elections was sent to the resolutions committee for report. The committee, while not opposing proportional representation, suggested that the executive should discontinue its demands on the Government for the new method of elections until an easier and more practical method of application had been discovered.

OPPOSED TO CERTAIN MUNICIPAL EM- PLOYEES GOING ON STRIKE.

Two resolutions were presented to the question of firemen, policemen and waterworks employees going on strike. The Resolutions Committee submitted a substitute resolution as follows:

Considering that firemen, policemen, and waterworks employees have in their protection the life and property of the people, the convention maintains that such employees have no right to strike, but the convention also contends that the various municipalities have no right to force a lockout.

After some discussion the recommendation of the committee was adopted.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS APPROVED.

Two resolutions opposing daylight saving were adopted, as was also a demand that the products of asbestos should be manufactured in Canada.

Two resolutions in reference to compensation for accidents were combined and amended by the resolutions com-

mittee. The amended resolution, which was adopted, was as follows:

That the Provincial Government be requested to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act to provide for (1) compensation for all paid employees, and (2) that the employer shall be responsible for all permanent or temporary disability to employees who have been injured in the discharge of their duties.

It was also decided to make demand for compensation for first day's disability and for other improvements in the compensation law.

It was decided to ask the Provincial Government to pass a law prohibiting the employment in stores of girls under 16 years of age, and also that a demand be made for the closing of stores not later than 6 p.m.

The following resolutions dealing with the subjects indicated were also adopted by the convention:

Requesting that the Provincial Government endeavour to prevent farmers from coming to live in the cities by using every means to make farming more agreeable and lucrative and to encourage the development of industry in the rural districts.

Opposition to dance halls being open after 12 p.m.

Asking that a law be passed prohibiting night theatres (performances which commence after 11 p.m.).

Asking that the Government enact a law compelling the publication of the names of proprietors and shareholders of newspaper companies and also those of the writers.

Asking for the prohibition of children under 16 years of age attending moving picture houses, even when accompanied by parents.

Asking that sanitary laws be enforced in textile factories.

Asking that electric railways be brought under the same law as steam railroads in the matter of working hours.

Asking that the Quebec Government appoint provincial and municipal fair wage officers with duties similar to the Dominion fair wage officers.

In favour of plumbers being examined and licensed before undertaking work and that they be given incorporation as a body.

Asking that all old paper be removed and all kalsomine, alabastine or other water colours be washed off before decorating any building.

Asking that all ladders and scaffoldings employed by painters on the outside of buildings be inspected.

Asking the provincial government to make an investigation as to overtime in the carriage and automobile trade.

Asking the competent authorities to take any measures they may think suitable to enforce sufficient ventilation in automobile repair shops or industrial plants.

Asking municipalities to appoint boards to fix fair wage rates every year.

Asking the Canadian Government to suspend all immigration for at least three years in order to protect the Canadian unemployed.

Asking for the inspection of barber shops and a better observance of the regulations of the Board of Health, and also that law be amended so that municipalities may legally order the closing of barber shops at 7 p.m., except Saturdays, when they should close at 11 p.m.

Asking that the law concerning stationary engineers of the province of Quebec be amended so that first and second class engineers may be able to instal and repair electrical apparatus in factories where they are employed, and that the regulations of stationary engineers be better observed, and also that other desired amendments be made to laws governing stationary engineers.

Asking that health regulations be better observed in stores in the matter of ventilation, and also that employers provide seats for women and girls employed as clerks in stores.

Asking the provincial minister of labour for the province of Quebec to revise the questionnaire for the examination necessary for the granting of certificates to engineers and firemen, and that candidates be given a chance to prove their practical knowledge.

Asking the government of the province to have the Board of Health use all means at its disposal to eliminate bad odors from pulp and paper mills.

Asking the directors of technical schools to adapt them to the mentality of the province and to put them on a frankly Catholic basis, with as many Canadian teachers as possible.

Against the "Act to establish the Quebec Public Assistance Service" and asking that the same be reconsidered and amended.

Asking that "casual" life and fire insurance agents be subjected to the same tax as the regular agents.

Asking the government to appoint inspectors in sufficient number to enforce the "Industrial Plants Act."

Urging the provincial board of health to have bakery shops inspected, and that the sanitary regulations be better observed therein.

Asking the provincial government of Quebec to so amend the Industrial Accidents Act that the employer may be held responsible for any permanent or temporary disability having for its primary cause the work of the employee so disabled.

Urging the government of the province of Quebec to change the date of moving day and to

fix the month of July as the legal date for the expiration of leases in Montreal.

Urging the government to enact a law prohibiting the employment in breweries of girls and boys under sixteen years of age.

THE OFFICERS ELECTED

Just previous to the election of officers thanks were tendered to Archbishop Gauthier of Ottawa for his pastoral letter in favour of the union of Catholic

workers; to the executive committee; and to those who had contributed to the success of the convention.

The following were elected as the officers for the current year: President: Chevalier Pierre Beaulle, Quebec; Vice-President: J. A. Morin, Hull; Secretary: J. H. A. Poirier, Quebec; Treasurer: J. B. Beaudoin, Montreal. Montreal was chosen as the convention city for 1922.

CONVENTION OF THE CANADIAN BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES

THE eleventh convention of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees was held at Winnipeg, August 29 to September 1, under the chairmanship of the Grand President, Mr. A. R. Mosher. The delegates were officially welcomed and entertained by the Mayor and City Council of Winnipeg.

The Grand President in his opening address stated that the Brotherhood had not as yet been seriously affected by unemployment. He said that unemployment was a condition brought about by errors in our present economic system which could and should be corrected by a process of evolution. "Revolutionary forces," he said, "may very conceivably replace the forces of evolution in an attempt at improvement, but I, for one, should regret exceedingly to see our people involved in a civil war when by rational methods the desired changes might well be made effective." He enjoined the employees of the National Railways to give conscientious and whole-hearted service and to do everything in their power to advance the interest of the railways.

In the report of the Grand Secretary-Treasurer, the financial statement covering the period from September 1, 1919, to April 30, 1921, showed a revenue of \$77,497, and an expenditure of \$66,316. The report of the membership showed that from September 1, 1919, to July 31, 1921, there had been an increase of

2,228 members, the paid-up membership on the latter date being 13,194, distributed over 139 local divisions.

A discussion arose regarding the replacement of death benefits by insurance, and it was recommended that the incoming executive arrange for life and disability insurance to be optional to present members of the Brotherhood, but compulsory to those joining after January 1, 1922. The question of establishing an insurance department to handle this plan or of working through an established life insurance company was left to the executive.

With regard to the Brotherhood's connection with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, it was recommended that the incoming executive board be given power to take the necessary action to protect all the rights and privileges in the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. As to the matter of affiliation with the Canadian Federation of Labour, it was decided that this should be left to the discretion of the executive board. It was also decided that as soon as those local divisions situated outside of Canada were able to undertake their own government that a full measure of autonomy would be given them. All organized activities it was suggested should be confined to those railways having headquarters in Canada or Newfoundland. The stand previously taken by the Brotherhood with reference to the "no politics" order of President Hanna

of the Canadian National Railways, was strongly re-affirmed, and a memorial to the Prime Minister urging immediate action in the matter was proposed. A resolution was approved in favour of the principle of the 44-hour week.

The officers elected were: Grand President, Mr. A. R. Mosher, Ottawa; vice-president, Mr. M. Macleod, Charlottetown; secretary-treasurer, Mr. M. M. Maclean, Ottawa; also vice-presidents for the various provinces, as follows:

Nova Scotia, Wm. Allen, Halifax; Prince Edward Island, J. H. Monaghan, Charlottetown; New Brunswick, B. W. Cummings, Moncton; Quebec, George Desrosiers, Charny; Ontario, M. J. Dundas, London; Manitoba, J. W. Watson, Winnipeg; Saskatchewan, Chas. Tubb, North Battleford; Alberta, C. H. Minchin, Calgary; British Columbia, A. N. Lowes, Vancouver.

It was decided to hold the next convention at Calgary in September, 1923.

SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

THE sixty-sixth session of the International Typographical Union was held at Quebec, Que., on August 8-13. There were present 294 delegates. Addresses of welcome were delivered by the Hon. A. L. Taschereau, prime minister of the province of Quebec; Mayor Joseph Samson of Quebec; Hon. G. D. Robertson, minister of labour for Canada; Mr. J. E. Atkinson, representing the Canadian Newspaper Publishers' Association; Mr. C. G. Powers, M.P., Quebec South; Sir David Watson of the Quebec Chronicle; and the Hon. Frank Carrel, of the Quebec Telegraph. The chair was taken by the International president, Mr. John McParland. Other speakers included Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labour; Mr. John J. Manning, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Department of the American Federation of Labour; Mr. Neil MacLean, Labour member of the British House of Commons; and Mr. Matthew Woll, president of the International Photo-Engravers' Union.

The report of President McParland contained an outline of the movement to secure the 44-hour week together with tables showing that 246 locals had contracts providing for the introduction of the 44-hour week or less in commercial establishments on May 1, 1921, in all but 61 cases at wage increases; that

351 locals reported increases in wage scales under contracts since June 1, 1920, and that 91 newspaper establishments were working under agreements calling for less than the 48-hour week.* Reference was also made to the arbitration agreement with the American Newspaper Publishers' Association which expires in April, 1922, and it was recommended that any future agreement proposed between the Union and the publishers be the subject of a referendum for ratification or rejection.

The report of the secretary-treasurer for the fiscal year ended May 31, 1921, showed a membership of 76,153, divided as follows: Typographical union, 70,837; German-American, 567; mailers, 2,495; newspaper writers, 252; typefounders, 10, and 1,992 holding travelling cards. There were 2,510 members in arrears. (The membership for the previous year was 74,719). The total earnings of the members was \$141,964,382 with an average per member of \$1,909, as compared with \$114,594,258 and an average of \$1,615 in the previous year. There were 730 deaths on which mor-

*In a subsequent statement by the president dated August 27, a total of 360 union branches (including 354 typographical locals representing a membership of about 28,568, and 6 mailers' locals representing a membership of about 1,002) are reported to have established the 44-hour week in their jurisdictions. Fifty-six locals have contracts extending beyond August 1, 1921, which do not contain provision for the 44-hour week; 285 locals have expired contracts the renewal of which has not been reported to headquarters; 32 locals have no contracts whatever and 23 have contracts of indefinite expiration.

tuary benefits were paid aggregating \$305,813, an average of \$405. The death rate averaged 9.8 per 1,000 as compared with the rate of 11 to 13 which had been maintained since the establishment of the death benefit in 1892. The old-age pension assessment averaged 79½ cents per member per month, with a total of \$497,512 paid out for pensions, there being 1,683 pensioners on the roll. The total receipts for the year were \$2,048,054, and the expenditures \$1,856,409. The balance in the general fund on May 31, 1921, was \$203,810; in the mortuary fund, \$830,423; and in the old age pension fund \$965,387. The Union paid in strike benefits in connection with the 44-hour dispute and in special assistance to local unions, \$383,488, to district and state typographical organizations \$5,200, and for services of representatives and expenses in performing the work of the organization \$114,691. The Union Printers' Home Fund's portion of the per capita tax was \$208,196. (There were 147 members admitted to the Home during the year.) The total receipts from Canadian unions were \$125,609, and the benefits drawn by Canadian unions amounted to \$58,509.

The Convention decided in favour of the continuance of a vigorous campaign to secure the 44-hour week, and that the 10 per cent assessment being levied for strike pay of men out of work in shops where the proposal had not been recognized be continued until conditions warrant its reduction. It also decided to give unqualified endorsement of the action of the recent convention of the American Federation of Labour relative to disarmament, government ownership of railways, its recommendations concerning the establishment of a publicity bureau at the Federation's headquarters, and especially its recommendations relating to text books for public schools; to take up with the International Allied Printing Association some plan for a persistent campaign for the union label on all printed matter; to patronize only those who make and handle union labelled products; to condemn reform organiza-

tions who are attempting to deprive workers of their rights and pleasures and self-determination in the use of tobacco; to urge local unions to use their best endeavours to have all contracts expire on October 1 of each year; to amend section 173 of the general laws to read: "Subordinate unions, in making contracts or wage agreements, shall insert a clause therein reserving to their members the right to refuse to execute all work received from or destined for struck offices, unfair employers or publications."

In regard to the arbitration agreement with the American Newspaper Publishers' Association which expires in April, 1922, a new form of agreement was submitted by the Association for the consideration of the Union. There were three main changes proposed, the most important of which was non-acceptance of International Typographical Union rules and regulations as a condition precedent to contract negotiations. It was decided that the executive council should enter into further discussion with the publishers and in the event of a basis of agreement being arrived at should submit the proposed terms to a vote of the membership for adoption or rejection. A request was made to the convention that the executive council be given the same powers for negotiating with the Canadian Newspaper Association.

ORGANIZATION OF NEWSWRITERS.

A proposed constitution for an organization of newswriters was submitted by a committee appointed by the executive council. It called for an organization to be known as the International Union of Journalists, affiliated with and under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, for the objects of the cultivation of friendship and fraternal relations; the elevation of the profession; the raising of the standard of compensation; mutual assistance in trouble, sickness, destitution or unemployment; provision for death benefits and co-operation with kindred organizations; also provision for the training

of beginners. The membership should include all persons, bona-fide workers, employed in the editorial department or in gathering, writing, preparing, collecting, illustrating matter for the periodical press, other than managing editors and publishers, who have had three years' actual experience, except in cases where the local union and the persistent agree to make an exception in favour of two years. It was decided that the matter be referred back to the executive council with full power to act.

EDUCATION OF APPRENTICES.

A committee appointed to deal with the question of supplemental education for apprentices reported that there were about 2,000 apprentices and journeymen taking the Course of the International Typographical Union. They recommended that legislation be enacted binding the apprentice to take the course; that the foremen of printing establishments must from time to time report to the head of the firm the progress made by the apprentice; and that the apprentice cannot be admitted to full membership in the union until he has received his certificate of graduation showing that he has successfully completed the course. They also recommended that the International Typographical course should be extended to duly registered apprentices and union journeymen only. Their recommendations were adopted. The convention also decided to change section 63 of the general laws to read: "An apprentice term shall consist of at

least five years: Provided, That upon request of the local union and employer and with the consent of the president of the International Typographical Union, a period of time not to exceed six months may be deducted from the five year apprenticeship term (after an apprentice has satisfactorily completed the I. T. U. Lessons in Printing, or such other courses of instruction in printing as may be required by the local contract. *Beginning with the third year apprentices shall be enrolled in and complete the I.T.U. Course of Lessons in Printing before being admitted as journeymen members of the union. They shall pay to the secretary-treasurer of the local union having jurisdiction the sum of — per week until the full tuition of the course is paid. No office shall be entitled to employ an apprentice unless it has the equipment necessary to enable instruction being given the apprentice in the several classes of work agreed upon in the contract with the employer to be taught each year: Provided, That any local union maintaining a school embracing the existing I.T.U. Course prior to the adoption of this law will be deemed in compliance with the law."*

A resolution to establish a bank at the headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind., was referred to the executive council. (See page 1292 in this issue). The convention also favoured the amalgamation of the various printing trade unions, to the end that there be but one union in the printing industry.

Atlantic City was chosen for the convention in 1922.

TENTH CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE

THE tenth congress of the International Co-operative Alliance met at Basle, Switzerland, on August 21-25, the ninth congress having been held at Glasgow in 1913. The congress was attended by about four hundred representatives of co-operative societies with an estimated membership of twenty-seven millions in twenty-three countries.

The most important business of the Congress was the adoption of steps toward the formation of an international co-operative society and the revision of the constitution. A report was presented by the Central Committee on the work of the International Co-operative Alliance since the Glasgow Congress. The report contained an

account of the steps taken to convene a meeting of representatives of the affiliated wholesale societies to promote arrangements for international co-operative trading with the ultimate object of establishing an international wholesale society. The Central Committee recommended the adoption of proposals made by a sub-committee appointed by it to study the question. These proposals comprised the concentration of all co-operative effort in each country so as to form one body with which co-operative wholesale societies in other countries might do business; the extension of an invitation to each wholesale society to form an export department; the joint purchase of articles when it can be done with advantage, and the organization of a central bureau for the collection of statistics and the circulation of information to be established under the English Co-operative Wholesale Society in Manchester.

After some discussion a resolution submitted by the English Women's Co-operative Guild was adopted by the Congress, recommending the International Committee of Co-operative Wholesale Societies to take steps at once to assist each country to utilize all available resources to build up an export trade through co-operative channels by encouraging the purchase of goods through the co-operative movements of each country and by helping to organize the marketing of goods so exported.

The discussion on this resolution brought out the fact that various steps in international co-operative trading had already been taken. The English Co-operative Wholesale Society had established an export department with an officer giving his whole time to this branch of the business, and had advanced credits to the extent of £800,000 to promote international trading. It had also concluded an arrangement for international co-operative banking by agreement with the Andelsbank in Copenhagen. The co-operative organizations in Denmark, Norway and Sweden combined some time ago to form the Scandinavian Wholesale So-

ciety, and in 1920 the Italian co-operative organization entered into a trade agreement with the "Centrosovus" of Moscow.

The portion of the report of the Central Committee dealing with the revision of the rules of the International Co-operative Alliance was adopted without discussion. In the new rules the International Co-operative Alliance is defined as follows: "An international association formed of National Unions or National Federations of Co-operative Societies; National Federations of Co-operative Unions; Regional Unions or Regional Federations of Co-operative Societies; Co-operative Societies and recognized National auxiliary organizations of the affiliated National Unions or Federations having national dimensions." In the sense of this article the rules define the following as co-operative societies: 1. Consumers' co-operative societies which conform to the principles of Rochdale, particularly as to (a) The equal right of voting of all the members irrespective of, or without regard to the amount of shares held by each; (b) The distribution of the surplus, apart from the limited interest on shares, either amongst the members in proportion to their purchases, or carried to collective reserve funds or allocated to works of education and solidarity. 2. All other associations of persons that have for their object the social and economic amelioration of their members, by the promotion of undertakings on the basis of mutual aid and self-help, and which in practice observe the principles established by the rules of I.C.A. and the resolutions of its congresses.

The congress was addressed by Lieutenant-Colonel Schuster of the International Credits Department of the League of Nations, who explained the Ter Meulen system of international credits which had been adopted by the League of Nations. A small international commission appointed by the League would assess the gold value of such assets as any nation would wish to pledge and would authorize the issue of Ter Meulen bonds to that amount.

He said that productive co-operative societies could use these bonds in order to obtain raw materials.

A resolution concerning the policy of international co-operation submitted by M. Albert Thomas of France, was unanimously approved - after he had made certain amendments to it. This resolution denounced competition and war in all their forms, and declared that the object of the co-operative movement was association between all nations. It declared that commercial treaties should be multiplied and should be renewed for a sufficiently long period to assure the sound development of industry. It associated itself with the proposals made to the League of Nations concerning the establishment of regulation of the condition of a just distribution of foodstuffs and the institution of control over international monopolies and trusts. The hope was expressed that the economic and finance committee of the League of Nations might set up an International Statistical office for collection and publication of information concerning production, supplies and requirements in various countries. The resolution concluded as follows: "Finally the Congress is convinced that commercial relations between the co-operative organizations of various countries will not only serve the general good by eliminating middlemen's profits; but will also lay a strong foundation for a world economic system in which the spirit of strife and competition would have no place. For this purpose it recommends the establishment of direct relations, as between country and country and within each country, between

organized consumers and agricultural producers' organizations, and it counts on the central organization of the International Co-operative Alliance to unite all the co-operative organizations of the whole world."

A paper was read by Herr Kaufmann of Germany recommending the formation of a Union of Co-operative Wholesale Societies registered in the United Kingdom as a step toward the ultimate formation of an international wholesale society. The proposals were approved by resolution of the Congress which pledged itself to do all in its power to promote them further, and referred them to the committee of the National Wholesale Societies.

Mr. C. J. Goedhart, president of the Netherlands Co-operative Union was elected president of the Alliance in succession to Sir William Maxwell. The members of the Central Committee of the Alliance were elected under the new rules. The national organizations of the various countries have the following representation on it:—England, 7 members; Germany, France and Italy, 4 each; Finland and Czecho-Slovakia, 3 each; Austria, Russia, Sweden and Switzerland, 2 each; Armenia, Belgium, Denmark, Georgia, Hungary, Lapland, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Holland, Roumania, Servia, Ukraine and the United States, one each. The Central Committee may appoint additional members representing organizations in other countries as soon as such organizations are formed on a national basis and have paid their minimum subscription as provided in the rules of the Alliance.

BRITISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS

Synopsis of Proceedings of the Fifty-third Annual Convention at Cardiff

THE fifty-third annual convention of the British Trades Union Congress was held at Cardiff, Wales, from September 5 to 10, with 955 delegates in attendance, representing 170 organizations, with a membership of 6,389,123.

The number of organizations represented showed a considerable decline, due to amalgamation, while the total membership also showed a decline, amounting to 1.6 per cent, chiefly owing to a decline in the membership of General Labour

Unions. Mr. E. L. Poulton, O.B.E., J.P., chairman of the Parliamentary Committee, and a member of the boot and shoe operatives' union, presided over the Congress.

NATIONAL JOINT COUNCIL.

It will be remembered that a scheme for setting up a General Council of the Trades Union Congress, to supersede the existing Parliamentary Committee, was approved at the 1920 convention of the Congress. The main objects of the new General Council are to promote common action on the part of trade unions, to defend attacks on vital principles of trade unionism, and to enter into relations with kindred movements in other countries.

The present Congress extended the principle of common action by approving the constitution of a National Joint Council, a body representing the new General Council of the Trade Union Congress, the Executive Committee of the Labour Party, and the Parliamentary Party. The main function of this National Joint Council will be to co-ordinate the action and policies of the Labour Party and the Trades Union Congress. This Council, plans for which were ratified by the Labour Party at its convention at Brighton last June, will consist of a chairman, a secretary, and three other members each of the three bodies. It will consider all questions affecting the labour movement as a whole and make provision for taking immediate and united action on all questions of national emergency; endeavour to secure a common policy of action, whether by legislation or otherwise, on all questions affecting the workers as producers, consumers and citizens; consult when necessary a joint conference consisting of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party Executive, together with a number of Parliamentary members, which, with the Labour Party Executive, will be equal in number to the members of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress; and present an annual report to the Trades Union

Congress, the Labour Party Conference and the Parliamentary Party. The chairman of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress will also be the chairman of the National Joint Council, and the secretary of the Labour Party will act as its secretary. The expense incurred by the Council will be met in equal proportions, by the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, and the Executive Committee of the Labour Party. It is proposed that the General Council will have under its control, when fully organized, four departments: 1. A department of research and information, which will include a library of books and documents, and will be responsible for setting up and maintaining advisory committees on economic, social and political problems; 2. An international department, responsible for collecting and publishing information about international affairs; 3. A publicity department, responsible for the supply of information to the newspapers, and the publication of journals, pamphlets, and other literature; 4. A legal department, responsible for preparing parliamentary bills and giving legal information and advice.

A proposal by the Parliamentary Committee to appoint a full-time chairman of the Council, was withdrawn.

The demand for an inquiry into the failure of the Triple Alliance to act during the recent coal mining dispute was withdrawn, on the ground that the new General Council would be in a position to take action upon such matters in the future.

A resolution designed to secure that in the event of a dispute affecting a particular union there should be a general consultation of the whole labour movement before declaring a strike, was defeated, the opinion of many delegates being that such consultation would result in dangerous delays. Quickness of action, it was declared, was often essential to success.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

Prominent among the subjects discussed by the Congress was the unemployment problem, which was specially

urgent owing to its wide prevalence, and also because of the situation in the metropolitan borough of Poplar. Many of the councillors of this borough had been committed to prison as a result of their efforts to secure equalization of rates throughout London, having refused to levy certain rates within the borough as ordered by the London County Council, on the ground that such a levy would throw a disproportionate burden upon the ratepayers of the borough in comparison with that carried by wealthier boroughs. In this connection the following emergency resolution was passed unanimously:

The Trades Union Congress assembled at Cardiff and representing over six millions of British workers, views with great apprehension the increasing extent and conditions of unemployment, and re-affirms the principle that it is the duty of the State to provide work or adequate maintenance for every willing worker; approves the action of those boards of guardians which, in the absence of proper government assistance, have made a serious endeavour to adequately relieve the urgent necessities of the workless, but emphatically expresses its opinion that such a burden, mainly due to the war, should not have been imposed on the ratepayers and must be removed from them. The Congress calls upon the Government immediately to summon Parliament, and to introduce practical schemes of work without delay, with the necessary financial provision; and further, to remove the gross inequalities of rating obtaining in the London area. The Congress also is of opinion that the Poplar Councillors, in the stand which they believe to be best to take, under the exceptional circumstances, to call public attention to the distressful conditions of the unemployed, have rendered a real national service. It pledges itself to use all the strength at its command to secure the provision of work or adequate maintenance for the unemployed workers throughout the country, and instructs the new general council in close co-operation with the National Executive of the Labour Party and the Parliamentary Labour Party, immediately to take such steps as may be necessary to secure these objects.

AN EDUCATIONAL SCHEME.

The Congress declared that the time had arrived when the trade union movement should consider the best means of providing for the educational needs of its members, and that the recommendations of the Trade Union Education Inquiry Committee on educational

facilities for trade unionists, afforded a basis for the best educational scheme. The General Council was instructed to consult with this committee as to the best means of giving effect to its program, including the maintenance of the Central Labour College, Ruskin College, and other existing trade union colleges. It was also resolved that every child ought to have free access to secondary education, irrespective of passing a qualifying examination.

APPRENTICES.

A resolution was passed urging that apprentices in all trades should be apprenticed to the unions, and not to the employers.

HOURS OF SEAMEN.

Resolutions were carried demanding a 48-hour week for seamen; that the Hours of Employment Bill, 1921, should be immediately proceeded with; and supporting the seamen in their endeavour to delete from the Merchant Shipping Act all clauses penalizing seamen in respect of illness abroad, stoppage of wages, fines, forfeiture and imprisonment abroad, and demanding in view of the alarming increase of tuberculosis among seamen, an inquiry into the living accommodation and medical treatment provided aboard ship.

NATIONAL SUPERANNUATION SCHEME.

The General Council was instructed to draft a scheme for the establishment of a national superannuation scheme for full-time employees of affiliated trade unions.

GENERAL MINIMUM WAGE.

A resolution introduced by the Miners' Federation was approved by the Congress, instructing the General Council to report to Congress, on a proposal to fix a minimum wage for all workers. The first step in this direction was declared to be the setting up of minimum wage

boards. The Congress protested against the recent abolition of the Agricultural Wages Board and the District Wages Committee, and called upon the Government to set up Trade Boards in all industries where the workers demanded such protection.

COST OF LIVING INDEX.

A resolution was passed challenging the accuracy of the index numbers prepared by the Department of Labour, as a measure of periodical variations in the cost of living, the wages of three million workers being declared to be based upon this index number. The resolution called attention to the discrepancy between the Department index, and that prepared by the Joint Labour Committee recently appointed by the Parliamentary Committee of the Congress, the Labour Party, the Co-operative Union, the "Triple Alliance," and other labour organizations; and instructed the General Council to press for the adoption of a method of calculating the official index number which would reflect the actual facts as to the cost of living. It also condemned the practice of firms in withholding information regarding profits, and expressed alarm at the continued growth of trusts and combines.

WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE.

The Parliamentary Committee's proposal was adopted, to the effect that in October the work and machinery of the Women's Trade Union League would be brought under the direct supervision of the Women's Department of the General Council.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The Congress reaffirmed its previous declarations regarding the constitution of the League of Nations; demanded the reorganization of the League to provide for the fullest democratic representation of all nations as essential to the prevention of future wars; asked for adequate

labour representation on the Council of the League, and instructed the General Council to endeavour to secure popular support for a movement to enlist organized labour in all countries on behalf of a League that would be fully representative of the people, and which would recognize the rights of all peoples.

DISARMAMENT.

The Congress while approving the international disarmament conference called by the President of the United States, further declared that such a conference could not be satisfactory unless labour should be adequately represented; claimed the right of the Trades Union Congress to appoint representatives; protested against recent armament measures by Great Britain; and asked for suspension of all such preparations until the disarmament conference should have finished its work.

PROVISION FOR MOTHERHOOD.

A resolution was passed unanimously demanding that the Government provide pensions for mothers, as an urgent economic necessity.

RUSSIAN FAMINE RELIEF.

The Congress called upon British organized labour to support the Russian people in the unprecedented calamity which had fallen upon them, authorized the General Council to start a fund for the purpose of affording financial relief, and placed £1,000 at the disposal of the Council as a beginning for such a fund; the General Council was further authorized to use the whole power of organized British labour for the purpose of inducing the Government to furnish the necessary medical supplies, means of transport, raw material, and money credits urgently required by the Russian people, and urged the British Government to recognize the Russian Government so as to make it possible to carry out these proposals.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS.

The Congress resolved to take the necessary steps to protect the interests of trade unionists in Belfast, who were denied the right to work owing to their political views.

A joint board was authorized to consist of representatives of the General Council and the Clerks' Union, to deal with conditions of employment in trade union offices.

The Congress again declared itself in favour of the nationalization of the railways.

The President asked that workers should give full support to the co-operative movement, which he described as "one of the mightiest weapons that

could be used to further the policy of emancipation from the thralldom of the existing system."

The government was asked to reconsider its decision to reduce the programme of building as formerly outlined by Dr. Addison, this being necessary in the interests of the nation's health, and to offer the proposed buildings at a fair rental.

Owing to a misunderstanding as to procedure, the ballot for the election of the members of the new General Council was found to have been irregular, and the election was declared null and void, necessitating the taking of a new ballot by post. Until this election is completed, the old Parliamentary Committee will continue to function.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE MINERS' FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN

THE Annual Conference of the Miners' Federation was held at Llandudno, Wales, August 17-19. The following resolutions, amongst others, were carried: A resolution asking for a maximum working week of five shifts of six hours work a day; for the abolition of piece work and for a fortnight's holiday a year on full pay; a resolution demanding the compulsory provision of baths at every pithead; a resolution regretting the failure of the Government to introduce legislation for the purpose of nationalizing the mining industry, and reiterating the Federation's conviction of the necessity for nationalization and suggesting a campaign to educate the working-class as to the

benefits from such a policy; a resolution demanding pensions for all workers at the age of 60 of £1 a week; a resolution demanding that all hospitals be taken over and maintained by the Government. A proposal made by the South Wales Miners' Federation that the two-thirds majority rule for declaring or continuing a strike should be abolished and that a simple majority should in future be sufficient, was referred to the executive. A resolution instructing the Executive to press forward the demand for nationalization of the land and railways and to take such steps as shall secure the unanimous support of workers in the country to accomplish these objects was carried unanimously.

RECENT LABOUR LAWS OF CANADA

THE present article is a summary of the various laws bearing directly or indirectly on labour matters which have recently been enacted by the Parliament of Canada and the legislatures of Manitoba, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Similar legislation enacted at the last sessions of the legislatures of New Brunswick, Quebec and Saskatchewan, and in the provinces of Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, has been summarized in the May and June issues of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

Dominion Legislation

At the session of the Dominion Parliament which began on February 14 and closed on June 4, 1921, several laws of interest to labour were amended.

An amendment to the Bankruptcy Act includes all indebtedness of the bankrupt or authorized assignee under any Workmen's Compensation Act among the debts which are to have priority over ordinary and general claims.

Several changes were made in the Immigration Act. Accredited representatives of international trade unions were added to the list of classes permitted to enter Canada for the temporary exercise of their duties without regard to the usual conditions imposed on persons granted admission to the country. Wider powers were given in the matter of regulations and these may now require a money qualification of all persons seeking to enter Canada, except Canadian citizens, diplomatic representatives and officers and men of the military and naval forces with their wives and families. The regulations may also provide that passports will not be recognized unless all necessary formalities in regard to them have been complied with.

An amendment to the Prisons and Reformatories Act makes provision for the apprenticeship of juvenile delinquents in the Province of Nova Scotia. The term of indenture may not extend beyond the time when such child reaches the age of twenty-one years. The wages earned by the child are to be paid to him or to some person for his benefit.

Manitoba

The Manitoba Legislature at its last session, which opened on February 10 and closed on May 7, 1921, amended several laws of interest to industrial workers, including those dealing with the regulation of shops, mothers' allowances, co-operative associations, and housing.

The amendment to the Shops Regulation Act gives a close definition of each of the six classes of shops which are exempt from the operation of early-closing by-laws passed under the Act. A shop in which the business of two or more such exempted classes is carried on is to be considered closed if the goods which render it liable to be closed are sufficiently separated from the rest of the goods by a screen or partition which is kept padlocked during the time such shop is required to be closed.

A clause was added to the Mothers' Allowances Act authorizing the raising of temporary loans in anticipation of the Municipal Commissioner's levy to recoup the Province for the amount or part of the amount expended in payment of allowances.

A number of changes were made in the law respecting co-operative associations. These may now do business on a credit basis both in buying and selling, but associations selling by retail must have the authority of their directors

before extending credit. The directors may pledge the credit of the association for any purpose incidental to the carrying on of the business, but may not issue bonds, debentures, or similar securities. The directors before setting aside money for the reserve fund must make allowance for depreciation. All associations are now subject to the provisions of the Act, and, where not inconsistent, to the provisions of the Companies Act also. Provision is made for the establishment of locals at any point in the Province.

An amendment to the Housing Act authorizes municipalities to expend money borrowed from the Province under the Act to make advances to any veteran, or the widow of a veteran whose home is mortgaged or encumbered by reason of unpaid instalments of principal, accruals of interest, taxes or other charges, or who desires to redeem property owned during the war which has passed to a tax sale purchaser, mortgagee, vendor or other person. Advances are limited to seventy per cent of the value of the property, except in the case of a totally disabled veteran or his wife, or the widow of a veteran, when the full value may be advanced. Interest not exceeding 7 per cent per annum may be charged and secured by first mortgage or other satisfactory security.

Nova Scotia

The Nova Scotia Legislature which was in session from March 9 until May 28, 1921, passed laws relating to steam boilers, woodmen's liens, and workmen's compensation.

The new Steam Boiler Inspection Act applies to the same classes of boilers as the Steam Boiler Act which it repeals, and provides that the Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations on the points covered by the old Act.

An amendment to the Woodmen's Lien Act adds sawing or any necessary work done in connection with a saw

mill to the classes of labour or service which entitle the worker to a lien. Statements of claim must be filed within thirty days after the last day on which labour or services, or some part thereof were performed.

The Workmen's Compensation Act was amended to provide that, for purposes of assessment, a member of the crew of a ship who is under agreement to make one or more fishing voyages as a sharesman shall be deemed to earn wages at the rate of \$780 per annum, instead of \$1,200 as formerly.

The new Mines Act contains the same provisions respecting inspection and fair wages in crown mines as were contained in the old law.

A clause is added to the section of the Assessment Act which deals with the imposition of poll taxes. Every employer having ten or more employees liable to pay a poll tax must furnish to the Municipal Clerk when required a list containing the names and addresses of such employees, and is authorized to deduct from their salary or wages the amount due for such tax and pay it to the collector.

The Act to Provide for Fair Rents for Dwelling Houses and to Restrict the Eviction of Tenants, passed in April, 1919, will remain in force until April 30, 1922.

Prince Edward Island

The Legislature at its recent session passed a law enabling the Province to take advantage of the Dominion Technical Education Act.

An amendment to the Public School Act requires every child to attend school on sixty per cent of the school days in each month, unless he has a valid excuse for non-attendance. Formerly children residing in Charlottetown or Summerside were obliged to go to school for thirty weeks and those in the other parts of the province for twenty weeks.

CONFERENCE OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICE COUNCIL OF CANADA

THE third annual meeting of the Employment Service Council of Canada was held at Ottawa on August 31 to September 2. The following members of the Council were present:—David Cochrane, Moncton, representing New Brunswick; Joseph Ainey, Montreal, representing Quebec; H. C. Hudson, Toronto, representing Ontario; J. A. Bowman, Winnipeg, representing Manitoba; G. E. Tomsett, Regina, representing Saskatchewan; J. W. Mitchell, Calgary, representing Alberta; J. D. McNiven, Victoria, representing British Columbia; E. Blake Robertson, Ottawa, representing the Canadian Manufacturers' Association; J. P. Anglin, Montreal, representing the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries; Arthur Martel, Montreal, and E. W. A. O'Dell, Hamilton, representing the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; C. P. Riddell, Montreal, representing the Railway Association of Canada; S. N. Berry, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, representing the Canadian Railway Brotherhoods; Frank Hawkins, Ottawa, representing the Canadian Lumbermen's Association; Mrs. Jean S. Robson, Ottawa, and Bryce M. Stewart, Ottawa, representing the Department of Labour; C. G. MacNeil, Ottawa, representing the Great War Veterans' Association; T. A. Stevenson, Ottawa, representing the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. Various government officials were also present in an advisory capacity. In the absence of the chairman, Mr. W. B. MacCoy, K.C., of Halifax, the vice-chairman, Mr. J. A. Bowman of Winnipeg, presided.

The first day was devoted to questions relating to employment office administration and the meetings were attended only by officers of the federal and provincial employment services. At the first meeting of the whole council, a general discussion took place chiefly on unemployment and the establishment

of employment service councils. Three committees were then appointed, one to consider the situation with regard to provincial advisory councils, another on unemployment and a third on service for special classes. Reports of these committees were submitted at subsequent meetings.

The committee on provincial advisory councils recommended that the Minister of Labour should again communicate with the provincial governments that had not carried out the terms of the agreement providing for such councils, and should urge their immediate appointment, and that members of the Employment Service Council of Canada should be requested to urge their organizations to assist in this matter. The Committee on Service for Special Classes urged the establishment of junior and professional and business offices in the employment service, and the establishment of special divisions for women in all employment offices. It also recommended that the closest co-operation should be maintained with the Canadian Women's Hostels by the Women's divisions of the Employment Service. With regard to the placement of handicapped ex-service men, the committee recommended that the Employment Service of Canada undertake this work provided details could be satisfactorily arranged between the Director of the Employment Service and the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment. Continued effort was urged toward adjustment of immigration to the labour market and the placement of female workers from Great Britain. A recommendation was made that the proper officials of the Employment Service should discuss with the railway officials the feasibility of running harvest excursions to important centres in each of the prairie provinces for the more convenient distribution of harvest labour. With regard to the placement of seamen the Committee recommended that this

question be referred to the Director of the Employment Service of Canada and to the general superintendents in the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia, who come directly in touch with this class of worker.

The committee on unemployment recommended that the Dominion and provincial governments and the municipal authorities should undertake all necessary renewals and repairs of public buildings, that the Dominion and Provincial governments should undertake all necessary overhauling of rolling stock, etc., on the Government railroads and of all other equipment belonging to the spending departments of the governments; that employers, employees and the consuming public should make every effort to promote regularity of employment, and that the Dominion, provincial and municipal authorities should concentrate their public works and expenditures so far as practicable in periods of industrial slackness, and should plan to have employment available by such schemes as land clearing, reclamation, irrigation and afforestation; and that the government should construct necessary public works such as custom

houses, post offices and other public buildings. It was also recommended that the Employment Service Council should advise the public, when prices are fair, to demand goods made in Canada as another means of lessening unemployment. The committee recommended further that the federal, provincial and municipal governments be requested to put into effect an eight-hour day for their employees whenever feasible. The final recommendation was for the complete abolition of all private employment agencies other than those operated by employers in connection with their own business.

This report was adopted with an amendment by Mr. McNeill, representing the Great War Veteran's Association, to the effect that since industrial prosperity depended largely on credits, the Council should petition the Minister of Labour to invite representatives of the organized financial interests of Canada to confer with members of the Council, and that the Council should adjourn to reassemble in the proposed conference and thus enable recommendations to be made, promising more effective remedies for unemployment.

FURTHER ACTION TOWARD THE ALLEVIATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA

SOME account of the action that has been taken during recent months in Canada towards the development of plans for the relief of the unemployment situation has been given in the last two issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the present article is summarized the more outstanding features of the action that has been taken during recent weeks.

On October 5, the following statement was given to the press by the Minister of Labour:—

Unemployment, with its attendant problems, has for a year past been the cause of public anxiety. The dislocation of export trade, caused by the inability of the European countries to

purchase our goods, accentuated because of debased currency, together with the universal buyers' strike at home, brought to Canada in the autumn of 1920 a serious industrial depression. Falling prices were everywhere predicted. Consumers waited for cheaper goods. Dealers, finding sales slow, did not buy. Manufacturers were unable to sell goods produced, and, with lines of credit curtailed, were automatically forced to reduce or discontinue operations. One hundred and fifty thousand workmen lost their employment during the last ninety days of the year. Before the seriousness of the situation was fully realized by the public, steps were being taken to arrest the movement and aid those unable to maintain themselves. Over 8,000 employers were appealed to and asked to retain all workmen possible, on short time, if not on full time. Banks were asked to aid in extending credits enabling

industry to carry on. Federal, Provincial and Municipal governments did what was possible on short notice to provide employment with the result that little further decline occurred after January 1.

On December 14, 1920, the Federal Government announced a relief policy to aid those in need, reimbursing to municipalities throughout Canada one third of the amount each found it necessary to expend to relieve distress. The Federal Government has expended over \$600,000 for this purpose in addition to maintaining entirely 12,165 unemployed disabled soldiers and their dependents at a cost of over a million dollars, relieving municipalities of all expense in this connection.

These measures arrested and steadied the situation, minimized unemployment, and materially contributed toward the prevention of suffering on the part of many worthy citizens. The Federal Government received many expressions of appreciation because of the prompt action taken in a matter primarily the responsibility of local communities, but universally it was urged that employment rather than unemployment relief should be provided. To meet this need a communication was addressed to all Provincial Governments on July 13, 1921, proposing that such advance preparation as was possible should be made to meet the anticipated need during the coming winter.

A provincial survey of the existing and prospective conditions in each province was suggested, and several provincial governments have approved and adopted the idea, resulting in valuable information relative to the problem being forthcoming. It was further suggested that after investigation provincially had been made the Federal Government would be able to meet representatives of the several provinces in conference with a view of determining the best method by which the Federal and Provincial Governments could aid municipalities during the coming winter in dealing with unemployment. Three of the nine provinces have approved the holding of a conference, two, however, suggesting that the representation at such conference should include other than governmental representatives. Meanwhile trade conditions have materially improved. Unemployment has, since July, been gradually but continually diminishing, the situation today being substantially better than the most optimistic believed possible two months ago. There will, however, inevitably be considerable unemployment during the coming winter in certain localities.

Correspondence on this subject has been exchanged between the Department of Labour and some seventy municipalities, and three representatives of the Department have visited most of the industrial centres gathering information on the subject. Many municipalities advise that they will be well able to meet the requirements in their own locality without outside as-

sistance, provided unemployed labour does not drift in from rural districts and become the problem of urban centres to provide for.

After careful consideration in the light of last winter's experience, and information carefully gathered, the Federal Government has determined upon a definite course of action to aid in fairly meeting the situation this coming winter. The policy outlined, and the principles upon which it is based, are briefly:—

1. Unemployment relief always has been and must necessarily continue to be, primarily a municipal responsibility, and in the second instance the responsibility of the Province;

2. That because of the present situation being due to causes beyond the power of local, or even national, control, Provincial and Federal Governments should co-operate with municipal authorities in,

- (a) helping to create and provide employment;

- (b) where employment cannot be furnished to workmen who are willing to work, to aid in providing food and shelter for themselves and dependents until the present emergency period is past.

3. That Federal funds used for unemployment relief, or for relief work, must be disbursed only through responsible municipal authorities, who in each case shall bear at least one-third of the total or extra cost.

The Government proposes to participate in the cost of work provided by municipalities on the following basis:—

- (a) Municipality to bear the normal cost, that is to say, the cost of carrying on the said work in the normal working season;

- (b) Estimate of normal cost to be approved by Federal Government's Engineers in the Department of Public Works;

- (c) That Municipal, Provincial and Federal Governments bear equally and jointly the actual cost over the estimated normal cost, thereby encouraging the creation of employment where possible;

- (d) That where work cannot be provided, the Federal Government continue to refund one-third of the disbursements actually made by a municipality for unemployment relief, conditional upon the Provinces participating on an equal basis.

By these means employment—instead of unemployment relief—can in most cases be furnished, thereby overcoming the only criticism of the Government's policy of last winter.

The Minister of Labour is communicating in detail the proposals to all Provincial Govern-

ments, copies of which will be supplied to any municipality interested on application to the Federal Department of Labour.

MANITOBA

A general conference on unemployment which was called by the Manitoba Government met at Winnipeg on September 15. Representatives from the cities of Manitoba and the municipalities around Winnipeg, from employers' and employees' organizations, the United Farmers of Manitoba and the Union of Municipalities were invited to be present.

A report was submitted to the conference by a committee appointed at a preliminary conference and representative of the governments of the province and of the city of Winnipeg. This report was divided into three parts dealing respectively with the present employment situation and forecast of the probable situation in the winter of 1921 and 1922, some of the causes of unemployment and recommendation for the calling of a Dominion Conference, and suggestions as to representatives to attend the proposed Dominion Conference and methods of solution of unemployment for consideration of such Conference.

With regard to the present situation the committee stated that there was at that date no abnormal unemployment in Manitoba except in the building trades. Demands for harvest help had exceeded the supply, and industrial activity in other lines had also increased. With regard to the winter, the committee expected that they might fairly expect unemployment to be sufficiently acute to warrant concerted action. Lumber companies expected to employ only about half the number they had in the woods last winter, and reports received by the Employers' Association of Manitoba from 310 of their members showed an anticipated decrease of employees on their pay-rolls from 41,844 in August, 1921, to 38,326 in January, February and March, 1922. Returns from members of the Winnipeg Builders' Exchange showed

a decrease of 500 in the number of men employed in August, 1921, compared with August, 1920, and it was expected that after January 1, most of the men would be unable to secure work at their trade.

The Conference passed a resolution to accept this report and to submit it to the Federal Minister of Labour as a report on the labour situation in Manitoba in reply to his request for such a report.

In discussing the causes of unemployment, the Committee excluded the disabled and those who were unwilling to work. In the opinion of the Committee, the main causes of unemployment insofar as Manitoba is concerned, are the following:

(1) The influx of men and families from country districts into the cities and towns during the abnormal industrial activity due to the war, causing a surplus of labour now that activity no longer prevails. The urban population has also increased through a large number of returned men who had enlisted in the country, taking up residence in the cities.

(2) Seasonal conditions causing a great fluctuation in the labour market, particularly in the building trades.

(3) Fluctuations in industry brought on by world conditions and social habits.

(4) A lack of relation between the system of education and the labour market, to train youths in occupations in which workers are in demand.

(5) The immigration of men and families who are not equipped to take up farm work and who wish to take up other industrial activities in which there is no demand.

(6) The lack of organization of productive industry with a view to continuous employment.

The Committee declared that undoubtedly the unemployment problem was a national one and recommended that the Federal Minister of Labour should be urged to call a Dominion Con-

ference to discuss the problem, and to arrive at a uniform plan to deal with it. In the event of a Dominion Conference being called the Committee recommended that the following bodies be requested to appoint one representative each: The Manitoba Government, the City of Winnipeg Council, the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Trades and Labour Council, Winnipeg, the Employers' Association, Winnipeg.

The following methods of dealing with the problem were suggested by the Committee for discussion at the proposed Dominion Conference:

1. That the Federal Government institute an agricultural survey similar to that carried out in Manitoba this summer by the Manitoba Agricultural College in all the Provinces in Canada with a view to ascertaining causes for the apparent rural depopulation which has resulted in the influx to our larger centres of population of men and women formerly engaged in agricultural pursuits with a view to adopting some corrective policy.

2. That the Dominion, Provincial and Civic Governments, other public bodies, and employers generally be encouraged to so arrange their expenditures that a proportion of their work may be held back for periods of unemployment.

3. The adoption of more stringent regulations by the Immigration Department of the Dominion of Canada, whereby men and women who are not prepared, both physically and financially, to take up farm work, are not allowed to come into the country during the present period of business depression.

4. That the training of the youth of the nation be studied with a view of training them in occupations in which workers are in demand.

5. The perfecting of the present excellent Government methods for the mobilization of labour, with a view to the quick transference of unemployed labour from one section of the country to another, according to labour conditions.

6. Large employers should be encouraged to organize their industry with a view of continuous employment by establishing complementary industries to their own so that slack time in one industry would be compensated for by busy times in the other and periods of unemployment avoided. The railways could do a great deal along this line by organizing their repair work to avoid laying off large numbers of men at certain periods of the year.

7. That only as a last resort should direct relief measures be undertaken, and that when

found necessary, it should be borne in mind that the remedy for unemployment is employment. The practice of handing out "unemployment doles" is wrong in principle and harmful in effect, and should not be resorted to until all other measures have failed.

Should direct relief measures become necessary the Committee recommended the organization of "relief work" in municipalities where the situation becomes acute, the Dominion and provincial governments and the municipalities each to contribute one-third of the cost; the work to be supervised by a board in each province, representing the Dominion and provincial governments. Various schemes and undertakings appropriate for relief work were suggested by the Committee.

The Conference passed the following resolution with reference to these recommendations:

Whereas it has been recommended that a Dominion Conference be called by the Federal Government; And whereas the Committee has made certain recommendations covering (a) The appointment of representatives by certain organizations, and (b) the discussion of certain methods of relief of unemployment at a Dominion Conference; And whereas it is deemed advisable that all organizations recommended by the Committee be represented at a Dominion Conference and that the suggested methods of relief are worthy of discussion;

Be it resolved: That the Committee's report be adopted and that the Provincial Government deal with the matter of representatives accordingly and that a copy of that section of the Committee's report suggesting certain methods for discussion be forwarded to the Federal Minister of Labour in order that they may be laid before the Dominion Conference, if called.

ALBERTA

At a conference on unemployment which was held at Edmonton, Alberta, on August 23 (see LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1921, pages 1154 and 1155), it was recommended that the mayors of the six cities of the province investigate the housing scheme of the Federal Government with a view to seeing how it can be better applied. In conformity with this resolution the city commissioners of Calgary have decided to invite

all persons interested to sign a form of application as follows: "I am interested in proposed house building scheme and provided plans and conditions are satisfactory, am a probable purchaser or lessee of a type of five-roomed bungalow costing about \$3,000, and will be prepared to deposit at least \$500 cash on same if purchased or leased, and pay any balance due in monthly instalments of at least \$30 a month." If the scheme is such that it will directly involve the credit of the city, it is probable that a vote of the people will be necessary before putting it into effect. It is reported that other cities in the province are taking similar action.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

In the September issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* on page 1155, reference was made to certain conferences called by the government of British Columbia to consider the unemployment situation. At meetings on August 10 and 17 recommendations for dealing with the unemployment question were made by the Economic Council of Vancouver. This Council was created for the purpose of assisting in the solution of the problem of unemployment. It is composed of elected representatives of 29 organizations of Greater Vancouver, associations of employers and employees, professional and technical associations, and various others. The Council estimated that during the coming winter there would be at least 8,000 unemployed in Greater Vancouver, and that under the most efficient administration the sum of \$850,000 must be provided to handle the situation.

The recommendations of the Council were as follows:

1. That all emergency funds be expended under the direction of one administrative body.

2. That for this purpose a Joint Commission be appointed composed of eight members; four being representatives of the Provincial and Federal Governments and Municipalities interested, and four private citizens collectively selected by the public and business associations of Greater Vancouver.

3. That this Joint Commission of 8 members have power to add one to their number who will be the active Chairman of the Joint Commission.

4. That all members of the Joint Commission serve without pay.

5. That such Joint Commission be put into effect at the earliest possible date to the end that a comprehensive business plan may be adopted for the coming winter, arrangements made for such productive work as may be efficiently undertaken and generally the unemployment situation taken in hand in good season.

6. That all expenditure be for productive work.

7. That the wage pay in order to prevent any influx of unemployment, be the moderate sum of 30c. per hour for single men and so as to get efficiency, a system of reasonable continuous employment be adopted instead of the half time plan.

8. That Municipal, Provincial and Federal Governments provide a sum of money equal to their direct expenditure for Relief purposes for last year, (estimated at \$330,000) such money to be expended by the Joint Commission in conformity with the plans for their respective engineers.

9. That in order to put the Joint Commission in a position to expend on "useful work" a sum equal to the total of last year's expenditures for Relief, the Provincial Government provide the sum of \$500,000 for improvements on University site, road-work, etc.—This money to be expended under the Joint Commission instead of by public contract.

10. That a reserve fund to meet contingencies be provided by the Province placing at the disposal of the Joint Commission the 60 per cent which the Province will recover from the Federal Government on such part of the \$500,000 above referred to as may be expended on approved road-work.

11. That in lieu of the old system of meal tickets, which invariably found their way into the hands of Oriental restaurant keepers, a system of rationing similar to the army plan be adopted, which would result in ensuring a good diet at not to exceed 80 cents a day. This would show a large saving over the former system.

12. That special effort be made to place as many of the unemployed citizens as possible in permanent positions.

13. That active steps be taken at once to discourage men seeking employment from coming to Vancouver this winter.

14. That the system of doles, soup kitchens or bread lines be absolutely discarded in Vancouver this coming winter.

15. That the government concerned agree

on one firm of chartered accountants to audit all expenditures of the Joint Commission.

Should Vancouver and adjacent municipalities, the Province of British Columbia and the Federal Government adopt a consolidated plan embodying the principles outlined above, the Council pledged its active support and promised to endeavour to induce the citizens of Vancouver to subscribe for any necessary bonds. These recommendations were approved by the Vancouver Trades and Labour Council (international), which had a representative on the Economic Council, and by a large number of other organizations, but they were opposed by the One Big Union Trades and Labour Council.

At the time of going to press, it is reported that on October 7 the attorney-general and minister of labour for British Columbia informed a delegation representative of prominent business firms and leading organizations of Vancouver that the government could not endorse

the scheme of the Economic Council to have a commission appointed to handle funds granted by municipal, provincial and federal authorities for relief of unemployment during the coming winter. "I feel," the attorney-general is quoted as saying, "that if the provincial government were to endorse the scheme to put the funds in control of a commission, it would give the appearance of forcing the hand of the federal and civic authorities. With regard to the expenditure of provincial government funds on roads and similar work, I can say right now that the cabinet will never give control of money expended through the public works department into the hands of a commission." The government, however, offered to call a further conference consisting of representatives from the Vancouver City Council, the Economic Council and members of the provincial government within the next few weeks, when the question of administering funds could be considered.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF SCHEME OF BRITISH CABINET COMMITTEE

A CIRCULAR recently issued by the British Ministry of Health to County, Borough and Urban District Councils in England and Wales contains the decision arrived at by the recently appointed Cabinet Committee on Unemployment with regard to the inauguration of works of public utility for the relief of unemployment. This decision is as follows:—

(1) Where for the purpose of providing employment in the present emergency local authorities (including statutory bodies who do not trade for profit) put in hand or accelerate approved works (other than revenue-producing works) which would not otherwise have been proceeded with, or so accelerated at the present time, the State will give financial assistance on the following basis:—

Grants equal to 50 per cent of the interest and sinking fund charges on loans raised by local authorities to meet

expenditure on approved schemes actively commenced before January 1, 1922, will be paid by the State for a period of one-half the term of the loans subject to a maximum of 15 years. The expenditure to be taken into account will be all approved expenditure incurred within the period ending March 31, 1923.

In approving schemes special regard will be had to the direct employment of unemployed persons and to a preference being given to ex-service men.

(2) In the case of revenue-producing works, grants will be paid in approved cases equivalent to 50 per cent of the interest on loans raised for a period of not less than 10 years, in respect of expenditure on schemes actively commenced before January 1, 1922, provided that such expenditure is incurred within the period ending March 31,

1923. These interest grants will be paid for a period of five years.

Local authorities must submit their schemes in detail to the Ministry of Health which will make any necessary arrangements with other Government Departments, and in particular with the Ministry of Labour whose certificate that serious unemployment exists in the area is a necessary preliminary condition to the approval of schemes. In order that the available funds may give employment to the maximum number of workers the rate of wages for un-

skilled labour, where the local authority undertakes the work by direct labour, should, for a probationary period of six months, be appreciably lower than the prevailing rate in the district. The required workers are to be obtained through the employment exchanges of the Ministry of Labour and these workmen will be kept on the exchange registers and will be required to take other suitable work when it is offered to them by the exchanges which will co-operate with the local authorities and Boards of Guardians for this purpose.

UNITED STATES UNEMPLOYMENT CONFERENCE

THE national unemployment conference recently called by the President of the United States (see LABOUR GAZETTE, September 1921, page 1087) met at Washington, D.C., on September 26 and on a number of days following. The objects of the conference were stated by President Harding as follows: "The conference is called to inquire into the volume and distribution of unemployment, to advise upon emergency measures that can be properly taken by employers, local authorities and civic bodies, and to consider such measures as would tend to give impulse to the recovery of business and commerce to normal." The President, it was understood, favoured unemployment relief by some other means than federal appropriation measures.

The conference was composed of 55 members, representing many of the leading industrial and financial corporations and labour organizations, supported by an advisory committee of twenty experts in economics and sociology. The Hon. Herbert H. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, presided, Secretary of Labour Davis co-operating in the work of the conference.

In his opening address Mr. Hoover expressed the hope that the solution of the unemployment problem in America would be reached through the co-

operative action of employers and public bodies, and that the government would thus be saved "from that ultimate paternalism that will undermine our whole political system." "What our people wish," he said, "is the opportunity to earn their daily bread, and surely in a country with its warehouses bursting with surpluses of food, of clothing, with its mines capable of indefinite production of fuel, with sufficient housing for comfort and health, we possess the intelligence to find a solution. Without it our whole system is open to serious charges of failure."

The work of investigating the various problems before the conference was divided among nine sub-committees, as follows: (1) Unemployment statistics; (2) employment agencies and registrations; (3) emergency state and municipal measures and public works; (4) emergency measures by manufacturers; (5) emergency measures in transportation; (6) emergency measures in construction; (7) emergency measures in mining; (8) emergency measures in shipping; (9) public hearings. The recommendations of these sub-committees are embodied in the general recommendations contained in the report of the Conference.

The number of unemployed was variously estimated at from 3,500,000

to 5,500,000, but no machinery was found to be in existence for the collection of exact figures.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Conference found the unemployment problem to be primarily a community problem, responsibility for leadership in the work of relief resting upon the mayors of the various cities. The basis of local organization should be an Emergency Committee to devise and carry through a community plan for meeting the emergency, existing agencies and local groups being used as far as practicable. Public employment and registration agencies should be set up as a beginning. Relief registration should be kept entirely distinct from that for employment. It should be the duty of the employment agencies to canvass and organize the community for opportunities for employment, residents having priority in the securing of work. Employers should give preference to workers sent to them by the Emergency Employment Agencies. The Emergency Committee should publish reports of the numbers of persons requiring work, so that the community may understand its responsibility in regard to its unemployed members.

The owners of houses, hotels, offices, etc., might, it is pointed out, reduce unemployment by having repairs and cleaning carried out in winter, instead of waiting until spring. Municipalities also should extend their public works to the greatest volume.

State Governors are invited to co-ordinate all State agencies for the support of the mayors, see that city officials meet their responsibilities, and expedite the construction of roads and other state work.

An appropriation by Congress is suggested without delay for road construction which, with State appropriations, would provide for many unemployed.

The Conference found, however, that the most promising field for the immediate relief of unemployment lies in

the building and construction industry, in all branches of which it was estimated that more than two million people could be employed, if full activity were to be resumed. Proper expansion had been hindered by undue cost and "malignant combinations" which had contributed largely to the unemployment situation. The conference recommended action by the various communities in providing capital on terms that would encourage home building, and suggested that State Governors should summon representative committees, with the co-operation of the mayors or otherwise, to determine facts, and to organize community action in securing adjustments in cost, including removal of freight discriminations, restrictions of effort and other such unsound practices, to the end that building may be fully resumed.

Manufacturers, it was further suggested, could contribute to relieve unemployment by such measures as part time work, through reduced time or rotation of jobs; manufacturing for stock; undertaking plant construction, repairs, etc., and transferring employees to other than their regular work; reducing the number of hours of labour per day; reducing the work-week to a lower number of days during the present period of industrial depression; co-operation between employers and employees in giving effect to the foregoing recommendations.

The Conference condemned the efforts of those who still endeavour during the period of economic readjustment, to secure profits beyond the requirements of safe business practice.

One of the greatest obstacles to a resumption of normal business would be removed, it was declared, as soon as prices reach replacement values in terms of the cost of efficient production and distribution plus reasonable profit. Moreover, such price adjustments when effected by the producer, manufacturer, and wholesaler, should be promptly and fairly reflected by retail prices.

The committees on mining and shipping found that no emergency measures could be suggested for these industries

in view of their dependence upon general business conditions.

Before the conclusion of the Conference steps were taken to form an organization for a study of permanent measures for the prevention of unemployment.

On the conclusion of the Conference President Harding issued the following appeal to Governors and Mayors throughout the United States:

"The Conference which I recently summoned to Washington to advise as to the unemployment situation has demonstrated that an unusual volume of unemployment exists, and that pending the recuperation of trade the situation cannot be met, in due regard to our obligations and necessities, without a much more than usual organization throughout those states and municipalities where unemployment has reached considerable proportions.

"The Conference has recommended a plan of organization which has had the support of commercial, manufacturing, professional and labour representatives of the country. It is highly necessary that more accurate knowledge should be had, through such organization, of the volume and necessities of the unemployed. It is essential that the co-operation of all sections of each community should be brought into action behind such organization to provide work and assistance that we may pass through the coming winter without great suffering and distress. It is of national importance that every community should at once undertake such organization in order that the nation may be protected as a whole. Moreover, the thorough commitment to such a task is sure to start a thousand activities which will add to our common welfare.

"I, therefore, appeal to the Governors and Mayors of the nation that they take the steps recommended by the Conference.

"In order that there may be unity of action by all the forces which may be brought to bear, whether governmental or private, the Unemployment Conference is establishing an agency in

Washington through which appropriate co-ordination can be promoted, and through which reports on progress and suggestions may be given general circulation and co-operation. I trust this agency will be supported in this endeavour."

Action by Municipalities

It is stated that a number of municipalities are organizing committees along the lines suggested above. At Portland, Ore., for example, the Mayor's Emergency Unemployment Committee has recently issued the following statement outlining its objects and plans:

The city aims to:

- 1st. Provide employment for our own people.
- 2nd. Prevent employers taking advantage of conditions and cutting wages.
- 3rd. Make street begging unnecessary.
- 4th Prevent the opening of soup kitchens.

Under the plan adopted:

The Mayor is General Director of the work. There are four assistant directors. These directors may draft any person they wish to assist them.

The First Director is to advocate the performance of Public Work during the winter. In a conference with State, County and City departments the latter agreed to this program. Much relief is expected from this.

Second Director has charge of Industrial Activities. He will urge industries to do as much construction work as possible during winter. He will also solicit home-owners to provide "odd jobs." If conditions warrant he will endeavour to have regular employment divided up so it will not be confined to the same persons all the time.

Third Director will have charge of Employment of Women. Three agencies are now engaged in repair of clothing, etc. These will be combined and enlarged for benefit of women workers.

The above is largely for the relief of residents of Portland.

For the floating population it is planned to establish a woodyard under the Fourth Director, where cord wood for fuel will be produced and sold for the maintenance of the yard.

A program of Conservation of Foodstuffs will be promoted for the benefit of the woodyard and for general relief. Unmarketable potatoes and other food will be stored at the yard and distributed to the needy.

Municipal rockpile will be operated for the benefit of those who refuse to work. The rockpile will be extensively advertised in the Northwest to prevent an influx of men.

WORK OF THE FRONTIER COLLEGE, TORONTO

Proposal for Reduction of Unemployment

THE Frontier College, with headquarters at Toronto, Ont., represents an interesting development in the movement for workers' education, and seeks to occupy a field not touched by any other educational body. The college grew out of the Reading Camp Association which was formed in 1900 for the purpose of providing literature for employees in the lumbering and mining camps of Ontario. The Ontario Government gave encouragement to the scheme by establishing branch libraries in the unorganized districts and introducing a system of travelling libraries. Reading camps were established in a number of places, and in 1902, the movement was extended to British Columbia.

The need for instruction in the camps was early felt by the Reading Camp Association, but some difficulty was found in obtaining teachers qualified for the work and willing to undertake it. This branch of the Association's work was steadily developed, until it extended to every province in the Dominion with the exception of Prince Edward Island, and its instructors were to be found in all kinds of lumbering, mining and construction camps. The Frontier College was incorporated in 1919 to carry on this work.

In "The University in Overalls" (The Hunter-Rose Co., Ltd., Toronto), a volume by Mr. Alfred Fitzpatrick, founder of the Reading Camp Association and at present principal of the Frontier College, an account is given of the aims and achievements of this College.

During the first twenty years of the century more than 300 schools were conducted in tents, and scores of box cars have been refitted and utilized along the main lines of railways to serve the needs of extra gangs and bridge crews. A number of log huts have also been built as branches of the college in

various camps. About one hundred thousand men had attended the night classes conducted by the instructors of the college, and one hundred and eighty thousand men were given the opportunity through the college camps to have access to good literature and to keep in touch with the outside world. Many foreigners have learnt the English language at these camps and have thus been enabled to adapt themselves better to Canadian life. It is stated that from 15 to 25 per cent of the men in the frontier work will attend the night school classes. The instructors sent out by the College numbered 500 university men who taught at more than 600 points throughout the Dominion. Of these, 63 were university graduates. In addition to teaching at night the instructors work during the day at the same tasks, as a rule, as their students, sharing in every way the life of the men. Only a small proportion engage in other occupations such as that of camp physician, welfare worker, or clerk. The courses of instruction range from elementary work among the illiterate to tutoring for matriculation. A special method is used for the instruction of foreigners.

Recently the principal of the Frontier College has written to the mayors of the larger municipalities of Canada outlining a proposal for the relief of the unemployment situation and offering the co-operation of the College in putting such proposal into practice. "Let each municipality," the letter reads, "buy a number of homesteads and give work to their unemployed in clearing land and erecting a house and barn on each lot of 160 acres. Crown land agents and others in the north assure me that improved homesteads sell readily and at a profit. Instead of giving work that has little promise of permanent employment, will the municipalities not undertake systematic settlement in the clay lands. . . . Organized and effective

settlement by the municipalities will not only offset unemployment, but will provide the scattered settlers with neighbours, schools, doctors, nurses, and roads. It will not only prove a preventive of forest fires and disease, but it will give increased business to the industries of older Canada, and furnish a possible solution for the

success of our national railways." In the event of a favourable response to this suggestion, the Frontier College proposes to call a meeting to consider settlement in the clay lands by the municipalities, and will undertake to co-operate with Crown land agents and give particulars of as many lots as are required by the municipalities.

REPORT ON MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

THE first annual report of the Superintendent of Mothers' Pensions in British Columbia, recently issued, covers the period from the passing of the Mothers' Pensions Act, on April 17, 1920, to November 30, 1920. The first months of this period were occupied in the organization of local advisory boards to co-operate with the officials of the Mothers' Pensions Department. In addition, six temporary investigators were appointed in July to report on applications.

Under the British Columbia act, which is very wide in its application, any mother is properly qualified to receive assistance who is:—

- (a) A widow; or
- (b) a married woman whose husband is an inmate of a penal institution or a public hospital for the insane; or
- (c) a woman whose husband is unable to support his family by reason of sickness or accident arising while his wife was a resident of the Province; or
- (d) a deserted wife; or
- (e) any other person whose case, in the opinion of the Superintendent of Neglected Children is a proper one for assistance under the provisions of the Act.

It should be noted that in the four other Canadian provinces where mothers' pensions or mothers' allowances acts are in force, namely, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Ontario, the provisions of qualification are broadly the

same, except that in Saskatchewan Alberta and Ontario mothers whose husbands are in penal institutions are not qualified to receive assistance and that deserted wives are not qualified in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Up to November 30, 1,182 applications were received, this large number being explained by the many necessitous cases left by the recent influenza epidemic, and by war conditions which increased the number of deserted wives and families. Thus, out of 1,000 applicants, 665 were widows, 203 were deserted wives, 76 were the wives of husbands who were incapacitated, the chief causes of incapacity being tuberculosis, paralysis, arthritis, and other forms of rheumatism; 24 had husbands confined in mental hospitals; 6 had husbands in prison; 15 were divorcees; and 7 were unmarried mothers.

The number of children of mothers benefiting totalled 2,068, of which 1,075 were boys and 1,013 girls, these numbers not including children over 14 and under 16 who were earning wages.

Pensions, or allowances granted up to November 30 numbered 636. The amount paid out up to the same date was \$118,489. The pensions amounted to \$42.50 where there was a mother with one eligible child, with \$7.50 added for each additional child.

Of mothers who were found ineligible for pensions, 69 were not indigent, having other sources of income; 13 were in receipt of military pensions, and 18 of

workmen's compensation; 28 had not completed 18 months' residence in the Province; while 27 had husbands who were not British subjects. In this connection the report refers to the "hardship" resulting from the Federal act by which wives take the nationality of their husbands, the husbands in many cases not having taken out naturalization papers after years of residence in the Province. In other cases it was considered unlikely that the children of the applicant would benefit by a pension. As to the class of women who receive benefit the report says: "Those of us who have been in close personal touch with the mothers themselves cannot but express our great admiration for the kind of women who are receiving pensions. Nowhere could a better type of mother be found than these brave women who have in their times of adversity tried to do double duty to their children, in many cases causing permanent detriment to their health."

Among the difficulties experienced by the Board in judging claims mention is made of widows holding over-assessed or encumbered property producing no revenue, who, in cases where there is no will, are not allowed by law to sell this property during the minority of their children.

Report on Neglected Children

The annual report of the Superintendent of Neglected Children in the same province covers the period from December, 1919, when the office was opened, to November 30, 1920. During this period 92 cases of neglect were reported, involving 148 children, of whom 26 were committed to a Children's Aid society, the remaining cases being settled without court proceedings. Children's Aid societies taking care of children committed to their care from unorganized districts, receive through the Attorney General's Department a *per capita* grant of \$2 per week. The total amount so expended during the year was \$8,474, the actual number of children provided for being 114, of whom 66 were boys and 48 girls. In addition, grants amounting to about \$13,000 were made to societies taking care of orphan and destitute children.

Since the passing of the "Adoption of Children Act" in April, 1920, forty notices of application for adoption were received, 14 of these being for boys and 26 for girls. Under this act an adopted child has the same rights as a natural child. Previously such a child was unprotected in cases where the foster parents died without making a will specifically mentioning the child.

"LABOUR BANKS" IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

RESOLUTIONS supporting the control of credit by Labour and the creation of "labour banks" were the subject of considerable discussion at the recent annual convention of the American Federation of Labour, the outcome of which was that the executive council was instructed to undertake a thorough inquiry into the use of savings and funds collected by banks and insurance companies, and the methods and use of the credit system, with a view to the more general extension of the "labour banks" idea. During recent years the move-

ment for the creation of labour banks has received considerable support from organized labour in a number of countries, and in previous issues of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* references have been made to certain of these banks already in existence in the United States and other countries.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Co-operative Bank, of Cleveland Ohio, opened for business on November 1, 1920, with funds of the various unions of the Brotherhood, its object being "to lend money to workers and

farmers instead of to speculators and manipulators." Starting with a capital of one million dollars, this bank after the first nine months of its operation held deposits of over nine millions. The directors fixed 10 per cent as the maximum dividend payable to any shareholder in one year, and at the end of the present year it is likely that savings deposit premiums will be sent to each depositor in addition to the 4 per cent interest allowed. Mr. C. E. Richards, secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood, commenting on the success of this bank, anticipates that co-operative banking is destined to become a prominent feature of the labour movement.

Another organization on similar lines is the labour bank at Philadelphia recently formed with an authorized capital of five million shares at a par value of \$20 each. This is designed to receive on deposit the savings of wage earners and "to keep labour's savings in the hands of labour, where it cannot be used against the workers who produced it." A resolution before the New York State Federation of Labour proposes the creation of a Labour National Bank in New York City, with a capital of at least five million dollars, which would handle the funds of the unions within the state, and the savings of their individual members.

At the sixty-sixth convention of the International Typographical Union, held at Quebec last August, the Committee on Returns and Finances presented a scheme for the establishment of a National or State bank at the International headquarters at Indianapolis, Ind., under the executive council of the Union acting as a Board of Management. Each union member would under this scheme be assessed \$1, entitling to life membership, the fund thus collected being the property of the bank; another dollar being also subscribed by each new member to the capital stock fund of the bank. All union funds would be deposited with the bank, individual members being also asked to carry

accounts. Other unions not having banks of their own would be solicited to make use of the proposed bank. Members of the board of management and its employees would not be entitled to receive loans. The bank would be the property of the members collectively, and must not be disposed of except by the unanimous consent of the union. The Executive Council of the Union was instructed to consider this scheme and to decide whether the proposed bank should be a national or state bank.

In Great Britain the subject of credit control by the workers has long been discussed. A recent development is the organization by the South Wales Miners' Federation of a bank to transact trade union business.

In Germany, the Federation of German Trade Unions recently founded in Berlin a workers' bank, under the title "Bankverein für Deutsche Arbeiter A.G.," the necessary capital, amounting to ten million marks, being contributed by the unions. The object of this bank is to strengthen the economic forces of the affiliated unions and supply credit to the commercial enterprises connected with them. The bank was created through a decision by the Congress of Christian Trade Unions held at Essen, in November of last year. Herr Stegerwald, the Prussian premier, is chairman of the Board of Control.

The Austrian trade unions and co-operative societies, which had for eight years conducted a small co-operative banking concern, recently formed a "Workmen's Bank" with the object of centralizing all the credit and saving business of their member societies. Already the deposits of this bank have shown remarkable growth, while credits are cheaper than in other banking concerns. It is anticipated by its promoters that the "Workmen's Bank" will soon become one of the most important banking centres of Austria. Dr. Renner, formerly Chancellor of the Republic, is its president.

REPORT OF FACTORIES INSPECTOR FOR UNITED KINGDOM

THE report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops of the United Kingdom for 1920 gives the number of registered factories as 140,064, and of registered workshops as 141,971. An increase in "factories" and a decrease in "workshops" has been almost continuous for many years. The number of persons employed in factories in 1913 and in 1919 (the last year for which complete figures are available) is shown in the following table:

	Year 1919			Total in 1913
	Males	Females	Total	
Cotton.....	205,589	386,920	592,509	591,753
All textiles.....	404,680	759,487	1,164,167	1,058,854
Metal work.....	1,930,241	225,053	2,155,294	1,632,136
Other factories...	1,429,413	786,323	2,215,736	2,059,882
All factories.....	3,969,923	2,157,783	6,127,706	5,342,625

In the section of the report dealing with safety and welfare work, it is stated that a large proportion of such work as the standardizing of safety precautions is now carried on through voluntary agreements which have been entered into by Joint Industrial Councils, or have resulted from negotiations between representatives of the employers and workers. Such agreements have been reached, for example, in the cotton, woollen and worsted, printing, bleaching and dyeing, and tinsplate industries. On this phase of the work of the Joint Councils the Chief Inspector says: "We welcome such co-operation between the Department and the industries; and such meetings and discussions can do more to improve working conditions than can ever be achieved by legislation alone; provided, of course, that when agreements are arrived at, individual occupiers will take the necessary steps to see that they are carried out. This is the crux of the whole matter; and the only sure means to this end is the appointment of some responsible person, or of a Works Committee,

charged with this duty. The movement regarding Works and Safety committees, though slow, is progressing, and in some districts the progress is substantial. While voluntary agreements work satisfactorily, the Chief Inspector prefers that they should not be enforced by statute, but form a standard to which firms may be expected to conform.

Prosecutions under the Factory Acts showed a marked decline in 1920 from the level of 1914, especially for offences such as employment of women or children at illegal hours, or without a certificate of fitness; but considerable slackness is noted in fulfilling safety regulations.

No attempt is made in the report to reconcile conflicting statements as to the effect on output of the reduction in working hours in many industries during the year. It is noted, however, that the workers are showing an increasing aversion to "overtime." Improved organization, moreover, has made overtime less essential than formerly. Longer spells of work result in many industries from the gradual abandoning of the practice of two breaks during the day for meals. Some employers allow as a substitute for the second break an interval of five or ten minutes during which light refreshments are provided at a small charge, or the workers are allowed to go to the canteen. "Most employers," it is stated, "are satisfied that there is no loss of output thereby, and that the efficiency of the workers is increased." Two breaks for meals are still allowed, however, in the woollen and worsted trades of Yorkshire and in some other trades.

Accidents reported during the year under the Factory and Workshop Act numbered 138,702, of which 1,404 were fatalities. This represented an increase of 12,750 accidents over those of 1919. The number, however, was still considerably below the level of 1913. Nearly 80 per cent of the accidents and nearly

90 per cent of the fatal accidents, were to adult males, and 13 per cent of the total and 9 per cent of the fatal accidents were to "young male persons." No fatal accidents were reported among children.

The section of the report dealing with industrial diseases shows a reduction in cases of lead poisoning from 1,058 in 1900 to 243 in 1920, this reduction being chiefly in the pottery trades and in white and red lead manufacture. Deaths

from the same cause declined from 38 in 1900 to 23 in 1920, the china and earthenware trade being chiefly responsible for recent fatalities, though it is explained in the report that all the fatal cases involved employment for many years under the old conditions. Special attention was given in 1920 to lead poisoning in the electric accumulator industry, in which "plumbism" has become more common than in any other industry.

REPORTS OF BRITISH LABOUR COMMITTEE ON COST OF LIVING

Analysis of prices statistics and the conditions affecting the cost of living, by Joint Committee of Labour Bodies in the United Kingdom

IN the early part of 1920 a Joint Committee was set up by various labour bodies in the United Kingdom to investigate the cost of living. The Committee was composed as follows: *Parliamentary Committee, Trades Union Congress*; E. L. Poulton, J.P., (chairman), Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P., R. B. Walker, Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., (secretary), F. Bramley, (assistant-secretary). *The Labour Party*; C. T. Cramp, J. Ramsay MacDonald. *The Co-operative Union*; Mrs. M. E. Cottrell, J. Dickinson. *The Triple Alliance*: R. Smillie, J.P., Frank Hodges, J.P., *The Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades*; A. A. H. Findlay, A. Gossip. *The National Federation of General Workers*; Mrs. F. Harrison Bell, A. Hord. *The National Federation of Building Trades Operatives*; T. Otley, G. Hicks. Mr. Arthur Greenwood acted as secretary of the Joint Committee.

The Committee has recently presented its final report on the cost of living. This was preceded by two Interim Reports, one on money and prices and the other on wages and prices.

Interim Report on Money and Prices

The Interim Report on Money and Prices, issued before the cost of living

had begun to fall, advocated, amongst other things, the gradual deflation of currency; the development of productive capacity; the repayment or funding of the floating debt; the public control of the banking system and the cessation of Government expenditure upon military and naval enterprises. In connection with the international situation, reference was made to the necessity for the re-establishment of peace; the desirability of defining war indemnities, within reasonable amounts; the need for rehabilitation of currency, and the advisability of establishing a new parity where a return to the gold standard was impracticable. Barter was suggested as a temporary means of exchange, and an international loan for impoverished countries was advocated.

Report on Wages and Prices

The Report on Wages and Prices, which appeared somewhat later, was a reply to a memorandum circulated by the Federation of British Industries—an organization of manufacturers. Among the points in the Federation's memorandum seized on for criticism by the Joint Committee were the apparent assumption that increases in wages were a large factor in the rising cost of living, the statement that reduced working

hours were a large factor in decreased output, and the claim that Government price fixing was bound to fail. As regards wages and prices the Joint Committee claimed that, in general, applications for wage increases had been made in order to meet a previous rise in the cost of living. In the matter of price regulation, instances were given by the Committee where control allowed fair profit during the war, and the removal of such control while conditions were still abnormal resulted in excessive profits. Increased output, the Committee claimed, would depend not merely on applying the "maximum pressure" to labour or machinery, but on increased efficiency in industrial management. The Committee also stated that capitalist enterprise was guilty of deliberate restriction of output, and made reference to the extravagant overpayment of the capitalist class for its services. In conclusion the Committee reiterated the necessity of the establishment of international peace, the reform of continental currencies, and the flotation of an international loan or its equivalent.

Final Report on the Cost of Living

Part I of the Final Report contains the results of the Committee's inquiry into the increase in cost of living, and a criticism of the official index number of cost of living issued by the Ministry of Labour. This is reviewed at the end of this article, in conjunction with the Ministry's reply. Part II deals with various factors in the cost of living, and under this heading specifies profiteering, combinations and monopolies, inefficiency in industry, and restriction of output.

The section on profiteering quotes freely from reports of the various committees and sub-committees set up under the Profiteering Acts, and endeavours to show that in some cases at least strenuous efforts were made by the firms or industries into which investigations were being made to withhold relevant information. The section contains a large number of tables of profits made by firms in various industries. The

question of multiplicity of profits through the interposition of middlemen also receives treatment.

In the section on combinations and monopolies much attention is given to the reports of the Committee or Trusts appointed by the Minister of Reconstruction, and of its sub-committees for the different industries. The section concludes with the opinion that "supplies and prices will be determined more and more by combinations, and that, therefore, some constructive policy is necessary if the public is not to be left at their mercy."

Under the heading of inefficiency in industry the view is expressed that the efficiency of British industry is far below what is reasonably possible, owing to unenlightened management. The section deals with such matters as methods and machinery, the layout of factories, heating, lighting and ventilation, and the conclusion is expressed that "output (in the United Kingdom), could be increased considerably to the benefit of the consuming public and without throwing any further burden on the workers, if industrial management were more intelligent."

The section on restriction of output discusses such restriction on the part of the employers and of the workers. As to the former it is pointed out that "it is not the object of capitalist industry to produce goods in abundance; its primary object is to make profits for investors of capital." Powerful combinations, it is stated, may of set purpose decide to diminish output in order to maintain prices. The Report holds that the reason for restriction of output of a more or less deliberate character on the part of workers is to be found in the industrial system itself. To avoid it, security of tenure for the worker is necessary; he must be assured of "work or maintenance." The present industrial system is also stated to be outworn, and "repugnant to a large section of those whose co-operation is essential to its working."

Part III of the Final Report contains the constructive proposals of the Joint

Committee, which are summarized at the end of the report as follows:

CONSTRUCTIVE PROPOSALS.

Capital, which is now the taskmaster of the producer and the exploiter of the consumer, must become the servant of both. The public, as producers, consumers and citizens, are vitally concerned in the economic system. But their fundamental interests can be assured only when it is recognized that industry was made for man and not man for industry, and that industry and commerce must be subordinated to the common weal. This, we suggest, can be achieved by—

- (a) public ownership—national and local;
- (b) voluntary co-operation;
- (c) public regulation of the economic system.

(a) Public Ownership.

The arguments brought against public ownership—that it is bureaucratic, inefficient, and destroys initiative—can be levelled against capitalism. It it were true that nationalization spelt inefficiency, bureaucracy and stagnation it would stand condemned; but we accept the alternative view that public ownership, with which producers and consumers were directly associated would provide either a cheaper service or a better service for the same money. We refer to the nationalization of the land, railways, coal mines and electricity supply, to public banks and to the nationalization of a manufacturing industry—the wool textile trades.

We suggest that the State should become a merchant and import staple commodities. Purchases for public use, whether by national or local authorities, should be co-ordinated by a Ministry of Supply.

(b) The Co-operative Movement.

The large and growing co-operative movement is the only real remedy which the consumer has at present against exploitation by private industry.

It is not our purpose to attempt to estimate the relative positions which will be occupied by publicly owned services and co-operative enterprises in the future, but we are satisfied that in the interests of the whole body of consumers, the extension of both public ownership and voluntary co-operation is greatly to be desired.

We regret that the Ministry of Health has not shown greater sympathy with the Building Guilds and given local authorities greater encouragement to utilize the services of the Guilds for housing schemes. In so far as the Guilds eliminate private contractors and produce better and cheaper houses, they will prepare the way for a more comprehensive scheme based on public ownership, whilst they will provide the workers with a necessary experience in management and

equip them with a knowledge of the problems involved in the control of industry.

(c) Public Regulation.

We wish to draw attention to the need for the utmost publicity in industry and commerce.

All businesses over a certain size should be required to publish each year a statement of their accounts in a form (which would probably vary from industry to industry) prescribed or approved by the Board of Trade, together with other relevant information as required by the Board of Trade.

Every firm should be required to keep records of costs on a method prescribed or approved by an Accounting Department attached to the Board of Trade.

There should be from time to time detailed inquiries into different industries, and the reports of the inquiries should be published.

There should be established in the Board of Trade a permanent Consumers' Council, which should consider the evidence concerning costs and prices and advise the Government on any further action which the Council thought advisable.

Though the Government has repeatedly promised to introduce legislation concerning combinations, it has not fulfilled its promises.

We have already suggested that in industry as a whole there should be full publicity, and combinations would obviously be no exception. We have proposed detailed inquiries into industries, and such investigations would include inquiry into combinations.

Further, we suggest that each monopolistic undertaking should, after inquiry, be allowed a certain dividend, and that higher dividends should be conditional upon lowering the prices of its products.

The Board of Trade should publish an annual report on combinations, giving detailed information as to combinations in existence, interlocking directorates, international arrangements by combinations, and other similar subjects.

The Economic Section of the League of Nations should investigate the operations of all combinations of an international character and submit annual reports of its inquiries. Moreover, there should be a Standing Committee of the Economic Section of the League which should make recommendations for action by individual States.

It should be made a penal offence to give short weight or measure.

The fall in prices which has taken place is not the result of either the restoration of international trade or a reduction in costs of production. Private industry has worked itself to a standstill by a short-sighted policy of high prices and high profits. The fall in prices has taken place in the way which we anticipated. The cost of

living has been reduced, but the workers are paying the price of this fall in unemployment and lower wages.

A healthy and permanent fall in prices must depend upon the adoption of the policy outlined in our Reports. It is inevitable that international trade intercourse should increase and to

that extent prices should fall. But we cannot be certain that the consumer will enjoy the advantages of as large a fall in the cost of living as we believe to be possible, unless there is strong pressure on the part of the public in favour of measures for eliminating the extravagant toll levied by the capitalist and increasing the efficiency of industry.

Criticism of Ministry of Labour's Cost of Living Figures

Part I of the Final Report of the Joint Committee contains a criticism of the index number of the cost of living issued by the Ministry of Labour. The figures published for September, 1920, are considered in detail, and are compared with the results of a budget inquiry conducted by the Committee itself. In each case the month of July, 1914, is taken as the base, and the increase in the cost of living in September, 1920, over that at the base period is expressed as a percentage of the latter. The two sets of figures are as follows:—

TABLE A.

SEPTEMBER, 1920,
PERCENTAGE INCREASE OVER JULY, 1914.

	Ministry of Labour.	Joint Committee on Cost of Living
Food.....	167	176
Clothing.....	330	313
Rent and rates.....	35	43
Fuel and light.....	135	198
Other items.....	130	270
All items.....	161	189

The official figures purport to show the increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the average pre-war standard of living of the working class. The Committee takes the ground that the weights assigned to different expenditures by the Ministry of Labour are based on an enquiry made by the Board of Trade in 1904, and argues that since that time there have been changes in working class habits, which have been reflected in the character of working class expen-

diture. It is claimed, for instance, that there has been an improvement in dress and house furnishings. The relative weights assigned by the Committee to the various groups are therefore intended to represent the percentage expenditures on these groups in September, 1920.

The Committee's figures are based on information obtained from family budget forms sent out in large numbers to Trade Unionists, members of the Workers' Educational Association, Adult Schools and Women's Co-operative Guilds. The retail prices used in the calculations have been largely obtained from the Co-operative Wholesale Society and the Co-operative Union, Limited, supplemented from other sources.

The Committee's criticism of the official figures and the explanation of the large difference of 28 points between the official calculation and that of the Committee, both purporting to be for the same month, may be divided into two parts; the computation of the percentage increases in the different groups—food, clothing, etc.—and the consideration of the weights assigned to each group in calculating the index number for all groups. The percentage increase in each group may first be considered.

Food.—Taking prices for its food budget as at September, 1920, and working back to the prices for the same commodities in 1914, the Committee places the increase in this group at 176 per cent, as compared with 167 per cent shown by the Ministry of Labour's budget.

Clothing.—The increase of 330 per cent in clothing prices shown by the Ministry of Labour, harmonizes with

the results of the Committee's enquiry and this figure is accepted. But the Committee included an estimate of the increase in cost of boot repairs placing it at 200 per cent, and weighting each item according to its importance, finds that the cost of clothing, including boot repairs has increased only 313 per cent.

Rent and Rates.—In showing the increase in rents as 43 per cent, instead of the Ministry of Labour's 35 per cent, the Committee takes the stand that in September, 1920, the rise in rents was on the whole as high as was permitted under the Rent Restriction Acts.

Fuel and Light.—Under this heading the increases shown by the Joint Committee for the particular articles are in substantial agreement with the Ministry of Labour's figures, except in the case of coal, where the Committee claims that the increase was 225 per cent, as compared with 145 per cent shown by the official figures.

In combining the figures the Committee claims that the weights used by the Ministry of Labour give too much prominence to gas, which had undergone the slightest increase, and too little to oil, candles, matches and firewood, which had risen in much greater ratio. The changes in weighting made in this respect by the Committee, together with the greater increase claimed for coal, results in an increase of 198 per cent for the fuel and lighting group, as compared with 135 per cent shown by the official figures.

Other Items.—In computing the increase under this heading, the Committee does not compare prices of certain items in 1914 with those of the same items in 1920, but taking the estimate of Lord Sumner's Committee for insurance, fares and sundries in 1914, and comparing it with the average shown for "other items" by the Committee's budgets in 1920, due allowance being made for the slight difference in the size of the families involved, the increase is placed at 270 per cent, instead of 130 per cent, as shown by the Ministry of Labour.

Weighting.—When the percentage increase for each group has been obtained, it is necessary, in order to combine these increases into one index number which will represent the general increase in cost of living, to assign weights to the different groups according to their relative importance. It is claimed by the Committee that the weights used by the Ministry of Labour are based upon the results of an inquiry made in 1904 and are not in accordance with the post-war apportionment of expenditure. Thus, it is argued, rent and rates which, owing to legislative restrictions, advanced in much lower ratio than other groups, have been given undue importance by the Ministry's system of weighting, while the importance of clothing and "other items," for which the percentage increases from 1914 to 1920 were much greater, have been unduly minimized.

Reply of Ministry of Labour

The British *Labour Gazette* for September, 1921, contains a reply to the criticism made by the Joint Committee. This reply may also be considered under the group headings, the matter of weighting being treated last.

Food.—The Ministry denies the accuracy of the Committee's price for fresh

milk in 1914, claiming that it is too low and thus exaggerates the increase; an obvious error in the Committee's figures for condensed milk is pointed out which would produce a similar effect; and attention is drawn to the fact that the Committee's budget, while showing the cost of currants and raisins and egg substitutes in 1920, contains no figures

for these items in 1914, and therefore makes it appear that they were obtained free in that year. It is claimed that with these errors removed the Committee's food prices, instead of showing an increase of 176 per cent between July, 1914, and September, 1920, would reduce this figure to approximately 167 per cent, the official figure which the Committee had criticized.

Clothing.—As regards the increase in cost of clothing, the Committee stated that the figure shown by the Ministry of Labour harmonized with the results of its own inquiry. The Committee even reduced this figure from 330 to 313 per cent by taking boot repairs into consideration, so that as the Committee's general complaint against the Ministry's index number was that it showed too small an increase, there is no dispute on this score.

Rent and Rates.—The comparatively small increase in rents was due to restriction of increases by legislative enactment. An Act was passed in 1920 amending these restrictions and allowing certain increases, and the Ministry of Labour now points out that the Committee, in representing the increase in September, 1920, as 43 per cent above the level of July, 1914, assumed that within one month of the earliest date at which increases under the new Act could be put into force, the rents of all working class houses had been put up to the legally permitted maximum. The Ministry claims to be in possession of a large volume of evidence showing that in a considerable proportion of cases the permitted increases were not imposed until after September 1, 1920, and it was on such evidence that the Ministry had based its estimate of a 35 per cent increase in rents and rates.

Fuel and Light.—Under this heading practically the only difference regarding the amount of increase in a particular commodity is in coal. The Ministry had shown an advance of about 145 per cent, which the Committee claimed should be 225 per cent. The Ministry now, in support of its figures, names its sources of information for pre-war prices, and refers to the Board of Trade Report on Cost of Living in 1912 for confirmation of its figures.

The Ministry also claims that, in combining the prices of articles under this group (coal, gas, and oil, candles, matches, and firewood), into one index number for the group, the Committee has used a method which is arithmetically inadmissible. This consists in multiplying the percentage increases for the different commodities by their comparative weights in 1920 instead of their weights in 1914, and results in exaggeration of the group increase. The Ministry holds, therefore, that if this error were eliminated the group increase, even if the Committee's coal figures were accepted, would be reduced from 198 per cent to 183 per cent. The difference between the latter figure and the official figure of 145 per cent appears to be mainly due to the disagreement as to the increase in coal prices.

Other Items.—As already stated, the method used by the Committee to ascertain the percentage increase in these miscellaneous expenditures was by a comparison of the findings of the Sumner Committee in 1914 with the average expenditures under this heading in September, 1920, as obtained from the Committee's Budget inquiry. The Ministry of Labour points out, however, that in the Sumner report the term "sundries" includes articles which the

Committee has already included elsewhere, while the "other items" group in the Committee's report includes expenditures on many things entirely excluded from the Sumner Committee's calculations. It is therefore, maintained that the Committee has based the alleged percentage increase in this group on the comparison of a 1914 total with a 1920 total which was composed largely of items of a different nature. As such, the Ministry regards the conclusions reached as completely fallacious. The Ministry's figures for this group, which showed an increase of only 130 per cent, were obtained from a comparison of the same items in both years, though it is admitted that these items do not cover the whole field of miscellaneous expenditures, owing to the necessity of including "only articles of which the changes in price can be definitely ascertained, and which are also of general and recurring use."

Weighting.—The extent to which the Committee considered that the weights assigned to the various groups were responsible for the discrepancy between the official index number and its own is indicated by the following quotation from its report (p. 38):—

"To summarize the result of our investigation, we find that the cost of living in September, 1920, was 189 per cent above the level of July, 1914, or 28 points higher than the index number of the Ministry of Labour. The difference between the two figures is due to:

(I.) The 'over-weighting' of rent and rates by the Ministry of Labour;

(II.) The 'under-weighting' of clothing and 'other items';

(III.) The under-statement by the

Labour Department of the increase in the prices of certain items."

The manner in which the Ministry of Labour deals with the criticism in (III) has already been summarized; the nature of the defence which it makes of its system of weights may now be outlined.

In the first place, the Ministry points out, it is always definitely stated in the *Labour Gazette* that the index number is designed to show the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living in working class families. For this purpose it is necessary that the weights used (to which the percentage increases are applied) should be based on the pre-war budget.

It is stated, also, that a large part of the Committee's criticism of the Ministry's weights is based on a misconception of the nature of weights and their use in making an index number. The Committee makes the following comparison (p. 17) of its own weights assigned to the different groups, and those of the Ministry:

TABLE B.

	Committee on Cost of Living per cent	Ministry. of Labour. per cent
Food.....	52.41	60
Clothing.....	19.51	12
Rent and rates....	6.84	16
Fuel and light.....	6.34	8
Other items.....	14.90	4
	100.00	100

If this comparison were permitted, it might be judged to support strongly the Committee's contention that "rent

and rates" are over-weighted by the Ministry, while "clothing" and "other items" are under-weighted. But the Ministry maintains that such a comparison is improper and is founded on the idea, apparently held by the Committee, that the Ministry's weights have not changed between 1914 and 1920. Such an idea is shown to be quite erroneous. As a result of varying percentage increases for the different groups the expenditures for these groups do not maintain the same proportions towards one another in 1920 which they had in 1914. Clothing, for example, which increased most in price, takes a larger share of the family expenditure in 1920, than in 1914; while rent and rates, which remained most nearly stationary, form a much smaller part of the budget in the later than in the earlier year.

(It may be of interest, in connection with the above argument, to include here a table—Table C, below—published by Professor A. L. Bowley in the September issue of the *Economic Journal*, London, which makes a comparison of

TABLE C.

PROPORTIONATE EXPENDITURE IN DIFFERENT GROUPS.

	Committee, 1920.	Ministry, computed for 1920.
Food.....	52.41	61.3
Clothing.....	19.51	19.7
Rent.....	6.84	8.3
Fuel and light....	6.34	7.2
Other items.....	14.9	3.5
	100.00	100.0

observed that while, for reasons already given, the Ministry's weight for "other items" is much less than that of the Committee for the same group, there is no large difference in the weights assigned to "clothing" or "rent and rates.")

The Committee's misconception of the official weights is attributed by the Ministry to the fact that when the percentage increases for the different groups are ascertained, the multipliers used with these to obtain the average increase for the combined groups are the weights of July, 1914. This is necessary when prices for another month are being expressed in terms of those for July, 1914, just as it would be necessary to use the weights of September, 1920, if prices for July, 1914, were being expressed in terms of those for September, 1920. The point is purely arithmetical and the Ministry shows that the Committee, in forming its final index number, has of necessity followed the same method.

As evidence of the slight extent to which the difference in weights is responsible for the discrepancy between the Ministry's index number and that of the Committee, the Ministry points out that if the Committee's weights, although derived from a post-war budget, were substituted for those of the Department in the construction of the official index number for September, 1920, the month under discussion, the number would be affected only to the extent of 4 points (i.e., 161 would become 165). By far the greater part of the difference of 28 points is, therefore, due to the disagreement regarding the percentage increases of the different groups, as shown in Table A above.

the Committee's and Ministry's weights, both at September 1920. It will be

FAIR WAGE CONTRACTS, SEPTEMBER, 1921

DURING September the Department of Labour received for insertion in the *Labour Gazette* the following information relative to sixteen fair wage contracts, of which fifteen were awarded by the Department of Public Works, and one by the Department of Railways and Canals. All the contracts contained the usual fair wage clause which provides for the prompt payment of such wages as are current in the district in which the work is to be performed, and for observance on the various works under contract of the prevailing hours of labour, and which otherwise prevents abuse and secures the legitimate rights of the labour employed.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the regulations for the suppression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair wages, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.— Extension to East Pier, Bailey's Brook, N.S. Name of contractor, Denton & Condon, Digby, N.S. Date of contract, August 22, 1921. Amount of contract, \$3,890.

Extension to Wharf, The Pas, Man. Name of contractor, L. Berry, Brandon, Man. Date of contract, August 29, 1921. Amount of contract, schedule of prices.

Construction of wharf, Sandspit, B.C. Name of contractor, McDonald, Watson & Wither, Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, August 27, 1921. Amount of contract, schedule of prices.

Alterations and additions to Military Hospital, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que. Name of contractor, Quinlan, Robertson & Janin, Ltd., Montreal, Que. Date of contract, September 9, 1921. Amount of contract, \$8,990.

Dredging basin at Government Wharf, Belleville, Ont. Name of contractor, The Frontenac Dredging Company, Ltd., Belleville, Ont. Date of contract,

September 2, 1921. Amount of contract Class "B" p.c. yd.—65c (in situ).

Construction of wharf, Alice Arm, B.C. Name of contractor, W. T. Muse, Prince Rupert, B.C. Date of contract, September 3, 1921. Amount of contract, schedule of prices.

Grading, paving roads, etc., in connection with Educational Block, Military College, Kingston, Ont. Name of contractor, T. S. Scott, Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, September 13, 1921. Amount of contract, \$21,400.

Workshop and wireless buildings at Air Station, High River, Alta. Name of contractor, Percy Taylor, High River, Alta. Date of contract, September 9, 1921. Amount of contract, \$9,715.

Completion of platform for Air Station, Victoria Beach, Man. Name of contractor, William John Wood, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, September 14, 1921. Amount of contract, \$2,316.

Construction of Customs and Telegraph Building, Bamfield, B.C. Name of contractor, Geo. Calder, Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, August 31, 1921. Amount of contract, \$9,535.

Oil engine and generator in Power House, Quarantine Station, William Head, B.C. Name of contractor, W. W. Fraser, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, September 17, 1921. Amount of contract, \$9,400.

Construction of training and landing pier, Rivière du Lièvre, Poupore, Que. Name of contractor, W. H. Kelly, Buckingham, Que. Date of contract, September 23, 1921. Amount of contract \$9,176.

Revetment of masonry arch, Chaudière Bridge, Ottawa, Ont., and Hull, Que. Name of contractor, Grant Bros., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, September 24, 1921. Amount of contract, \$3,389.

Power, disinfecting and bath-house for Quarantine Station, Partridge Island, N.B. Name of contractors, J. S. Parker and J. E. Kane, St. John, N.B. Date of contract, September 21, 1921. Amount of contract, \$82,950.

Supply and installation of steam boilers (Royal Mint), Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, McKinley & Northwood, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, September 27, 1921. Amount of contract, \$10,240.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

The work incident to the construction and completion of the substructure of the Hamlet Bridge, so called, on Section 3 of the Severn Division of the Trent Canal, with certain contingent dredging. Name of contractors, The Randolph MacDonald Co., Ltd. Date of contract, September 3, 1921. Amount of contract, schedule rates

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The following is a statement of payments made in September for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair wages and the performance of work under sanitary conditions.

Nature of Order.	Amount of Order.
Making metal dating stamps and type and other hand stamps, and brass crown seals.	\$ 635.75
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.	177.44
Supplying mail bag fittings.	6,795.91
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.	16,948.60
Repairing letter boxes, etc.	17.55
Making and supplying stamping ink, pads, etc.	453.00
Repairing scales.	543.75

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Similar agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees, but verbal agreements are also included in the records, the latter being schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In the case of each agreement the rates of wages for principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Food, Drink, Tobacco

PETERBOROUGH, ONT.—MASTER BAKERS, AND BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS' UNION No. 281. Agreement

to be in effect from June 30, 1921, to June 30, 1922.

Cake bakers: Hours per day, nine. Minimum wage: Per week—cake and candy foremen, \$33; cake bakers and candy bakers, \$28.50; overtime, time and one-half. Pay for all holidays, with allowance of not more than four hours on day previous or on holidays.

Bread Bakers: Hours: Night workers, eight; day workers, nine. Friday night, ten hours or under with first two hours over 10 hours, straight time. Thereafter, time and one-half. Overtime in general and holidays, time and one-half. Minimum wage: Per day or night; night foreman, \$5.50; ovenmen, \$5; dough makers, \$5; machine and bench hands, \$4.75; helpers, \$3.75.

Jobbers, 75 cents per hour for one or two nights or days and under. If employed over two nights or days in succession during any one week, regular rating.

Shop rules for all bakers: Only union members to be employed, if available. Not more than one apprentice or one helper to two journeymen; apprentices' hours to be controlled by the union. Helpers to do only general labour about shop, at no time to touch dough or doughs in course of manufacture. One union foreman to be employed in each shop regardless of number of employees, certain exceptions to this rule being stated. Union to have right to classify employees in each shop with exception of foreman.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—FRASER VALLEY DAIRIES LIMITED, AND TEAMSTERS' UNION No. 464, MILK DRIVERS AND DAIRY EMPLOYEES. Agreement in effect from June 15, 1921. "In the event of the price of butter being the same as or higher on December 15, 1921, than on June 15, 1921, agreement to be automatically continued until June 15, 1922. Both parties to give 30 days' notice of proposed change," otherwise agreement to continue in effect.

Union members to be employed unless suitable [special] workers are desired by the employers or union men of good standing are unavailable. Non-union men to make application within two weeks for membership in union. Applicant not to be denied membership because a member is out of employment. Route inspectors and heads of departments not to belong to the union.

Employer reserves right to discharge any employee for drunkenness, dishonesty, incompetency, absence without leave, smoking, or drinking intoxicating liquors while on duty.

Employees to provide their own working apparel other than aprons.

No workman to be discharged or discriminated against for upholding union principles.

One day off in seven, or one week off in seven, according to decision of employer. A driver's day's work to be considered accomplished when he has finished his route in a satisfactory manner. In case of an employee's holidays being postponed for a considerable

period, payment may be requested for time due to help other than drivers, a day's work to be eight hours; overtime time and one-half.

After an accident or breakdown, men to be given a fair hearing.

Union at all times as far as in its power, to further the employer's interests. Employer to notify all new employees that it is necessary for them to call at union office and sign a copy of this agreement.

Either side to give seven days' notice of discharge or resignation.

Meetings to be called each month by management for discussion of problems of interest to dairy salesmen.

Local union agrees to fine or suspend members charged with drunkenness, dishonesty or incompetency while on duty.

Employer not to be compelled to pay overtime for breakdown of machinery beyond his control; men to be notified of lay-off; men to be paid for standing by, with overtime for period over eight hours, no lay-off to be less than two hours.

In event of a strike among employees of any other firm with which employer, party to this agreement is doing business, employees of this firm not to be asked to perform any extra labour, but to perform their usual share as if strike did not exist.

Wages: Per month—driver salesmen, (retail) \$52.25; truck drivers, \$120; truck helpers, \$110; checkers, \$115; stable helpers, and other inside help, \$110; inside relief men, \$115; outside relief men, \$150. New employees, without experience, first three months, \$5 less than scale. Driver salesmen, retail, to receive points (three points equal one cent) on sales, and be paid commission accordingly in addition to monthly wage. In event of any load being split, driver to receive same wage as month previous for a period of two months. This to apply only to an employee who has increased his own load 12 per cent.

No cessation of work or lockouts and no sympathetic strikes during term of agreement.

In case of controversy, men to continue to work, controversy to be adjusted if possible between representatives of both sides, or submitted to arbitration board consisting of one from each party and a third disinterested person, decision to be final and binding.

Iron and Steel

CALGARY, ALBERTA.—VARIOUS CONTRACT SHOPS, AND MACHINISTS' UNION No. 357. Agreement to be in effect from October 7, 1921, with thirty days' notice of change.

Hours: First five days, eight; Saturdays, four; night shifts, seven and one-half hours, five nights per week, paid for 44 hours.

Overtime, first four hours, time and one-half; thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time.

Minimum wages: Per hour—machinists, 77 cents; specialists, 63 cents; rough drillers and helpers, 54 cents; apprentices 1st year, 27 cents; 2nd year, 32 and 36 cents; 3rd year, 41 and 45 cents; 4th year, 54 and 63 cents.

Apprentices to serve four years and to be advanced at all branches of the trade, not more than one being employed for five journeymen.

Preference of employment to be given to union men; non-union men may be started in event of union being unable to supply required help.

Grievances which cannot be adjusted by chairman of shop committee and foreman to be taken up with management by shop committee after shop hours.

Pulp, Paper and Printing

MERRITTON, ONT.—LINCOLN PAPER MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, AND INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOODS OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS, OF PAPER MAKERS, OF STATIONARY FIREMEN AND OILERS AND OF MACHIN-

ISTS. Agreement to be in effect from August 16, 1921, to August 16, 1922. Agreement is similar to that previously in effect, as summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1921, page 87, with the following changes:

Either party to agreement can reopen the wage scale by giving thirty days' notice. If no settlement can be reached, question at issue to be left to arbitration.

Wages: Per hour—Sulphite, 48-hour week—cooks, acid makers, wet room foreman, 70 cents; helpers, pulp loader, screenman, blowpit man, screenings man, 50 cents; storeman, helper or oiler, lap cutter, tally man, 52 cents; belmar man, 55 cents; wood room foreman (50 hours); 75 cents; wood room oilers (48 hours) 60 cents; chipper men (48 hours) 52 cents; all others in wood room (48 hours) 50 cents. The following work 50 hours: Yard foreman, 63 cents; yard labourers, 48 cents; head pulp loader, 55 cents; head millwright, 75 cents; machinist and millwright, 70 cents; electricians and helpers, 55 cents; pipe-fitter, bleach liquor man, head fireman, 70 cents; firemen, 60 cents; helpers, 50 cents. Lybster Mill: Machine tender, 90 cents; back tender, 70 cents; third hand, 57 cents; fourth hand, 50 cents; beater engineer, 76 cents; boss calendar, 70 cents; calendar runners, 64 cents; calendar helpers, 48 cents; calendar boys, 34 cents; cutter boys, 38 cents; labourers, tour work, 50 cents; labourers, day work, 48 cents; finishers—rewinder men, cutter men, baler men, trimmer men, shipper men—60 cents; experienced counters, 34 cents; learners, 1st 3 months, 29 cents; sealers, 29 cents; millwrights and machinists, 70 cents; helpers, 55 cents; electricians, 66 cents; engineer, 70 cents; firemen, 60 cents; oiler, 58 cents; coal passer, 50 cents; Lincoln Mill: Machine tenders, 80 cents; back tenders, 62 cents; third hand, 57 cents; beater engineer, 64 cents; labourers, tour work, 50 cents; labourers, day work, 48 cents; millwright, 70 cents; helper, 55 cents; tier counter, 34 cents; experienced help girls, 34 cents; non-experienced, 1st 3 months, 29 cents; bag machine runner, 60 cents.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT.—LOCAL EMPLOYING PRINTERS, AND TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 416. Agreement to be in effect from July 1, 1921, to June 30, 1922.

Wages: Per week—newspaper scale, advertisement floor and make-up men, and typesetting machine operators, day, \$33; night, \$35; machinist operators and foremen, day, \$35; night, \$37; book and job scale, hand and floor men, day, \$33; night, \$35. Other classes, same as newspaper scale.

Remainder of agreement same as that previously in effect as in LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1920, page 1382.

VERNON, B.C.—EMPLOYING PRINTERS, AND VERNON TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 541. Agreement in effect from May 1, 1921, to December 31, 1921, and thereafter unless terminated on thirty days' notice.

Only union members to be employed.

Scale of prices to continue in effect during life of agreement, except when a change is mutually agreed upon.

No work from or for unfair offices.

Foreman of composing room to select, supervise, control and discipline employees. None but journeymen union members or regular apprentices to handle type in composing room.

Hours of work, eight per day for hand compositors and floormen; seven and one-half hours for machine operators and for all night work. Forty-four hours to constitute a week's work; time in excess of eight hours per day, or of four hours on a weekly half holiday, double time.

Wages: Per week, hand compositors, machine operators, floormen, days, \$40.-50, nights, \$44.10; foremen and machinist operators, \$3 extra per week.

Any award handed down setting rate of pay in Vancouver commercial offices to become scale for this union.

Overtime and holidays, time and one-half; Sundays, double time.

Machine learners: one to each office; to be journeymen members of union

for at least three months prior to taking apprenticeship.

Scale, per week—first four weeks, \$19.50; second four weeks, \$22.50; third four weeks, \$25.50; fourth four weeks, \$28.50; last four weeks, \$31.50.

Apprentices: Each office to have one apprentice to five journeymen, not having more than two. On an apprentice reaching his fifth year, office to be allowed to put on a junior apprentice. Apprentices to be not less than fifteen years of age; to have common school education; to be examined after six months and, if qualified, to continue apprenticeship; to be given every opportunity to learn the trade. Beginning with first week of third year, apprentice to pay to secretary-treasurer of union 50 cents per week for taking I. T. U. course in printing.

Disputes to be referred to a committee of one representative of the office, one of the union or chapel, and if necessary a chairman to be appointed by these two.

Textiles and Clothing

TORONTO, ONT.—A LOCAL FIRM, AND CANADIAN CARPET WEAVERS' BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION No. 1.—Agreement in effect from October 7, 1919.

"This organization may be affiliated with the organizations of Guelph and Peterboro, but no other union or organization in Canada, United States or Great Britain, and will take part in no labour demonstrations or processions."

Disputes to be settled by the Company and officers of the Association; failing this, by an arbitration board of one member from each party and a third selected by them.

MONTREAL, QUE.—CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL, INCORPORATED, AND THE AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA. Agreement to be in effect from June 16, 1921, to May, 31, 1922, and from year to year unless thirty days' notice be given in writing.

Administration vested in a board of arbitration together with such deputies, officials and representatives of the parties as may be appointed.

Board of arbitration to have jurisdiction of all matters arising under this agreement, decisions to be conclusive; board to consist of three members—one selected by each party and the third (chairman) selected by mutual choice.

Board's duty to be to investigate and mediate or adjudicate all matters that are brought before it, doing all in its power to ensure the successful working of this agreement. Board to have absolute power to deal with any question.

Salary and expenses of impartial chairman to be borne equally; same to preside at all meetings of the board; to assist in investigating complaints except when representatives of the parties can adjust the matter themselves, to mediate, and to cast the deciding vote.

Board to meet when chairman shall direct. Should either or both sides fail to send representatives, chairman to act as though both were represented.

Each shop to have a shop chairman to have charge of complaints and organization matters within the shop; to receive and enquire concerning complaints, and perform duties which may be imposed on him by the union.

Grievances to be reported to shop chairman and taken up with shop foreman and superintendent. If a settlement is not promptly agreed upon, matter to be reported by shop chairman to his deputy. Complaints filed with representatives of workers to be taken up with those of employers, and in event of failure to agree, matter to be submitted to the board.

Hours of work: 44 per week. For work in excess of regular hours per day, overtime to be paid to piece workers of 50 per cent in addition to piece work rates, and to weekly workers, time and one-half. Workers habitually tardy or absent to be subject to discipline. Any

work heretofore done on piece work basis to be so done during life of this agreement.

In each separate shop, an agreement to be reached between the representatives of the union and the employer, as to standards of production with respect to each separate operation. A memorandum thereof to be made and signed and to become part of this contract. Any difference about standards to be submitted to the impartial chairman. If production falls below standard through fault of the workers, compensation to be re-adjusted accordingly, any difference arising also to be submitted to the impartial chairman.

The principle of the Preferential Union Shop to prevail in all shops of ten members of the Association. Employer needing additional workers to apply to union. If union is unable to furnish help, employer may secure it where he can. In lay-offs, those not members of Amalgamated Clothing Workers in good standing to be first laid off, except where this would impair efficiency of the shop.

All work to be given to inside shops; if these cannot ensure prompt delivery, extra work may be placed in outside shops, preference being given to those employing members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

During slack seasons work to be divided as far as practicable equally amongst all workers.

Power of discharge and discipline to remain with the employers and their agents, but an employee may appeal to the board.

Changes in wages and working conditions may be made only at the beginning of each season. Board to have power to determine whether conditions have changed so as to warrant changes in general wage levels or in hours of work; if changes are thought to be warranted, negotiations to begin between parties to agreement.

Building and Construction

WINNIPEG, MAN.—MILLMEN'S SECTION OF THE WINNIPEG BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND WINNIPEG DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS, FOR MILLMEN'S SECTION, No. 171. Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1921, to April 30, 1922.

Hours of labour, eight per day, four on Saturday optional with the individual mill and employees thereof to reduce hours during winter.

Overtime, time and one-half. Sundays and holidays, and after midnight, double time. No work on Labour Day.

Wages, per hour—mill employees under this agreement divided into three groups: benchmen, stickmen, shapermen, trimmen, millwrights, woodturners, all-round machine men, who must be competent mechanics in their several lines, and stickermen and shapermen, capable of tempering and making their own knives, all 85 cents; benchmen and all less capable than above, 75 cents; competent machine men, 72 cents; all other except teamsters and labourers, 54 cents, pending future discussion of an apprenticeship system.

In event of disputes or grievances, a committee of employees to meet the employer or employers. Failing settlement matter to be referred to the District Council and Builders' Exchange. No stoppage of work pending settlement.

No discrimination against any employee for membership in the union.

HAMILTON, ONT.—LOCAL CONTRACTORS AND HAMILTON CARPENTERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL. Verbal agreement in effect from July 23, 1921.

Hours of Labour: Eight per day, five on Saturdays. Overtime: time and one-half, Sundays and holidays (emergency only), double time. No work on Labour Day.

Minimum wage: Per hour, 75 cents. One apprentice to every four journeymen, the average for the year to deter-

mine the number; the apprentice to attach himself to the union. Wages of apprentice to be mutually agreeable to employer and union.

HAMILTON, ONT.—LOCAL CONTRACTORS AND INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STEAM AND OPERATING ENGINEERS. Agreement in effect from May 1, 1920, to April 30, 1922.

Hours of labour: Nine per day, five on Saturdays. Overtime, to midnight, time and one-half; thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time.

All engineers to be union members.

Minimum straight time wage: Per month, steam shovel and dredgemen: engineers, \$250; cranemen, \$190; firemen, \$155. Per hour—cableway, sewer diggers, locomotive crane, orange peel, clam shell buckets, 90 cents; two drum hoist, pile drivers, 80 cents; ship hoists, concrete mixers, pumps, syphons and pulsometers, compressors, street rollers locomotives, steam and electric, narrow gauge dinkies, 75 cents; firemen and watchmen, 70 cents.

OTTAWA BRANCH OF ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES, AND BRICKLAYERS' UNION No. 7 AND STONEMASONS' UNION No. 14. Agreement in effect from July 13, 1921, to April 30, 1922.

Hours of labour, eight per day, four on Saturdays.

Overtime until 10 p.m. Saturday afternoons and holidays, double time.

Minimum wage, per hour, 90 cents.

An industrial Council to be established of five members from each party with an independent chairman to be chosen by both parties to adjust disputes.

Parties agree to adopt and enforce the National Apprentice System as adopted at the Joint Conference of the Building and Construction Industries in Ottawa on May 3, 1921. (To be revised by both parties to this agreement.)

PORT ARTHUR, ONT.—MASTER PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS OF FORT WILLIAM AND PORT ARTHUR, AND PLUMBERS' AND STEAMFITTERS' UNION No. 378. Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1921, to April 30, 1922.

Minimum wage: Per hour—90 cents.

Not more than one apprentice to each shop and one additional apprentice to every four men, up to twenty; apprentices to serve five years.

Each steamfitter to be allowed not more than one helper; minimum wage of steamfitters' helpers, 58½ cents per hour.

Hours of labour: Eight per day, four on Saturdays. Overtime, time and one-half up to midnight; thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time.

Only union men to be employed.

In event of any trouble arising, an arbitration committee to be appointed of two masters and two journeymen, and one other agreed upon by them.

No member of No. 378 to take work on his own account.

Public Utilities

MONTREAL, QUE.—MONTREAL LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER CONSOLIDATED, AND THEIR EMPLOYEES, MEMBERS OF LOCAL UNION No. 16,571. Agreement to be in effect from June 21, 1921, to June 21, 1922.

GAS DISTRIBUTION.

(a) Mains and Services.

Hours: Eight per day, forty-eight hours per week. Overtime, time and one-half. Sundays and holidays, double time, this not to apply to regular seven day workers.

Wages: Per hour—fitters, 1st class, 60 1-8 cents; 2nd class, 43¾ cents; governor man, 60 1-8 cents; caulkers, 46½ cents; syphon men, 43¾ cents; helpers, 41 cents; labourers, 41 cents.

Lay-offs to be governed by seniority and efficiency. Grievances to be pre-

sented to proper officer of the Company. If representation by a committee is desired, foreman to be notified and an officer of the Company will meet committee representing aggrieved parties.

Agreement to apply only to employees on permanent operations.

(b) Fitting Department:

General working conditions as above, for mains and services.

Wages: Per hour—fitters, 60 1-8 cents; helpers, 41 cents; gas and electric meter installers, 43¾ cents. Per month—trouble men, \$110; clerks, \$100.

One week's holidays with pay to monthly employees of not less than six months' service, in lieu of overtime.

Men who have served an apprenticeship of four years as improvers or helpers to be deemed competent as fitters.

HOCHELAGA AND LASALLE GAS WORKS.

Hours: Eight per day. Hours beyond regular working day to be paid for at overtime rates. Overtime not to apply to long days when night and day gangs shift, nor to unloading coal.

Continuous operation of the gas works being necessary, overtime for Sundays and holidays will not be paid the seven day or shift workers. Overtime for non-shift workers, time and one-half. Holidays, double time. Seniority and efficiency to govern in lay-offs.

Grievance provisions as in Gas Distribution Department above.

Wages, Hochelaga Gas Works: coal gang: per month, no overtime—coal foremen, \$164; per hour—cable way operators, 60 1-8 cents; sub-foremen, 49¼ cents; coal trippers operator, 52½ cents; transporter operator, 60 1-8 cents; labourers, 35 cents. Yard gang: per hour, coke loader operator, 43¾ cents, (or an agreed piece rate); labourers, 35 cents; watchmen, per full night, \$3.28. Water gas men: per hour, gas

makers, 58½ cents; labourers, coaling, 41 cents. Retort house men, per hour; machine men, 61¼ cents; pipe jumpers, 60 1-8 cents; stokers, poker men, mains and scurfers, 58½ cents; mains and scurfers' helpers, 35 cents, sulphate men, 45 cents; sulphate men's helpers, 41 cents. Maintenance: per hour, pipe fitters 54¾—60 1-8 cents; pipe fitters' helper, 41 cents; machinists, 70 cents, machinists' apprentices and helpers, 27 3-8—43¾ cents; handy men, 41—49¾ cents; boiler men, 54¾ cents. Engineers, exhausters and boosters, 49¼ cents; blacksmiths, 60 1-8 cents to 70 cents; blacksmiths' helpers, 49¼ cents; pump men, 41 cents; electricians, first class, 70 cents; electricians and construction and maintenance men, 54¾—65 5-8 cents.

Wages, LaSalle Gas works: Per hour—engineers and booster men, 49¼ cents; bricklayers, 60 1-8 cents; retort men, 58½ cents; coke bridge operator, cable splicer, 54¾ cents; clam operator, 54¾—60 1-8 cents; bridgemen, dumpers cable men, seal men, screen men, 54¾ cents; sulphate men, 45 cents; coke loader operator, 43¾ cents (or an agreed piece rate); machinists (journeymen), 70 cents; machinists' apprentices and helpers, 27 3-8 cents to 43¾ cents; handy men, 41—49¼ cents; blacksmiths 60 1-8—70 cents; blacksmiths' helpers, 49¼ cents; pipefitters, 54¾—60 1-8 cents; pipefitters' helpers, 41 cents; labourers, 35 cents; electricians, 1st class, 70 cents; electricians, construction and maintenance, 54¾—65 5-8 cents; watchmen, per full night, \$33.28.

Services

MOOSE JAW, SASK.—CERTAIN BARBER FIRMS, AND JOURNEYMEN BARBERS' UNION No. 589. Agreement to be in effect from September 23, 1921, to September 23, 1922.

Minimum wage: Per week—\$20, with 65 per cent of takings over and above \$33 per week.

Hours of work: 8 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. for five days; until 10 p.m. on Saturdays.

Certain holidays to be granted. Em-

ployee to work until 9 o'clock the day preceding a holiday.

Employee commencing work on a broken week or losing time in a week to be paid 60 per cent of all money taken by him.

Only union men to be employed.

Civic Employees

CALGARY, ALTA.—CITY COMMISSIONERS AND THE CALGARY FEDERATION OF CIVIC EMPLOYEES AND AFFILIATED UNIONS. Agreements in effect for the year 1921.

Preamble: City Commissioners at all times to receive a grievance committee. City not to discriminate against any of its employees because of their connection with trade organizations.

44-hours per week; daily-men with two years' continuous service, one week's holidays with pay.

Men working 48 hours per week and all monthly employees who have been in service one year, two weeks' holidays with pay.

Promotion to be made from the staff provided applicants have the necessary qualifications, seniority and efficiency being considered.

Overtime: first four hours, time and one-half; thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time.

Minimum wage: For able-bodied men in service of city, \$110 per month; for able-bodied general labourers (except street cleaners), 60 cents per hour; for street cleaners and men not able-bodied, 50 cents per hour.

Agreement with International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths' Helpers.—Working hours, overtime and holidays as in preamble. Minimum wages as in force in 1920.

Agreement with Calgary City Hall Staff Association.—Salaries as 1920 schedule. Promotions, holidays, overtime as in preamble.

Agreement with Calgary Civic Employees' Association No. 37.—Wages:

Per hour—general labourers, 60 cents; skilled labourers, 65 cents; hydrant foremen, 68 cents. Monthly men to be paid as in 1920.

Forty-eight hours to constitute a week's work when two or more shifts are in operation. One month's work to consist of twenty-five and one-half days for running or revolving shifts.

Overtime, holidays, etc., as in preamble.

Ashmen to be promoted to assistant firemen. Engineer in charge may use services of an engine room apprentice as an assistant fireman.

Agreement with International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers No. 348.—Hours of labour, eight per day; four on Saturdays. Shift work, eight hours per shift—16 hours rest between shifts—any time worked then to be overtime.

Apprentices to serve four years—during last year to do same work as journeymen if required.

One apprentice to every three journeymen; in case of inside wiremen and operators, one to one.

Holidays as in preamble.

Wage scale to remain in force as in 1920, except where specifically adjusted.

Agreement With Calgary Fire Fighters Federal Union No. 19.—Wages to be as in force in 1920.

Men to be supplied with summer uniforms to be delivered not later than April 1, and winter uniforms not later than October 1.

Each member to have 14 days' vacation with pay after 12 months' service.

Promotion as in preamble.

In event of the City not inaugurating a general civic pension scheme, a pension fund plan to be submitted for consideration of commissioners and council.

Agreement with City Hospital Employees' Association No. 8.—Salaries and wages as in force in 1920, except where specifically adjusted.

Two weeks' holidays with pay for all employees with continuous service for one year or more. A day to be substituted in case of work on a legal holiday.

Orderlies to receive sufficient white uniforms.

Hours: Per week—engineers, orderlies, second cook, kitchen help and maids, 48; plumber, painter, carpenter, floor polishers, washers, ironers, laundry help, 44 hours. Others, 47 hours.

Agreement with International Association of Machinists.—Working hours, overtime, holidays, grievances as in preamble.

Minimum wage as in 1920.

Agreement with International Brotherhood of Plumbers and Steamfitters.—Hours per first five days of week, eight; Saturday, four.

Overtime, first four hours, time and one-half; thereafter, also Sundays and holidays, double time.

Minimum wage as in 1920.

Agreement with Police Protective Association.—Wage schedule to be same as 1920.

In addition to uniforms supplied, patrol men to receive two pairs of boots each year, or an allowance not to exceed \$20, also overcoats, mitts and electric torches. Other than patrol men to be allowed suitable clothing or granted an allowance in lieu of same.

Hours of work for uniform department and patrol drivers, eight per day, six days per week.

Seniority and efficiency to govern in all promotions.

Not less than fourteen days' annual leave with pay.

Any member leaving the service of his own accord not to be appointed to any rank higher than that of first class constable in event of rejoining.

Agreement with International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers.

All help to be employed by month. Rate of pay to be same as in 1920. Overtime, promotions and holidays as in preamble.

No reduction of pay for inclement weather.

Agreement between Calgary Street Railway Department and Federation of Civic Employees.—A minimum of four lectures a year to be guaranteed to employees, \$1 per lecture being paid for attendance at same.

One hour extra pay allowed for time worked on Sundays except when called out on seventh day when regular overtime rate will be paid. Five cents per hour extra to motormen training students.

Hours of labour: 48 hours per week; five and one-half for first five hours, thereafter, double time. No more than six hours' overtime for a man each week except during epidemics or during fair week. Spare men guaranteed 150 hours per month.

City to pay full cost of stipulated clothing for all men in service one year, and half cost for men in first year.

No discrimination against union members.

Chief inspector to have right to discipline employees for all misdemeanours.

In serious cases employee to be given a hearing by superintendent. Employee if suspended or discharged to have right to have case investigated by committee of the union, who shall appeal to superintendent; if decision is not satisfactory, further appeal may be made to commissioners, and grievance committee may then appeal for a conciliation board.

Wages: Per hour—conductors and motormen, first six months, 57 cents; second six months, 62 cents; thereafter, 67½ cents. Motor-conductors, 5 cents per hour above this scale. This scale to apply to new men coming into the service after January 1, 1920; previous employees to receive maximum wage.

Wages: Per month—trackmen, repairmen, etc.: Shop foreman, \$190; day foreman, \$185; night foreman, \$180, these three to work six days a week, eight hours per day, including legal holidays; overtime only when specially called out by the superintendent.

Per hour: Foremen carpenters, blacksmiths, 95 cents; carpenters, 90 cents; armature winders, 87½ cents; motor and controller men, 82½ to 87½ cents; air brake and wheel lathe operators, 87½ cents; foremen painters, 85 cents; painters, 75 cents; cleaners, washers and yardmen, 60 cents; motor mechanics and cash box repairers, 72½ cents; brake and truckmen, 65 to 72½ cents.

RECENT CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA

THE following is a statement by industrial groups of the more important changes in wages reported to the Department of Labour during the month of September.

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS. — *Peterborough, Ont.* One firm cut wages of employees 10 per cent on October 1. The men (one-third of the normal staff) are working only 4 days per week. *Kings-ton, Ont.* Wages per hour of employees in a shipbuilding plant were reduced as follows and hours per week increased

from 50 to 55 on August 3. Mechanics (18) from 60 cents to 55 cents; holders-on, from 46½ cents to 45 cents; heaters and reamers from 38 cents to 35 cents; drillers from 42 cents to 37½ cents; helpers (60), from 36 to 32½ cents. *Guelph, Ont.* Wages of 44 stove plate moulders were reduced 8 per cent on September 19. Wages of 28 iron moulders were reduced 20 to 22 per cent on September 12. *London, Ont.* Wages per hour of workers on tin and enamel wares were reduced as follows on July 21:

Sheet metal and tin workers, 205 men, 29 women, from 50 to 45 cents; enamelers, 90 men, 17 women, from 45 to 40 cents; 28 men on machines, from 75 to 65 cents; 13 galvanizers and retinners, from 45 to 40 cents; labourers (105), from 40 to 35 cents. Wages per hour of foundry workers of the same firm were reduced as follows: Moulders (132), from 67½ to 65 cents; mounters (145), from 55 to 50 cents; sheet metal workers (27), from 55 to 50 cents; labourers (95), from 42 to 38 cents. Wages of moulders on piece work were cut 15 per cent, and wages of other piece workers cut 10 per cent. Hours per week remain 50. *Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.* Wages of steel workers (staff reduced September 1) working half time, reduced 10 per cent September 1. *Calgary, Alta.* Union wages per hour of machinists were reduced October 7 as follows, hours remaining 44: Machinists, from 85 to 77 cents; specialists from 70 to 63 cents; rough drillers and helpers from 60 cents to 54 cents; apprentices, from 30-70 cents to 27-63 cents.

PULP AND PAPER MANUFACTURING. — *Merritton, Ont.* Wages per hour of employees in a pulp mill were reduced on August 16 as follows: Machinists, millwrights, from 82 to 70 cents; pipefitters, from 85 to 70 cents; oilers, from 62 to 60 cents; chipper men, from 62 to 52 cents; cooks in digester and acid plants, and acid makers, from 80 to 70 cents; cooks' helpers, from 62 to 52 cents; yard labourers, from 60 to 48 cents; screen men, from 60 to 50 cents; liquor men, from 80 to 70 cents; calender runners, from 75 to 70 cents; labourers on tour work, from 60 to 50 cents; labourers on day work, from 60 to 48 cents; finishers, from 70 to 60 cents; experienced counters, from 40 to 34 cents; learners, first

3 months, and sealers, from 35 to 29 cents; engineers, from 80 to 70 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING.—*Peterborough, Ont.* Wages of 1,000 piece workers on electrical supplies manufacturing reduced 10 per cent on September 16.

MINING.—*Anyox, B.C.* Wages per day in one firm were reduced as follows on September 1, the reduction being effective after being voted on by secret ballot: Copper melting motormen, from \$4.75 to \$3.85; feeders and furnace men, from \$5.25 to \$4.25; crane chasers, from \$4.50 to \$3.70; labourers, from \$4.00 to \$3.40. Coke ovens: Heaters, from \$5 to \$4; pushermen, from \$5.25 to \$4.25; doormen, from \$4.50 to \$3.70; reverse men, from \$3.75 to \$3.15; chutemen, from \$4.00 to \$3.40. Copper mining: Miners (53), from \$5 to \$4; muckers (46), from \$4.50 to \$3.70; carpenters, blacksmiths and mechanics, from \$5.75 to \$4.75.

BUILDING TRADES. — *Kitchener, Ont.* Wages per hour of bricklayers were reduced on July 15 from \$1.00 (8 hours) to 90 cents (9 hours). *Port Arthur, Ont.* Union wages of plumbers were reduced by agreement in June, 1921, from \$1.00 to 90 cents, hours remaining 44. *Ottawa, Ont.* Union wages per hour of bricklayers, which were \$1.00 in 1920, were settled at 90 cents on July 13, hours remaining 44.

TRANSPORTATION. — *Sherbrooke, Que.* Wages per hour of trackmen (10) were reduced on August 16 from 30 cents to 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS. — *Winnipeg, Man.* Wages of theatrical stage employees were reduced on September 3, \$5.00 per week.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1921

AS in the past two months, there was little change in the level of prices, either retail or wholesale, the index number of wholesale prices showing a slight decrease for September and the retail prices food budget showing a slight increase, both due chiefly to seasonal changes in prices of farm products. In wholesale prices grain, live stock, meats, butter and cheese were down, while in retail prices potatoes, eggs and butter were up.

In retail prices, the average cost of a list of 29 staple foods in sixty cities was \$11.82 as compared with \$11.44 in August, \$15.95 in September, 1920, \$14.33 in September, 1919, \$13.31 in September, 1918, \$11.15 in September, 1917, \$8.96 in September, 1916, \$7.74 in September, 1915, and \$7.83 in September, 1914. The chief increase for the month was in potatoes, the prices for the new crop being high as compared with old stock at the beginning of August, but about the same as for the new crop a year ago. There were also increases in lard, eggs, butter, cheese, and in sugar. Bituminous coal and wood averaged slightly lower but anthracite coal was slightly higher.

The Departmental index number of wholesale prices was slightly down, standing at 232.7 for September as compared with 236.4 for August, 326.6 for September, 1920, 301.5 for September, 1919, 285.3 for September, 1918, 246.1 for September, 1917, 183.4 for September, 1916, 150.3 for September, 1915, and 141.3 for September, 1914. The decrease for the month was chiefly in livestock and meats, but there were slight decreases in grains and fodder. In dairy products butter and cheese were lower but eggs and milk were upward. In Fruits and Vegetables, Miscellaneous Foods, Hides, Leathers, Boots, and Shoes, Building Materials, and Chemicals there were slight decreases. Raw cotton, lead, and silver, and raw furs were higher.

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of September of over one hundred staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these have been published each month since the beginning of 1910, the figures being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers who did a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915, when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts exclusively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts, with good modern conveniences. The second class

is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, those being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the difference in quality. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income. While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the

items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc.; so that the comparative expenditure would be little changed.

The index number of wholesale prices is based on the quotations for 271 commodities and is the simple average of the percentages of current prices of the several commodities in relation to the average prices for the base period, 1890-1899, these being therefore made equal to 100. The quotations for most farm products are obtained weekly and averaged for the month; the quotations for other commodities are taken for the middle of the month. The table of index numbers shows the changes by groups and sub-groups for the previous month and for the corresponding months back to 1913.

Retail Prices

In meats, prices for beef were lower throughout the Dominion in all lines, sirloin steak averaging $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. lower, round steak 2c., rib roast $1\frac{1}{2}$ c., shoulder roast 1c., and stewing beef $\frac{3}{4}$ c. lower. Veal was lower in nearly all the provinces. Mutton averaged nearly 2c. per pound lower. In pork there were slight increases in some of the cities. Prices of fish showed little change. Canned salmon averaged lower. Lard continued to recover from the low prices in July. In eggs there were general advances averaging 3c. per dozen. Milk was lower at New Glasgow, Sherbrooke and Brandon but advanced at Ottawa and Hull. In butter there was a general advance averaging 2c. per pound. Cheese averaged $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per pound higher. Bread was lower at Niagara Falls and St. Catharines. Flour was slightly lower. Rolled oats averaged slightly higher, but

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	BEEF					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Lamb, leg, roast, per lb.	PORK			BACON	
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round Steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.				Fresh leg roast, per lb.	Fresh chops, loin, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Break'ast, not sliced, per lb.	Break'ast, sliced, per lb.
Dominion Average.....	32.1	27.6	24.5	17.7	13.8	20.2	27.1	32.1	33.3	35.5	29.8	48.7	53.3
Nova Scotia (Average).....	33.0	30.5	24.9	19.4	15.9	17.1	25.3	31.3	32.0	33.1	28.1	50.3	53.1
1-Sydney.....	33.6	29	25.5	20.7	17.8	20	27.7	33.2	33.9	34.2	31.6	51.8	54.2
2-New Glasgow.....	29.5	28.7	22	18.2	14.6	12.6	20	29.6	28.5	31.5	27.4	46.6	53.3
3-Amherst.....	27.7	27.2	18	14.7	11	15	25	27.5	27.6	27	25.4	47.5	50
4-Halifax.....	38	32.5	31.8	21	18.9	16.3	28.7	34.6	35.8	38	26.6	49	59
5-Truro.....	36	35	27.3	22.6	17	21.6	25	31.6	34	35	29.4	56.6	49
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	27	27	24	17.5	14.5	.....	.....	25	28	28	24.6	43.3	45
New Brunswick (Average).....	33.0	28.8	25.5	20.5	15.4	17.1	24.4	29.4	30.8	32.5	28.0	48.4	51.3
7-Moncton.....	31	27.5	24.7	21.5	14.7	17.5	30	35	33.7	35	30.3	47.5	50
8-St. John.....	41.1	32.5	32.5	21.5	16.7	17.9	25	30	32	35	28.4	47.8	52.5
9-Fredericton.....	30	25	23	20	15	16	25	30	30	30	27.1	50	52.6
10-Bathurst.....	30	30	22	19	15	17	17.5	22.5	27.5	30	26	.....	50
Quebec (Average).....	28.5	27.5	26.9	17.3	13.4	14.6	22.0	27.7	24.7	24.7	24.3	45.6	46.9
11-Quebec.....	26.9	27.5	22.5	18.9	11.6	16.4	23.1	26.5	23.2	22.5	26.2	41.6	44.5
12-Three Rivers.....	31.1	27.4	29.5	18.8	16.2	19.7	23.4	26.7	23.8	25.7	24.6	52.5	52.5
13-Sherbrooke.....	31.1	26.3	30.1	19.6	13.6	14.7	20	26.9	24	24.9	24.7	42	44.5
14-Sorel.....	27.7	29.3	27.7	17.3	13.3	15	23.3	31.7	22.7	23.3	24.5	52.5	50
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	21.6	22.5	20.2	13.5	.....	13	18	21.7	19	21.1	20	38	.....
16-St. John's.....	30.5	30.5	30.5	18.5	.....	10	20	27.5	27.5	26.5	.....	48	.....
17-Thetford Mines.....	30	30	30	15	12	10	.....	30	.....	25	22.5	.....	.....
18-Montreal.....	30	26.5	28.7	15.4	13.3	13.5	23.1	29.7	30.2	27.1	25.5	46.7	47.4
19-Hull.....	27.5	27.5	22.6	18.8	13.9	18.8	25	29	27.5	26.3	26	43.6	42.3
Ontario (Average).....	33.6	28.7	24.8	18.4	13.8	22.4	26.5	32.6	35.4	37.8	30.4	45.2	49.9
20-Ottawa.....	29.4	26.7	24.5	18.7	11.7	19.8	28	34.2	31.2	32.1	26.8	46.4	50
21-Brockville.....	33.3	30.3	26.5	21	13	17.3	25	27.6	32.5	33.5	29.3	44	47.1
22-Kingston.....	30.7	25.9	24.3	16.9	11.5	14.5	21.2	27.5	27.8	33	25	43.1	46.7
23-Belleville.....	33.3	26.6	26	20.1	11.7	22.6	30	32.3	30.6	30	28	49.4	55.7
24-Peterborough.....	33	28.1	24	18.2	13.2	22.2	26	30.5	32.5	36.8	27.5	52.7	58.1
25-Orillia.....	35.7	28.7	25	18.5	13	20	25	27.5	35	35	28	45	50
26-Toronto.....	33.1	26.2	25.2	15.2	13.1	20	26.7	32.8	37.9	42	35.7	46.7	53
27-Niagara Falls.....	41.2	36.2	28	22.7	13.1	28.7	30	38.7	43.3	40.7	35	43.1	45.3
28-St. Catharines.....	31	28.4	22.3	15.7	12.5	21.7	31.2	32.2	35.3	39.7	33.5	40.8	43.8
29-Hamilton.....	36	28.8	24.2	17.6	13.1	23.3	26.5	32.8	36	41.2	36.0	41.9	47.2
30-Brantford.....	37	30.6	25.5	19.1	14	22.7	31.6	35.5	45	42.7	38.7	45.1	50
31-Galt.....	34.5	28.2	24.2	17.7	14	23.6	26.2	31	38	43	40	44.1	43.6
32-Guelph.....	32.5	29.7	23.6	19.8	16.1	21.3	30	37.6	35	39.5	33.5	40.1	44
33-Kitchener.....	35.7	29.1	25	18.5	16.2	23	28.7	33.5	35.8	35.8	32.5	41.3	46.8
34-Woodstock.....	32.3	29	23.2	18.7	14.2	20.5	25.5	33.5	31.7	35.7	23.7	40	45
35-Stratford.....	36.2	31.8	26.5	20.3	15.2	24.5	30	38.1	39	42.1	33	44.7	48.5
36-London.....	32	28.6	23.1	16.4	12.9	21.5	25	29.5	36.6	39.8	30	42.1	46.6
37-St. Thomas.....	31.8	28.2	24.5	16.7	13.3	24.3	25	33.3	35	40.6	30	46.8	51.3
38-Chatham.....	35.7	30.2	27	18.2	13	26.8	28.7	35.1	38.5	40.1	28.2	45	50.5
39-Windsor.....	31.5	27.2	26	22	16.5	24.7	25	31	27.5	32.5	26	50	55
40-Owen Sound.....	32.5	27.5	27.5	18.3	16.2	25	.....	32.5	34	33.3	32.7	44.2	50
41-Cobalt.....	38.7	32.5	20	16.5	13.6	25	30	31.2	35	33.7	27.5	48.7	55
42-Sault Ste. Marie.....	31.8	25	24	17.6	15.3	23.3	34	39.8	40.8	44.3	.....	55	61
43-Port Arthur.....	32.1	23.6	23.3	18	14	19.3	34	38.3	37.9	38	32.5	50.6	54.3
Manitoba (Average).....	27.9	21.2	19.7	14.1	10.4	17.5	28.5	32.7	31.7	36.5	30.8	52.5	57.7
45-Winnipeg.....	28.3	19.9	19.9	11.7	9.8	16	27.5	32.7	34.3	40.5	33	53	58.5
46-Brandon.....	27.5	22.5	19.4	16.4	10.9	18.9	29.4	32.6	29.1	32.5	28.5	52	56.9
Saskatchewan (Average).....	31.2	24.1	21.4	14.5	11.7	21.9	30.8	33.5	33.6	34.9	30.2	56.2	62.3
47-Regina.....	32.8	23.1	20.5	13.5	11.9	19.9	32.7	34.7	34.7	38.4	37.5	57.1	62.1
48-Prince Albert.....	27.5	22.5	21.5	13	11	24	31	31	31.5	30	30	54	60
49-Saskatoon.....	31	24	19.6	14.1	.....	17.6	29.6	31.4	32	36.2	25	56.9	62.1
50-Moose Jaw.....	33.3	26.7	24	17.3	12.1	26	30	36.7	36	35	28.3	56.7	65
Alberta (Average).....	27.6	21.2	17.9	12.3	10.2	16.5	27.9	31.4	32.1	38.4	30.8	53.9	60.3
51-Medicine Hat.....	30	22.5	19	14.3	10.6	17.5	30	35	32.5	40	32.5	.....	.....
52-Edmonton.....	26.2	19.4	18.1	10.9	9.2	17.7	30	33.3	33.3	38.2	32.5	56	62.5
53-Calgary.....	27.4	20.7	18.1	12.1	.....	14.4	24.8	27.9	33.7	38.8	30	52.6	57.5
54-Lethbridge.....	26.7	22.3	16.3	11.7	10.8	16.2	26.7	29.3	28.7	36.7	28	53	61
British Columbia (Average).....	34.4	28.9	26.0	18.3	14.6	25.0	33.9	37.3	39.2	43.3	35.5	55.9	63.0
55-Pennie.....	32.2	27.8	25.3	16.9	12.1	21.6	33.2	36.7	39.2	43.1	35	56.2	51.7
56-Nelson.....	33.7	27.7	26.2	19.7	10	28	36	40	37.5	38.2	35	67.5	71.2
57-Trail.....	33.3	28.3	22	17	14.2	20	29.3	31	36.7	40	22.5	53.3	61.7
58-New Westminster.....	35	28.7	27.5	21	14.5	25	35	35	42.5	42.5	36.7	56.7	67.5
59-Vancouver.....	35.2	26.7	24.7	15	15	23.8	32.1	37.8	38.5	46.2	34.4	50.2	63
60-Victoria.....	30.4	25.4	22.8	15	14	24.6	32.2	37	36	42.6	32.5	52.2	58.3
61-Nanaimo.....	36.2	31.2	29.2	21.2	19	31.9	33.3	38.7	40.5	43.7	37.5	61.4	65.8
62-Prince Rupert.....	39	35	30	20.7	17	25	40	42.5	42.5	50	40	50	55

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1921

Ham, boiled, sliced per lb.	Fish													Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	
	Cod steak, 'resh, and rozen, per lb.	Haddock, 'resh and rozen, per lb.	Halibut, 'resh and rozen, per lb.	Herrings, 'resh and rozen, per lb.	Whitefish, 'resh and rozen, per lb.	Other fish, 'resh and rozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, sockeye, lb. tin.	Canned salmon, med., lb. tin.	Canned salmon pinks, lb. tin.		
cents. 72.9	cents. 16.5	cents. 14.5	cents. 29.4	cents. 13.5	cents. 18.4	cents. 24.7	cents. 13.1	cents. 60.6	cents. 22.6	cents. 20.3	cents. 51.6	cents. 35.3	cents. 24.2	cents. 24.0	
71.2	13.2	11.0	29.5	8.0		20.3		55.2	19.3	17.4	42.8	34.2	23.1	25.1	1
67.8	10		30					62	19.7	17.5	43.3	35	26.4	24.7	2
70	13	13	30			18		53.5	19.8	15		35	22.5	24.3	3
75	14	10	28	8		22.5	8	55.7	19.6	20	45	30	25	25.6	4
73.3	14	9	30	8				50	18.2	17	40	35.7	21.4	23.7	5
70	15	12						55	19.4	17.5		35.4	20	27.3	
61	7.5	7	35					70.6	18.6		40	35	30	24.6	6
68.5	13.3	14.0	32.5			38.8		57.5	20.8	17.1	48.3	39.7	26.4	23.7	7
73.3	12	12					10	65	20.8	18		42.5	27.5	24.5	8
73.3	15	15	35			42.5		60	18.9	16.5	46.6		25.5	22.8	9
72.5	18	15	30	12		35		60	22.3	16	50	36.6	27.6	24.3	10
55	8							45	20	18		40	25	23	
71.1	13.5	12.5	33.6		15.8	28.8	7.0	60.7	19.0	22.2	52.0	34.6	24.7	22.7	11
75.2	10				15			51.7	25	16.7	51.2	37.7	22.7	25.2	12
76.2	10		35				7.5	75		24	48.7	28	23.3	24.2	13
68.7			35						18.3		48.7	35	27.5	20	14
67.5			35		25							45	23.3	22.3	15
65		10			15			60			60	33	25.5	20.7	16
75		18			15						55	32.5	28.7	20.7	17
65		18	35			30	6.5				55	40	26.2	22.5	18
76.8	19	10.8	33.5	12	10	30		56	12.5	22.9	48.9	30.1	23.1	23.3	19
70.8	15	11	28		15	27.5			20	25	48.3	30	22.1	25.2	
75.1	18.5	15.8	31.3	15.0	20.2	22.2	11.6	63.6	22.7	20.0	53.7	36.2	24.9	24.1	20
73.8	15	11	28		15	27.5			21.6		52.2	35.2	25.4	25	21
75.7	19		35		15	40			23.3	16.5	55.5	36.2	23.4	26.2	22
73.1	12.5	11.8	31	11.3	21	22		60	20.3	18.2	48.7	35.7	25	23.5	23
76.2					17	22			20		53.7	37.5	25.6	24.2	24
76.6	15	15	30	12	22	20			25		54.1	32.5	25	25.6	25
77.5					15	20			25		55.8	31.2	24.1	24	26
74.2	19	21			17	18.3			25	19.2	55	36.4	21.7	24	27
75					30		10				57.1	33.2	22.4	24.5	28
73.1	22		35		25		15	70	20	23.7	57	38.3	30.6	23.3	29
74.1	20	15	36.5	16.5	20	27.5			20	20	50	35.4	23.7	23.1	30
75.7	22.5	13.5	35	17.5	20				20	20	54.3	34.5	23	23.8	31
72.5	18	18	33	15	17	24					54.4	30	21.6	24.8	32
72			35		20	15					54.1	33.3	24.1	22.5	33
74.5					30	30			25		51.3	32.9	21.6	23.7	34
72.8			15		17	22			20	23	51.6	36.6	30	21.7	35
73.7	20		30	12.5	30		12.5		18	20	48.7	40	27	23.3	36
77.3	16.5	16.5	22.5	10	15				20.2		54.2	40	25	23.9	37
72.5	22.5	15	30	15	18		10	50	25	18	56	38	26.1	24.8	38
76.6	18	15	35	20	25		12		22	21.5	53.1	36	28.6	24.7	39
75					30	15					53.6	36	31.7	25.7	40
67.5					18	18					49.5	33.3	23	23.6	41
72.5		22.5	30	15	25			70	27.5	20	56.6	40	25.6	25	42
75.5					20	20					54.2	37.5	27	22	43
86.6			27.5	17.5	17.5	10			25	20	56.6	42.5	20	25	44
82.5			27.5	16	16			67.5	25	19.5	54	43.5	23.7	22	45
77.0			27.5		15.5				22.8	17.4	53.7	32.0	22.0	22.7	46
78.9	18	15	25	15	16		10		25.3	16.7	54.3	33.9	22.3	21.3	
75			30		15				20.2	18	53.1	30	21.5	24	
70.6	15.8		26.6		15.6				25.8	20.7	49.8	31.7	21.9	24.1	47
68	19	20	29	10	17.5				27.5	22.6	49.3	26	20.5	26.2	48
70			25		15				30	20	50	30	20	25	49
69.4			30		15					20	52.2	30.8	22.2	25	50
75	12.5	22.5			15		15	75	20	20	47.5	40			
70.3	20.5		26.0	16.3	15.6		18.5	25.0	20.5	51.5	32.1	22.0	24.3		51
68.7	25		30	20	20		25	25	20.7	51.2	30	30	26.6	26.2	52
68.7	18.8		24	13.8	12.5	27.5	16.5	25	20.9	52.5	38.3	22	24	53	53
71.9	20		25	15	15		12.5	25.1	20	51	30	18	22.1	54	54
71.7	18		25	15	15		20	25	20						
74.6	18.1		23.9	11.0	25.6	15.0		25.5	24.0	50.6	36.5	22.7	24.9		55
73	22		25	18	35	15		26.2	25	55	50	30	28.5	56	56
75	25		27.5		40	17.5		27.5	27.5	56.7	30	22.5	23.5	57	57
71.2	20		30		34	15		20	24	45	35	25	26	58	58
73.3	18		20	10	12.5			20	25	50	40	20	24.2	59	59
77.7	15		20	8	15	15		26.7	21.6	47.2	32.1	16.7	23.1	60	60
73.1	12		20	8	23	12.5		21	19.7	50	30	15	23.8	61	61
78.1	15		25		20			25	25	50.8	40	27.5	24.7	62	62
75		25						30	25	25	50	35	25	25	

RETAIL PRICE OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	EGGS		Milk, per quart.	BUTTER			Oleomargarine, best, per lb.	CHEESE		Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits (bulk), per lb.
	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1 and storage, per doz.		Dairy, solids per lb.	Dairy, prints, per lb.	Creamery, prints per lb.		Old, per lb.	New, per lb.		
Dominion Average....	cents 46.3	cents 44.3	cents 13.2	cents 39.8	cents 41.4	cents 47.3	cents 29.3	cents 36.4	cents 32.5	cents 8.1	cents 20.0
Nova Scotia (Average)....	48.3	46.9	13.4	43.3	42.4	51.5	32.0	34.3	33.9	8.9	19.1
1-Sydney.....	50.7	50	17	43.3	37.5	54.3	36.2	33.5	33.2	9.3	20.4
2-New Glasgow.....	44.7	44	12	44	41.2	49.8	25	35.4	33.5	9.3	19.6
3-Amherst.....	48.2	46	12	45	47.5	51.6	31.8	33.5	34.2	9.3	18
4-Halifax.....	51.1	47.5	14	45	49.5	51.6	31.8	32.5	33.5	8	18.4
5-Truro.....	47	44	12	40	43.4	52.1	35	36.6	35.1	8.7	19.1
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown..	36.3	33	10-12	36	37	45.2	29.3	30	29.8	9.3	20
New Brunswick (Average)	46.5	46.6	13.0	39.2	43.0	48.3	29.4	34.1	30.9	9.2	19.5
7-Moncton.....	47.7	47.5	13-15	33	44.3	48.4	27.6	35.7	35	8.7	19.3
8-St. John.....	53.3	46.3	14	45	46.1	49.8	30.6	36.6	33.5	9.3	20
9-Fredericton.....	48.2	46	14	40	46.6	49.8	30	36.6	30	9.3	19.2
10-Bathurst.....	36.6	33	10	32.5	35	45	30	30	25	9.3	19.3
Quebec (Average).....	47.5	43.7	11.7	40.3	40.9	45.3	29.5	36.5	29.7	7.2	20.2
11-Quebec.....	49.3	44.2	12-14	33	38.7	44.8	27.3	40.1	31.2	8.5	19.7
12-Three Rivers.....	51.3	44.3	12	43	44.4	48.7	28.7	39	32	7.3	22
13-Sherbrooke.....	45.5	40	10-12	40	41.2	48.9	28.7	37	29.3	8.3	19.3
14-Sorel.....	43.3	39	12	40	44	44	25	35	30	6	20
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	40	36	9	38	44	43.5	25	35	27	6.7	19.3
16-St. John's.....	47.6	42.5	11	40	46.6	46.6	32.5	37.5	29.3	7.3	19
17-Thetford Mines.....	45	45	15	40	45	45	35	31	26.5	7.3	22.5
18-Montreal.....	49.6	44.8	13	43.8	42.8	45	27.5	39	32.1	6.7-7.3	20.9
19-Hull.....	45.7	45.3	12	41.7	44	45.9	27	33	29.8	6.7	18.9
Ontario (Average).....	45.8	45.6	12.8	41.6	43.5	46.8	27.0	37.9	32.2	7.6	19.9
20-Ottawa.....	48.5	42.9	12	38.2	40	47.2	26.9	38.8	32.1	7.3	20.3
21-Brockville.....	41.5	40	9	40.3	40	47.7	25.9	36.2	31.5	7.7	19.7
22-Kingston.....	41.1	40	10	33	42.5	47.7	26.8	35.3	28.3	6.7	18.4
23-Belleville.....	38.6	35	10	33	42.5	46.8	25	35	30.6	5.9	19.3
24-Peterborough.....	41.6	39	11	40	44	47.1	27.7	35	33.3	8	20.6
25-Orillia.....	40.1	36	10	38	43.7	46.6	25.8	37.5	31	7.3	21.2
26-Toronto.....	51.4	47.1	13	39.3	44.4	48.3	27.3	38.5	32.2	6.7	19.7
27-Niagara Falls.....	51.6	49	14	40	45	50	25.1	42.3	38.5	7.3	19.6
28-St. Catharines.....	48.4	48	14	40	45	45.7	26.2	40	32.2	8	17.8
29-Hamilton.....	49.5	48.5	14	45	45.8	46.9	25.6	36.6	33	6.7	19.9
30-Brantford.....	43.6	40	12	44	43.8	45.5	24.3	39	34	8	19
31-Galt.....	41.1	38	12	40	42.3	45.1	25.7	40	31.6	8	19.5
32-Guelph.....	42.1	38	12	40	41.6	44.6	30.7	41.2	33	8	20.3
33-Kitchener.....	43.4	43	12	42	44.3	45.6	28.3	36.5	32.3	8	20.6
34-Woodstock.....	44.7	40	10	39.2	45.1	45.1	26.6	40	29.5	8	20
35-Stratford.....	43.3	40	11	40	41	45	31.5	35.5	32	8	21.3
36-London.....	46.2	44	11	45	43	46.3	26.2	46.8	33.3	8	19.9
37-St. Thomas.....	41.5	38	11	45	46	47.3	27.7	43.5	33.7	8	19.4
38-Chatham.....	37.3	35	16	42.8	44.1	47.1	26.1	38.3	34.8	8	20.2
39-Windsor.....	47.4	47	16-20	46.5	47	48.8	29.7	41.7	35.3	8	19.5
40-Owen Sound.....	39.8	36	12	43	43	43.4	25.4	37.6	26.6	7.3	18.7
41-Cobalt.....	57.1	46.5	17	43	48.3	48.3	28.4	35	33.1	7.4	21.6
42-Sault Ste. Marie.....	53.2	50.4	14	43.3	45	46	28.2	34	32.5	7.3	20.5
43-Port Arthur.....	56.5	55	14.3	40	50	50	25	32.5	32.5	8.3	20
44-Fort William.....	55.9	48.3	14.3	40	48.5	48.5	28.3	32	34.2	8.3	19.3
Manitoba (Average).....	40.9	37.7	12.5	38.0	40	49.0	31.6	37.1	35.5	8.4	21.5
45-Winnipeg.....	45.3	39.3	13	37.2	40	48.8	31.5	39.1	35	8	21.6
46-Brandon.....	36.5	36	12	37.7	40	49.1	31.6	35	36	8.8	21.4
Saskatchewan (Average).....	38.4	36.7	15.1	33.7	34.7	43.3	35.0	37.2	34.6	8.2	19.6
47-Regina.....	39.1	38.3	15	33	34.2	43.2	35	37	35	8	18.7
48-Prince Albert.....	37.5	35	12.5	35	34.3	45	40	40	33.7	8	20
49-Saskatoon.....	39.5	35	17	35	35.6	44.6	35	36.7	37	10	20
50-Moose Jaw.....	37.5	35	16	32.5	40.2	40.2	30	35	32.5	6.8	20
Alberta (Average).....	44.5	41.7	13.3	31.3	34.1	45.1	29.2	34.3	34.1	7.9	20.9
51-Medicine Hat.....	40	35	15	30	31.7	46.2	25	35	36	7.3	23.5
52-Edmonton.....	44.6	37.5	11.1	37	37.1	44.8	33.3	33.3	33	8	20
53-Calgary.....	47.1	42.5	13	35	35	44.3	28.6	36.7	33.7	8.4	20.5
54-Lethbridge.....	46.1	45	14	32.5	32.5	45	30	32	33.7	8	19.5
British Columbia (Average)	53.9	46.8	15.7	39.1	42.1	51.4	32.8	34.9	34.7	9.5	20.3
55-Fernie.....	58.3	50	20	37.5	40	48.1	36.9	36.9	38.3	10	18
56-Nelson.....	59	49	19	35	40	46.7	37.5	36.5	32.5	10	22
57-Trail.....	56.7	47.5	15	35	40	46.7	35	33.3	32.5	9.3	16.5
58-New Westminster.....	43.7	30	11.1	35	40	50.6	25	33.3	32.5	8.9	20
59-Vancouver.....	52.2	51.7	11.1	40	46.2	49.7	31.1	35.8	34.9	7.4	16.9
60-Victoria.....	48.2	42.5	12.5	40.7	40	63.1	29.7	38.5	34.1	8.9	24.3
61-Nanaimo.....	50.5	45	16.5	40	40	51.8	37.5	36.7	36	8.9	25
62-Prince Rupert.....	62.5	55	20	47.5	40	50	30	30	30	12.5	20

aPrice per single quart higher.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1921—(Continued)

FLOUR		Rolled oats, per lb.	Cornmeal, per lb.	Barley, pearl, per lb.	RICE				Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	CANNED VEGETABLES		
Spring wheat, in 24-lb. bag, per lb.	Ordinary family in 24-lb. bag, per lb.				Rangoon "B," per lb.	Patna, per lb.	Japan, per lb.	Siam, per lb.		Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can.	Peas, standard, 2's, per can.	Corn, 2's, per can.
cents 6.7	cents 6.4	cents 6.2	cents 6.8	cents 10.0	cents 9.5	cents 11.5	cents 11.0	cents 9.2	cents 12.6	cents 18.6	cents 18.3	cents 18.0
7.1	6.8	6.4	6.2	9.0	10.5	12.2	11.3	11.0	15.4	20.5	19.9	19.4
7.4	7.4	7	6.2	8.7	10	12.3	12.6		13.6	22	21	20
7.1	6.5	6.3	6	8.3	10	10.8		11.5	14.5	21	20.3	19.7
6.9	6.9	6	6	9	12	10			19	19.7	19.7	19.7
6.9	6.5	6.7	7.2	10	9.5	14.6	10	10	15.3	19.4	19	18.8
7.2	6.7	6	5.8	9	11	13.3		11.4	14.4	20.4	19.4	18.6
6.5	6.3	5.9	6.5	7.6	10	16.6	10	12	14.6	19.3	18.5	18.6
6.8	6.7	6.6	7.0	9.7	10.7	12.9	12.5	10.8	16.0	19.9	19.3	19.0
6.9	6.7	7.2	8.3	9.5	12	15.5		12	16.2	20.5	20	20
6.8	6.7	6.4	6.6	10.2	9	10.3		8.7	16.1	19.4	18.9	18.1
6.9	6.7	6.3	6.1	11.6	11.6		15	11.7	14.2	19.7	19.7	18.7
6.5		6.5	7	7.3	10		10		17.5	20	18.6	19
6.8	6.5	7.1	7.8	9.9	8.5	10.9	10.1	8.9	14.1	15.7	18.9	16.8
7.3	6	6	8	9	7.6	11.1	9.5	8.4	12.9	17.1	18.2	17.6
6.8	6.7	6.7	8	11	8.7	10.8	9	9	15.4	17.6	20.5	18.4
6.5	6.4	6.9	7.8	10.7	7.7	11.4	10.8	9.5	13.5	17.1	19.1	16.1
6.7	6.5	8	10	10	9	11			17.5	15	19.3	15
6.3		8	6		8.1	11.7	8.7	12	14.2	17.1	20.4	17.5
6.8		9	9	10	10	11.3	15	15	15.7	16	19	16
6.8	6.3	6.5	6.5	8.5	8.7	8	10.7	10	11.7	17.3	19.7	18.2
6.9	6.7	6.5	8.3	10	8.7	11.1	10.7	8.9	12.9	17.2	17.9	16.1
6.8	6.7	6.6	6.7	9.6	8	11.7	7.2	7.4	12.8	16.3	15.7	16
6.7	6.3	5.8	6.5	10.2	9.5	11.0	11.8	9.2	12.0	17.3	17.3	16.4
7.2	6.9	6.5	7.1	10.2	10	9.8	10.9	9.3	10.6	16.5	16.4	15.7
6.1	5.8	5.6	6.2	9.5	8.2	11.2	12.5	10	10.5	16.8	17.2	16.6
6.6	6.3	5.2	5.2	10.9	9.5	11.7	13	9	11.9	14.9	17.4	14.6
7.0		5	5.5	9.6	10	10.8		12.5	12.5	15.7	17	15.7
6.6	6.5	4.9	6	10		11	13	8	10	17	16.3	15.8
6.5	5.2	5	5	11.6	9.5	12.5	12.5	8.1	11	17.8	17.5	17
6.7	6.6	5.5	6.1	9.8	7.7	10.9	10.4	9.4	11.1	17	17.2	16.1
7.9	7.4	6	8.7	9.6	10	11.8	11.8	10	12.3	18.3	18.6	18
7.4	7.3	6.2	7.4	10.5	10	10	14.1	10	13.1	18.7	18	15.8
6.8	6.7	5.4	6.5	9.2	8.2	11.2	10.5	8.7	10.6	16.8	17.2	16.1
7	6.9	5.6	5.9	11.4	10.7	12	11	7.5	12	17.8	17	16.5
6.3	5.4	6.1	5	9.3	9	8.3	10.9	8	11	17.6	18.2	17.2
6.3	6.3	6	8.2	11.6	11.2	11.8	13.8	7.7	11.7	15.7	16.1	15.2
6.3	5.4	6.2	6	9.7	9.2	9.1	11.4	9.8	10	18.2	18	17.8
	5.5	5.3	7.5	11.2	8.3	12.3	12.5	8.3	13.3	14.5	14.5	14.1
	5.8	6.5	7.5	8.5	9.5		12.5	10	12.5	17.5	17.5	16.6
6.7	6.3	6	6.9	9.9	9	10.9	10.9	8.6	11	15.8	16.4	15.6
6.3	6	4.9	5.5	10.9	10.8		13	12.5	11.1	18	17.3	16.6
7	5.8	5.6	6.1	9.6	10	11.8	12.1	9.8	12.3	17.5	17.5	15.5
6.3	5.9	5.5	8.5	10.7	12	11	12		15	18.2	16.3	15
6.3		5.2	5	7.6	6	8.3	11.5		11.6	16	16.3	15
7	6.7	7.8	7.5	13.1	12.5	12.5	10	8.5	15.5	18.7	18.9	18.4
6.5		6.5	6.5	11	10	11.5	10.4	8.3	13.4	18.5	17.1	16.5
7.1	6.7	7	7	10.9	8.3	10.2		9	13.7	20	20	19.2
6.5	6.3	5.5	5.2	9.5		13	10.2		13.1	17.9	17.6	16.3
6.6		5.4	5.4	9.9	10.0	13.5	11.9	8.6	11.9	20.4	19.9	19.4
6.5	6.1	5.3	5.7	9.7	10	12	11.3	8.1	11.6	20.2	19.1	18.6
6.6		5.4	5.1	10.1	10	15	12.5	9.1	12.1	20.5	20.6	20.1
6.5	6.2	7.0	6.4	10.7	9.8	12.8	10.4	7.8	13.1	21.1	20.7	20.2
6.3	6.3	6.1	6.5	9.7	8	13.7	10.1	8	12.4	19.8	19.2	19.2
6.3	6.1	8.3	5	10.6		15		8.2	12.5	23	21.2	22
6.5	6.5	6.5	7.7	10.1	12.5	12.5	11.2	8.8	14	21.7	22.3	21.2
6.7	5.9	7	6.5	12.2	9	10	10	6.2	13.5	20	20	18.3
6.4		5.9	6.3	10.0	9.1	10.6	10.3	8.8	10.7	21.0	20.4	20.2
6.4		5.5	6.6	11	10		10.6	10	11.6	20.4	21.2	20.6
6.3	6.1	7	5.9	10.6		9.9	10	8.1	10	21.4	20.6	21.1
6.4		5.4	8.3		8.2	10	10.5	9	11	22.3	20.3	19.7
		5.6	6.4	10		12	10	8	10	19.8	19.6	19.2
6.6	6.4	6.4	7.8	10.2	8.8	10.0	9.9	7.9	10.0	19.9	20.1	20.5
6.8		6	9	12.5	8.3		12.5	12.5	10	20	20	20
7		4.8	5.5	9.1			8.1		13.7	20	22.7	22.7
		6	8	8.7		9	9	6	10	20	20	20
	6.6	6	7	9.6	8	10	9.5	6.2	8.7	20	19.9	19.4
6.4	6.3	6	8	9.7	10	10	8.2	7	9.1	20.3	18.5	19.8
6.3		7	7.7	10.1			9.3		10.2	19.2	20	21.7
6.6		8	8	10			10		10	20	20	20

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc per lb.	POTATOES		APPLES			Prunes, medium size per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice per packet (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.
			Per bag, 1½ bu. (90 lb.)	Per peck, (16 lbs.)	Fresh, best or eating, per gal.	Cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.			
Dominion Average	8.6	7.4	2.502	50.5	38.2	31.4	20.7	18.0	31.7	25.8
Nova Scotia (Average)	9.0	8.1	2.244	45.8	32.5	29.2	19.2	17.7	32.7	27.1
1-Sydney	9.8	8.2	3.50	65.8		33	20.6	18	35.1	30
2-New-Glasgow (a)	8.8	8.2	2.17	46.2	35	32.5	19.2	19.4	34.1	27
3-Amherst	10	9	1.90	44			18	15.5	32	25
4-Hali ax.	8.6	7.8	1.80	35.4	35	28.1	19.5	17.5	31.8	28.7
5-Truro	8	7.2	1.85	37.7	27.5	25	18.8	18.1	30.5	25
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown.	7.4	8.1		33	20	15	19.7	16.2	28.5	25
New Brunswick (Average)	8.9	8.4	2.048	44.7	45.8	27.7	20.2	20.0	30.7	27.3
7-Moncton	10.4	9.6	2.25	53		22.5	21.6	17	32.4	30
8-St. John	8.1	7.2	2.61	53.6	60	36.2	19.8	19.6	29.6	25
9-Fredericton	8.5	8.3	2.08	47.1	31.6	24.3	19.3	18.2	31.4	26
10-Bathurst (b)	8.7	8.6	a1.25	25			20	25	29.2	28
Quebec (Average)	8.8	7.4	2.261	43.9	45.7	34.4	22.4	19.4	30.3	27.2
11-Quebec	9.7	7.4	1.48	31.1	27	20	19	21.6	30.5	25.8
12-Three Rivers	8.6	7.2	2.25	44	42.5	30	25	18.7	29.4	25
13-Sherbrooke	8.9	8.9	3.00	56.4	62	40	19.4	19	30.4	25.7
14-Sorel	9.3	8	1.60	35			25	25	27.5	27.5
15-St. Hyacinthe	7.9	5	2.18	47.5		35	25	14.3	33	
16-St. John's	8.5	7.7	2.25	42.5	60	40	30	22.5	27.5	25
17-Thetford Mines	8	8	2.74	45	60	50	19.3	19.5	33.3	26.5
18-Montreal	8.8	6.5	2.37	44.7	46.2	34.8	19.2	18.6	30.8	28.9
19-Hull	9.3	7.5	2.68	49.2	29	25	20	15.4	29.9	28.5
Ontario (Average)	8.8	7.8	3.143	61.9	35.0	29.7	19.4	18.2	31.4	23.7
20-Ottawa	8.7	7.1	2.86	53.4	36.8	31.5	23	19.9	29.6	25
21-Brockville	9.6	7.2	3.27	65	30	28.3	17.5	15.9	29.8	22.5
22-Kingston	8.3	7	3.37	64.6	23.3	21.3	12.5	15.9	30.7	22
23-Belleville	9	8.1	3.12	72.5	24.1	21.6		15.8	32.5	25
24-Peterborough	9.3	8.6	3.08	62.5	30	26.6	18	16.5	29.8	21.2
25-Orillia	7.4	6.7	2.86	53.3	20	17.5		18.2	32.6	23.6
26-Toronto	8.6	6.6	2.98	55.4	39.3	31.1	19	17.8	30.2	22.2
27-Niagara Falls	10.8	9.5	4.00	72.2	35	25	12.5	19.7	32.8	25.8
28-St. Catharines	9.4	8.3	3.40	65.4	49	38		21.6	32.2	24.1
29-Hamilton	8.6	7.6	3.00	63	45	40		20.9	31	22.9
30-Brantford	6.9	5.9	3.12	66	35	38.1	15	19	31.9	20.7
31-Galt	8.2	8	3.70	66.6	55	35	28	18.3	31.4	21.6
32-Guelph	7.6	8.4		70.8	40	37.5		17.6	30.8	23.7
33-Kitchener	7.8	6.3	3.25	66	41.2	27.5	12.5	16.5	32.5	32.9
34-Woodstock	9	9.5	3.33	62.5	22.5	20	13.7	15	32	25
35-Stratford	9.1	9.4	3.50	73	30	30		17.5	31.6	24.2
36-London	8.7	8.5	3.00	66.7	37.7	34		22	30.3	23
37-St. Thomas	8.8	8.3	3.73	64.2	23	20		15	30.3	23.9
38-Chatham	8	5.5	3.36	63.8	27.5	24.9	30	27.5	32.8	25
39-Windsor	10	7	3.81	64.1	35.2	28	30	20	30.8	24.5
40-Owen Sound	8	7	2.50	55	25	15		17.6	28	20
41-Cobalt	9.5	8.1	2.50	45	50	30	20.6	16.7	33	26
42-Sault Ste. Marie	9.5	8.7	3.27	65.7	52	48.3	23.3	18	32.8	25
43-Port Arthur	10.1	8.8	2.35	45		40	20	17.5	31.6	27.5
44-Port William	9.3	7.7	2.08	40	32.5	32.5	19	14.1	33.3	24.3
Manitoba (Average)	9.3	5.9	2.065	40.9			21.1	16.4	32.6	26.7
45-Winnipeg	9.9	5.7	1.09	35.5			20.4	16.3	32	25.9
46-Brandon	8.7	6.1	2.44	46.2			21.7	16.5	33.2	27.5
Saskatchewan (Average)	8.5	7.9	1.303	26.3			20.5	16.8	33.6	23.4
47-Regina	8	7.9	1.50	36.5		50	16.5	16.1	31.3	24.8
48-Prince Albert	9.6	9.1	1.17	22.5			21.7	17.5	36.2	33.3
49-Saskatoon	8.9	7.2	a1.18	a21.2			18.7	16.4	31.7	28.7
50-Moose Jaw	7.5	7.2	a1.36	a25			25	17	35	26.7
Alberta (Average)	8.1	5.9	1.968	36.4			21.0	17.1	33.7	28.3
51-Medicine Hat	8.8	5.8	2.07	35			20.8	18.5	33.7	30
52-Edmonton	7.4	6.3	a1.50	a20.1			20	16.5	31.4	25.8
53-Calgary	9	5.6	2.27	45			19.7	16.8	35.8	29
54-Lethbridge	7.2	5.7	2.03				23.3	16.4	34	28.2
British Columbia (Average)	7.5	5.9	2.213	49.8			22.8	16.9	32.5	26.8
55-Fernie	8.2	8	2.92	75	75	70	22.5	22.5	37.5	30
56-Nelson	9.1	6.7	3.48	75			30	18.7	35	27.5
57-Trail	8.1	7	2.70	50			22.5	17.5	32.5	25
58-New Westminster	6.7	4.2	1.42				22.5	16.2	30	26.7
59-Vancouver	6.8	4.6	1.25	22			21.7	15.8	28	25.5
60-Victoria	7.2	4.9	1.91	38.5			22.5	16.1	29.7	26.9
61-Nanaimo	8.1	5.7	1.99	38			20.8	16.7	35	24.8
62-Prince Rupert	6	6	2.03				20	12		25

a Old potatoes.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1921—(Continued)

JAM		CANNED FRUITS			Marmalade, orange per 4-lb. tin.	Corn syrup, per 5-lb. tin.	Honey, clover, strain- ed, per 5-lb. tin.	SUGAR		TEA			
Strawberry, pure, per 4-lb. tin.	Raspberry, pure, per 4-lb. tin.	Peaches, 2's, per can.	Pears, 2's, per can.	Plums 2's, per can				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium (in bulk), per lb.	Black, medium (packets), per lb.	Green, medium (in bulk), per lb.	Green (packets), per lb.
\$	\$	cents	cents.	cents.	cents.	\$	cents.	\$	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.
1.079	1.053	37.6	36.2	28.8	1.010	60.4	1.483	10.4	9.9	53.9	55.7	62.0	58.3
1.034	1.062	37.6	37.1	29.5	99.3	70.0		10.4	9.8	46.7	55.7		58.5
1.15	1.14	37.3	37.1	29.5	1.00			11.1	10.5	52.2	57.1		55
1.15	1.08	36.3	35.3	28.6	1.07	75		10.4	9.7	47	56.4		62
.95	.90	32.5	39	33	.90			10.1	9.6	42.5	55		
1.09	1.08	35.7	37.1	29	.966			9.5	9.3	46.6	55	60	
1.13	1.11	36.4	37	27.5	1.03	65		10.8	10	45	55		
1.35	1.35	39.1	38.7	25	1.00	75	1.00	9.3	8.7	46.6	55		
1.103	1.064	37.3	37.3	32.8	96.5	53.8		10.1	9.5	48.5	55.3	68.7	55.0
1.30	1.30	37.5	35	36.2	1.10	65		10	9.8	52.5	54		55
98.3	95	37.4	36.2	31	.835	50		10	9.2	40.6	57	66.2	55
43	1.13	36.7	39.5	31.6	.96	53		10.2	9.5	51	55	71.2	55
1.00	87.5	37.5	38.3	32.5		55		10.1	9.3	50	55		
1.158	1.118	37.3	39.1	29.2	1.179	58.6	1.384	10.0	9.4	56.5	54.5	61.0	53.6
1.11	1.02	37.8	40.3	30	1.09	54.5	1.60	9.7	9	50.9	57.6	55.9	56.8
1.13	1.15	40	41.7	27.5	1.11	57.9	1.17	10.4	9.7	60	55.1		55
1.17	1.13	40.7	40	28.3	1.07	58.3	1.67	9.7	9.2	58.7	59	62.1	55.3
1.25	1.25	37.5	40	25	1.25	70		10.5	9.7	55		55	
1.07	1.05	33.3	35		1.50	57.9		9.9	9.4	68.5	50.4	67.5	47
1.20	1.10	35	32.5	32.5	1.07	60	1.25	10	9.3	60	52.5	63.3	57.5
1.37	1.25	40	42.5	32.5	1.50	62.5	1.27	10.2	9.7	57.5	55	69.2	50
1.16	1.13	35.2	35	28.9	.969	54.5	1.21	9.3	9	45	55.2	62.5	55.6
.964	.979	36.2	36.2	29	1.05	51.4	1.52	10	10	47.8	53.4	48.9	51.8
1.050	1.032	37.3	34.0	26.8	.996	56.1	1.240	10.0	9.7	53.9	54.6	57.9	54.7
.995	.998	38.2	38.2	26.6	.954	55.8	1.24	9.4	9	52.1	54.5	59.2	57.9
1.04	1.03	43.7	32	21.6	.95	55	1.22	10.2	10	46.5	53.9	55.5	53.3
1.02	1.02	35	34.2	26.2	.93	52.5	1.39	9.9	9.5	43.3	54.6	55	48
1.01	1.01	37.5	32.5	25	1.03	57.5	1.31	10	9.6	52.6	55.7	56.6	56.7
1.06	1.00	42.5	35	24.3	1.05	55	1.37	9.6	9.6	48.7	55.5	52.5	55.6
1.00	1.00	37.5	35	22.5	.975	56.2	1.32	10	10	55	55	57	55
.916	.909	31.2	27.6	23.3	.88	51.7	1.08	9.6	9.3	49.2	54.8	56.8	55.5
1.09	.99	38.8	36.6	27.2	1.02	56.5	1.19	10.4	10	62	55.7	64.1	57
.99	.991	35.8	36.6	30.2	.872	54.3	1.32	10.1	10.1	65	55.1	62.5	55.1
1.04	1.01	30.3	28.7	22.5	.952	55	1.14	9.8	9.3	56.4	55.4	60	57.5
.93	.93	37	33	28.8	.844	51.3	1.02	10	9.8	57.2	54.6	63	55.1
1.18	.95	32.5	31.6	20.6	.95	53	1.12	10.4	9.7	53.7	53.7	61.6	
.983	.983	36.2	32.5	25	1.05	53.3	.975	9.6		53.5	56	54	56.6
1.12	.99	45	31.7	26.7	1.19	56.9	1.20	10.3	10.2	50.9	54.6	55	53.4
1.01	1.01	38.3	40	30	1.08	52.5	1.17	10	9.8	56.6	55.5	55	53.3
1.16	1.16	31.6	35	27.5	1.06	61.2		10.2	9.8	55	57	58	57.5
1.04	1.04	35	35	28.7	.977	55	1.05	10	9.6	55.4	51.3	57.2	52.6
1.12	1.12	33.3	27.5	25	.90	58.8	1.24	10.1	9.7	57.1	48.6	64.3	51.3
1.15	1.16	36.6	30	33.3	1.07	58.7	1.15	10.5	10.1	55	55.1	55.7	52.2
1.20	1.20	41	42.5	35	1.16	66.7	1.25	10.2	9.6	57.1	54.1	57.9	52.8
1.02	1.02	40	28	25	.975	48.7	.962	9.7	9.2	52.5	51.5	55	55
1.15	1.16	36.6	33.3	29	1.07	64.2	1.54	10.2	10.2	54	55	60	58
1.05	1.03	41	39.1	32.8	.966	57.1	1.46	10.3	10.1	48.3	55.7	55.7	55
1.01	1.01	40	40	27.5	1.00	60	1.40	10	10	62.5	58.3	65	55
.987	.975	38.7	35.8	26.6	.975	56.7	1.65	9.5	9.2	48.7	53.7	50	51.6
1.040	1.040	36.1	33.1	26.8	.915	55.4	1.600	11.1	10.6	54.0	57.9	64.5	72.2
1.01	1.01	35.4	32	25.7	.909	60	1.65	11.2	10.4	52.2	57.7	63.1	69.3
1.07	1.07	36.7	34.1	27.9	.92	50.8	1.55	11	10.7	55.8	58	65.8	75
1.051	1.025	38.3	33.0	27.0	.981	68.3	2.033	11.7	11.0	61.6	58.9	65.3	64.3
.993	.982	35	31.2	26.9	.954	63.1	1.97	11	10.5	56.4	54	68.3	65
1.11	1.10	40	30	21.7	1.00	67.5	2.25	12.1	11.5	72.5	60	60	66.7
1.07	1.07	38.3	38.3	27.6	1.02	67.5	1.83	11.7	11.1	54.1	60		67.9
1.03	.967	40	32.5	31.7	.95	75	2.08	12	11	63.3	61.7	67.5	57.5
1.043	1.053	37.7	39.2	28.5	.979	64.2	1.955	12.2	11.2	57.3	58.4	71.7	70.5
1.01	1.01	35.8	35	28	1.01	63.7	2.07	12.2	11.3	55	58	65	68.7
1.04	1.03	40.6	39.7	28.4	.944	72.7	1.77	12	11.1	52.1	56.7	66.7	60
1.08	1.13	35.6	39.1	29	1.00	62.5	2.02	11.8	11.3	62.1	59.7	75	78.3
1.04	1.04	38.7	43	28.7	.96	58	1.96	12.7	11.2	60	59	80	75
1.064	1.054	39.7	40.3	34.3	.950	69.3	1.867	10.9	10.2	53.4	56.9	67.6	65.2
1.18	1.10	40	40	45	1.05	72.5	1.83	12.5	11	50	60	80	
1.20	1.20	36.7	37.5	35	1.07	80	2.20	11.4	11.5	63.7	62.5	80	75
.975	.975	36.5	37.5	30	.90	65	2.00	11	10.5	47.5	52.5	67.5	65
.967	.967	46.7	48.3	35	96.7	65	1.85	10.7	10.2	56.7	60	70	
1.02	1.00	34.1	34.4	29.1	.883	62.7	1.72	10.3	9.4	50	57.1	63.7	65.8
1.07	1.06	37.5	37.5	25	.872	67.8	1.97	10.1	9.7	50.7	54	62	70
1.10	1.13	46.2	47	35	.958	71.7		11	10.3	58.3	58.7	67.5	
1.00	1.00	40	40	40	.90	70	1.50	10	9.1	50	50	50	50

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	COFFEE		Cocoa, pure, unweet- ened, per ½-lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit, XXX per quart.	Salt, fine in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, standard, per bar.
	Ground, medium, per lb.	Beans, roasted, kilo, etc., per lb.							
Dominion Average.....	cents. 54.7	cents. 51.9	cents. 31.9	cents. 15.2	cents. 3.7	cents. 50.8	cents. .836	cents. 13.1	cents. 8.5
Nova Scotia (Average).....	59.0	57.2	32.8	12.4	4.4	51.0	64.7	13.5	9.3
1-Sydney.....	60		34	14.7	4.6	51	.866	13.5	10.9
2-New Glasgow.....	60.5	56.2	33.1	13	4.5	48	54.3	14	9.3
3-Amherst.....	62.5		33.5	10		50	50	13.3	8.3
4-Halifax.....	53.3	58.3	30.7	13	5.2	57.5	76.6	13.1	9.1
5-Truro.....	58.5	57	32.7	11.4	3.2	48.3	56	13.7	9
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown ...	55	57.6	29.6	17	3.5	57	58	13.6	8.6
New Brunswick (Average) ..	60.4	56.6	30.7	12.5	3.9	45.1	56.9	13.0	8.9
7-Moncton.....	65	60	33.7	11.7	3.3	56.6	61.6	15	9.5
8-St. John.....	60.1	60	29.7	12	2.5	41.4	51	13	8.9
9-Fredericton.....	56.3	49.7	29.3	12.6	4.2	42.5	55	12.5	8.5
10-Bathurst.....	60		30	13.7	5.7	40	60	11.5	8.6
Quebec (Average).....	55.1	53.1	30.1	14.2	3.9	52.0	.895	13.1	8.8
11-Quebec.....	53.8	53.7	29.9	18.2	3.6	44.6	93.3	11.6	8.7
12-Three Rivers.....	55	51.2	31.4	14.8	4.5	48.7	1.00	13	9.1
13-Sherbrooke.....	57.2	53.7	30.7	13.6	4	49.4	.856	12.9	8.5
14-Sorel.....	53.7	60	30	15	4.5	60		14	10
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	54.3	50	28.7	11.8	3.7	50	1.05	12.6	8
16-St. John's.....	53.3	55	27.5	14.5	3.5	70	65	15.3	9.3
17-Thetford Mines.....	61.7		31.7	13.7	4	50	86.7	13.7	8.9
18-Montreal.....	53.6	50.8	30.5	14.8	3.9	50.6	93.5	12.6	8.6
19-Hull.....	53	50	30.5	11	3.8	45	87	12.1	8
Ontario (Average).....	54.4	53.1	30.8	13.0	3.0	48.6	81.3	12.1	8.8
20-Ottawa.....	50.7	48.3	30.5	11.9	3	49.8	76.5	12	8.1
21-Brockville.....	51		29.6	12.8		48	70	12	8.7
22-Kingston.....	48.3	49	30	13	3.3	45	75	12.3	8.6
23-Bellefleur.....	53.3	51.6	31.6	12.2	3.1	45	83.3	11.6	8.1
24-Peterborough.....	58.7	56.6	31	14	2.6	52.5	91.6	13.3	8
25-Orillia.....	59	61.6	31	13.4	2.9	49	67.5	13.1	8.1
26-Toronto.....	54.2	55.1	29.9	12.2	3	44.5	75	11.4	8.2
27-Niagara Falls.....	62	58.4	32.8	14.7	2.7	52.8	59	12.8	8.8
28-St. Catharines.....	59.1	56.6	32.1	12.8	3.3	52.5	86.2	13	9
29-Hamilton.....	56	55.2	29.7	11.8	2.8	42.5	80	11.4	8.4
30-Brantford.....	56.5	55.6	30.3	11.8	2.6	50	80	12.1	9.1
31-Galt.....	54	55	29.5	13	2.8	54.4	80	11.8	8.7
32-Guelph.....	59	55	28.3	12.7	2.5	43.3	1.00	12.3	8.6
33-Kitchener.....	44.1	42.5	31.4	12.8	2.9	52.2	86.7	12.3	9.1
34-Woodstock.....	52.6	40	30	12	2.5	48	80	12.2	8.6
35-Stratford.....	53	51	29	13.1	2.7	47	72.5	12.8	8.9
36-London.....	56.3	56.2	30	13.6	2.9	47.7	75	11.6	8.9
37-St. Thomas.....	58.1	56.3	31.4	14.1	2.9	49.8	62.5	10.7	8.9
38-Chatham.....	52.1	46	30.7	12.8	3	45	71.2	12.8	9.1
39-Windsor.....	54.6	55.5	33.2	13.7	4.1	54.7	90	12.6	8.7
40-Owen Sound.....	55	57.5	29.5	12.3	3	38.7	56.6	10.6	9.1
41-Cobalt.....	58	59	32.8	15	3	54.1	1.08	13	9.5
42-Sault Ste. Marie.....	50	51.2	31.4	13.7	2.8	46.4	.95	13	9.9
43-Port Arthur.....	45	48.3	30	14	4	60	1.00	10	10
44-Fort William.....	58.7		33.7	11.8	4	48.3	1.10	10.8	9.5
Manitoba (Average).....	52.0	48.5	34.5	13.0	3.4	46.7	.899	14.8	8.6
45-Winnipeg.....	52.3	50	33.9	12.2	3.8	48.4	98.1	14.5	8.3
46-Brandon.....	51.7	47	35	13.7	2.9	45	81.7	15	8.9
Saskatchewan (Average)...	51.8	49.9	34.9	19.8	4.1	54.5	1.123	15.5	8.8
47-Regina.....	47.1	53.7	33.9	20.2	4	50.8	99.5	15.1	8.5
48-Prince Albert.....	47.7	45	35	20	4.5	55	1.25	15	8.8
49-Saskatoon.....	52.2	46	35.7	22.8	3.8	52		16.8	8.8
50-Moose Jaw.....	60	55	35	16.2		60		15	9
Alberta (Average).....	52.3	46.7	35.3	18.6	4.6	51.5	.913	15.3	8.5
51-Medicine Hat.....	52.5	46.7	37	18	5	48.7	88.3	17.5	9.1
52-Edmonton.....	53.9	43.7	34.7	18.1	4	51	96.7	14.7	8.3
53-Calgary.....	56.7	54	34.3	19.1	4.4	48.6	85	14.1	8.7
54-Lethbridge.....	46	42.5	35	19	4.8	57.5	95	15	7.8
British Columbia (Average)	52.8	47.1	33.8	22.3	4.2	57.0	1.010	13.1	6.7
55-Fernie.....	52.5	50	25	22.5	4	60	1.10	13.7	5
56-Nelson.....	56.7	55	36.7	22.5	3	62.5	1.15		9
57-Trail.....	42.7	39	30	27.5	4	50	85	15	6.7
58-New Westminster.....	50	48.3	35	21.7	5	56.7	1.10	13.7	6
59-Vancouver.....	65.8	52	46.9	18.6	4.1	54.3	89.4	13.4	6.2
60-Victoria.....	48.6	46.4	33.1	21	4.6	57.5	1.00	14	5.7
61-Nanaimo.....	56	51	33.7	22.2	4	55	.987	11.9	7.4
62-Prince Rupert.....	50	35	30	20	5	60	1.00	10	7.5

a Including delivery. b Calculated price per cord from price quoted. c Natural gas used extensively. d Lignite. g In bottles.
f Jackpine, poplar, etc.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1921—Concluded).

COAL		WOOD					Coal oil, per gallon.	Matches, parlour (500) per box.	RENT	
Anthracite, per ton.	Bituminous, per ton.	Hard (long), per cord.	Hard (stove length), per cord.	Soft, (long), per cord.	Soft (stove length), per cord.	Millwood cuttings, etc., per cord.			Six-roomed house with modern conveniences per month.	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences of none per month.
\$ 17.495	\$ 11.979	\$ 13.317	\$ 15.545	\$ 9.823	\$ 12.033	\$ 10.008	cents. 32.2	cents. 14.6	\$ 27.484	\$ 19.375
18.000	10.150	10.700	12.100	7.500	8.100	9.310	31.6	15.0	23.600	16.600
18.00	10.00	10.00	12.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	33-35	15	16.00-20.00	10.00-14.00
19.00	9.50	9.00	11.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	31-32	15	25.00	18.00
17.00	12.25	17.50	10.00-11.00	7.50	8.50	6.00-7.00	29-30	15	12.00-20.00	7.00-12.00
13.00	13.00	9.00	12.00	5.00	6.00	10.00	30	15	40.00	25.00-35.00
							33	15	18.00-20.00	12.00-15.00
17.50	12.50-13.50	12.00	14.00	9.50	11.50	69.00	32	15	16.00-20.00	12.00-14.00
18.250	12.844	13.500	15.500	8.500	10.250	6.930	33.1	15.0	25.000	18.000
18.50	11.25-13.50	10.00	12.00	8.00	9.00	9.00	34	15	25.00-45.00	18.00-24.00
16.50	12.00-16.00	16.00	18.00	8.00	10.00	68.42	30-35	15	20.00	18.00
18.00	12.00	16.00	18.00	10.00	12.00	66.40	30-32	15	25.00	18.00
20.00	13.00	12.00	14.00	8.00	10.00	66.00	35	15	20.00	15.00
16.639	11.417	14.524	16.854	9.972	11.690	10.800	29.9	14.6	21.550	14.375
17.00	10.00	16.00	16.00	13.33	13.33	12.75	30	15	22.00-27.00	
15.75	11.00	12.00	18.00	9.00	12.00	68.00	30-35	15	20.00-25.00	12.00-15.00
17.00	12.00	13.00	15.00				30	15	25.00	22.00
16.00	12.00	14.67	16.00	8.00	10.00	10.00	35	15	14.00	7.00
16.00			16.00		10.00		24-26		18.00	10.00
15.50	10.00	15.00	18.00	10.00	11.00	614.00	22-28	12	18.00-25.00	10.00-18.00
18.50							28	15	15.00	15.00
17.00	11.00-16.00	15.00-19.00	17.00-20.00	10.00-12.00	12.00-13.00	67.50-15.00	25-35	15	20.00-35.00	14.00-20.00
17.00		14.00	16.00	8.50	11.00	8.80	23-25	15	20.00-25.00	15.00-18.00
16.700	12.432	13.972	16.325	10.995	13.423	11.180	27.8	14.5	29.220	20.200
17.00		14.00	16.00	8.50	11.00	8.80	30-35	15	27.00-35.00	20.00-26.00
16.50			16.00		11.50	11.50	22-25	13-15	20.00	14.00
16.50	10.00	14.00	16.00	13.00	14.00	14.00	23-25	14	20.00-30.00	18.00-23.00
16.50	16.50	14.00	15.00	11.00	12.00	10.00	25-30	15	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00
16.50	11.00	12.00	13.50	7.50	9.00	6.00	28-30	12.5-15	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
16.50	11.00	11.00	12.00	69.93	69.93	5.50	30-35	15	15.00-20.00	13.00-15.00
15.50	14.00	19.00	20.00	15.00	16.00	13.00	25	15	40.00	25.00
15.50	10.00	c	c	c	c	c	28	15	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00
15.50							28	15	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
15.75	11.50	15.00	15.50	13.00	13.50		28-32	12-15	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
16.50	13.50	14.50	16.50			610.00	27	15	35.00-40.00	20.00
16.00	12.00		16.00			612.00	26	12.5	20.00	16.00
16.00	14.00	19.00	20.00	12.50	13.50	614.50	25	15	24.00-30.00	16.00-20.00
16.00	14.00	18.00	14.00	10.00	10.00		28-30	15	40.00	25.00
16.00	12.00	12.00	15.00	10.00	12.00	613.33	30	15	20.00	15.00
16.50	11.00		17.00			16.00			28.00-35.00	15.00-18.00
16.00	15.00	16.00	17.50			14.00	25	14	25.00-40.00	16.00-25.00
17.00	16.50	12.00-13.00	17.00			16.00	30	15	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
17.50	14.00		620.00			14.00	25	15	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
18.00	13.00	c	c	c	c	69.00-15.00	25-28	15	35.00-50.00	25.00-35.00
16.50	10.00	15.00	16.00	12.00	13.50	6.00-10.00	25	15	18.00-20.00	12.00-15.00
18.00	13.00	12.00	15.00	9.00	12.00	66.75	30-35	15	22.00	14.00
18.50	12.50	12.00	15.00	9.00	11.00		25	11.3	35.00	20.00-25.00
18.75	8.50	12.00	13.50	9.00	11.00		25	15	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00
18.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	9.50	10.50		25	15	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00
22.250	13.625	13.000	14.250	10.750	12.000		35.0	15.0	35.000	24.500
20.50	13.25	12.00	13.50	10.50	12.00	10.00	35	15	35.00-50.00	25.00-35.00
24.00	14.00	14.00	15.00	11.00	12.00		35	15	25.00-30.00	18.00-20.00
25.000	13.188	11.250	12.500		13.000	10.521	38.1	14.4	35.000	21.875
25.00	12.50	13.50	15.00	11.50	12.00	12.00	35	15	35.00-50.00	30.00
	13.00	19.00	10.00			66.564	35	15	25.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
25.00	12.50-17.00					13.00	40	15	30.00-40.00	20.00
	12.50					12.00	40-45	12.5	35.00	20.00
	8.583				12.500	9.750	39.0	15.0	32.500	23.250
		c	c	c	c	c		15	25.00	20.00
	d7.25			8.50	69.00	6.50	35	15	35.00	25.00
	d9.00-11.00				616.00	613.00	42	15	40.00	30.00
	8.50						40	15	30.00	18.00
17.000	11.997			9.250	11.871	7.561	43.3	14.0	25.500	20.714
16.00	7.50-7.75			11.50	12.00	12.00	50		20.00	18.00
	14.50	11.50		11.00	14.25	612.05	60	15	20.00-30.00	18.00-25.00
	9.50-13.00				13.50		60	15	30.00	20.00
	12.50				8.50	67.50	40	15	18.00-20.00	12.00-14.00
18.00	12.50-14.00			5.00-8.00	8.50	5.50-8.00	35-40	10	29.00	25.00
	13.00-14.00			8.00	10.105	66.176	27		18.00-22.00	18.00-22.00
	a8.85					65.33	12		22.00-30.00	18.00-22.00
	14.50						40	15	30.00-40.00	25.00-30.00

^a In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins, costing 5 to 15 cents per gallon.

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA

Commodities.	Quantity	1900*	1905*	1910	1911	1912	1913	Sept., 1914	Sept., 1915	Sept., 1916	Sept., 1917	Sept., 1918	Sept., 1919	Sept., 1920	Aug., 1921	Sept., 1921
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin, steak.....	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	50.6	48.4	52.4	62.4	77.4	75.4	81.2	67.4	64.2
Beef, shoulder roast.....	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	27.8	28.0	29.6	35.0	33.2	35.0	43.4	55.4	50.6	51.2	37.8	35.4
Veal, roast forequarters.	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	18.0	17.6	19.8	23.6	27.6	26.2	28.7	21.0	20.2
Mutton, roast, hind q'r.	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.1	21.4	20.9	23.8	29.2	36.8	35.5	35.6	28.9	27.1
Pork, fresh, roast ham...	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	17.8	17.5	19.5	20.8	19.6	22.8	31.9	39.3	41.5	41.5	33.2	33.3
Pork, salt, mess.....	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	33.0	33.2	35.2	37.4	35.8	39.2	57.2	70.0	74.2	74.0	60.4	59.6
Bacon, break'ast.....	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	26.7	26.8	29.9	41.7	51.1	57.3	58.8	48.3	48.7
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	37.4	35.8	41.0	63.0	74.0	85.0	73.8	45.2	48.0
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	25.7	30.0	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	31.7	29.8	37.2	50.7	55.7	61.4	70.6	42.4	46.3
Eggs, storage.....	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	27.9	31.2	28.1	30.1	27.7	33.7	46.4	50.8	57.0	64.3	39.7	44.3
Milk.....	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	49.2	49.8	51.6	50.4	50.4	52.2	62.4	74.4	81.6	90.6	79.2	79.2
Butter, dairy, solid.....	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	53.0	58.4	58.0	58.0	58.0	68.4	84.8	95.8	112.8	124.0	74.8	79.6
Butter, cream'y, prints...	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	33.8	33.3	38.9	47.3	52.8	63.0	68.4	45.3	47.3
Cheese, old.....	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	21.1	24.0	26.3	33.4	33.3	39.9	40.8	35.9	36.4
Cheese, new.....	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	20.1	21.1	23.0	30.6	31.0	37.1	38.8	31.7	32.5
Bread, plain, white.....	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	64.5	60.0	61.5	66.0	69.0	78.0	109.5	117.0	118.5	145.5	121.5	121.5
Flour, family.....	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	38.0	36.0	43.0	68.0	68.0	67.0	83.0	64.0	64.0
Rolled oats.....	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	24.5	24.5	24.5	32.5	40.0	40.0	44.0	30.5	31.0
Rice, good, medium.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	13.2	12.2	13.6	18.8	23.8	28.2	33.4	19.2	19.0
Beans, handpicked.....	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	13.4	14.8	19.8	33.0	33.8	22.4	23.6	17.0	17.2
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	13.7	12.0	13.4	16.2	23.2	26.2	29.5	20.7	20.7
Prunes, medium size.....	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	12.2	12.9	11.9	13.2	13.1	13.1	15.9	18.3	23.7	27.2	17.9	18.0
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	24.0	26.0	23.6	29.6	31.2	36.4	42.4	47.2	50.8	92.4	40.0	41.6
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.3	11.0	12.0	11.0	13.6	15.2	17.0	19.4	21.8	23.6	43.8	19.0	19.8
Tea, black, medium.....	1/4 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.9	9.6	9.9	12.2	15.2	15.7	15.5	13.7	13.7
Tea, green, medium.....	1/4 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.8	9.9	10.3	11.9	14.5	16.0	17.1	15.4	15.9
Coffee, medium.....	1/4 "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	10.1	9.9	9.9	10.1	11.4	14.0	15.6	13.7	13.7
Potatoes.....	2 pks.	24.1	28.0	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.0	34.3	33.2	63.2	66.3	70.7	87.0	81.2	59.3	83.4
Vinegar, white wine.....	1/8 pt.	.7	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.7	.8	.8	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.9
All Foods.....		\$5.48	\$5.96	\$6.95	\$7.14	\$7.34	\$7.34	\$7.83	\$7.74	\$8.97	\$11.65	\$13.31	\$14.33	\$15.95	\$11.44	\$11.82
Starch, laundry.....	1/8 lb.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
		2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.4	4.4
Coal, anthracite.....	1 1/2 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.0	53.5	52.5	57.2	68.5	77.9	82.4	118.3	109.1	109.3
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	37.2	37.3	39.1	54.4	60.8	63.7	85.6	75.3	74.9
Wood, hard.....	" cd.	32.5	35.3	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	42.8	41.3	43.1	54.6	72.1	77.8	83.1	85.0	83.2
Wood, soft.....	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.0	30.0	30.6	31.4	30.4	31.0	40.8	54.1	56.4	66.2	61.4	61.4
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.1	21.0	23.7	23.6	23.2	23.0	25.8	28.0	29.3	39.2	32.7	32.2
Fuel and lighting.....		\$1.50	\$1.63	\$1.76	\$1.78	\$1.82	\$1.91	\$1.89	\$1.85	\$1.93	\$2.44	\$2.93	\$3.10	\$3.92	\$3.64	\$3.61
Rent.....	1/4 mo.	\$2.37	\$2.89	\$4.05	\$4.05	\$4.69	\$4.75	\$4.59	\$4.06	\$4.08	\$4.44	\$4.82	\$5.41	\$6.45	\$6.86	\$6.87
Grand Totals.....		\$9.37	\$10.50	\$12.79	\$13.08	\$13.79	\$14.02	\$14.33	\$13.67	\$15.01	\$18.57	\$21.11	\$22.88	\$26.38	\$21.98	\$22.34

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

Nova Scotia.....	\$5.61	\$5.83	\$6.82	\$6.78	\$7.17	\$7.29	\$7.48	\$7.86	\$3.59	\$11.62	\$13.51	\$14.36	\$16.37	\$11.50	\$12.06
Prince Edward Island.....	4.81	5.26	5.81	5.80	6.11	6.34	6.75	6.71	7.75	10.37	11.71	12.37	14.13	10.37	10.56
New Brunswick.....	5.38	5.83	6.55	6.84	7.13	7.04	7.69	7.71	8.81	11.66	13.20	13.93	15.58	11.35	11.83
Quebec.....	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.46	6.97	6.87	7.40	7.22	8.64	11.29	12.70	13.33	15.03	11.16	11.08
Ontario.....	5.01	5.60	6.50	6.67	7.25	7.20	7.70	7.60	9.18	11.74	13.27	14.45	15.91	11.40	11.97
Manitoba.....	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.41	7.88	7.87	8.15	7.90	8.65	11.25	12.85	14.36	16.65	11.37	11.42
Saskatchewan.....	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.08	8.16	8.25	8.49	8.10	8.87	11.59	13.09	14.21	16.05	11.29	11.43
Alberta.....	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.08	8.15	8.33	8.14	7.73	8.86	11.92	13.32	14.18	15.60	11.21	11.27
British Columbia.....	6.90	7.74	8.32	8.79	9.03	9.13	9.03	8.63	9.30	12.36	14.28	14.81	17.07	12.33	12.68

*December only.

cornmeal, barley, rice, and tapioca were slightly lower. Canned tomatoes, peas, and corn averaged slightly higher. Potatoes had reached very high levels in August, not only for new stock but also for such old stock as was still on the market. At the first of September new potatoes were still very high though lower in most cities than for new potatoes at the first of August. New potatoes quoted by the peck were up. Dried and canned fruits showed little change. Corn syrup and honey were slightly lower. Sugar averaged nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per pound higher. Cream of tartar and laundry starch were slightly lower. Anthracite coal was lower at Quebec, Sherbrooke, St. John's, St. Catharines, London, Chatham, and Winnipeg but advanced at Thetford Mines, Sault Ste. Marie, and Port Arthur. Hard coal was down from \$18.35 to \$18.00 per ton at Vancouver but was unchanged at \$16.00 at Nelson. Bituminous coal was lower at Moncton, Woodstock, Chatham, Owen Sound and Winnipeg, but advanced at Belleville, Brantford, Calgary and Nelson. Wood declined in a number of the cities. Coal oil averaged $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per gallon lower. Rent was higher at St. Catharines and Owen Sound, but declined at Medicine Hat.

Wholesale Prices

GRAINS AND FODDER.—Wheat, No. 1 Northern, was down to \$1.38 per bushel at the end of the month at Winnipeg as compared with \$1.72 at the end of August. Ontario winter wheat, however, was slightly higher at \$1.25-\$1.30 per bushel at Toronto. Barley at Winnipeg was down from 76c. to 64c. per bushel and oats from 48c. to 46c. Corn had fallen to 67c. at the end of August and remained around that level during September. Flax seed had fallen to \$1.75 in August, rose to \$2.06 in September, but fell later to \$2.00. Hay at Montreal was down from \$35.00 per ton to \$29.00. Bran and shorts were firmer at \$28-\$30 and \$30-\$32 respectively per ton at Toronto.

ANIMALS AND MEATS.—The best cattle at Winnipeg rose from \$5.50 to \$5.75 but fell to \$5.25 per hundred pound. Butcher

cattle were steady at Toronto. Beef, hind-quarters, fell from 15c.-18c. per pound to 12c.-17c. and forequarters from 7c.-9c. to 5c.-9c. Plate beef in barrels fell from \$23 to \$22. Hogs advanced from \$10.25 to \$10.75 but fell to \$9.00 per hundred. Dressed hogs fell from 20c. per pound to 17c. Breakfast bacon fell from 35c per pound to 34c and ham from 37c. to 36c. Mess pork in barrels fell from \$34 to \$31. Lard was 1c. lower at 18c. Sheep fell from \$4.00-\$4.50 per hundred pounds to \$3.50-\$4.00. Mutton fell from 10c.-13c. per pound to 9c.-12c. Dressed lamb was down from 22c. pound to 18c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Finest creamery butter at Montreal fell from 39c. per pound to 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Cheese was down from 21c. to 16c. Eggs were up to 52c. per dozen at Montreal.

FISH.—On the Atlantic coast dried cod were 6c. per pound, haddock 4c per pound, and salt mackerel 6c. per pound, being unchanged since June, the decrease in August reported in the September issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE being in error. Lake trout fell from 16c.-17c. to 14c.-15c. per pound at Toronto. Canned salmon, sockeye, were firmer at \$5.35-\$5.60 per dozen at Toronto.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—Peaches fell to 75c.-\$1.50 per basket at the beginning of September but rose later to \$1.50-\$2.00. Pears fell to 40c.-65c. per basket but rose to 65c.-\$1.25. Grapes were up to 60c. per basket but declined to 45c.-50c. Bananas were 1c. lower at 8c. per pound. Valencia oranges were slightly lower at \$5.-\$7 per box. Prunes were higher at 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. per pound. Potatoes fell to \$2.00-\$2.25 per bag at Toronto in small lots and to \$1.50-\$1.75 at Montreal in car lots. Tomatoes were down to 15c.-30c. per basket at Toronto at the beginning of the month but rose later to 30c.-50c. Onions were lower at \$2.00-\$2.75 per hundred. Canned corn fell from \$1.50 to \$1.40 per dozen. Canned peas and canned tomatoes were firmer at \$1.75 per dozen.

MISCELLANEOUS FOODS.—Flours, spring wheat, first patents, fell \$1.00 per barrel

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR SEPTEMBER, 1921, AUGUST, 1921, SEPTEMBER 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914 & 1913

(Average price 1880-1899 = 100)

	No. of com- modities	INDEX NUMBERS									
		*Sept., 1921	*Aug. 1921	*Sept., 1920	*Sept., 1919	*Sept., 1918	Sept., 1917	Sept., 1916	Sept., 1915	Sept., 1914	Sept., 1913
I.—GRAINS AND FODDERS—											
Grains, Ontario.....	6	178.7	184.2	362.9	336.0	339.1	352.0	230.3	157.8	168.9	139.3
Grains, Western.....	4	188.2	207.5	326.6	356.4	322.2	297.7	206.6	138.2	157.0	123.2
Fodder.....	5	228.7	238.1	347.6	267.0	215.6	190.3	159.7	178.6	181.4	150.0
All.....	15	197.9	208.4	348.1	318.4	293.4	283.6	200.5	159.5	169.9	138.6
II.—ANIMALS AND MEATS—											
Cattle and Beef.....	6	198.0	210.3	357.4	351.9	360.1	289.9	210.4	206.2	234.3	183.3
Hogs and hog products.....	3	253.5	276.6	387.4	399.1	366.4	323.1	222.9	168.9	183.1	187.8
Sheep and mutton.....	3	145.4	177.4	239.0	228.1	309.9	242.3	193.1	159.3	154.8	133.2
Poultry.....	2	456.0	456.0	496.0	478.1	409.9	302.6	227.4	218.6	216.8	186.5
All.....	17	238.7	256.8	363.4	361.5	359.3	294.7	213.8	186.2	200.1	176.4
III.—DAIRY PRODUCTS—											
All.....	9	216.8	219.0	311.1	297.2	261.9	231.1	184.8	149.5	147.1	145.6
IV.—FISH—											
Prepared fish.....	6	180.5	184.4	227.1	203.3	248.8	209.7	165.9	148.8	155.4	141.6
Fresh fish.....	3	216.9	205.5	288.3	245.2	259.3	223.4	192.3	157.3	168.1	158.4
All.....	9	192.6	191.4	249.5	217.3	252.3	214.3	174.6	151.6	159.7	147.2
V.—OTHER FOODS—											
(a) Fruits and Vegetables—											
Fresh fruits, native.....	5	179.8	134.9	142.6	158.0	155.3	140.9	97.3	81.9	95.6	91.3
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	228.2	233.0	261.4	208.6	165.6	109.3	113.1	101.4	89.2	101.8
Dried fruits.....	4	195.6	187.6	259.7	266.1	272.3	214.3	128.9	136.2	138.6	114.7
Fresh vegetables.....	5	235.6	327.8	265.8	284.2	369.2	351.9	263.2	150.4	164.9	166.6
Canned Vegetables.....	3	170.7	169.2	216.3	230.6	252.3	240.6	132.4	89.8	102.9	101.8
All.....	20	202.8	217.7	227.6	233.4	246.7	229.1	152.7	114.0	123.7	118.0
(c) Miscellaneous Groceries—											
Breadstuffs.....	10	210.6	219.0	309.9	274.0	267.4	255.3	177.0	144.8	148.5	125.5
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	182.7	182.7	213.9	218.9	186.3	148.1	131.6	121.9	118.9	109.7
Sugar, etc.....	6	197.6	196.4	402.0	294.0	280.0	229.5	166.3	153.3	114.5	114.8
Condiments.....	5	176.5	178.3	230.7	229.9	251.5	184.4	147.3	131.8	150.6	102.5
All.....	25	196.2	199.3	300.8	261.2	254.2	217.7	161.2	140.6	136.0	115.4
VI.—TEXTILES—											
Woolens.....	5	192.6	205.2	353.2	378.4	432.6	355.1	223.6	197.6	147.3	137.8
Cottons.....	4	243.0	223.6	374.8	329.2	363.2	228.0	169.9	130.6	127.7	147.2
Silks.....	3	154.3	153.6	179.3	182.0	146.6	119.1	112.8	85.9	95.1	93.4
Jutes.....	2	329.5	303.9	471.0	631.5	609.5	499.7	316.8	247.9	239.4	231.7
Flax products.....	4	322.1	324.9	597.3	458.0	443.3	289.7	224.8	165.6	119.8	114.6
Oilcloths.....	2	217.6	217.6	306.7	272.5	230.8	168.7	139.8	116.4	104.6	104.7
All.....	20	239.0	236.2	387.4	369.6	375.5	277.0	197.4	153.0	135.0	134.4
VII.—HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES—											
Hides and tallow.....	4	114.6	114.6	205.9	582.8	362.2	326.1	290.0	207.4	202.9	187.1
Leather.....	4	117.9	179.6	286.7	318.5	265.0	260.1	208.6	174.3	155.0	151.4
Boots and Shoes.....	3	213.2	216.7	312.6	339.7	224.6	232.9	198.6	162.4	155.7	155.7
All.....	11	164.5	166.1	264.4	420.4	289.3	278.5	235.4	183.1	172.6	165.6
VIII.—METALS AND IMPLEMENTS—											
Iron and steel.....	11	197.0	202.7	282.9	201.3	281.0	297.1	153.1	109.4	100.6	102.6
Other metals.....	12	146.1	144.4	212.4	203.2	279.2	260.1	228.8	206.1	142.9	123.8
Implements.....	10	248.1	250.5	273.4	243.7	236.6	198.6	139.1	113.2	106.6	105.6
All.....	33	194.0	196.0	254.4	214.8	266.9	254.0	176.4	145.7	118.5	111.6
IX.—FUEL AND LIGHTING—											
Fuel.....	6	247.2	244.8	402.2	230.8	249.4	298.7	154.9	119.5	120.5	134.6
Lighting.....	4	237.0	240.1	271.4	245.3	235.3	114.2	88.2	90.0	92.6	92.2
All.....	10	243.1	242.9	349.9	236.6	243.8	224.9	128.2	107.7	109.3	117.6
X.—BUILDING MATERIALS—											
Lumber.....	14	342.2	348.5	494.5	331.2	277.6	225.5	182.9	174.1	180.6	184.6
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	230.2	231.0	273.3	222.9	235.4	215.6	160.8	118.9	110.5	113.3
Paints, oils and glass.....	14	201.1	301.0	437.3	425.9	337.2	267.7	199.7	160.6	140.6	144.3
All.....	48	280.6	285.7	385.6	313.7	277.4	233.7	178.6	147.2	139.7	143.4
XI.—HOUSE FURNISHINGS—											
Furniture.....	6	270.8	270.8	451.3	447.8	276.7	195.8	170.3	145.9	146.6	147.2
Crockery and glassware.....	4	515.0	515.0	512.0	394.2	334.4	280.0	198.1	170.3	144.8	130.9
Table cutlery.....	2	164.1	164.1	164.1	163.4	155.1	150.7	132.2	80.3	76.1	72.4
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	284.1	285.9	286.2	253.8	272.3	206.1	132.4	125.5	123.4	117.8
All.....	16	321.8	322.3	387.6	350.3	274.9	213.8	163.0	138.7	131.6	126.4
XII.—DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—											
All.....	16	194.3	199.6	245.4	222.9	276.8	270.8	251.9	207.8	183.7	113.4
XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS—											
Raw furs.....	4	557.0	510.5	868.2	1118.0	612.5	388.4	292.3	153.1	208.6	278.7
Liquors and tobaccos.....	6	269.0	269.0	307.8	286.8	219.5	169.9	141.3	136.3	138.3	136.4
Sundries.....	7	175.2	185.3	214.4	211.7	219.7	197.5	142.5	116.0	109.1	113.3
All.....	17	298.1	291.3	401.2	451.6	312.0	232.6	177.3	131.9	142.8	160.4
All commodities.....	266†	232.7	236.4	326.6	301.5	285.3	246.1	183.4	150.3	141.3	134.4

(*) Preliminary figures.

(†) Five commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc.,

One line or spelter was dropped in 1915.

(a) Number of commodities varies from month to month.

(†) Revised.

to \$9.70 at Toronto. Glucose was slightly lower and molasses advanced 3c. per gallon. Salt declined between 5 per cent and 10 per cent.

TEXTILES.—Worsted yarn was down from 95c. per pound to 82½c. and a line of beaver cloth from \$4.50 per yard to \$4.10. Raw cotton had fallen to 11.85c. per pound by June but advanced slightly in July and August and in September rose to 19.70c. at New York owing to prospect for a light crop. Several lines of cotton goods were lower. Raw silk, both Japan and Italian, were slightly higher. Jute and hessians also recovered slightly. Hemp rope was down 52c. per pound to 50c.

HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES.—Upper leather was down from 40c per pound to 38c. Boots were falling slightly.

METALS AND IMPLEMENTS.—Iron bar, black sheets, galvanized sheets, steel billets, and steel bar were lower. Brass and quicksilver were lower. Bar silver had fallen to 58c. per ounce in June but recovered slightly in July and August

and reached 64½c. per ounce in September. Axes and crow bars eased off.

FUEL AND LIGHTING.—Furnace coke advanced at Connellsville from \$3.00 to \$3.25 per ton.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—Spruce deals at St. John fell from \$25 per M to \$23. Lath at Ottawa fell from \$7.50 per M to \$6.50. Wire nails and wire fencing were lower. White lead, turpentine, and prepared paints, shellac and putty declined. Linseed oil was firmer.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.—Sad-irons fell from \$2.18 to \$2.12.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Bleaching powder declined from 4¼c. to 4c. per pound, copperas from \$1.80 per hundred to \$1.75, quinine from \$1.40 per ounce to \$1.15.

MISCELLANEOUS.—In raw furs, mink, muskrat, and skunk were firmer. Malt declined from \$1.25 to \$1.20 per bushel. Pulp, ground wood, fell to \$20-\$25 per ton and sulphite pulp to \$80 per ton. Crude rubber at New York advanced from 16½c. to 17c. per pound. Laundry starch declined from 8c. per pound to 7¾c.

PRICES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES

THE accompanying tables and the following notes give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in other countries as compared with Canada.

The index numbers of retail prices which are listed are from official sources. The authorities for the wholesale price index numbers are named in each case.

United Kingdom

The official index number for retail prices of foods for September 1 shows an increase of 125 per cent since July, 1914, while the cost of living figure shows an increase of 120 per cent in the same period. The increase in rents was between 50 and 55 per cent, in clothing

about 170 per cent, in fuel and light, between 140 and 145 per cent and in certain items of miscellaneous expenditure about 110 per cent. The index number for food showed a decline of 1 point from the preceding month, while that for all items fell 2 points. During the month there was a fall in the price of potatoes and a further decline in the price of meat. There were also reductions in the average price of flour, bread and fish. On the other hand, there were upward movements in the average prices of eggs, butter, cheese and margarine. Reductions of clothing during the month of August produced a fall of 10 points in this group. The reductions were distributed over all the items of clothing included in the statistics.

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC., IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

Country	CANADA		UNITED KINGDOM	FRANCE		ITALY	SWITZERLAND	SPAIN		BELGIUM	HOLLAND	DENMARK
	29 foods 60 cities		21 foods	13 articles		21 articles	Cost of living	12 articles	12 articles	56 articles	29 articles	Foods
	Cost	Percent*	600 towns	Chief cities	Paris	Towns		Capitals	Towns	Brussels	6 towns	
1900.....	\$ 5.48	74	88.5a								98	
1905.....	5.95	80	91.0a								99	
1910.....	6.95	94	96.3a	1000	1000			98.0a	98.1a		113	
1913.....	7.33	99	101.6a			100		102.0a	101.0a		114	
1914—January.....	7.73	105									116	
July.....	7.42	100	100	1004	1075		100c	106.9a	106.0a	100		100
1915—January.....	7.97	107	118	1105b	1295		107c	107.7d	110.8d		128	
July.....	7.80	105	132.5	1235b	1288		119c	113.8a	117.1a	166	148	128
1916—January.....	8.28	112	145	1136b	1439		126c	117.6d	118.4d		153	
July.....	8.46	114	161	1420b	1387		140c	120.3a	123.4a	263	170	146
1917—January.....	10.27	138	187	1547b	1491		148c	123.6d	125.6b		186	
July.....	11.62	157	204	1845b	1971		179c	136.1a	139.8a	818	212	166
1918—January.....	12.42	167	206	2120b	2056		197c	145.4d	149.3d			
July.....	13.00	175	210	2446b	2210	346.1	230c	161.8a	172.8a	1467		187
1919—January.....	13.78	186	230	2794b	2665		252c	167.7d	178.5d	639		186
July.....	13.77	186	209	2897b	2811		261c	180.0a	190.9a	354		212
1920—January.....	15.30	206	236	3204b	3119	383.8	245c	192.3d	208.1d	410	258	251
April.....	15.99	215	235	3802b	3852	415.5				488	265	
July.....	16.84	227	258	3898b	4006	451.8	253	202.6a	220.3a	479	275	253
August.....	16.42	221	262		4014	464.1	253			480	271	
September.....	15.95	215	267		4373	479.6	262			493	269	
October.....	15.83	213	270	4519b	4517	507.4	258			505	270	
November.....	15.32	206	281		4577	533.3	249			499	263	
December.....	14.84	200	282		4557	543.2	243				253	
1921—January.....	14.48	195	278		4404	541.6	237			477	236	276
February.....	14.08	190	263	4303	4109	540.0	234			457	214	
March.....	13.23	178	249		3854	556.1	231			429	207	
April.....	12.68	171	238		3522	564.2				417	202	
May.....	12.25	165	232	3642	3411	544.2					196	
June.....	11.16	150	218		3354					405	192	
July.....	10.98	148	220		3292							236
August.....	11.41	154	226	3516	3403							
September.....	11.82	159	225		3537							

Country	NORWAY	SWEDEN	FINLAND	GERMANY	SOUTH AFRICA	NEW ZEALAND	AUSTRALIA	INDIA	UNITED STATES		MEXICO
	Foods	21 articles	Cost of living	Cost of living	18 foods	59 foods	49 foods groceries		51 cities	Cost of Living Mass-achusetts	Federal District
		44 towns		Berlin	9 towns	25 towns	30 towns	Calcutta	22 foods		
1900.....						906/					
1905.....						990/					
1910.....					1000	991/			83		100
1913.....					1147	1037/	1106		100	100	
1914—January.....					1131		1099		104	101.8	
July.....	100	100	100			1070	1164	100	102	102.1	
1915—January.....					1214g	1190	1240		103	102.9	
July.....						1200	1522	108	100	101.7	
1916—January.....	143				1312g	1236	1504		107	105.7	
July.....	160					1276	1516	110	111	109.9	
1917—January.....		160			1446g	1359	1453		128	119.6	
July.....	261	177				1357	1470	116	146	129.3	
1918—January.....		221			1511g	1427	1505		160	144.6	169.14
July.....	279	268				1491	1523	121	167	155.1	162.62
1919—January.....	279	339			1535	1553			185	167.5	190.78
July.....	289	310			1574	1539		155	190	171.5	179.03
1920—January.....	295	298	819.4		2063b	1688		153	201	192.0	215.85
April.....	305	297	849.5	141	2134b	1738		151	211	196.3	
July.....	319	297	911.0	143	2204b	1791		170	219	202.6	229.37
August.....	333	308	991.0	127		1834	2254	167	207	198.5	230.62
September.....	336	307	1031.8	127		1849	2289	166	203	200.1	230.61
October.....	340	306	1063.0	139	2180b	1899		165	198	194.9	227.76
November.....	342	303	1085.0	139		1887	2170	161	193	191.3	221.88
December.....	342	294	1103.2	149		1915	2143		178	183.9	215.66
1921—January.....	334	293	1065.4	148	1904b	1873	2145		172	179.6	215.38
February.....	308	262	1012.7	141		1810	2103		158	175.6	193.77
March.....	299	253	1027.1	141		1805			156	166.4	195.23
April.....	300	243	1007.5	138	1732b	1792			152	164.5	192.37
May.....	292	237	1012.4	135		1772	1917		145	161.4	192.37
June.....	290	234	1050.5	136		1772			144	159.4	191.70
July.....	295	232	1139.0	154		1752			148	160.8	186.35
August.....	297	234							155	161.4	
September.....									153		

* Percentage of prices in July, 1914. a Calculated from annual index number. b Quarter beginning in specified month. c Previous month. d Average for April-September. e Average for October-March. f Four chief cities. g Average for year. h Number of commodities varies from time to time.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Country	CANADA		UNITED KINGDOM				FRANCE	ITALY	HOLLAND	SWEDEN	SOUTH AFRICA
Authority	Labour Dept.	Michell	Board of Trade	Economist	Statist	Times	Statistique Générale	Bachi	Central Bureau of Statistics	Statistical Office	Census & Statistics Office
No. of commodities	271c	40	47	44	45	40	45	40	49	47	188
Base period.....	1890-1899	1900-1909	1900	1901-1905	1867-1877	1913	1901-1910	1901-1905	1901-1910	1913	1914
1890.....	110.3		103.3	102.2	72						
1895.....	95.6		90.7	87.6	62						
1900.....	108.2		100.0	110.5	75						
1905.....	113.8		97.6	103.3	72		98.3				
1910.....	124.2		108.8	113.3	78		108.1				
1913.....	135.5		116.5	122.3	85	100	115.6	128.0	114	100	
1914-January.....	136.5	120.9		119.0	83.5		115.4	128.6			1000
July.....	134.6	120.0	117.2a	116.6	82.4			115.6	120.0a	116.0a	
1915-January.....	138.9			136.5	96.4		143.9	132.7			1109
July.....	150.2		143.9a	149.1	106.4		163.7	164.4	166a	145a	
1916-January.....	172.1			174.5	123.6			232.3			1229
July.....	180.9		186.5	191.1	130.5		210.6	242.8	255a	185a	
1917-January.....	212.7			225.1	150.3		249.2	290.0			1470
July.....	215.7		243.0	254.4	176.9		309.8	383.3	323a	244a	
1918-January.....	258.1	225.7		262.9	186.2		361.6	457.6			1663
July.....	284.0	248.3	269.4a	278.5	193.1		389.9	540.6	448a	339a	
1919-January.....	286.5	231.3	288.5	285.9	190.7		401.8	410.1		369	1799
July.....	294.0	260.8	281.8	293.2	206.4		456.6	456.6	341a	320	1843
1920-January.....	338.4	280.8	356.6	353.1	245.3	330.4	562.7	634.7	327	319	2360
July.....	346.8	292.9	404.3	358.0	254.6	332.8	572.9	772.4	337	365	2808
September.....	326.6	254.4	385.6	347.5	248.7	318.2	607.7	832.2	325	362	
October.....	317.6	242.1	377.5	326.0	259.9	305.5	581.5	834.3	321	345	2553
November.....	304.2	233.1	364.4	299.7	223.8	269.5	532.0	829.1	296	299	
December.....	290.5	221.6	352.2	289.3	207.2	251.2	502.6	800.6	266	239	
1921-January.....	281.3	212.6		255.3	197.2	228.9	470.0	809.5	243	287	2064
February.....	270.1	197.8		235.8	183.0	211.1	436.3	772.8	213	237	
March.....	263.1	190.0		231.7	177.2	203.4	416.9	769.5	213	237	
April.....	253.7	186.4		224.0	169.8	193.2	401.3	735.7	200	229	
May.....	247.3	176.8		223.2	162.2	193.3	380.8	689.1	203	218	
June.....	242.6	169.8		218.6	155.8	186.5	375.7	641.5	204	218	
July.....	238.6	167.0		218.1	153.2	186.5	384.3		198	211	
August.....	236.4	154.4		219.0	155.5	183.8	385.2				
September.....	232.7	154.4			149.4	180.8	394.8				

Country	EGYPT	NEW ZEALAND	AUSTRALIA	INDIA	JAPAN	UNITED STATES					
Authority	Dept. Statistics	Government Statistician	Commonwealth Statistician	Dept. of Statistics	Bank of Japan	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Federal Reserve Board	Annalist	Bradstreet	Dun	Gibson
No. of commodities	24		92	75	56	328	90	25	96	200	22
Base period.....		1909-1913	1911	July 1914	Oct. 1900	1913	1913	1890-1899			
1890.....			1053			83.5		109.252		\$ 90.876	43.4
1895.....			760			69.2		94.604	6.4346	81.251	42.0
1900.....			894			81.7		99.388	7.8839	93.355	44.2
1905.....			910			85.7		110.652	8.0987	99.315	47.3
1910.....		984	1003			97.3		137.172	8.9981	121.301	59.3
1913.....		1051	1088		132.2	100	100	139.980	9.2076	118.576	58.1
1914-January.....		10456	10856			100		142.452	8.8857	124.528	58.2
July.....		10736	11856	100	126.3a	100		144.879	8.6566	119.708	58.9
1915-January.....		13236	13876			99		150.95	9.1431	124.165	64.7
July.....	102a	14036	18226		127.8a	101		147.29	9.8588	124.958	64.4
1916-January.....		14506	15026			110		153.68	10.9163	137.666	65.6
July.....	124a	15936	15056		154.9a	120		170.11	11.5294	175.142	71.9
1917-January.....		16846	15256			151		208.88	13.7277	190.562	87.4
July.....	168a	18946	17156		196.4a	187		265.61	16.0680	211.950	116.4
1918-January.....		1677	18876			185		278.696	17.9366	222.175	118.9
July.....	207a	1808	19546		259.0	198		285.474	19.1849	232.575	123.3
1919-January.....		1888	19946		283.2	203	195	299.142	18.5348	230.146	112.7
July.....	225a	1788	2008		326.8	219	211	313.647	18.8964	227.973	127.9
1920-January.....	318	1999	2311	218	398.0	248	242	294.935	20.3693	247.394	130.4
July.....	283	2261	2671	209	316.6	262	250	307.680	19.3528	260.414	141.9
September.....	299	2267	2618	208	305.0	242	226	267.657	17.9746	248.257	109.9
October.....	300	2291	2450	206	298.5	225	208	247.145	16.9094	237.341	109.7
November.....	287	2247	2371	194	292.7	207	190	238.557	16.6750	227.188	95.7
December.....	238	2249	2245	180	271.9	189	173	204.769	13.6283	198.600	81.9
1921-January.....	214	2233	2233	178	265.8	178	163	195.647	12.6631	211.628	78.8
February.....	196	2163	2190	174	258.0	167	154	186.939	12.3689	185.822	79.0
March.....	182	2146	2008	175	252.5	162	150	186.623	11.8650	181.921	80.8
April.....	181	2108	1947	183	251.1	154	143	191.511	11.3749	174.404	75.1
May.....	179	2079	1868	184	252.4	151	142	171.755	10.8208	166.658	73.0
June.....	166	2065	1845	178		148	139	163.821	10.6169	165.995	69.6
July.....			1813	152		148	141	167.719	10.7284	159.833	71.6
August.....						152	143	176.372	11.0576	163.677	72.4
September.....						152		175.454	11.0868	162.619	68.4

a Average for year. b Quarter beginning in specified month. c 230 commodities, 1890-1909: 272, 1910-1914: 271, 1915-1921.

Germany

The official index number of wholesale prices of the Federal Government, which had been falling steadily from December, 1920, to May, 1921, showed a rise in June for the first time. The figure for May was 1306 and for June 1365. These figures are percentages of the average price for 1913, which forms the base. The rise is partly attributed to the fall in the value of the mark on the foreign exchanges, which particularly affected articles of importation, such as lard, cocoa, coffee, pepper, cotton, etc. But commodities produced in Germany shared in the rise, examples being sugar, veal, pork, shellfish, codfish, hops, cow-hides and leather. An advance in the price of potatoes was due to seasonal causes. Even amongst imported articles, however, tea, jute, tin and petroleum showed a decline in price in June, owing to a fall in their value on the world markets. The general rise in wholesale prices continued in July, when the index number rose to 1425.

These two months also saw an advance in retail prices, the cost of living index number for the country rising from 880 in May to 896 in June and reaching 963 in July, thus surpassing the highest point hitherto reached (944 in January, 1921). Food, rent, heating and lighting are included in the calculation of this number, and it will be seen, therefore, that the cost of these, expressed in marks, is over nine times the pre-war figure. The index number for food alone for July was about $12\frac{3}{4}$ times the pre-war figure. As a result of the removal of control over butter the price of this commodity on the open market in June was about 10 marks per kilogram lower than previously sold in illicit trading, but the upward trend of prices in July brought butter up again almost to its former figure on the illicit market.

Italy

The index number of cost of living compiled by the Turin municipal bureau of labour statistics, taking prices in the first semester of 1914 as 100, recorded

413.9 for the month of August, 1921. This was an increase of about 9 points from the preceding month. The advances took place in the cost of foods and of fuel and light.

Czecho-Slovakia

The *International Labour Review* for September, 1921, contains index numbers of retail prices in Czecho-Slovakia which indicate that in May, 1921, the prices of foodstuffs and fuel were more than 14 times, and those of clothing, etc., more than 21 times the pre-war level.

Hungary

The same issue of the *Review* contains an index number of cost of living for Hungary which shows a general average for May 31, 1921, over 36 times the pre-war figure. This was in spite of the fact that a general reduction had been taking place during the early months of the year.

India

The cost of living index number of the Labour Office at Bombay for July, 1921, was 77 per cent above the level of July, 1914, and showed a rise of 4 points from the preceding month. The food index number showed a rise of 5 points, the increase over July, 1914, advancing from 69 per cent to 74 per cent.

Japan

The *Daily Intelligence*, published by the International Labour Office, contains the following extract from the Tokyo Nichi Nichi, July 20, 1921.

The closing down of factories and the diminution of business due to trade depression generally was followed by a decrease in wages and an increase in unemployment. Workers as well as employers are now feeling the effects of a reduction in income. Several commodities, e. g., rice, showed a decrease in price to a certain degree, but prices of the greater majority of commodities still remain high, and in some cases there is a distinct difference between the wholesale price and the retail price.

The Department of Agriculture and Commerce have thought it necessary to take some effective measures to reduce the price of daily necessities and for that purpose intends to encourage the universal establishment of con-

sumers' co-operative societies, improve the system of distribution of commodities, and amend the Law on trade associations of vendors of staple articles, especially the trade association of retailers.

It is generally acknowledged that the high retail prices in Japan are to a great extent due to the fundamental defects existing in the method of buying and selling, and investigations are being made with regard to the entire system of transacting business of selling. On the other hand it was found necessary to improve the method of buying on the part of consumers. The Japanese public is lacking in the knowledge of the best way to buy daily necessities, and the Department has appointed four women professors of different schools, to act as promoters for setting up a society for studying household economy, chiefly in order to distribute knowledge regarding daily necessities and to make improvements in the buying of them. The society will prepare lectures and lecture courses, and hold exhibitions and issue magazines for propagating this object, and as a first attempt an exhibition of daily necessities will be held in the City of Tokyo some time during the autumn.

United States

Dun's index number of wholesale prices for October 1 was \$161.839. At August 1 this number registered an increase over July 1, but the two succeeding months have shown slight recessions. Net changes in this index number of late have been trifling. The present level is 34 per cent above the pre-war figure, and shows a decline of 39.3 per cent from the high point of May 1, 1920.

Bradstreet's index number of wholesale prices for October 1 was \$11.1879, an advance of less than 1 per cent over the September figure. Of the groups of commodities represented in this index, number, fruits, textiles, metals, coal and coke, naval stores, building materials and miscellaneous products, advanced in price, while breadstuffs, live stock, provisions hides and leather, oil, and chemicals and drugs went lower.

The National Industrial Conference Board has an index number of cost of living, based chiefly on data from non-government sources, although the food figures are those of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics for the 15th of the preceding month. The index

number for all items weighted for September, 1921, was 165, prices for July, 1914, the base period, being taken as 100. The September figures for the different groups were as follows: food, 155; shelter, 169; clothing, 157; fuel and light, 179; sundries, 183. The decline from the highest point in each group is as follows: food, about 29 per cent, from July and August, 1920; shelter, about 1 per cent from June, 1921; clothing, about 45 per cent, from April, 1920; fuel and light, 10½ per cent, from January, 1921; sundries, about 5 per cent, from January, 1921. The highest point for all items was in July, 1920, and the figure for September, 1921, marks a drop of about 20 per cent from this point. The lowest figure of this year was for June, when the number stood at 162. Since that month there has been no regularity of movement.

The index number of wholesale prices calculated by the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the United States was 152 for September, thus showing no variation from the figure of the preceding month. Owing largely to the sharp advance in raw cotton, farm products increased over three per cent in average price, while articles in the cloths and clothing group increased 4½ per cent. Chemicals and drugs also showed a small increase. Metals and metal products showed no change in the general price level. In all other groups prices in September averaged lower than in August. The decrease was most pronounced in the case of foodstuffs, prices of which were 4 per cent below those of the previous month.

The Bureau's index number of retail food prices for September was 153 as compared with 155 for August. Of the forty-three articles on which monthly prices are secured, thirty decreased in price, eleven showed an increase, and the prices of two remained unchanged. The price of cabbage decreased 11 per cent; potatoes 5 per cent; leg of lamb 4 per cent; raisins 4 per cent. Onions advanced 8 per cent; strictly fresh eggs 6 per cent; and canned tomatoes 4 per cent. All other increases and decreases were smaller than those named.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

THE two legal decisions summarized below both deal with Workmen's Compensation, one in Alberta and the other in the province of Quebec.

Permanently injured employee entitled to compensation in Alberta even if accident due to his gross carelessness

An employee of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company was permanently injured when coupling cars. He brought an action against the company under the Workmen's Compensation Act of Alberta. The evidence showed that the injury was caused by the employee using his foot to adjust a drawbar when one car was moving toward another with which it was to be coupled. The company claimed that in doing this the employee was violating one of its rules, and therefore the action should be dismissed. The trial judge found in favour of the defendant company and dismissed the application. The plaintiff employee appealed to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta. This court assumed the existence of a rule of the company known to the plaintiff, the violation of which caused the accident, but held that the accident was one which arose out of and in the course of the plaintiff's employment, and as "serious and wilful misconduct" was not a defence under the Alberta statute when permanent injury was sustained, the appeal was allowed and the matter referred back to the District Court Judge for assessment of compensation. The company then

appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada.

It was found by the Supreme Court that the alleged rules which it was contended the plaintiff had violated were not proved to be rules or regulations of the company properly promulgated to its employees, being simply printed on a sheet of paper addressed "To the New Man," and termed "Safety Precautions." Both the plaintiff and a foreman of the company, a witness on its behalf, declared they had had no knowledge of the rule forbidding employees to go between the cars. Therefore it was declared that even if violation of the rules of the company would mean that the respondent's accident had occurred outside of the course of his employment, the rule in question had not been proved to be a duly promulgated one; and even if the employee's action had amounted to gross misconduct this was not a defence under the Alberta Compensation Law when permanent injury ensues.

The appeal of the company was therefore dismissed with costs. (*Alberta—Morreau vs. Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company.*)

A workman leaving his job to help another cannot recover damages under Quebec law if injured

A workman in a tool and machine factory left his own job in order to help a fellow employee to release a steel bar which had been caught in a wedge when being raised. The bar slipped from its hook and fell on his left foot, fracturing a toe. He brought an action against his employers for \$4,625.50 damages before a jury in the Superior Court of Quebec at Montreal. The plaintiff employee alleged negligence on the part of the employer in having defective hooks. On behalf of the defendant employer it was claimed that

the plaintiff had no right to leave his work to release the bar. No danger was threatened and there were other workmen available to do that work.

In answering the questions submitted to them, the jury found that the plaintiff had suffered damages amounting to \$1,500 but they held that the accident was due entirely to the plaintiff's own fault. Council for the defence moved for a dismissal of the action. The Court granted this motion and the action was dismissed. (*Quebec—Romanos vs. Rapid Tool and Machine Company.*)

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

Prepared and edited in the Department of Labour, Ottawa

MINISTER—THE HONOURABLE GIDEON D. ROBERTSON.
DEPUTY MINISTER—F. A. AGLAND.

Volume 21

NOVEMBER, 1921

Number 11

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

The month in brief

In addition to the regular monthly and quarterly articles and summarized accounts of recent trade union conventions, this issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE contains a number of other articles of general industrial interest. Among such articles may be mentioned those dealing with the re-organization of the railways in Great Britain, the railway labour crisis in the United States, further recommendations of the United States Unemployment Conference, juvenile employment service in various countries, and the work of the Workers' Educational Association in Great Britain.

At the beginning of October the percentage of unemployed among members of trade unions stood at 8.5 as compared with 8.7 at the beginning of September and with 3.3 at the beginning of October, 1920. Much short time continued to be indicated by a large number of the unions making returns. According to reports received from over 5,000 employers, employment was in somewhat greater volume than in the preceding month, although the situation continued to be decidedly less favourable than during October of last year.

The average cost of the weekly family budget of staple foods in 60 cities fell to \$11.48 at the beginning of October as compared with \$11.82 at the beginning of September, \$15.83 in October, 1920,

and \$7.99 in October, 1914. The average cost of a budget of foods, fuel and rent in sixty cities was \$20.01 for October, as compared with \$22.34 for September, \$26.46 for October, 1920, and \$14.47 for October, 1914. The index number of wholesale prices for October fell to 229.2 as compared with 232.7 for September, 317.6 for October, 1920, and 138.7 for October, 1914.

The time loss due to industrial disputes during October was less than during either September, 1921, or October, 1920. No new strikes were reported during the month. Sixteen strikes were carried over from the previous month involving about 2,229 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of about 54,704 working days. None of these strikes were reported as having terminated during the month.

Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During the month of October the Department received reports from two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with disputes between (1) the Toronto Suburban Railway Company and certain of its employees, being line-men, operators, wiremen, etc., members of the Canadian Electrical Trades Union, Toronto Branch, and (2) various railways, (namely the Canadian National Railways, Canadian Pacific Railway,

Grand Trunk Railway and the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway), members of the Railway Association of Canada, and certain of their employees, being engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen, yardmen and telegraphers, members of the several trade unions of these classes of workers.

Three applications were received for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, and a Board was established in connection with an application which had been received during the previous month.

A report was also received from the Committee of Conciliation, Mediation and Investigation established to deal with the dispute between the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island, National Transcontinental, Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways, and certain of their employees.

Jottings

The Canadian Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers, Firemen and Helpers, will convene at Calgary, Alta., in December.

Two appointments to official positions in Canada, of considerable interest to organized labour, have recently been announced. The federal government has appointed Mr. Calvin Lawrence, of Ottawa, the legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, to the Board of Railway Commissioners; and the Ontario government has appointed Mr. H. J. Halford, vice-president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, to be vice-chairman of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board.

It is reported that the special committee appointed by the Ontario government to consider unemployment has received the assurance of organized labour in Ontario that it will accept "reductions in wages in proportion to the reduction which has taken place in the cost of living."

It is announced that the mayors and city commissioners of various cities of

Western Canada will hold a conference at Medicine Hat, Alta., during November, to attempt to secure a uniformity of wages and conditions of employment for civic employees.

Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, in the course of an article entitled "Labour Legislation in Dominion of Canada" in the October issue of the American Labour World published in New York, writes as follows with reference to the subject of legislation respecting industrial relations:

Legislation dealing with industrial relations is to be found on the statutes of both the Provinces and the Dominion. The most commonly used legislation of this nature is the Industrial Disputes Act. This legislation met with opposition from the organized workers from its inception, but with amendments clarifying its intent and modifying some of the objectionable features and also with improved administration of this act the calls for its repeal have ceased and to-day the workers would be prepared to accept its extension to industries not at present covered by the act, subject to further amendments eliminating certain penalties clauses which have never been found possible of enforcement.

When addressing the Toronto Board of Trade recently, Mr. R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician, offered the suggestion that the Dominion Bureau of Statistics might be strengthened by the addition of an honorary advisory council composed of representatives of financial, general business, transportation and labour interests, a leading economist, and others. With respect to the "troublesome questionnaire," he stated that the bureau had of late been very materially assisted by different associations of manufacturers.

The question of the validity of the Oriental Order-in-Council Validation Act of British Columbia, passed at the last session of the legislature, is at present before the Supreme Court of Canada for decision. The orders-in-council confirmed by this Act prohibit the employment of Japanese and Chinese in any contracts, leases and concessions

entered into, issued, or made by the Government. Until the constitutionality of the Act is determined, the Government of British Columbia is restrained by injunction from prohibiting the employment of Japanese and Chinese by holders of timber licenses in the province.

The British Columbia Government has voted \$3,000,000 during the past two years for the aid of private industries, to be administered by the Department of Industries. Of this amount, \$1,072,853 has been loaned; assistance has been rendered 65 enterprises covering the entire industrial field of the province, and an aggregate of 1,500 men have been given employment. Three of the loans have been repaid, and three others in which small amounts have been expended, have failed to make satisfactory returns.

The Ontario School Law Amendment Act, which came into force on July 1, 1921, provides that a school board or board of education may appoint a qualified officer or officers to collect and distribute information regarding available occupations and to offer such counsel to the pupils as will enable them to plan intelligently for their vocational and educational advancement.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labour recently issued an appeal to all the State legislatures asking those bodies to adopt or amend their workmen's compensation laws to correspond with the Ohio State Workmen's Compensation Act, which law, in the opinion of the executive, may be regarded as a model compensation act. All State federations and local labour bodies are also being asked to co-operate in the matter.

The Premier of New South Wales, in reply to a recent deputation urging the adoption of measures for the alleviation of the prevailing distress, stated that the Government was giving serious consideration to the institution of some system of insurance against unemployment.

According to a recent decision of the British House of Commons co-operative stores in Great Britain cannot be classed with corporations, and hence their surplus profits will not be subject to the corporation profits tax. It was held that profits of the co-operative societies were not profits in the ordinary sense — that profits of the private traders are made out of the consumers for the benefit of themselves, while the profits of the co-operatives are the savings of the consumers made by trading with themselves.

In order to cope with unemployment conditions in Germany, the Reichstag, on June 2, 1921, decided to grant a special single payment to persons who have been out of work for more than twenty-six weeks. According to regulations issued for Berlin, any unemployed person of either sex, between 16 and 21 years of age, will receive 300 marks; persons over 21 years, 400 marks, if living in lodgings, and 500 marks if in their own home; married persons 600 marks, plus 50 marks for each child up to a maximum of 800 marks.

The post ballot for the election of the new General Council of the British Trades Union Congress, which was necessary owing to a mistake in the taking of the first ballot at the recent convention at Cardiff (see LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1921, page 1276) resulted in the election of the following officers: *Mining and Quarrying*—R. Smillie, H. Murnin, R. T. Jones; *Railways* (no contest)—J. Bromley, J. H. Thomas, A. G. Walkden; *Transport*—H. Gosling, Ben Tillet; *Shipbuilding* (no contest)—J. Hill; *Engineering, etc.*—A. B. Swales, A. Findlay, J. Rowan; *Iron and Steel*—A. Pugh, W. Kean; *Building, etc.*—G. Hicks, A. A. Purcell; *Printing and Paper*—H. Skinner; *Cotton* (no contest)—H. Boothman, J. W. Ogden; *Other Textiles*—B. Turner; *Clothing*—A. Conley; *Leather* (no contest)—E. L. Poulton; *Distributive Trades*—*Glass, pottery, chemicals, etc.*—John Turner; *Agriculture* (no contest)—R. B. Walker;

Public Employees—J. W. Bowen; *Non-Manual* — J. B. Williams; *General Workers* (no contest)—J. Beard, J. N. Bell, J. Davenport, W. Thorne; *Women*—Margaret Bondfield, Julia Varley.

League of Nations Society of Canada The first public meeting of the League of Nations Society of Canada (the inauguration of which took place on May 31 last, and was noted in the July issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE) was held in Toronto, on October 8. The meeting was well attended and was presided over by Sir Robert Borden, other speakers being Premier E. C. Drury, Hon. N.W. Rowell, K. C., Hon. Mr. Justice Riddell, Mr. H. A. Halford, and Professor MacIver. In speaking of the purposes of the meeting, Sir Robert Borden referred to the chief object for which the League of Nations was formed—the preservation of world peace. He pointed out that the peace of the world could be maintained only by the public opinion of the world. It was therefore to be the great work of the League of Nations Society of Canada to educate the public opinion of Canada to this end. Premier Drury spoke of Canada's unique opportunity for creating a good understanding between Great Britain and the United States. In the friendly unity of the Anglo-Saxon race, he said, there was a great force for the benefit of mankind—a force which, if wisely used, would make for the peace of the whole world. The Hon. Mr. Rowell dwelt on the achievements of the League of Nations. If the Washington Conference on Disarmament proved a success, it would be largely due to what the League of Nations had already done to pave the way. The speaker referred to the large amount of humanitarian work which the League was accomplishing in such matters as the suppression of the opium traffic, etc. In the industrial sphere it was endeavouring to better conditions for men, women and children throughout the world, and to deal with the grave problem of the relationship between Capital and Labour. The objects of the League of Nations Society

of Canada were enumerated as follows: To promote international peace; to furnish information about the work of the League; to study international problems, and Canada's relation thereto as a part of the British Commonwealth; to foster mutual understanding and goodwill among the Anglo-Saxon races; and to promote the establishment of local branches of the League throughout Canada.

A resolution was adopted for the formation of a Toronto branch of the Society. The headquarters of the Society are at 106 McKinnon Building, Toronto, and Mr. H. D. Robertson is the general secretary. Any resident of Canada may become a member by paying a fee of one dollar.

Workmen's compensation arrangements between Ontario and Quebec

In the August issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, on page 978, reference was made to the unsatisfactory operation of the Workmen's Compensation laws in the case of employees residing in the province of Quebec but working in Ontario. As a result of conferences between Mr. Louis Guyon, Deputy Minister of Labour of Quebec, Hon. Walter Rollo, Minister of Labour of Ontario, and Mr. Sam Price, chairman of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, an arrangement has since been made whereby the province of Quebec will no longer be discriminated against in the application of the Workmen's Compensation Act. Hereafter all victims of industrial accidents in Ontario, resulting in permanent disability, either total or partial, will be treated alike whether they reside in Ontario or Quebec. The Ontario Government further recognizes the principle of paying the bills of the Quebec doctors and hospitals in all cases of industrial accidents occurring in Ontario to workmen residing in Quebec, providing they are in compliance with the Board's regulations. If such a workman is killed by an accident his widow will not be entitled to a lump sum as under the

Quebec law, but she will receive a monthly allowance of \$40 for herself and \$10 for each child under sixteen years of age.

Mothers' Allowances in Ontario

Statistics supplied by the Mothers' Allowances Commission of Ontario in advance of the publication of its first annual report show that there have been 2,585 beneficiaries under the Act with 7,878 children. Of the beneficiaries 2,310 were widows, 60 were wives whose husbands were in an asylum, the husbands of 165 were otherwise permanently incapacitated, many of them being tuberculous; 43 wives had been deserted by their husbands for five years or more, and 7 were foster mothers. In view of the passing of the Adolescent School Attendance Act, requiring all children, unless specifically exempted, to attend school until they are sixteen years old, an amendment to the Mothers' Allowances Act was passed at the last session applying the Act to children up to 16 years of age instead of 14. This amendment has added largely to the number of children benefiting under the Act.

Course in ceramics at Saskatchewan University

Under an agreement with the Saskatchewan Bureau of Labour and Industries, the University of Saskatchewan has included a course in ceramics in the chemistry and physics department. This course has been placed in charge of Mr. W. G. Worcester, a ceramics engineer with practical experience in field work and in the designing and construction of plants for the manufacture of clay products. The object of this step, which was taken on the initiative of the Bureau of Labour and Industries, is to render available to commercial enterprise some of the valuable and extensive clay products in the province by creating a body of scientifically trained men who would be capable of developing the industry.

According to a statement of the Provincial Treasurer, the Honourable Charles A. Dunning, during 1920, brick and tile buildings to the value of \$8,379,774 were erected in Saskatchewan, but only \$300,000 worth of the brick and tile was manufactured locally. He stated that such articles as jam pots, milk jugs, bean jars, and other lines of crockery were now being made of Saskatchewan clay and were finding a ready market in Eastern Canada. The raw clay, however, is shipped out of the province for manufacture. "With such facts as these," said Mr. Dunning, "we feel the department would fail in its duty were we not to devote some special effort toward the assistance of those clay plants already in existence, as well as the development on a broader scale of such a valuable resource."

Legislation sought by Labour in Saskatchewan

At Regina, on October 19, a delegation of four representatives of the Saskatchewan Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada laid before Premier Martin and other members of the Provincial government a programme of labour legislation consisting of the following proposals, to which early consideration was promised by the premier:

(1) Amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act, providing for a state insurance administered by a board; compensation to be awarded on the following basis:

(a) On the death of a workman, funeral expenses to be allowed to the amount of \$150.

(b) Widow or invalided husband to be allowed a monthly payment of \$45 and \$10 additional for each child; the total not to exceed \$75 a month.

(c) Upon a workman suffering temporary or permanent total disability he is to be allowed 100 per cent of his wages for the first 90 days and 75 per cent thereafter.

(d) Upon a workman suffering temporary or permanent partial disability, he is to be allowed an amount equalling 75 per cent of the difference in his earning power.

(e) Medical aid to be allowed and full expenses to be taken from the accident fund.

(2) Legislation embodying the decision of the international labour body, which includes provision for an eight-hour day for workmen, protection of women before and after childbirth, prevention of the employment of women during the night, and prevention of the employment of children in industry under 16 years of age.

(3) An amendment to the Election Act, providing that all employers shall cause to be posted up in their place of business, not less than five days previous to an election, in a conspicuous position, a notice to the effect that on the date set for the election all employees shall have two hours, apart from the usual lunch hour, for the purpose of voting without deduction of pay.

(4) An act providing for the examining and licensing of electrical contractors and journey-men electricians.

(5) Legislation to take care of unemployed and prevent where possible unemployment.

(6) Legislation providing for the use of the proportional representation system of voting and ballot counting, with group constituencies in provincial elections.

(7) The abolition of the election deposit.

(8) Labour representation on government boards.

Furniture Guild in Great Britain *The Daily Herald*, London, reports that a furniture craft guild has been organized at Manchester, England, on similar lines to those of the Building Trades Guild established last year. The only charges, it is stated, will be for full maintenance of the workers, cost of materials and administration. In this way it is hoped that the public will be saved a very considerable proportion of the present cost. In order to provide funds a million penny stamp fund has been launched. The new guild is intended to become a national concern. Its economic aim is stated as being "to bring about such a change in the spirit and organization of the industry that the end of the wages system can be secured and self-government established."

Activities of a labour bank

An article on "Labour Banks" in various countries in the October issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE contained a short account of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Co-operative

Bank, of Cleveland, Ohio. This bank was the subject of an address by Mr. W. B. Prenter, its vice-president and cashier who is also general secretary and treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, before the Seventh Canadian Grand Union Meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen at St. Thomas, Ont., in August last. Mr. Prenter explained that the bank had made arrangements with the Canadian Bank of Commerce whereby Canadian depositors may deposit money in the Brotherhood's bank and that such deposits are all invested in Canadian securities, the bank having at that time \$250,000 in Dominion, provincial and Canadian municipal bonds in the vaults of its bank at Toronto. Of the nine million dollars cash deposits, less than two millions, he stated, had been deposited by members of the Brotherhood and only \$10,000 by Canadians, so that thus far "the bank has only scratched the surface." Mr. Prenter outlined the future activities and proposed developments of the bank, stating that their order is endeavouring to get the United States banking laws amended so that branches of the bank may be opened all over the country, and should they fail in that they propose to establish state banks in various states and also banks in Canada. Rural credits, he said, are being extended by the bank to the organized farmers in Ohio, North Dakota and other states, and funds for home building and other purposes are being advanced to workers.

International conference on Mine Rescue work

As a direct result, it is unofficially stated, of representations made by the Honourable William Sloan, Minister of Mines

for British Columbia, an international conference was recently held at St. Louis, Missouri, under the auspices of the United States Bureau of Mines to discuss the standardization of mine rescue apparatus and methods of training in the use of such apparatus. Delegates were present from Canada, United States, Great Britain and other

European countries. The following resolution was adopted: "Whereas—it is the sense of this conference that it is highly important to advance the art of mine rescue work by a certain degree of standardization of mine rescue methods and the use of apparatus and appliances so that improvements may be effected along lines which will guide and assist those engaged or concerned in mine rescue work, therefore be it resolved that a committee be designated by the chairman at his convenience, that will at some later date or dates as may seem expedient, make a report or reports under the auspices of the Bureau of Mines, which will be made public, and that such committee will continue its work until such reports have been made or until there shall be a future international mine rescue conference called or held under the auspices of the United States Bureau of Mines."

At the International First Aid and Mine Rescue Meet held at St. Louis, Mo., under the auspices of the United States Bureau of Mines, the first-aid team of the Canadian Western Fuel Corporation of Nanaimo, B. C., tied with two other teams for fourth place with a score of 96.6 per cent, the winning team making a score of 98.2 per cent. A drawback with the team from Nanaimo, it is stated, was that they had been trained by the St. John's Ambulance standards and they found some difficulty in adopting the Bureau of Mines standards.

Technical training for the unemployed Last summer the compositors' Union of Edinburgh, Scotland, requested the governors of the George Heriot's Trust who control the Heriot-Watt College, a Technical school of that city, to open a day class in monotype work for unemployed compositors. This was done, and the class was placed in charge of a competent

instructor chosen from the ranks of the unemployed. In a letter to the *London Times*, Mr. A. P. Laurie, principal of the school, states that the class has been a success and there will probably be requests for further classes this winter. The writer suggests the extension of this experiment throughout the country wherever technical colleges exist. In support of this proposal he says: "It is obvious that we have to choose between doles, which are a dead loss to the state and demoralize the recipient, or devise schemes by which the unemployed are giving back something to the state, in return for relief, which is of permanent value. This may be, for instance, the reclaiming of waste lands or the making of necessary roads, but if he is employing his time in improving his skill as a craftsman, he is also adding to the permanent wealth of the nation, and giving something back for what he receives, while the extra cost of opening such classes, in addition to the money which will be spent in supporting the unemployed, is a trifle... It is only necessary, on the one hand, to make the joining of such a class, where a suitable class exists, one of the conditions of relief, and to extend the power of paying out-of-pocket expenses for teaching ex-soldiers to the case of the certified unemployed, to have the whole machinery running within two or three weeks."

A further proposal is being put forward in Great Britain to the effect that where suitable arrangements cannot be made with technical schools, the plant and equipment of idle factories be utilized for class demonstration purposes.

Minimum wage laws of United States The United States Department of Labour has just issued as Bulletin No. 285 an account of the minimum wage legislation of the United States, including its operation in

the different jurisdictions. In the United States, minimum wage laws have been passed in twelve States, the District of Columbia and Porto Rico, but they are applicable only to women and minors. The economic effect of these laws is said to be a general wage increase in favour of persons affected by them, though without any apparent tendency for the minimum fixed by legal process to become the maximum, or even the standard wage, though the laws have largely done away with wide variations in wages previously paid for identical services. It is also said that the employment of younger children has been restricted as a result of these laws. A survey by the Bureau of Labour Statistics and the reports of the various administrative commissions indicate a very general acceptance of the laws by employers, many of them having expressed their approval as to both principles and results. The first minimum wage law enacted in the United States was in Massachusetts in 1912.

Japanese employers recommend formation of labour unions

In June last the prefectural government of Tokyo requested various organizations of employers to give suggestions as to the best way of securing the numbers of those actually unemployed, and the most effective measures for the relief of unemployment. The *Kojo Konwakai*, an organization of more than 500 of the principal factory employers in the prefecture of Tokyo sent a reply in which they stated: "The difficulty of calculating the real figure of unemployed is greater in Japan, due to the fact that there exist generally no well organized labour unions, and in order to ascertain the exact number of those out of work, as well as to cope with the situation, it is advisable to encourage the universal formation of labour unions, besides co-ordination in the matter of employment exchanges and employers' organizations in the staple articles."

National insurance scheme for aviators

A bill for the creation of a national insurance society for aviators, pilots, and flight mechanics has recently been introduced in the Chamber of Deputies, France. This proposed society will be under the control of the Minister of Public Works or by proxy of the Under-Secretary of State for Aviation. All pilots on reserve of the army and navy air services, aviators, civilian pilots, and flight mechanics over 18 years of age and of French nationality, will be compulsorily insurable under the system. The funds of the society will be derived from deductions from wages, deductions from "flight bonuses" granted by the state to pilots on the reserve during periods of military service; an employer's contribution; and a tax on the cost of aerial transport paid by travellers from France or her colonies. Members of the society will be entitled, in case of injuries or illness directly due to their occupation, to an annuity in case of permanent incapacity and to a daily benefit in case of temporary incapacity. Widows of insured persons will be entitled to a pension.

Profit-sharing in the United Kingdom in 1920

The British Ministry of Labour published in 1919 a report on Profit-sharing and Labour Co-partnership in the United Kingdom (Cmd. 544; price 1s. net.) giving an account of the progress of the profit-sharing and labour co-partnership systems in that country to date. The following information respecting the working of such schemes in the United Kingdom during 1920 has since been given in the September, 1921, issue of the British *Labour Gazette*.

It is stated that 49 schemes of profit-sharing or co-partnership were known to have started in the year 1919, and 40 in 1920, and these are by far the largest annual totals hitherto recorded. Of the 49 started in 1919, 5 have since been abandoned. Since the close of 1920, as

is usual in times of bad trade, the number of such schemes started has fallen very considerably, only three new schemes having been reported up to June 30, 1921. Returns received show that on June 30, 1921, 205 firms, with an aggregate of 300,195 workpeople in their constant employment, were practising systems of profit-sharing or labour co-partnership. Of these 205 firms, 6 were reported to have two schemes each, so that the total number of schemes of profit-sharing in operation at the above date was 211. In addition, 2 firms have schemes which are at present in abeyance, while 19 other firms are known to have practised profit-sharing within recent years, but no information is available to show whether these schemes are still in operation.

Of the 205 firms practising profit-sharing at June 30, 1921, 33 (employing 37,089 workpeople) were gas companies; 29 (employing 84,832 workpeople) were in the engineering, shipbuilding and metal trades; 29 (employing 28,142 workpeople) were merchants, warehousemen, retail traders, etc., and 25 (employing 47,236 workpeople) were in the textile trades. The remainder were distributed among a great variety of different trades. The above figures, however, tend to overstate the numbers of workpeople who are effectively employed under profit-sharing conditions, since in a number of schemes profit-sharing is restricted to certain classes of employees, or is enjoyed only by those employees who choose to deposit savings with the employing firm, or to take up shares in the undertaking.

As regards the 151 profit-sharing schemes for which statistics have been compiled, 109,580 employees participated, or were entitled to participate, in bonuses in 1920. Of these, however, 29,207 were employed under 32 schemes which failed to pay a bonus. The bonuses paid represented an aggregate addition

to earnings of over one million pounds, or £918s. for each employee participating; the average ratio of bonus to earnings being 6.3 per cent. These figures represent a very considerable increase when compared with those for 1919, in which year the results of 116 schemes yielded an average amount of £4.19s. for each employee participating, and an average addition to earnings of 4.9 per cent. It should be noted that these figures relate to the bonuses paid or credited in 1920; and that, in the great majority of cases, the bonuses so paid were based on the profits either of the year 1919 or of a financial year ending at or before June 30, 1920, and are not, therefore, seriously affected by the depression in trade which began in the latter half of 1920.

Of the 32 schemes which failed to pay a bonus in 1920, 18 were gas companies' schemes; this industry also accounted for 6 of the 13 schemes which paid a bonus of less than 2 per cent on earnings. Under the schemes in force in gas companies the bonus is generally regulated by a sliding scale, and varies inversely with the price of gas.

It is interesting to note that in the coal mining industry, under the terms of settlement of the recent industrial dispute, it is provided that, subject to the payment of certain minimum rates, wages in any district shall consist of (a) the standard wages for the district, plus (b) a percentage on basic rates which is to be periodically adjusted in accordance with the proceeds of the industry in such district during a previous period. The sum to be applied in payment of wages above the standard wages is a fixed percentage of the surplus of the proceeds of the industry, after deducting (1) costs of production, including standard wages, and (2) "standard profits," equivalent to 17 per cent of the cost of standard wages.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

I.—The Labour Market, Strikes, Prices

The Labour Market

THE curve of employment based on returns from employers remained practically stationary during October; a slight downward trend was evidenced during the first part of the month, but gains in the latter part counterbalanced it and caused the curve to maintain almost the same position as in September. Decided dullness continued to be registered in comparison with the corresponding period in 1920. Trade unions reported almost the same situation at the beginning of October as in the preceding month, only a nominal gain in employment having occurred. A large volume of business was again transacted by the offices of the Employment Service during September, the number of applicants registering, placements effected and vacancies notified by employers all showing important increases. The number of vacancies was especially noteworthy, reflecting delayed harvest demands in Saskatchewan.

Weekly reports from employers to the Dominion Headquarters of the Employment Service of Canada

EMPLOYERS' for the period September 11 to October 8

REPORTS. showed a net increase in

the volume of employment; a slight decrease in activity during the second part of the period was more than counterbalanced by considerably larger gains in September. Ontario and Quebec reported steady increases in employment; in the Prairie Provinces there were slight fluctuations but the movement on the whole was favourable. In the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, on the other hand, there were shrinkages in employment. The most important features of the period under review were the gains in the volume of employment afforded in the logging and textile groups.

Offsetting this expansion to some extent, were pronounced losses in sawmills and fruit and vegetable canneries.

These declines, as well as the increase in logging, were seasonal in character. The transportation group, rubber, leather, iron and steel, and coal mining all afforded increased employment. Pulp and paper factories, summer hotels, retail trade and building construction continued to report curtailment in operations. In practically all groups employment was considerably below the level of the corresponding period in 1920. A review of employment conditions for the period July 17 to October 8, together with a chart showing the curve of employment from January, 1920, to the beginning of October of this year, appears elsewhere in this issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

The percentage of unemployment as reported by trade unions at the beginning of October remained practically the

TRADE UNION REPORTS. same as that registered in September; 8.5 per cent of the members

were out of work in the former month as compared with 8.7 in the latter. In September of last year only 3.3 per cent of the members reported were unemployed. (Unemployment as used here has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes; persons occupied in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of sickness, or as direct result of strikes or lockouts are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to those unions reporting.) All provinces except Nova Scotia, Quebec and Manitoba registered

less unemployment; the change in every province, however, was slight.

The returns for the beginning of October covered 183,373 trade unionists, of whom 15,530 persons were idle. Considerable improvement was noted in the building and construction group, in which there was about six per cent more employment. The manufacturing division, on the other hand, registered less activity; the situation reported by ladies' garment workers, largely in Montreal, was not as favourable and accounted for a substantial share of this dullness. The metal trades were somewhat busier; as were also workers in the printing and publishing group. Leather workers registered approximately five per cent more slackness. In the transportation group also the situation was scarcely as favourable, a temporary shutdown in locomotive shops adversely affecting employment in the steam railway group. Mine workers both in the coal fields of Nova Scotia and in the asbestos mines in Quebec were less fully employed. The percentage of unemployment for logging and lumber workers remained practically stationary, while there was an increase in the number of fishermen out of work.

A review in some detail, including tabular statements, of the unemployment situation during the quarter ended September 30 as indicated by trade unions is printed elsewhere in this issue.

Further increases were reported in the volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the four-week period ended September 24, 1921, as compared

with the preceding period and the corresponding period of last year. The volume of employment offered during the period increased considerably, and during the week ended September 3 reached the highest point attained since the establishment of the Employment Service. Applications and placements also showed increases during the period,

there being about thirty per cent more applications registered than during last year. This increased activity was due to the additional demands for harvest labour in the Western provinces, unfavourable weather conditions having somewhat handicapped the harvesting during the month of August.

The offices reported that during the period under review 36,932 placements, of which 34,166 were of men and 2,766 of women, were effected. Placements reported during the preceding four-week period totalled 34,412, while during the corresponding period of 1920, they numbered 35,405. In addition 6,473 placements were made in casual employment (one week or less) as compared with 5,030 during the previous period and 6,639 during the same period of last year. Applications registered at the offices during the period numbered 53,038, of which 44,908 were of men and 8,130 of women. Applications reported during the preceding period were 52,445; during the corresponding period of 1920, they numbered 40,712. Employers notified the Service during the period of 56,114 vacancies (47,254 for men and 8,860 for women); vacancies registered during the previous period numbered 49,970 and during the same period of 1920 there were 55,327 positions offered.

The quarterly report on the work of the offices appears elsewhere in this issue.

Employment in the building trades, as indicated by the value of the building permits issued during September showed a slight expansion as compared with the preceding month. The total value of the permits issued in 56 cities was \$9,988,147 as compared with \$9,654,095 in August and with \$9,174,181 in September of last year. Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia registered gains over the preceding month; New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, on the other hand, reported decreases.

As compared with September of last year all provinces except New Brunswick and Manitoba reported expansion in the volume of building contemplated. As to the larger cities, Montreal registered increases as compared with both August, 1921, and September, 1920. Toronto and Winnipeg, on the other hand, showed contractions in both cases. At Vancouver the value of the building permits issued during the month under review exceeded that issued in August, but was slightly under the total for the corresponding month in 1920. Of the smaller centres, Shawinigan Falls, Westmount, Chatham, Hamilton, Ottawa, St. Catharines, Windsor, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton and South Vancouver recorded pronounced gains in both comparisons. A statement showing the value of the building permits issued by the 56 largest cities during the quarter ended September 30 is given elsewhere in this issue.

According to the *Canadian Building Review* issued by MacLean's Building Reports, Limited, the value of contracts awarded during September totalled \$19,565,700 as compared with \$20,820,100 in September, 1920. Of the former amount \$896,900 was awarded in the Maritime Provinces; \$14,945,600 in Quebec and Ontario and \$3,723,200 in the Western Provinces. Of this total, \$8,116,800 was to be expended on residences, \$8,056,500 in business buildings, \$886,400 on industrial establishments and \$2,506,000 in engineering contracts.

Strikes

The loss of time on account of industrial disputes during October was less than during either September, 1921, or October, 1920. No new strikes were reported as having commenced during the month. There were carried over from the previous month 16 strikes, involving about 2,229 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 54,704 working days, as compared with 22

strikes, 3,535 workpeople and 69,100 working days in September, 1921; and 21 strikes, 6,168 workpeople and 72,893 working days in October, 1920. None of the strikes were reported terminated, thus leaving 16 strikes, involving about 2,229 workpeople, on record at the end of the month.

Prices

During October wholesale prices continued the decline which began in May, 1920, but which has been less steep since June, 1921. In retail prices there was a fall during the month from the prices of August and September, in which months the decline that started in July, 1920, was temporarily reversed, due to a seasonal rise in potatoes.

The Departmental index number of wholesale prices was down to 229.2 for October as compared with 232.7 for September, 317.6 for October, 1920, and 138.7 for October, 1914. The chief changes for the month were declines in prices of grain, livestock and meats, and in miscellaneous foods and groceries, but there were also declines in fish, leather, house furnishings, drugs and chemicals, and in sundries. There were slight advances in textiles, gasoline, and coal oil, and seasonal advances in eggs and milk.

In retail prices the average cost of a list of twenty-nine staple foods in sixty cities averaged \$11.48 at the beginning of October as compared with \$11.82 at the beginning of September, \$15.83 in October, 1920, and \$7.99 in October, 1914. The average cost of a budget of foods, fuel, and rent in sixty cities was \$22.01 for October as compared with \$22.34 for September, \$26.46 for October, 1920, and \$14.47 for October, 1914. The chief changes for the month were decreases in potatoes, meats, cheese, flour, and bread, but there were increases in eggs and butter. Anthracite coal and hard wood advanced slightly but soft coal, soft wood and coal oil declined slightly.

II.—Industries and Trades during October, 1921

Logging

LOGGING operations in Quebec remained practically stationary during October as compared with September; a few slight gains were made in some centres, but on the whole there was little indication of seasonal activity. At La Tuque a considerable number of men were employed in logging camps; Three Rivers also registered slightly more employment. Montreal firms dispatched large working forces to the bush. In several other centres — Louiseville, Mungo, River Desert — staffs remained practically as in September. In contrast with the static conditions prevailing in Quebec, the situation in Ontario showed marked improvement. Operations at Blind River, Fort Frances, Pembroke and upper Ottawa points indicated substantial expansion; slighter gains in employment occurred at Haileybury and Nestorville. Increases on a smaller scale were registered in British Columbia; firms at Alert Bay and Headquarters made additions to their staffs. These gains were not as large, however, as the reductions reported in September. Information respecting the month of September, which was not available for insertion in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, shows that timber of all species scaled in British Columbia in that month totalled 139,010,983 feet, as compared with 188,318,312 feet in August. The quantity of Douglas Fir scaled continued to be nearly 50 per cent of the total.

Mining

Operations in coal mining again showed expansion, more particularly in Alberta, though the Nova Scotia mines also employed more men. At Inverness, Joggins Mines, Stellarton, Westville and Glace Bay additions were made to working forces, though not on a very large scale. On the other hand, at Little Bras

D'Or, Springhill, Sydney Mines and Minto, N.B., staffs were somewhat smaller than in September. In Alberta the mines at Brule, Canmore and Nordergg, showed some expansion; at Blairmore, Drumheller, Edmonton and Taber, however, there were minor declines in employment. In the British Columbia coal fields, operations also showed a tendency to expand. Mines at Cumberland and Nanaimo increased their staffs largely; smaller additions were made at Cassidy and Wellington. Employment in the asbestos and chrome mines in Quebec was at a low level; with few exceptions recovery did not occur from the losses reported in September. Employment at Black Lake, however, was in greater volume than for the last four months. The production of gold at Timmins, Ont., was greater than for many months past; increased employment was noted in silver mining at Cobalt, while gold mining at South Porcupine also made gains. On the other hand, at Schumacher and Copper Cliff decreases in activity occurred in the gold and nickel mines respectively. In British Columbia, less employment on the whole was afforded in the metal mines. At Surf Inlet, Trail, and Anyox the mines registered slightly curtailed operations. At Kimberley, on the other hand, there were minor increases.

Manufacturing Industries

Employment in the food group as a whole, after being at a very high level during the preceding six weeks, showed considerable losses in October, mainly on account of the completion of canning operations. The sugar refinery at Dartmouth, N.S., was partly closed, and employed less than a third of its normal staff; at St. John, N.B., also, there was less activity in the production of sugar. The manufacture of chocolate products at Halifax, N.S.,

and St. Stephens, N.B., showed expansion, the factories at those two centres being busier than during any month of this year. At Wallaceburg, Ont., the sugar refinery showed a fair sized increase in staff. Montreal sugar manufacturers employed substantially fewer people than for several months past. No change in this industry was noted at Vancouver, B.C. Fruit and vegetable canneries in Ontario, of course, afforded considerably less employment than in September as the major part of their operations were concluded in that month. Conditions in confectionery factories showed local fluctuations in that province. Slight gains in one London establishment were offset by minor declines in another; in Toronto, also, there were losses in some plants with counterbalancing gains in other factories. Improvement was noted, on the whole, in this industry in Montreal. Flour milling at Port Colborne and Keewatin, Ont., showed expansion; the mills at Winnipeg, also, were busier. Starch manufacturing at Fort William showed some contraction, a continuation of the movement reported during September. Abattoirs and meat packing plants at Montreal afforded more employment though there were local fluctuations in conditions in different establishments. At Toronto, also, this industry manifested considerable gains. At Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton, moreover, increased employment was afforded in the manufacture of meat products.

Employment in the iron and steel industry as a whole showed moderate gains during October. In Nova

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS. Scotia the production of iron and steel afforded less employment than for several months past,

especially at Sydney. The shipyard at Halifax reduced its staff considerably during the month; at Three Rivers and Montreal, also, operations in shipbuilding were very much curtailed. One shipyard in Vancouver increased its

staff slightly, while another reported contraction on a larger scale. At Victoria, also, less employment was afforded in shipbuilding. The locomotive shops at Montreal were busier than for several months. Car building in one establishment in Montreal showed large gains, but another factory reported less activity. A slight decrease occurred in the manufacture of marine steam engines and boilers, though the change was of a nominal character. Rolling mills in Montreal recorded local fluctuations; two establishments reported reduced operations, while gains of about the same magnitude occurred in two other plants. Sheet metal production remained at the same level as in September; small hardware registered slight dullness while the manufacture of shoe machinery in the same centre was brisker. At Brantford, Ont., increased employment was afforded in agricultural implement factories; the production of stationary steam engines and boilers remained at the same low level that has been registered since the summer. The manufacture of foundry and machine shop products in Brantford was brisker, largely on account of the partial re-opening of an important establishment. Hardware manufacturing at Brockville continued to employ the same staff as in September; at Hamilton, this industry made gains, while at Ingersoll there was a minor decline in production. The production of automobiles at Chatham and Ford was less than in September; improvement, however, was noted at Oshawa and St. Catharines. Slight gains occurred in the making of heating appliances at Guelph and London. Rolling mills at Hamilton showed fluctuations, but the tendency on the whole was towards a reduction in staff. Employment in structural iron and steel fabrication in the same city was considerably below normal; small hardware factories were somewhat busier. At Kingston, further reductions were made in the staff of the shipyards. Employment in that industry and in the locomotive works in the same city was very substantially below

normal. Shipbuilding at Midland was slightly busier. Practically no change in employment occurred in the railroad shops at North Bay. Foundries and machine shops at Oshawa were not as fully employed. Sheet metal manufacturing also was less active. The Port Arthur shipyards afforded more employment than in September; trade machinery manufacturing at Peterboro recorded some dullness. The fabrication of iron and steel at Winnipeg employed a larger number of persons though the change was not especially pronounced, and there were fluctuations in conditions within the city. Rolling mills at Selkirk were considerably more active, partly as a result of the re-opening of one large establishment.

Further improvement occurred on the whole in the leather industries. At Montreal, a large decline registered in an important factory was partly offset by increases on a smaller scale in several other plants. At Quebec, also, the general tendency in employment was upward, although one plant registered reduced activity. At St. Hyacinthe the production of boots and shoes was less than in September. Expansion was reported in tanneries at Toronto, though the increase in employment was not particularly pronounced. At London, on the other hand, tanneries were less busy while boot and shoe manufacturing afforded more employment. Galt firms employed smaller staffs in footwear factories, but tanneries at Kitchener were more fully engaged. Rubber manufacturing on the whole made important gains during October. At Granby, Quebec, manufacturers of rubber goods continued to enlarge their staffs. The re-opening of an important rubber footwear factory at Montreal very largely offset declines on a smaller scale which occurred in two other plants. Employment in rubber in that city, however, was considerably below normal. At St. Jerome considerable recovery from losses spread over the summer was re-

gistered in rubber footwear factories. Tire manufacturing at Toronto was brisker. A slight decrease in activity was reported in rubber footwear manufacturing in Guelph; the plant at Merriton continued to register low activity. At Kitchener rubber footwear production was slightly less than in September; tire manufacturing also, was not as busy.

Further important losses of a seasonal character were recorded in sawmills during October. At LUMBER PLASTER ROCK, N.B., PRODUCTS. employment was at practically the same level as in September. In Quebec, the contractions appeared to be easing off and in some instances there were small additions to staffs, notably at Breakeyville. At St. Paoôme, Montreal and Quebec, sawmills registered minor declines in activity. Furniture manufacturing at Beauharnois, Coaticook and Cowanville showed further slight gains; match factories at Hull were busier. In Ontario, curtailment of sawmilling operations continued to be reported on a large scale. At Arnprior, Fort Frances, Keewatin and Rockland there was considerably less activity in lumber mills. Furniture manufacturing at Brantford and Stratford was somewhat busier, as was also billiard table manufacturing at Toronto. Slightly less employment was afforded in carriage making at Orillia; vehicle manufacturing at Chatham also showed dullness. In British Columbia improvement was noted in the volume of employment afforded in sawmills, particularly at Fraser Mills, Vancouver and Golden. On the other hand, some contraction was registered at Wardner while at Chemainus no change in conditions occurred.

Employment in pulp and paper factories showed some improvement during October, though there were local fluctuations in conditions. At LIVERPOOL and MURRAY, N.S., PAPER. staffs continued on the September level and were very much below normal. In

New Brunswick there were minor gains at Chatham and St. John, while at Bathurst the re-opening of an important plant caused employment to be brisker than at any time since April of this year. At Hull, Que., the manufacture of pulp and paper was somewhat more active; the same is true also in the same industry at Three Rivers. On the other hand, at Shawinigan Falls, Windsor Mills, Donnacona, Chicoutimi, Chandler, Kenogami, La Tuque and Bagotville less employment was available in the paper mills. Some improvement occurred at Cap Magdeleine and East Angus. Employment in the mills in Ontario was in greater volume in the latter part of October than in September. The re-opening of a large mill at Sault Ste. Marie, which had been partly closed during the preceding month, made for considerably more employment in that district. At Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Espanola, Thorold and Smooth Rock Falls the manufacture of pulp and paper was more active; at Iroquois Falls, however, conditions were not as favourable. At Cornwall and Hawkesbury, practically the same situation prevailed as in September.

Expansion continued to be reported by firms manufacturing textile products. Employment in

TEXTILE PRODUCTS.

cotton factories at Yarmouth and knitted goods plants at Truro, N.S., again showed increases. Improvement was noted in cotton manufacturing at Marysville, Milltown and St. John, N.B. At Montreal, men's garment factories were busy, while less employment was afforded in factories making women's clothing. The production of textiles in the same city was not as active as in September. Corset making at Quebec employed a slightly larger number of people. Cotton manufacturing at Sherbrooke was somewhat brisker, while the making of silk products remained on the same level as in the preceding month. At Three Rivers gains were indicated in cotton factories; knitting mills at St. Hyacinthe reported larger staffs than in any

month since January. Men's furnishings factories at St. John's made slight gains, while there was a nominal decline in the employment afforded in the manufacture of thread in the same centre. Textile companies at Magog and Montmorency Falls were not as busy; employment in the same industry at Valleyfield remained stationary, while at Lachute Mills there was a slight gain. In Ontario, as in Quebec, there were local fluctuations with a net increase in employment. Knitting mills at Brantford made very slight additions to staffs; no change occurred in the manufacture of cordage in the same city. At Cornwall, there were increases in the volume of employment available in cotton factories; the knitting mills at Almonte, also, were busier. A minor decline was registered in clothing factories in Galt. At London the production of women's clothing was in somewhat greater volume. General increases occurred in knitting mills, cotton manufacturing, and garment making at Hamilton. At Toronto, employment in the textile industries on the whole was maintained at the September level. Women's clothing factories in some instances were less busy, but in others increases in staffs were noted. Knitted goods and cotton factories in the same centre afforded more employment. At Welland, the cotton mills and cordage factories employed smaller staffs. The former industry at Woodstock made minor gains. At Hespeler, employment in woollen goods was at a higher level in October than for any month since the early spring, although it was not yet normal. The manufacture of woollen fabrics at Peterboro, also, was more active than for many months past. At Edmonton, Alberta, there was a further slight gain in activity in clothing factories.

At St. John, N.B. the employment afforded in the manufacture of brooms and brushes showed no change from the September level. Tobacco factories at Montreal, practically without exception, registered

less activity. Musical instrument companies were slightly busier, as were also firms making paints. Light, heat and power companies in the same city reported a considerable reduction in staffs. In Quebec city, no change in conditions was noted in the production of electric current, nor in tobacco making. Plants producing electric apparatus in Hamilton were slightly less busy; incandescent lamp making also was below normal. Some improvement occurred in employment in tobacco factories at Hamilton. Minor gains were made in electric apparatus manufacturing at Stratford, though only part of the normal number of persons was employed in the factories. The same industry at St. Catharines registered somewhat less activity than in preceding months. Incandescent lamp manufacturing at Toronto was brisker. Musical instrument factories in that city showed local variations; increases made by some establishments were more than counterbalanced by contractions in others. Soap and camera manufacturing at Toronto also afforded somewhat less employment. Minor additions to staffs were made by electric current plants in the same city. A small increase was registered in the manufacture of drugs at Walkerville, while the production of distilled liquors was slightly less. Jewellery manufacturing at Sherbrooke, Que., and in some Montreal factories was busier; other factories in the latter city reported less activity. At Shawinigan Falls, Que., aluminum plants showed some contraction. Nickel refining at Copper Cliff and Port Colborne, Ont., again employed fewer people. At Hamilton, brass manufacturing recorded a reduction. In Winnipeg, further expansion on the whole was reported in the manufacture of electric current, though one company showed another slight decline in staff. At Anyox, B.C., smelting and refining plants again registered low activity.

Construction

The Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and Canadian National railways registered a further increase in the volume of employment afforded on railroad construction, including maintenance of way, during the month of October. At the end of the month they employed about 1,100 more persons than at the end of September. The improvement was spread over the month, though it increased in force towards the second half. The Canadian Pacific Railway increased its staff by approximately 1,600 persons; a very much smaller expansion was reported by the Canadian National, while the Grand Trunk registered some contraction. The Prairie provinces absorbed the bulk of the increases, although Ontario and Quebec also registered some gains. (Information with respect to building permits issued and contracts let during September appears in Part I of this article, on pages 1343-4.)

Reports from important contracting firms indicated varying conditions, but on the whole there was a tendency to reduce staffs. At Halifax, N.S., slight increases made by one firm were offset by declines recorded by others. Employment in building and construction at St. John, N.B., was not as active. At Montreal there was expansion on the whole though in some instances firms reported smaller payrolls than in September. Employment in this industry at Hamilton, Ont., was considerably less; firms in London also reduced their staffs though not as materially as in Hamilton. At Fort William and Kingston some improvement occurred. At Windsor, Ont., a large number of men was released from employment in construction work. Varying conditions were reported at Toronto; increases to staffs registered by some firms were offset very largely by contractions recorded by other companies. At Winnipeg, there were important expansions in construction. On the other hand, in British Columbia, firms at Vancouver, Penticton and Wattsburg, were

less busy. Highway construction in Alberta employed a much smaller number of men than during September.

Transportation

The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways during October were \$11,691,881, as compared with \$10,548,591 in the previous month. Information received respecting the month of September, which was not available for insertion in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, shows that the gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway in September were \$19,494,761 as compared with \$17,064,266 in August and with \$20,009,287 in the corresponding month of last year. During October, the number of persons employed by the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk, and Canadian National Railways in operation, including general offices, trainmen, engine crews, station employees, sleeping, parlour and dining car employees, registered a net gain of approximately 1,100 persons. More than 900 of these were added to the working forces of the Canadian National. The Canadian Pacific Railway increased its staff by 350 workers, while the Grand Trunk registered a slight decline in employment. Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Ontario and Quebec reported the major part of the expansion.

Electric railway transportation during October made important gains, largely on account of improvement and extension work to the civic railway in Toronto. Some increase in employment was reported on the electric railway in Ottawa; in Hamilton, on the other hand, there were contractions. In Montreal, electric railways reported considerable reductions in staffs in comparison with September. At Winnipeg and other Western points there were some gains. Employment in water transportation, as usual, showed considerable fluctuation. On the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence ports, there was some contraction, but the Maritime ports afforded slightly more employment. In British Columbia there were minor losses.

Trade

Retail trade, as indicated by the number of persons employed by large departmental stores, registered some curtailment as compared with September. This was largely due to reduced activity reported in an important establishment in Toronto. Some stores in the province of Quebec and Manitoba were slightly busier. The situation in wholesale trade showed very slight changes during October.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907

Proceedings for the month of October, with texts of Boards' Reports, and Report of Committee of Conciliation, Mediation and Investigation, established under Conciliation and Labour Act

DURING the month of October the Department received reports from two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with disputes between (1) the Toronto Suburban Railway Company and certain of its employees, being linemen, operators, wiremen, etc., members of the Canadian Electrical Trades Union, Toronto Branch, and (2) various railways,

(namely the Canadian National Railways, Canadian Pacific Railway, Grand Trunk Railway and the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway), members of the Railway Association of Canada, and certain of their employees, being engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen, yardmen and telegraphers, members of the several trade unions of these classes of workers.

Three applications were received for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, and a Board was established in connection with an application which had been received during the previous month.

A report was also received from the Committee of Conciliation, Mediation and Investigation established to deal with the dispute between the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island, National Transcontinental, Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways, and certain of their employees.

Applications Received

During the month of October applications for the establishment of Boards were received as follows:—

(1) From the employees of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, and certain of its employees, being motormen, conductors, shopmen, etc., members of Local Divisions Nos. 101, 109 and 134, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. A Board was established composed as follows: Mr. W. C. Ditmars, Vancouver, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members, Messrs. A. G. McCandless and R. P. Pettipiece, Vancouver, nominees of the company and employees respectively.

(2) From the employees of the Canadian Pacific, Canadian National and Grand Trunk Railway Companies, being freight handlers in the Port of Montreal, members of Division No. 178, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. At the close of the month this dispute was receiving the special attention of a representative of the Department in the locality looking towards a settlement through renewed negotiations.

(3) From the employees of the International Transit Company, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, being conductors, motormen, barnmen and interlocker signal-

men, members of Local Division No. 850, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. A Board was established, Messrs. J. L. O'Flynn and E. V. McMillan, Sault Ste. Marie, being appointed members on the recommendation of the company and employees respectively.

Other Proceedings under the I. D. I. Act

During the month of October a Board was established to deal with a dispute between the Algoma Steel Corporation and certain of its employees, being engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, etc., Messrs. J. E. Irving and Jas. Murdock, Sault Ste. Marie, being appointed members on the nomination of the company and employees respectively.

Proceedings under the Conciliation and Labour Act

During the month of October a report was received from the Committee of Conciliation, Mediation and Investigation, established to deal with the dispute between the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island, National Transcontinental, Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways, and certain of their employees. The Committee was composed of Messrs. Hamnett P. Hill, chairman, Geo. D. Kelley and Harold Fisher. The report, the text of which appears in the present article, stated that it was impossible to bring the parties concerned into agreement. The dispute being thus unsettled, and the applicants desiring that it should be further dealt with under the provisions of the Act, which permit the erection of the Committee into a Board of Arbitrators, the Minister established a Board of Arbitrators accordingly, Messrs. G. D. Kelley and Harold Fisher being continued as nominees of the employer and workers respectively. Mr. Hill being, however, unable to continue his office as chairman, the Minister appointed Rev. Dr. Byron Stauffer, Toronto, to the chairmanship. At the close of the month the Board of Arbitrators had not reported.

It may be remarked that this is the first case in several years in which the machinery of the Conciliation and Labour Act has been used in place of that of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and was used in the present dispute at the particular instance of the employer, the workers, however,

not expressing any objection. As indicated in the present report the procedure appears to be in no way more effective than that obtaining under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, while it is obviously slower and involves a greater expenditure of time on the part of the disputants.

Report of Board in dispute between the Toronto Suburban Railway Company and its linemen, operators, wiremen, etc.

A report was received from the Board established to deal with the dispute between the Toronto Suburban Railway Company and certain of its employees, being linemen, operators, wiremen, etc., members of the Canadian Electrical Trades Union, Toronto Branch. The Board was composed of Messrs. U. E. Gillen, chairman, Geo. D. Kelley and H. E. Manning. The report was unanimous and contained recommendations as to settlement of the dispute.

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Toronto Suburban Railway Company, employer, and certain of its employees, being linemen, operators, etc., members of the Canadian Electrical Trades Union, Toronto Branch.

To the Hon. G. D. Robertson, LL.D.,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Sir,

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by you to enquire into the differences between the parties mentioned above. The Board composed of Messrs. U. E. Gillen, Chairman, George D. Kelley, and H. E. Manning, after being duly sworn, met and held public sittings in the Council Chamber of the York County offices in the city of Toronto, August 9th, 10th, and 11th, and November 2nd and 3rd. The delay in

completing our investigation and report is due to the fact that on August 10th we were told that on September 1st the city of Toronto would take over 3½ miles of the Toronto Suburban Railway Company and a number of their employees concerned in this dispute, therefore, by mutual consent of the employer and employees, the meeting was adjourned until September 12th.

On September 9th the employer asked for a further postponement, and on September 10th the employees made a similar request, and it was granted. On October 19th representatives of the company and the men intimated the negotiations between the company and the city had not been concluded and suggested that Board be reconvened and arrangements were promptly made to meet November 2nd.

The employer was represented by Col. G. C. Royce, General Manager, Mr. W. J. Radford, Assistant General Manager, and Mr. C. A. Francis, Accountant. The employees were represented by Mr. J. T. Gunn, Recording Secretary, and Mr. J. Black, Business Agent; the following employees gave evidence, Mr. R. Kirby, Mr. George Alcock and Mr. Orion Carter.

The wages and working conditions now in effect are the result of an award of a Board, their report being dated July 1st, 1920, and that award, we are told, was based on an agreement made in 1919 between the company and its

employees with some regard for the increase in the cost of living between the date of agreement and date of award, but the employees claim the increases in wages were not equal to the increase in cost of living. The Toronto Suburban Railway Company is a part of the Canadian National Railway System, but the increases authorized by the so-called McAdoo Award and supplements thereto were not given to the employees concerned in this dispute.

On June 4th an authorized representative of the men mailed a proposed new schedule to an officer of the company. On June 6th, before the proposed schedule was received, the officer notified certain employees that their wages would be reduced July 1st, the men objected and pointed out that the required 30 days' notice had not been given, and wages were not reduced. The officers of the union received authority from their members to apply for a Board June 10th, and the Board was authorized by the Minister of Labour June 22nd.

On August 10th Col. Royce asked that the wages of operators be reduced 10 per cent and the wages of all other employees represented in the application be reduced 20 per cent. Representatives of the employees objected to the Board considering any reduction in wages, pointing out that their application was for an increase in wages and urged that under the Act we were not authorized to consider a decrease. The Board suggested that it might be well for the company to address the Minister on the subject, and the following are self-explanatory.

Toronto, August 31, 1921.

The Hon. Senator Robertson,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

*Re Toronto Suburban Railway & Electrical
Workers.*

Sir,

When this Board was formed, we were under the impression that not only was it to consider the application from the workers for an increase, but that it was also to deal with the matter of reduction in the existing scale and which had been advised by the company to the men.

As the Board has been adjourned until the 12th September, we respectfully request that you will direct the Board to deal with this, also on a basis of 20 per cent reduction as shown by the reduced cost of living, as given in the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) GEO. C. ROYCE,
Manager.

Ottawa, September 2, 1921

*Re Toronto Suburban Railway and its
linemen, operators, etc.*

Dear Sir,

I am to acknowledge your letter, addressed under date of the 31st ultimo, to the Minister, with reference to matters which, in your view, should come before the Board established in this matter. In reply to your request that the Board may be directed to deal with certain propositions of the company I am to explain that a Board of Conciliation is not subject to the direction of the Minister, but acts under the authority contained in the governing statute, the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. I am, however, forwarding to the chairman of the Board a copy of your communication, and the Minister is confident that the Board in its contact with the dispute will not overlook the points you have here raised.

Yours truly,

(Sgd) F. A. ACLAND,
Deputy Minister of
Labour and Registrar.

Colonel Geo. C. Royce,
General Manager,
Toronto Suburban Railway Company,
2896 Dundas Street West,
Toronto, Ontario.

The employees in addressing the company and applying for a Board asked that men filling the positions indicated below be paid the rate shown opposite each position.

Foremen.....	\$180.00	per month.
Operators.....	150.00	" "
Linemen.....	.75	" hour.
Linemen helpers.....	.60	" "
Groundmen.....	.60	" "
Bonders.....	.75	" "
Bonders' helpers.....	.60	" "
Repairmen.....	.80	" "
Armature winders.....	.85	" "
Armature winders' helpers.....	.60	" "
Wiremen.....	.85	" "
Wiremen helpers.....	.60	" "
Troublemakers.....	.80	" "

The company filed a statement showing name, address, occupation, rate of pay per hour, or per month, hours of service per day and per week of each employee concerned in the application, after which representatives of the men indicated on same sheet the rate then requested which was considerably less than their first request. Shortly after the Board convened, November 2nd, employer and employees conferred with the view of settling their differences. The employees offered to continue present rates of pay and working conditions until March 31st, because employees of the Toronto Street Railway had made such agreement, the offer was rejected by the Toronto Suburban Railway Company. Many exhibits were filed with the Board, we heard all evidence offered, and with due regard to both and other matters pertaining to rules governing working conditions and rates of pay and men employed by other companies and doing similar work, recommend that there be no change in working conditions and that rates of pay be as shown in column below headed "Recommended Rate on and after November 1st, 1921" or until either party gives 30 days' notice of a desire for a change.

Name.	Address	Occupation	Rate of pay July 1st, 1920, to November 1st, 1921.	Hours of service per day.	Hours of service per week.	Recommended rate on and after November 1st, 1921.
			Per hour			Per hour
Smith, Geo.	George-town....	Line Sub-Foreman...	74c	9	54	68c
Proctor, J.	"	Lineman...	69c	9	54	63c
McMillan, R.	"	Ground-man....	52c	9	54	47c
Phipps, P....	Toronto...	Line Sub-Foreman...	74c	9	54	68c
Carter, O....	Lambton...	Lineman...	69c	9	54	63c
Radburn, W.	Mt. Dennis	Lineman...	69c	9	54	63c
Hodjos, W....	"	Lineman...	69c	9	54	63c
Delaney, J.	Toronto...	Helper....	52c	9	54	47c
Johnston, J.	"	Helper....	52c	9	54	47c
Ayerhart, F.	"	Armature Winder...	63c	9	54	57c
Ashton, F.S.	"	Welder & helper....	70c	9	54	63c
Kirby, R....	"	Bridge gang & bonding	69c	9	54	63c
Griffon, J....	"	Controller.	55c	9	54	50c
Stephenson, R.	"	Pitman....	50c	9	54	45c
Day, H. W....	George-town....	Line Sub-foreman...	69c	9	54	63c
Robertson, J.	W. Toronto	Operator..	Per mo. \$135	9	63	Per mo. \$135
Schofield, A.	"	"	\$135	9	63	\$135
Martin, Fred.	Islington..	"	\$135	9	63	\$135
Acock, Geo.	George-town....	"	\$135	9	63	\$135
Davis, Geo..	"	"	\$135	9	63	\$135
Hopper, Geo.	"	"	\$135	9	63	\$135
Swenor, J. A.	Toronto...	"	\$135	9	63	\$135
McCaig, J. N.	"	"	\$135	9	63	\$135
Fox, A.	Thistle-town....	"	\$110	9	63	\$110
Carter, R. W.	"	"	\$110	9	63	\$110

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) U. E. GILLEN,
Chairman.
(Sgd.) GEORGE D. KELLEY,
Member.
(Sgd.) H. E. MANNING,
Member.

Toronto, Nov. 3rd, 1921.

Interim Report of Board in dispute between the various Railways, members of the Railway Association of Canada, and certain of their employees

An interim report was received from the Board established to deal with the dispute between the various railways, (namely the Canadian National Railways, Canadian Pacific Railway, Grand Trunk Railway and the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway), members of the Railway Association of Canada, and certain of their employees, being engineers, fire-

men, conductors, trainmen, yardmen and telegraphers, members of the several trades unions of these classes of workers. The Board was composed of the Honourable Mr. Justice F. S. MacLennan, chairman, Messrs. Isaac Pitblado, K.C., and David S. Campbell. The report was accompanied by a tentative agreement signed as between the various railways and their employees concerned. The

agreement required, however, that the Board remain in existence until it was ascertained whether their services would be further required in the event of a revision of the schedule represented in the agreement prior to July 15, 1922.

Interim Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial-Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of differences between various railways, members of the Railway Association of Canada, and certain employees of said railways, being engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen, yardmen and telegraphers, members of the several trades unions of these classes of workers.

MONTREAL, October 8th, 1921.

Honourable G. D. Robertson,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,—

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in the matter of a dispute regarding proposed reduction in rates of pay between various Canadian railways and certain of their employees, engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen, yardmen and telegraphers, composed of Mr. Isaac Pitblado, K.C., of Winnipeg, Manitoba; Mr. David Campbell, Barrister, of Regina, Saskatchewan; and the Honourable Mr. Justice F. S. MacLennan, Chairman, met in the Court House, in the City of Montreal, on September 28th, 1921.

The employees were represented by the following Grand Lodge Officers and Members of Joint Conference Committee representing Engineers, Firemen, Conductors, Trainmen, Yardmen and Telegraphers:—W. G. Chester, General Chairman, Order of Railway Conductors, Canadian Pacific Railway, and Chairman Joint Conference Committee; W. G. Atkinson, General Chairman, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, East Lines, Canadian National Railways, and Secretary, Joint Conference Committee; Ash Kennedy, Assis-

tant Grand Engineer, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Geo. K. Wark, Vice-President, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; S. N. Berry, Deputy President, Order of Railway Conductors; W. J. Babe, Deputy Vice-President, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; J. M. Mein, Deputy Vice-President, Order of Railroad Telegraphers; R. H. Cobb, General Chairman, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Canadian Pacific Railway; H. H. Lynch, General Chairman, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Canadian Pacific Railway; A. McGovern, General Chairman, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Eastern Lines, Canadian Pacific Railway; R. Urquhart, General Chairman, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Western Lines, Canadian Pacific Railway; A. Chapman and G. Gilbert, General Chairmen, Order of Railroad Telegraphers, Canadian Pacific Railway; W. G. Dewar, General Chairman, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Grand Trunk Railway; W. J. Dowell, General Chairman, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Grand Trunk Railway; T. Todd, General Chairman, Order of Railway Conductors, Grand Trunk Railway; J. Maloney, General Chairman, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Grand Trunk Railway; J. T. Eddy, General Chairman, Order of Railroad Telegraphers, Grand Trunk Railway; W. Preece, General Chairman, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway; E. Loose, General Chairman, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway; E. C. Shephard, General Chairman, Order of Railway Conductors, Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway; W. J. Goodfellow, General Chairman, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway; M. C. Burdick, General Chairman, Order of Railroad Telegraphers, Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway; M. MacKenzie, General Chairman, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Western Lines, Canadian National Railways; T. Styles, General Chairman, Brotherhood of Lo-

comotive Engineers, Canadian National Railways; G. A. Stone, General Chairman, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Eastern Lines, Canadian National Railways; E. P. Duke, General Chairman, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, West Lines, Canadian National Railways; T. M. Spooner, General Chairman, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Canadian National Railways; H. E. Barker, General Chairman, Order of Railway Conductors, West Lines, Canadian National Railways; R. A. MacDonald, General Chairman, Order of Railway Conductors, East Lines, Canadian National Railways; A. J. Ryall, General Chairman, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, West Lines, Canadian National Railways; J. W. R. Hibbits, General Chairman, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, East Lines, Canadian National Railways; W. H. Philips, General Chairman, Order of Railroad Telegraphers, West Lines, Canadian National Railways; J. J. Trainor, General Chairman, Order of Railroad Telegraphers, East Lines, Canadian National Railways.

The Railway Companies were represented by Messrs. A. J. Hills, Assistant to President, Canadian National Railways; George Hodge, Assistant to Vice-President, Canadian Pacific Railway; C. F. Needham, Assistant to General Superintendent, Motive Power, Grand Trunk Railway; H. T. Malcolmson, Superintendent, Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway, and F. P. Brady, Assistant to Executive, Canadian National Railways.

Prior to the institution of this Board the Railway Companies had taken the position that the situation did not warrant the appointment of a Board under the provisions of the Act, and at the first sitting of the Board took the same position, and stated that they attended before the Board without departing from their original position in that respect and because the Board had formally requested the attendance of representatives of the Railway Companies. The representatives of the Companies

made it clear to the Board that without departing from their original position they would, at the Board's request, assist in every way the Board's investigation.

The first sitting of the Board was held on September 28th, 1921, and the Board has been continuously in session from that date.

Both the representatives of the Employees, and the representatives of the Railway Companies made full representations to the Board in regard to the matters in dispute.

On or about May 13th, 1921, the Railway Companies served notices upon the representatives of the different classes of employees involved in this matter, giving thirty days notice of their desire to revise rules and rates of pay. In June the representatives of the Companies and of the Employees held conferences without being able to arrive at any definite conclusion. At those conferences the Companies presented to the Employees a so-called tentative agreement, and endeavoured to have the employees agree to and sign the same. A sample copy of this tentative agreement is attached to the Application for the appointment of this Board, and is as follows:

It is agreed tentatively, and without prejudice to pending negotiations for revision of Agreement covering rates of pay and rules governing the services of (class specified), that, effective July 1st, 1921, the Company will apply and the Employees will accept the following changes in rates of pay as compared with rates of pay as specified in existing schedules:

	Per mile cents.	Per day dollars.
Passenger service.....	.48	\$0.48
Freight service.....	.64	0.64
		Per day dollars.
Yard service.....		\$0.64

It is also agreed that, promptly upon notice from either the Company or the Employees, to the other, the representatives of both will confer further, and that, except as may be otherwise mutually arranged, any rates and conditions finally agreed upon will be effective as from July 1st, 1921.

Any necessary adjustments will be made accordingly, provided however, that any such adjustments will not operate to bring about any reclaim from employees for any amounts which may have been paid to them pursuant to the terms of this tentative agreement.

FOR THE EMPLOYEES.

FOR THE COMPANY.

.....

The request of the representatives of the Companies to have this tentative agreement agreed to and signed by the Employees was declined by the representatives of the Employees

Subsequently the various Railway Companies decided to withhold a certain portion of the wages of the Employees tentatively, until further negotiations should be had between the Companies and their Employees in regard to rates and conditions. This withholding of pay went into effect with nearly all classes of employees on July 16th, 1921, while with a few of the employees affected the tentative reduction did not take effect until August 1st, 1921.

The withholding by the Companies of a portion of the wages above referred to led to the application by the representatives of the Employees for the appointment of the present Board

After all parties had presented full arguments on the points in dispute, and filed many exhibits in support of their respective contentions, the Board, feeling the importance of the matters involved in the dispute, spent considerable time in endeavouring to bring about a settlement, and, after repeated negotiations and conferences with the parties interested, suggested to the parties that an agreement should be entered into in the form attached hereto.

We are pleased to be able to report that this agreement was finally agreed to by the respective parties at the suggestion of the Board.

This settlement required that the present Board shall remain in existence in the meantime until it is ascertained whether its services are to be again

required pursuant to the terms of the agreement.

All of which is respectively submitted as an interim report.

(Sgd.) F. S. MACLENNAN,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) ISAAC PITBLADO,

(Sgd.) D. CAMPBELL.

AGREEMENT ENTERED INTO BETWEEN THE RAILWAYS AND THEIR CLASSES OF EMPLOYEES AS SPECIFIED HEREIN AT THE SUGGESTION OF THE BOARD OF CONCILIATION APPOINTED UNDER "THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907."

At the suggestion of the Board of Conciliation, it is agreed between the Railways and their Engineers, Firemen, Conductors, Trainmen, Yardmen, and Telegraphers, including all employees governed by the respective schedules thereof, as follows:

1. Effective July 16th (August 1st for Grand Trunk Engineers and Firemen), 1921, the Railways will apply and the Employees will accept tentatively, the following changes in rates of pay as compared with rates of pay in effect at June 30th, 1921.

Engineers and Firemen—

	Decrease of	
	Per Mile Cents.	Per day Dollars.
Passenger Service—		
Engineers.....	.48	\$0.48
Firemen.....	.48	\$0.48

Freight Service—

Engineers.....	.64	\$0.64
Firemen.....	.64	\$0.64

		Per day Dollars.
Yard Service—		
Engineers.....		\$0.64
Firemen.....		\$0.64

		Per day Dollars.
Hostler Service—		
Hostlers.....		\$0.64

Conductors and Trainmen—

	Per mile Cents.	Decrease of	
		Per day Dollars.	Per month Dollars.
Passenger Service—			
Conductors....	.4	\$0.60	\$18.00
Baggagemen....	.4	\$0.60	\$18.00
Brakemen.....	.4	\$0.60	\$18.00

Through and Irregular
Freight Service—

	Per mile Cents.	Per day Dollars.
Conductors.....	.64	\$0.64
Brakemen.....	.64	\$0.64

Way Freight Service—

Conductors.....	.64	\$0.64
Brakemen.....	.64	\$0.64

Per day
Dollars.

Yard Service—

Foremen.....	\$0.64
Helpers.....	\$0.64
Switch Tenders.....	\$0.64

Telegraphers—

Decrease in aggregate the equivalent of:

	Per hour Cents.	Per month Dollars.
Agents and operators....	6	\$12.24
Assistant Agents.....	8	\$16.32
Train Despatchers.....	8	\$16.32
Linemen.....	8	\$16.32

Based on the number of positions the amount arrived at in the aggregate, will be applied to adjust the rates for the same number of positions of Agents and Operators, Assistant Agents, and Train Despatchers, respectively, on each General Superintendent's District, as may be agreed upon mutually by the District Officers and representatives of the Employees. For Linemen the rates will be similarly adjusted between the Superintendents of Telegraphs and representatives of the Employees.

2. Within fifteen days after notice has been given by either the Railways or the Employees to the other respectively, the representatives of both will collectively confer further in regard to rates of pay, and, except as may be otherwise mutually agreed, any rates of pay finally agreed upon will be effective July 16th, 1921. Any necessary adjustments to be made accordingly; provided, however, that any such adjustments will not operate to bring about any reclaim from Employees of any amounts which, prior to the date of any final agreement, may have been paid to them or any of them, pursuant to the terms of this tentative agreement.

Should such conference fail to bring about an agreement in regard to rates of pay, the present Board of Conciliation is to again meet upon twenty one (21) days' notice from either party, or such earlier date as may be possible, and is to hear again the parties on the question of rates of pay, and, after such hearing, is to make a report thereon in accordance with the provisions of "The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907," in the same manner and to the like effect as if the dispute in regard to such rates of pay was the original dispute in connection with which the Board of Conciliation was established. If no notice is given to the present Board of Conciliation prior to July 15th, 1922, asking

that it should again meet and hear the parties, it is understood that the services of the Board of Conciliation are no longer required on the question of rates of pay.

There will be no changes made effective in schedule rules before 30 days after January 1st, 1922.

At any time hereafter any party desiring a change in existing schedule rules may, on giving not less than thirty days' notice to the other party, call upon the other party to confer with respect to such rules, and any proposed changes therein, and negotiations shall then be carried on in the usual manner. In the event of failure to come to an understanding with respect to such rules the parties will, unless otherwise mutually agreed, within ten days of such failure, jointly apply to the Department of Labour for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation with regard thereto; provided, however, that this understanding does not pre-
judice the right of either party to apply on its own behalf for a Board.

In the event of there being a revision of schedule rules by and between any of the Railway Companies and any class of its employees represented in this agreement prior to July 15th, 1922, and in the event that the date on which such revised rules are to become effective remains in dispute, that question shall be submitted to and decided by the members of the present Board. A decision of a majority of the members of the said Board shall be binding on the Railway Company and its Employees concerned.

Executed at Montreal this eighth day of October, 1921.

(Sgd.) G. HODGE,
For the Canadian Pacific Railway
Company.

(Sgd.) A. J. HILLS,
For the Canadian National Railways.

(Sgd.) C. F. NEEDHAM,
For the Grand Trunk Railway Sys-
tem (Lines in Canada).

(Sgd.) ASH KENNEDY,
For the Engineers.

(Sgd.) GEO. K. WARK,
For the Firemen and Enginemen.

(Sgd.) S. N. BERRY,
For the Conductors.

(Sgd.) W. J. BABE,
For the Trainmen.

(Sgd.) J. M. MEIN,
For the Telegraphers.

(Sgd.) W. G. CHESTER,
Chairman of Committee.

(Sgd.) F. S. MACLENNAN,
Chairman Board of Conciliation.

Report of Committee of Conciliation, Mediation, and Investigation, in dispute between the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island, National Transcontinental, Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways, and certain of their employees

In the matter of the Conciliation and Labour Act and of the difference between the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.

Ottawa, October 11, 1921.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Sir,

We beg to report that, after several meetings of the Board, and considerable negotiations which took place between the employer and the employees without the Board being actually present, we found it impossible to bring the parties into agreement.

The railroad company was represented before the Board by F. P. Brady, and A. E. Crilly, and the employees were represented by A. R. Mosher, C. E. Cole, J. E. Leger, R. Dykes, C. H. Minchin, and William Hardiger, all of whom took an active part in the discussion and gave evidence.

We beg to remain,

Your obedient servants,
(Sgd.) H. P. HILL,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) HAROLD FISHER.

(Sgd.) GEORGE D. KELLEY.

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT
No. 1**

SEVEN new decisions of the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 have been received by the Department, beginning with Case No. 104. (Earlier decisions of the Board appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1921, on pages 662 to 668, and in previous issues.) The hearing on Case No. 103 has been deferred on the request of the parties concerned. Case No. 104 has reference to the dismissal of employees of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. Case No. 105 relates to a controversy between the Kettle Valley Railway and railway conductors and trainmen as to the date when increases authorized by Supplement No. 16 to General Order No. 27 should become effective, and as to the payment of conductors and trainmen in snow plough and flanger service. Case No. 106 deals with the amount to be paid railway conductors and trainmen by the Kettle Valley railway as mountain dif-

ferential, payment of time for switching and detention at terminals, etc., and number of trainmen in passenger crews. Cases 107 to 110 have reference to various differences between employees and the Canadian National Railways (Eastern Lines). Case No. 107 relates to the appointment of general and assistant general yardmasters. Case No. 108 relates to the dismissal of two pumpmen. Case No. 109 deals with a controversy over the appointment of a foreman. Case No. 110 has reference to the laying-off of a sectionman and his replacement by a man who was his junior.

Case No. 104.—The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Three employees of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway were arrested for the theft of goods in transit and their services were dispensed with

by the management of the railway. Two of them were brought to trial, the third man having died, but the accused were found "not guilty." The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen requested that these two employees be re-instated and paid for all time lost. The Commissioners of the Railway declined to re-instate them, as they believed in view of the evidence that these men were guilty of theft. The employers submitted to the Board a statement signed by the superintendent of the railway and a copy of the evidence in the case, including the judge's charge to the jury.

The decision of the Board was as follows:—

After careful consideration of all written information and evidence placed before the Board, and the oral evidence given by the representatives of the respective parties, the Board's decision is that the request of the employees for re-instatement of the two individuals specified, with pay for time lost, is denied.

Case No. 105.—The Kettle Valley Railway Company and the Order of Railway Conductors, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A controversy arose between the Kettle Valley Railway Company and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen as to the date on which certain increases in pay should become effective under Supplement No. 16 to General Order No. 27. There was a further disagreement as to the payment for way freight rates to conductors and trainmen in snow plough and flanger service.

The company claimed that in January, 1919, the matter of rates of wages for enginemen and trainmen on its lines was taken to the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1, and a decision was given in case No. 16 which was further amplified in two supplementary decisions. As a result the company was ordered to pay certain rates for the retroactive period, which was done. The company and employees then negotiated an agreement dated November 1, 1919, and rates of pay for all classes of service

were agreed on. The agreement, however, was not actually signed on account of a difference of opinion as to rules and regulations. The company claimed that as it had paid the rates ordered by the Board previous to November 1, 1919, and the rates agreed upon by the Company and the men after that date, it should not be called upon to pay any other rates to freight conductors. With regard to rates for snow plough and flanger service the company claimed that through freight rates should apply, this being the practice on most railways in Canada.

The employees contended that Supplement No. 16 to General Order No. 27 effective January 1, 1919, provided a rate of pay for freight conductors of 5.40 cents per mile and \$5.40 per day, and that this rate was not paid by the Kettle Valley Railway Company until November 1, 1919, whereas it should have been paid from January 1, 1919. The employees therefore claimed for freight conductors back pay from January 1 to November 1, 1919, at the rate of 22 cents per hundred miles to April 1, and from April 1 to October 31, at the rate of 23 cents per hundred miles.

With regard to rates of pay for engineers and firemen in snow plough and flanger service, the men quoted Question 85, Interpretation No. 1 to Supplement 16, General Order No. 27, as follows: "What rates shall apply to conductors and trainmen where under schedule provisions or accepted practices, engineers and firemen receive local freight rates?" The decision was "Not less than local freight rates." The men claimed that a schedule of rates of pay, etc., which represented an agreement between the Kettle Valley Railway and its locomotive engineers, firemen and hostlers, effective September 15, 1919, provided that engineers and firemen in snow plough and flanger service would be paid way freight rates. The men contended, therefore, that conductors and trainmen employed in snow plough and flanger service on and after September 15, 1919, should receive back pay at the rate of

way freight differential per 100 miles applicable to their respective classes.

The Board declared that in previous cases from the Kettle Valley Railway it had endeavoured to maintain for the men an equitable comparison with rates paid similar classes on the British Columbia division of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Board found that on this division of the Canadian Pacific Railway trainmen were paid through freight rates in snow plough and flanger service.

The decision of the Board was as follows:—

In the case of the rate for conductors in through freight service, the Board decides that the rate shall be 5.40 cents per mile or \$5.40 per day or 100 miles, and the effective date thereof is as of January 1, 1919.

In the case of way freight rates being paid to conductors and trainmen in snow plough and flanger service, the claim of the employees is denied.

Case No. 106.—The Kettle Valley Railway Company and the Order of Railway Conductors, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

There were three points in dispute between the Kettle Valley Railway Company and its conductors and trainmen—First, as to amount to be paid per 100 miles as mountain differential over the entire mileage of the first, second and third subdivisions. Second, payment of time for switching and detention at terminals, junction, and turn-around points. Third, as to increasing passenger crews to not less than three men.

With reference to the first point, the company claimed that in accordance with a ruling of the Board it had paid up to November 1, 1919, 35 per cent of the mountain rate differential in effect on the Canadian Pacific between Lake Louise and Revelstoke, amounting to 36¾ cents per hundred miles, and after November 1, 1919, the company agreed to allow a differential of 50 cents per hundred miles. It contended that it should not pay more than this. With

regard to the second point, payment for etc., the company contended that on this railway where of necessity there are short runs passing through junctions, or turn-around points, the time occupied in switching and detention should be switching and detention at terminals, used to make up the day of less than 100 miles, and that at terminals for short runs, time occupied in switching and detention should be used to make up the day of less than 100 miles. With regard to the third point, the number of trainmen on a passenger train, the company contended that for the light passenger train in service, the number of trainmen then employed (one conductor, one brakeman and one baggage and expressman) was sufficient for the prompt and safe handling of trains.

The employees contended — First, that a mountain differential of 81 cents per 100 miles should be paid to conductors and trainmen over the entire mileage of the first, second and third subdivisions; Second, that switching and detention at terminals, junction points and turn-around points constitute service separate from road miles and should be paid as such, regardless of the miles run. With regard to the third point, the men urged that the following clause should be incorporated in the trainmen's schedules: "All passenger trains will have at least one baggageman and one brakeman. All passenger trains of eight cars or more will have two brakemen and one baggageman, if there is a local baggage car on the train; one or two box baggage cars or refrigerator cars to count as one car, and three or four as two cars."

The decision of the Board on the three questions involved was as follows:—

First Question: The Board decides that 50 cents per 100 miles for mountain territory differential on districts 1, 2 and 3 of the Kettle Valley Railway should be regarded as a consistent and equitable differential rate.

Second Question: As to the payment of time for switching and detention at terminals, junction points and turn-around points in addition

to pay for a minimum day on runs of less than 100 miles, the Board's decision is that it would be inconsistent to authorize the adoption of these rules with the understanding that an arbitrary extra allowance for switching and detention at terminals, junction, points or at turn-around points should be paid on runs of less than 100 miles.

Third Question: As to increasing passenger crews to not less than three men on each crew, the Board found that the schedule of the Western Lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway provides that "All passenger and mixed trains will have at least one baggageman and one brakeman." The Board decides that it would be inconsistent to order that an additional employee in the person of a baggageman or a brakeman, from the train service should be placed on the trains in question, and the position of the Company is, therefore, sustained.

Case No. 107.—The Canadian National Railways (Eastern Lines) and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A controversy arose between the Canadian National Railways and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen with regard to the abolition of the position of yardmasters and the appointment of general and assistant general yardmasters in their place on the portion of the Canadian National Railways formerly known as the Canadian Government Railways, Lines East. It was claimed by the men that in Case No. 75 the decision of the Board was that "unless the men and the company can otherwise agree, these yardmasters having heretofore been specified in train and yardmen's schedule under the same conditions of employment as other yardmen, and with specified higher rates on an hourly basis, shall be paid on the same basis as to hours of service, overtime basis, and relative hourly rates with yard foreman." In a schedule agreement dated at Montreal, February 18, 1921, it was agreed that yardmasters would be paid at the rate of 91 cents per hour, 8 hours per

day, and time and one-half for overtime. The men claimed that since the day of the agreement the management had abolished the position of yardmaster in almost every one of their yards and in their place had appointed general yardmasters for days, and assistant yardmasters for nights, on a monthly basis of \$270 and \$250 respectively, with a twelve-hour day. The men did not object to the appointment of general yardmasters or the fixing of their salary so long as they had other yardmasters working under them on the same shift, but they objected to men being appointed with the title of general yardmasters to do the work formerly done by yardmasters at a relatively higher wage scale.

The management contended that the agreement with the men's organization had not been ignored, as the new position carried greatly extended jurisdiction and supervision to cover all yard (including clerical staff) and certain station staff formerly controlled by agents or terminals agents. It was further claimed that the change had reduced operating cost and improved the efficiency of the staff. A general yardmaster on a monthly salary had heretofore been maintained at Halifax, and occasionally at St. John.

The decision of the Board was as follows:—

The Board decides under the circumstances applying in the particular cases in question, that the employees who have actually performed the duties of yardmaster under the titles of General Yardmaster and Assistant General Yardmaster, so-called, shall be paid schedule yardmasters' rates for time actually worked with a maximum of twelve hours for each day worked, and at schedule rates and under schedule conditions, if any, in future.

Case No. 108.—The Canadian National Railways (Eastern Lines) and the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.

Two travelling pumpmen on the Halifax and South Western Railway, a branch of the Canadian National Railways, were dismissed on 15 day's notice, and the work which they had been doing was contracted for locally in order to reduce the excessive cost. The employees claimed that these men were unjustly treated because there was no fault found with them, and that they should be reinstated to the senior pumpmen positions on their superintendents' division and paid for all time lost.

The management contended that the positions had been abolished on account of the excessive cost of pumping, and the work contracted for locally, and they declined to reinstate the two men.

The Board gave the following interim decision:—

That the case be remanded back to the parties to see if by further negotiation some equitable settlement of this controversy cannot be reached, and in the event of failure to reach settlement the case will be again dealt with by the Board.

Case No. 109.—The Canadian National Railways (Eastern Lines) and the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.

A dispute arose between the Canadian National Railways (Eastern Lines) and the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers over the appointment of a foreman. The men claimed that the individual appointed had been made foreman in June, 1920, after only six month's service in preference to men who had been in the service for a number of years, and after being laid off

through reduction in staff in December, 1920, he was a few months later again taken into the service as foreman. They contended that the position of foreman should have been given to the senior applicant, and that he should be still given the position and paid for all time lost. The railways' officers stated that bids for the position of foreman had been requested, but the employee who made the only acceptable bid had later declined the position. They decided that the applicant whose claim was urged by the employees was not competent or qualified for the position.

By decision of the Board the claim of the employees was denied.

Case No. 110.—The Canadian National Railways (Eastern Lines) and the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.

A sectionman, S—, who had been employed on the Canadian National Railways for about three years, was laid off to give preference to a junior man. The employees contended that the following clause of the Maintenance of Way schedule had been violated: "In the event of reduction of staff those longest in the service shall have preference of employment in their respective seniority territory," and claimed that S— should be reinstated and paid for all time lost. The railways contended that S— was hired during the war when competent trackmen were not available, that at that time he owned and operated a farm, and does so now; that M—, who was given the preference, is more efficient and he is also a returned soldier and a permanent employee, and should have the preference, and they declined to reinstate S—.

The decision of the Board was as follows:—

The Board decides that sectionman S-- was entitled to preference of employment in his seniority territory over sectionman M-- at the time the reduction in staff was made in October,

1920. The Board further decides that sectionman S-- shall be reinstated in accordance with the seniority rights he holds, and shall be paid the difference between any amount he may have received in any employment in the meantime, and the amount he would have earned had he continued in the service of the railways in accordance with his seniority rights.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING OCTOBER, 1921

NO new strikes were reported as having commenced during October. There were in existence during the month 16 strikes, involving approximately 2,229 employees and a total time loss estimated at 54,704 working days, as compared with 22 strikes, 3,535 workpeople and 69,100 working days in September, 1921; and 21 strikes, 6,168 workpeople and 72,893 working days in October, 1920. None of the strikes in existence terminated during the month. The following 16 strikes, involving

2,229 workpeople were on record on October 31; loggers, Ocean Falls; employees of steel and coal companies, Sydney; gauge men, Sydney; machinists, Orillia; compositors, Montreal; compositors, etc., Vancouver; photo engravers, Montreal; photo engravers, Ottawa; printers, Montreal; printers, Ottawa; printers, Toronto; printers, Winnipeg; printers, bookbinders and pressmen, Halifax; typesetters, bookbinders and pressmen, Hamilton; cigar makers, Vancouver and shoeworkers at Toronto.

Disputes by Industries

The following is a review of the disputes by industries in the order in which they appear in the statistical table. A brief summary is given of the more important strikes.

LUMBERING.—The Lumber Workers' Industrial Union still claim that a strike exists at Ocean Falls, B.C. On August 1, this alleged strike involved 280 employees, but at the end of October, 80 were reported as being involved.

METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEYANCES.—In this group there was a con-

siderable reduction in time loss, there being only 3 strikes, involving 181 employees and an approximate time loss of 4,706 working days. The unterminated strikes were those of the employees of the steel and coal companies at Sydney, and the machinists of one firm in Orillia.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.—The situation in this group has remained practically stationary during the past two months. At the end of October there were 10 strikes, involving 1,814 employees and an approximate time loss of 47,164 working days.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING OCTOBER, 1921

Industry or Occupation.	Particulars.	No. of employees affected.	Time loss in working days.
Strikes commencing prior to October, 1921.			
LUMBERING—			
Loggers, Ocean Falls, B.C.....	Commenced August 1. Against increase in working hours. Un-terminated.	80	2,080
METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEYANCES—			
Employees of steel and coal companies, Sydney, N.S.....	Commenced November 22, 1920. For increased wages and improved working conditions. Un-terminated.	150	3,900
Gauge men, Sydney, N.S.....	Commenced June 9. In sympathy with employees of the steel and coal companies. Un-terminated.	16	416
Machinists, Orillia, Ont.....	Commenced May 9. Employees objected to being taken off their own work and having to divide up other work. Un-terminated.	15	390
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING—			
Compositors, Montreal, Que.....	Commenced June 14. Objection of men to perform work that came from shop where strike existed. Un-terminated.	25	650
Compositors, etc., Vancouver, B.C.....	Commenced May 2. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Un-terminated.	46	1,196
Photo engravers, Montreal, Que.....	Commenced May 2. For shorter hours. Un-terminated.....	63	1,638
Photo engravers, Ottawa, Ont.....	Commenced June 1. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Un-terminated.	13	338
Printers, Montreal, Que.....	Commenced July 1. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Un-terminated.	370	9,620
Printers, Ottawa, Ont.....	Commenced June 1. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Un-terminated.	153	3,978
Printers, Toronto, Ont.....	Commenced June 1. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Un-terminated.	846	21,996
Printers, Winnipeg, Man.....	Commenced July 1. Alleged lockout when employees were refused a renewal of agreement. Un-terminated.	220	5,720
Printers, bookbinders and pressmen, Halifax, N.S.....	Commenced May 2. For shorter hours. Un-terminated.....	45	1,170
Typesetters, bookbinders and pressmen, Hamilton, Ont.....	Commenced May 2. Alleged violation of agreement by employers. Un-terminated.	33	855
FOODS, LIQUORS AND TOBACCO.—			
Cigarmakers, Vancouver, B.C.....	Commenced May 31. Against introduction of new machinery. Un-terminated.	18	468
LEATHER—			
Shoeworkers, Toronto, Ont.....	Commenced April 26. Against a reduction in wages. Un-terminated..	11	286

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING SEPTEMBER, 1921

THE following details with regard to strikes and lockouts in the United Kingdom during September, 1921, based on returns from employers and workpeople, are taken from the October issue of the British *Labour Gazette*.

NUMBER, MAGNITUDE AND DURATION.—The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work reported to the Department as beginning in September, was 57, as compared with 62 in the previous month, and 93 in September, 1920. In these new disputes over 15,500 workpeople were directly involved and about 500 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition to the numbers involved in new disputes, nearly 4,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 43 other disputes which began before September, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The total number of new and old disputes in progress in September was thus 100, involving about 20,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during September of nearly 150,000 working days.

CAUSES.—Of the 57 new disputes, 25, directly involving nearly 8,000 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 10, directly involving nearly 2,000 workpeople, on other wages questions; 12, directly involving over 4,000 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 5, directly involving nearly 1,000 workpeople, on details of working ar-

rangements; and 5, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, on other questions.

RESULTS.—During September, settlements were effected in the case of 23 new disputes, directly involving about 9,000 workpeople, and 15 old disputes, directly involving nearly 2,000 workpeople. Of these disputes, 7, directly involving over 1,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 12, directly involving nearly 7,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 19, directly involving nearly 3,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 13 disputes, directly involving over 3,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The following table classifies the disputes by groups of trades and indicates the number of workpeople involved (whether directly or indirectly) at the establishments concerned, and the approximate time lost during September in all the disputes in progress:—

Groups of Trades.	Number of disputes			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in September.	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in September.
	Started before September 1.	Started in September.	Total.		
Building.....	9	9	18	3,000	18,000
Mining and quarrying..	5	6	11	4,000	26,000
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.....	13	9	22	3,000	34,000
Transport.....	3	12	15	6,000	36,000
Other trades.....	13	21	34	4,000	32,000
Total, September, 1921	43	57	100	20,000	148,000
Total, August, 1921...	43	62	105	26,000	213,000
Total, September, 1920	119	93	212	104,090	1,109,000

CONVENTIONS OF THE AMALGAMATED POSTAL WORKERS AND THE FEDERATED ASSOCIATION OF LETTER CARRIERS

REPORTS have recently been received by the Department relative to the third annual convention of the Amalgamated Postal Workers held at Victoria, B.C., on August 22 to 25, and of the nineteenth convention of the Federated Association of Letter Carriers held at Montreal, Que., September 1 to 3.

Amalgamated Postal Workers

The convention of the Amalgamated Postal Workers was attended by about 25 delegates, a fraternal delegate from the Dominion Postal Clerks' Association, and also a fraternal delegate from the Federated Association of Letter Carriers. The chair was taken by the president, Mr. Christian Sivertz. A financial statement showed a balance on hand of \$510, the receipts for the year were \$4,130 and the expenditures \$4,297. The convention favoured the formation of a Dominion-wide organization of all federal employees, and a resolution was passed recommending "that the constitution of the Amalgamated Postal Workers be changed to conform to the principles outlined in the tentative constitution of the Canadian Civil Service Association as printed in the 'Organizer' during the months from January to April, 1921." Among other resolutions adopted were the following: That if a postal worker fill a position carrying a higher salary for three months or more, he shall be paid the salary pertaining to that position, irrespective of his being ultimately appointed to it; That the Post Office Department be asked to fill all vacancies on the staffs of the various offices from among the temporary employees, according to their length of service; that the Department be asked to apply the regulations which govern the examination on Postal Laws to that of case examinations—namely, six months' notice to be given immediately prior to the annual statutory increase, and that

such examination be based upon the work at which the clerk has been engaged; that the Department be requested to make the term of residence to British subjects in the Dominion one year prior to date of application for Civil Service position; That letter carriers be promoted in accordance with the classification of the Civil Service, so that the promotions shall be filled from the letter carriers instead of solely from the clerical staff as in the past; That leave of absence of six months or under, shall in no wise affect salary increases; That other things being equal, seniority shall count; That the salary demands for the coming fiscal year be as follows—Letter carriers, minimum salary, \$1,160, maximum \$1,560, with street car transportation, clothes, etc., as at present; clerks, minimum salary \$1,400, maximum \$1,800, higher grades to be increased in strict proportion; that where a letter carrier performs duties which call for knowledge varied and extensive, or in excess of that required for ordinary carriers, he be granted "senior letter carrier" position; That the organization press for the adoption of a pension scheme; that the interest paid on the Retirement Fund be increased to 6 per cent; and that a "first-aid" outfit be supplied all city post offices.

The following officers were elected by the proportional representation method: president, F. R. Sutton, Winnipeg; vice-presidents, British Columbia, Fred Knowles, Vancouver; Manitoba, S. C. Berridge, Brandon; Alberta, F. M. Davies, Calgary; Saskatchewan, G. W. Bragg, Regina; Ontario, H. T. Chenells, Sault Ste. Marie; General Secretary-Treasurer, J. A. Elrick, Winnipeg, Man.

It was decided that the National Council should name the place of the next convention.

Federated Association of Letter Carriers

About 50 delegates attended the convention of the Federated Association of Letter Carriers. Mr. W. A. McDonald, the president, occupied the chair. The report of the Finance Committee showed a deficit of \$600 and gave the estimated expenditures for 1921-1922 as \$4,500. The convention adopted a resolution in favour of a Dominion-wide amalgamation of postal employees, and referred to the formation of the Canadian Federation of Postal Employees which was accomplished in 1920 due to the amalgamation of the Dominion Postal Clerks' Association and the Federated Association of Letter Carriers. The establishment of Whitley Councils was recommended. A thirty per cent increase on present salaries was demanded by the convention. An alternative motion of a straight salary of \$1,860 without bonus was defeated, though some opposition to the bonus was registered, the system being characterized as unsatisfactory to

employees, inasmuch as it was subject to fluctuation. It was decided that no fraternal delegate should be sent to the Amalgamated Postal Workers "until such time as they confine their efforts within the post office service"; that the per capita tax should be reduced; and that the convention should be held biennially instead of annually as had been decided at the convention at Peterborough in 1920.

The following officers were elected: president, E. V. Browning, Toronto, Ont.; secretary, A. McMordie, Toronto; assistant secretary, J. Archer, Hamilton; vice-presidents—Alberta, Mr. Captick, Calgary; New Brunswick, J. E. Moore, St. John; Nova Scotia, Mr. Day, Halifax; Ontario, Tom Moore, St. Thomas; Prince Edward Island, Mr. Trainer, Charlottetown; Quebec, J. A. Bernier; Saskatchewan, A. E. Webb, Moose Jaw; British Columbia, R. Wight.

It was decided to hold the 1923 convention at Toronto, Ont.

CONVENTION OF UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA

THE twenty-eighth consecutive convention (the fifth biennial convention) of the United Mine Workers of America was held at Indianapolis, Ind., during September 20, to October 5. There were present 2,257 delegates representing a membership of 515,243, and entitled to 4,736 votes. The president, Mr. John L. Lewis, was in the chair.

The report of the secretary-treasurer for the fiscal years ending July 31, 1920, and July 31, 1921, gave the total paid up membership for 1920 as 376,447 and for 1921 as 442,057. There was an exonerated membership in 1920 of 59,803, and in 1921 of 73,186. For the two-year period the total income amounted to \$6,699,133, and the expenditures to \$7,295,137. A sum of \$3,654,675 had been expended for aid to various districts. Loans to the International Union amounted to

\$588,500. During January and February, 1921, \$738,983 had been raised by the assessment of \$1 a month upon the membership to meet pressing demands due to the strike in Alabama and the Mingo county fields in West Virginia.

The convention discussed at length an injunction about to be brought against the Union and certain coal operators by the Borderland Coal Corporation of West Virginia to restrain union officers from collecting dues and assessments from their members and to restrain the operators in question from employing the "check off" system. A proposal that the miners go on strike and remain idle until the suit was withdrawn from the courts was rejected, but the delegates voted unanimously to instruct the international officers to use every lawful

means to resist the issuance of the injunction. The injunction proceedings are described more fully in another article in this issue. It was decided that an assessment of \$1 a month for three months should be levied on the membership to increase the international funds. The international officers were also instructed to petition the President of the United States urging that a more thorough and impartial investigation be made into the underlying causes of the present industrial disturbances in West Virginia; and to have prepared suitable legislation for presentation to Congress seeking the abolition of mine guards, Baldwin-Felts detectives, and the company-paid deputy sheriff system now in force in the coal regions of West Virginia and other states.

The convention upheld the action of the International Executive Board in their decision that District No. 12 (Illinois) shall publish an itemized statement of the expenditure of \$27,000 of the District money in connection with the suppression of a strike in 1919, and also upheld their action in directing President Howat of the Kansas district to put men back to work who were idle in violation of contract at the Deal and Reliance coal mines. The convention approved a recommendation respecting the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations to the end that a proper test of its constitutional features be made and that the legal assistance of the International organization be accepted by the Kansas mine workers.

A resolution was passed urging a working alliance with the railroad workers' unions for the purpose of securing the adoption of the Plumb plan for nationalization of railroads as the initial step in the fight for the principle of nationalization, with the understanding that the alliance will continue to press the issue until the principle of nationalization has been extended to embrace the coal mining industry of both the United States and Canada. By another resolution the International officers were

instructed to petition President Gompers of the American Federation of Labour to convene a conference of officers of the various international unions now comprising the American Federation of Labour, the farmers' organizations and various unaffiliated organizations, for the purpose of getting a more cohesive political movement on the part of farmers and labour and one that will push forward the political education of the worker and producer in the hope of forming a labour party.

Other resolutions adopted were: That District conventions and State Federation of Labour conventions be asked to take up the question of rent for workers' houses to the end that legislation may be enacted that will insure suitable, sanitary and healthful workmen's dwelling houses at a reasonable rental; that various district organizations in states where they have jurisdiction endeavour to have laws enacted to protect the worker and his family against eviction during times of industrial dispute, and prevent eviction in all cases based on prejudice against the tenant, and that upon request the International organization shall lend its support to have such legislation enacted; That the International Executive Board request a conference between its representatives and the American Federation of Labour to study and formulate a programme for the enactment of unemployment and national health insurance legislation; That the President of the United States be urged to use his power and influence to secure either a new trial or a full pardon for Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings; That they favour the repeal of the espionage act and granting of amnesty to all political prisoners; That they favour self-determination and the right of self-government for the people of Ireland and all other small nationalities capable of self-government.

The consideration of wage scale

matters was postponed to a special convention at Indianapolis in February, 1922.

The date for the holding of the regular biennial conventions was changed from the third Tuesday in September to the fourth Tuesday in

January, the next regular convention to be held in January, 1924, when it was decided that the question of the establishment of co-operative banks and also the establishment of an International Headquarters Building should be dealt with.

QUADRENNIAL CONVENTION OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY CARMEN OF AMERICA

THE fourteenth convention of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America was held at Toronto, Ont., August 8-22, with 1,296 delegates in attendance. Addresses were delivered by speakers of national reputation, members of the Brotherhood and officials of a number of other labour organizations. There was also held at this time the eighth convention of the ladies' auxiliary of the Brotherhood.

The general president, Mr. M. F. Ryan, who occupied the chair, stated that the Brotherhood ranked fourth in membership among the organizations in America affiliated with the American Federation of Labour. He reported that there was now approximately a four times greater membership than when the convention met at Fort Worth, Texas, in 1917, and that as a class it had received since that time a wage increase of approximately 100 per cent. Among other achievements of the period was mentioned the negotiation of national agreements (1) between the Six Federated Shops Crafts and the United States Railroad Administration, and (2) for Canada, through the agency of Division No. 4, Railroad Employees' Department with the Canadian Railway Labour Board. These agreements had resulted in the adoption by all the principal railroads in the United States and Canada of a general standardization of working conditions for all classes of employees covered thereby; the 8-hour day; time and one-half for overtime and for time worked on Sundays and holidays; a uniform classification for mechanics, apprentices

and helpers on all railways under federal control, and the establishment of apprenticeships in all branches of the trade. A number of short line railways not under federal control had also benefited by these agreements. For employees in the Car Department substantial progress had been made in securing a proper classification by designating and classifying mechanics, apprentices and helpers, and thereby raising the standard and dignity of these employees.

The report of the secretary for the period September 1, 1917, to June 30, 1921, showed 930 lodges organized and an increase in membership of 129,872, there being a total of 1,465 lodges and a paid-up membership of 182,397. The receipts for the period amounted to \$4,738,749, the expenditures to \$2,124,213. The balance on hand at the end of the period was \$2,966,953 as compared with \$352,417 on September 1, 1917. Claims paid in connection with death benefits amounted to \$369,100, and for strike pay there was expended \$49,526.

Various changes to the constitution were approved by the convention. It was decided to change the per capita tax on all members from 50 cents straight to 75 cents for mechanics, 60 cents for apprentices and 50 cents for car cleaners; to add to the constitution a section captioned "Trade Educational Bureau," officially recognizing the bureau inaugurated in November, 1920, by the Brotherhood for the dissemination of matter pertaining to trade education, and

providing for the appointment of directors to carry on the work; to enlarge the death benefit department by providing for payments for total disability, total disability to be construed as the loss of one leg or both, one arm or both, total blindness, total disability of a limb or total and permanent disability through accident or disease, provided such accident or disease does not come through abuse of alcoholic drinks or narcotics. It was decided to delete the word "male" from a section of the subordinate lodge constitution covering the qualifications for membership. The organization of coloured persons into separate lodges where their employment has become a permanent institution was authorized, such lodges to be under the jurisdiction of the nearest lodge for white members, same to be represented in all meetings of joint protective boards, federation meetings or conventions by a white delegate. It was also decided to introduce certain new clauses defining the status of apprentices, which clauses were in part as follows:—

Any person engaging himself to learn the carman's trade shall serve an apprenticeship of four years of 290 days each. Any apprentice failing to comply with this provision shall stand suspended from any and all benefits of the Grand Lodge and the Local Lodge of which he is a member until he returns to his employer. Failing to return to his employer within three months shall be sufficient cause for his expulsion. The ratio of apprentices shall be one apprentice for every five journeymen carmen employed. No person shall engage himself as an apprentice until he has reached the age of 16 years, and no person shall engage himself as an apprentice after he has reached the age of 21 years, except that any person who has worked as a carman's helper for two years in the shop where he desires to become an apprentice may, if he is not at that time past the age of 30 years, engage himself to his employer as an apprentice. Such person shall be known as a helper apprentice, and shall serve three years of 290 days each in learning the carmen's trade, during which time he shall be governed by the rules and laws applicable to apprentices. The number of helper apprentices shall at no time exceed 50 per cent of the number of regular indentured apprentices in any shop. Apprentices, upon completion of their apprenticeship, shall receive not less than

the minimum rate of pay for carmen, if retained in the service, and they shall become the youngest mechanic in serving at that point.

The convention voted in favour of an 8-hour day and a 44-hour week; the establishment of old age pensions; the co-operation with all trade, labour and farmer organizations to secure the passage of such laws as are beneficial to the working class; the abolition of piece-work and the bonus system, and the establishment of joint conferences of employers and employees to deal with such matters as wage rates and working conditions; the establishment of a labour press that shall be free from all control of special interests and wholly devoted to the interests of the labouring man, and the supporting of *Labor*, a paper published in Washington, D.C., under the direction and control of a committee appointed by the Brotherhood and other standard railway organizations; and the release of political prisoners held in the United States. Endorsation was given the Plumb plan for railroad ownership, management and operation. A resolution was adopted requesting the executive council of the American Federation of Labour to assist the recognized railroad organizations to have proper legislation enacted to make effective the principles of public ownership and democratic operation of the railways of the United States, and to devise and publish the necessary legislative programme. A resolution was adopted asking that the executive board be directed to prepare a bill to be presented at the next sessions of the legislatures of Canada and the United States, prohibiting the use of paint spraying machines and devices which are used for the purpose of applying any paints or material containing lead, arsenic salts, mercury, wood alcohol, Paris green and many other ingredients which by absorption, inhalation or otherwise are injurious or dangerous to the health of the workmen. Another resolution strongly favoured the principle of a federal workmen's compensation law which has been introduced

in the United States Congress "to provide compensation for persons suffering from injuries while engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, and for the dependants of such persons in case of death, and for other purposes." The convention was opposed to the introduction of state constabulary; the system of contract labour as now employed in federal prisons of the United States; and the Allen Industrial Court Law of Kansas. A proposal for the establishment of a Brotherhood bank was left in the hands of the executive, with instructions to draft, for submission to the mem-

bership, a plan for such an organization. It was decided that Kansas City, Missouri, should be the permanent headquarters of the Brotherhood, and in accordance with this action the executive was authorized to purchase or build a fireproof building in which the headquarters should be located and where future conventions should be held.

The General President, Mr. Martin F. Ryan, was re-elected, as was also the General Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. E. W. Weeks. Mr. Frank McKenna, of Cranbrook, B. C., was elected as Canadian Vice-President.

INJUNCTION AGAINST UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA

ON September 24 the Borderland Coal Corporation whose mines are situated in West Virginia gave notice that it would apply in the United States District Court, Indiana, for a temporary injunction against officers and members of the United Mine Workers of America and certain coal companies. The purpose of the injunction was to restrain officers of the Union from collecting dues and assessments from their members and to restrain the companies from employing the "Check-off" system, according to which the companies deducted assessments and dues from their employees and transmitted them to the Union. It was further sought in the injunction to restrain the defendants from doing any further act in furtherance of a combination and conspiracy alleged to exist among them, to restrain the United Mine Workers from doing anything to limit the plaintiff from employing non-union labour, or to establish a monopoly of labour, or to take any further steps to unionize the mines of the plaintiff, or to induce its employees and those of other mining companies to break their contracts, and to restrain the Union and operator of the central competitive field from further doing any act to lessen the ability of the plaintiff and other operators to continue their competition with

coal produced in the central competitive field.

The notice of the injunction was discussed at the convention of the United Mine Workers which was in session at the time in Indianapolis, and a resolution was passed empowering the Executive Board to fight the case. On October 29, the President of the United Mine Workers of America, Mr. John L. Lewis, declared in the Federal Court his refusal to cease efforts to unionize the Williamson coal field of West Virginia, whereupon the presiding Judge stated that he would issue an injunction on the following Monday to compel the cessation of these efforts, and indicated that the injunction would be binding on operators and union men throughout the country.

An injunction was also issued ordering the discontinuance by operators of the union, "Check-off." These injunctions were followed by a strike of about 25,000 union workers, on November 2, in over two hundred soft coal mines in Indiana. A general strike order which would have affected about 40,000 miners in that field was delayed pending actual stoppage of the "Check-off," by the operators. The injunction regarding the "Check-off" was subsequently suspended by the Federal Court of Appeals at Chicago.

FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS OF UNITED STATES UNEMPLOYMENT CONFERENCE

A PRELIMINARY account of the recent unemployment conference called by the President of the United States, together with a summary of the recommendations adopted for an emergency unemployment programme, appeared in the October issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. On October 17 the Conference adopted further recommendations embodied in reports of committees dealing with the permanent recovery of employment. The more important of these reports and recommendations are summarized below.

General Recommendations for Permanent Recovery of Unemployment

The Conference presented the following summary "of the more important matters that require constructive and immediate settlement if recovery in business and permanent employment are to be more expeditiously accomplished":

1. Readjustment of railroad rates to a firm basis of the relative value of commodities with special consideration of the rates upon primary commodities, at the same time safeguarding the financial stability of the railways.

2. Speedy completion of the tax bill with its contemplated reduction of taxes, in order that business now held back pending definite determination may proceed.

3. Definite statement of tariff legislation in order that business may determine its future conduct and policies.

4. Settlement of the financial relationships between the government and the railways, having in mind the immediate necessity for increased maintenance and betterments, making effective increased railway employment and stimulation of general employment in order that the railways may be prepared for enlarged business as it comes.

5. Limitation of world armament and consequent increase of tranquility and further decrease of the tax burden not only of the United States but of other countries.

6. Steps looking to the minimizing of fluctuation in exchange because recovery from the great slump in exports (due to the economic

situation in Europe) cannot make substantial progress so long as extravagant daily fluctuations continue in foreign exchange, for no merchant can determine the delivery because of no international shipment.

7. Definite programs of action that will lead to elimination of waste and more regular employment in seasonal and intermittent industries, notably in the coal industry, in order that the drain upon capital may be lessened and the annual income of workers may be increased.

8. In the field of all the different industries and occupations the rapidity of recovery will depend upon the speed of the proportionate adjustment of the inequalities in deflation. [A table with explanatory paragraph is here omitted.]

If the buying power of the different elements of the community is to be restored, then these levels must reach nearer a relative plane. For example, the farmer cannot resume his full power and thus give increased employment to the other industries until either his prices increase or more of the other products and services come into fair balance with his commodities and, therefore, the reach of his income.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND BUSINESS CYCLES.

The following is the recommendation, in part, of the Conference on the necessity of exhaustive investigation into the causes and remedies of periodic business depressions:

The business cycle is marked by peak periods of boom between valleys of depression and unemployment. The peak periods of boom are times of speculation, over-expansion, extravagance in living, relaxation in effort, wasteful expenditure in industry and commerce, with consequent destruction of capital. The valleys are marked by business stagnation, unemployment, and suffering. Both of these extremes are vicious, and the vices of the one beget the vices of the other. It is the wastes, the miscalculations and the mal-adjustments grown rampant during booms that make inevitable the painful process of liquidation. The most hopeful way to check the losses and misery of depression is therefore to check the feverish extremes of "prosperity." The best time to act is at a fairly early stage in the growth of the boom. . . .

The ebb and flow in the demand for consumable goods may not be subject to direct control; but on the other hand, it should be possible in some measure to control the expansion of the national and international demand. If all branches of

our public works and the construction work of our public utilities—the railways, the telephones, etc.—could systematically put aside financial reserves to be provided in times of prosperity for the deliberate purpose of improvement and expansion in times of depressions, we would not only greatly decrease the depth of depressions, but we would at the same time diminish the height of booms. We would in fact abolish acute unemployment and wasteful extravagance. For a rough calculation indicates that if we maintained a reserve of but 10 per cent of our average annual construction for this purpose we could almost iron out the fluctuations in employment.

Nor is this plan financially impracticable. Under it our plant and equipment would be built in times of lower costs than is now the case when the contractor competes with consumable goods in overbidding for both material and labour. . . .

In order to guide such a policy it is fundamental that an accurate statistical service be organized for determining the volume of production of stocks and consumption of commodities, and the volume of construction in progress through the nation, and an accurate return of the actual and not theoretical unemployment. These services are now partially carried on in the different government departments.

Such statistical service would in itself contribute to minimizing the peaks and valleys in the economic curve. The same warnings that would enable intelligent action on the part of public authorities and those who control large enterprises in guidance as to the periods in which construction should be deferred or should be initiated would also serve as a warning to the commercial public and would tend in themselves to effect the ends desired. As a first step in such a program, statistical services adequate to this purpose should be immediately authorized and carried out by the Federal Government.

REPORT ON EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

The Committee on Employment Agencies and Registration found that "a permanent system of employment offices for bringing workers and jobs together with the quickest dispatch is necessary both in times of depression and prosperity." The Committee concluded its report as follows:

The Committee on Employment Agencies and Registration is strongly of the opinion that the work of the Unemployment Conference can and should be greatly aided in its work by the U. S. Employment Service. It finds, however, that the Employment Service is crippled by lack of funds. It therefore urges that Congress be asked to appropriate \$400,000 to enable the U. S. Employment Service to operate in the interstate field by:

(1) Co-operation with the Emergency Employment Agencies erected by the State's municipalities.

(2) Informing states in which there is scarcity of labour of the situation in states where there is surplus of labour of the kinds desired.

(3) Securing and compiling information on employment opportunities throughout the country.

REPORT ON UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

The Committee on Unemployment Statistics made the following recommendations:

1. That the present practice of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of collecting from manufacturing concerns as of the fifteenth of each month data concerning the number of employees on payrolls and the amount of their earnings and of publishing monthly indices of the changes therein be extended to cover Transportation, Trade and Mining and Quarrying.

2. That in getting the data concerning the state of employment in Mining and Quarrying the Bureau of Labour Statistics collaborate with the U. S. Geological Survey.

3. That in getting data concerning the state of employment in Railroad Transportation, the Bureau of Labour Statistics collaborate with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

4. That where competent, reliable, State bureaus of labour statistics exist or become established, like the Massachusetts and New York bureaus, the Bureau of Labour Statistics collect through such bureaus within such States, instead of collecting directly from the establishments. . . .

The first step in meeting the emergency of unemployment intelligently is to know its extent and character. Yet this conference finds itself without the data even for an accurate estimate of the number out of work. Nor is this the first occasion when public conferences have been embarrassed by such a lack of necessary facts.

Special surveys such as those made by the U. S. Employment Service in January and again in September, 1921, are unsatisfactory for several reasons: (1) By virtue of their very character they cannot be carried on at monthly intervals, whereas there is need for a monthly measurement of the state of employment; (2) they take no account of the unemployment that takes the form of part-time employment, a form that is important in every depression and in every slack season and is being more and more extensively adopted as a policy at such times; (3) inspection of the returns reveals a large amount of reporting over the telephone and, as evidenced in the reporting of round numbers, in some cases of very round numbers, of reporting from vague and unverified memory, so that the

results are open to the suspicion that they contain a large element of impressionism.

Unemployment indices based on a regular monthly comparison of the number of employees and their earnings as shown by the payrolls of identical establishments in a mailing list that is large enough and well enough distributed among the various industries, among large, small and intermediate establishments, and geographically to constitute a fair sample are more dependable and satisfactory. Even these statistics are gathered by only two or three states.

REPORT ON FOREIGN TRADE.

The Committee on Foreign Trade reported as follows:

The volume of goods exported from the United States has been estimated to be roughly about 10 per cent of the nation's production. . . .

A small surplus of production over demand for consumption fixes the price of the entire amount produced. Therefore the problem before the country is to at least maintain the existing volume of its export trade even though the volume cannot for the moment be increased. The country's production being 10 per cent in excess of domestic requirement, this surplus must either be marketed abroad or reduction of prices will result and cause a corresponding reduction in the amount produced and result in further unemployment.

Trade ordinarily involves two major risks: First, that the value of goods purchased may decline between the time of purchase and the time of resale; Second, that the purchaser on credit may be unable to pay for goods purchased.

A third risk is now introduced into the export trade (as distinguished from domestic trade) by reason of the violent fluctuation of foreign currencies measured in dollars. In the case of raw materials, food, etc., essentially required by foreign countries, the effort of the American seller is to place the entire risk of exchange fluctuation upon the foreign buyer. The risk of exchange loss has, however, become so grave and is increasing so rapidly as to exert a strong restraining influence upon foreign buyers of American products even of these necessities. The risk is increased rather than diminished when goods are sold on credit. It introduces an additional risk as to the goodness of foreign credits.

The causes which now underlie these fluctuations in the values of foreign currencies are fundamental and must be dealt with fundamentally rather than superficially before the risks can be minimized and ultimately eliminated. They are: First, the unbalanced budgets of many foreign governments which result in constant increases in currencies, both note issues and bank deposits; second, the unregulated demands of the German Government for foreign currencies in order to complete reparation payments.

A third cause would arise if great care is not used in handling payment of principal and interest on debts owing to the Government of the United States.

It will be observed that these present and possible future fundamental causes of disturbance in exchange are largely political in character and will require governmental treatment. While these causes, because of their character and magnitude require such governmental treatment, we must recognize them also as grave economic problems, requiring the best business experience and ability in their solution. The citizens of the United States cannot assume the risks and responsibilities involved in dealing with these matters, nor have they the power to deal with them without the support of their Government.

The following suggestions appear to the Conference to reach the heart of the difficulty:

1. The approaching Conference for Limitation of Armament should result in bringing about a reduction in the military burdens and consequently the budgets of nations which are now maintaining excessive military establishments, and will be a long step toward arresting constantly increasing inflation, increasing depreciation and extreme fluctuations of the various foreign currencies.

2. The United States should be effective in the deliberations and decisions of the Reparations Commission and other agencies so that its influence may be exerted toward a reasonable control of the present unregulated payment of reparations by Germany.

3. Authority should immediately be granted by Congress to enable the Administration to deal with the funding of foreign debts owing to the United States Government in such a way as to avoid injury to the country's foreign trade and our employment.

In conclusion, the Conference points out that broad questions of policy such as national shipping, tariff, and taxes will have important effects upon movement of our commodities to oversea markets.

REPORT ON CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES.

The conference estimated that more than 2,000,000 people could be employed if construction were resumed. It made the following recommendations:

It is recognized that the construction industry is a key industry, that there is a vast amount of construction needed and that this construction work would afford employment to a large number of men directly and indirectly and would result in the creation of permanent and useful wealth translating labour into earning capital.

To meet the present unemployment emergency and to make renewed activities in the construction field possible, the conference does not require special concessions to the industry. But it does

require a complete and prompt removal of unnecessary handicaps, restrictions and limitations, both direct and indirect, these including priorities, credit, freight rates, undue cost in relation to labour and materials, wasteful building codes and the like. . . It is, therefore, recommended that Secretary Hoover. . . appoint a committee selected from the various elements interested in construction such as financiers, labour engineers, architects, contractors, material manufacturers and others, to be known as the Committee on Construction Development, which will be charged with the responsibility of preparing and making effective suggestions for:

(a) Co-operation with governors and mayors in the several states in carrying on community conference on construction, to the end that local restrictions may be eliminated, abuses done away with and proper local attention given to the efficient planning and development of construction work, as it is only through such community conference that the local situation can be properly appraised.

(b) Prompt removal of unnecessary or inequitable limitations and restrictions which have retarded real construction activity.

REPORT ON PERMANENT MEASURES FOR SHIPPING.

The report of the committee on Shipping and Shipbuilding contains the following proposals:

1. Decision on Jones Act. Prompt action on the enforcement or amendment of the Jones Act in order to extend aid to shipping and to relieve it from its present uncertainty.

2. Disposal of Shipping Board's ships. This committee confirms its belief that the expressed policy of the federal government to retire from the ownership and operation of ships should be made effective at the earliest practicable date.

3. A marine code and unified administration. A single organic marine law adequately administered by one federal department instead of by many as at present would facilitate close co-operation with shipping interests and would go far toward alleviating present legislative and administrative burdens from shipping.

4. Coastwise laws. It is the belief of this committee that the present coastwise shipping laws should be faithfully enforced and that we can with advantage at this time extend them to include all of our insular possessions.

5. American goods in American ships. It is only logical that American ships should be added to the extent that they be given successful carriage and federal controlled products and that every possible help and encouragement be extended to American ships carrying the mail.

REPORT ON AGRICULTURE.

The committee on Agriculture recommended that:

1. All prices and all wages should be so adjusted that a normal reasonable ratio will be established between the incomes of farmers, labourers, manufacturers and merchants in order that the purchasing power of the farmer may be restored, thus hastening the resumption of normal trade, manufacturing and the employment of labour.

2. Railroad freight rates on commodities transported to and from the farm must be substantially reduced without delay.

3. Prices of materials, farm implements and supplies must be adjusted to the price level of farm products.

4. The aggregate of charges between the farmer and the food consumer is excessive and ways should be found to reduce them.

5. Better graded facilities must be provided for agriculture.

6. Exports for agricultural products should be stimulated.

7. Any tariff legislation which may be enacted should develop and maintain a just economic balance between agriculture and other industries, and treat fairly both producers and consumers.

REPORT ON MINING.

The conference recommended that:

as the preferential car supply was permitted to exert its evil influence in 1920 with most disastrous results. . . the Esch-Cummins Act be hereafter rigidly enforced to the end that there shall be no preferential use or assignment of railroad cars in the coal industry.

As an aid to the prevention of unemployment, the conference recommended that the Committee of Railway Executives be asked gradually to accumulate and maintain along other lines a quantity of bituminous coal sufficient to take care of their requirements for a period of at least five months. The conference urged that Congress authorize the payment of all monies now owing the railroads by the federal government.

In regard to the metal mining industry the conference reported that international conditions and the slackness in the building trade were responsible for unemployment.

JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

DURING recent years special attention has been centred upon the problems surrounding the entrance, training and absorption in industry of juvenile workers. While in many European countries some attention had been given to these questions prior to the war, the entrance of increasing numbers of junior workers into industry during the war fixed public attention upon the necessity of direction and supervision of junior workers and gave strength to this important movement.

Canada

In January, 1920, Mr. J. M. Wyatt, formerly chief probation officer of the Juvenile Court at Toronto, was appointed to the staff of the Employment Service of Canada to assist in the organization and the development of special offices dealing with junior employment. The principal development in Canada of the work of juvenile employment service is in Winnipeg, where a committee undertook a survey of junior employment during July and August, 1920. Over 5,000 girls and boys under eighteen years of age were found by this survey to be at work. The committee then urged upon the provincial government the establishment of a junior section of the Employment Service of Canada. The government acceded to this request and an office was opened in Winnipeg on December 10, 1920. During the first eight months of its operation 2,157 applicants registered at the office and 1,254 placements were made, covering 452 boys and 354 girls. Of the applicants, 151 were seeking temporary employment during the summer holidays. Close contact is being established between the junior employment office and the public and high schools in order that those in charge of the office may benefit by available information in possession of the school authorities with

regard to pupils leaving to seek employment.

Great Britain

In Great Britain special arrangements for junior workers were made with the opening of the first labour exchanges in 1910, and conditions were laid down for the establishment of special advisory committees for junior employment. The Education (Choice of Employment) Act, 1910, gave local educational authorities power to establish committees and exchanges for a similar purpose. In this way two different types of committees discharging similar functions in different areas came into existence. Since that time 133 juvenile advisory committees have been appointed by the Ministry of Labour and 98 committees and juvenile exchanges have been set up under the Education (Choice of Employment) Act. These committees and exchanges within a period of nine months made 82,829 placements among girls and boys under eighteen years of age. In a statement prepared by the Ministry of Labour the following are given as the principal duties of juvenile employment committees: (1) To give the best possible advice and assistance to boys and girls entering employment and to emphasize the importance of their following a definite system of training; (2) To exercise a friendly supervision over them during the first years of their industrial life; (3) to study local industrial conditions with the object of effecting an improvement where this is possible. The following results as shown by the report of the Ministry of Labour have been accomplished through the initiative of these committees:

Southampton — Decasualization of boy labour at the docks.

Bolton — Through co-operation with the Engineering Employers' Association, improvements were suggested and adopted in the en-

gineering trades. At the same place an arrangement was made with a large co-operative milk distributing company where the boys had no prospect of permanent employment when they reached a certain age, whereby these boys should compete at examinations for permanent jobs in other departments.

Lincoln — An arrangement was made with the engineering firms whereby apprentices who were laid off on account of trade depression should be reinstated before any new apprentices were engaged.

Bristol — The number of apprentices in the building trades was doubled in one year through co-operation with the Building Trades Council and the establishment of a Building School. Similar schemes are operating in the watch and clock trade, the National Association of Goldsmiths suggesting that the scheme be adopted nationally.

Birmingham — Dining rooms where working boys and girls can get a mid-day meal at reasonable prices and in proper surroundings have been established.

London—Three years' apprenticeship in hotel kitchens with part time technical school training has been inaugurated. Special travelling facilities for all junior workers up to 18 years were extended to students and apprentices and articled clerks whose wages did not exceed a certain amount.

In view of the long experience revealed by this summary of work accomplished in England, it is important to draw attention to the following extract from the Report of the Committee of Enquiry into the British Employment Exchanges, of which the Right Honourable G. N. Barnes, M. P., was chairman :

In the course of evidence and of our enquiries the special work done at and in connection with the Exchanges in relation to the employment of boys and girls has been brought prominently before us. This work, which consists in helping boys and girls up to the age of 18 to find suitable employment, is carried on under Juvenile Employment Committees formed by the Ministry of Labour under the Labour Exchanges Act, 1909, or under Choice of Employment Committees formed by the Local Education Authorities under the Choice of Employment Act, 1910. For the official working of a committee of either kind a close and cordial co-operation between the Employment Exchange and the Educational Authority is essential. We believe that in the main such co-operation has been secured. The general position, however, whereby two Departments of State are responsible for initiating action in

respect of the same problem is not satisfactory, and we understand that in certain areas some difficulty has resulted.

Our Terms of Reference confine us to examining the work and advising as to the future of Employment Exchanges. We have, therefore, taken the view that we were not justified in attempting to make a detailed examination of what has been done in relation to juvenile employment by the Local Educational Committees. We feel bound, however, to express our conviction that the present situation should, with as short a delay as possible, be altered by the recognition of a single Government Department as primarily responsible for this subject in all areas.

A memorandum prepared by the Ministry of Labour on Juvenile Employment Committees gives the three following reasons for the centralization of all matters relating to junior employment, as opposed to the dual control criticized so strongly by the Committee of Enquiry: (1) The problems surrounding junior workers and the industrial adult are tied up together, and the Ministry of Labour cannot agree to disassociate the one from the other. (2) Certain negotiations and enquiries relative to the prospect of the junior worker must be centrally conducted, and this involves close and frequent contact with representative bodies of employers and trade unions, and this can more appropriately be undertaken by the Ministry of Labour than by a local board of education or sub-committee thereof. (3) The area of a local education authority is rarely co-extensive with an industrial area.

South Africa

In South Africa a number of Juvenile Affairs Boards have been in operation for some time at various centres to deal with the problems surrounding juvenile employment. A bill has now been prepared to come before the present session of the South African Parliament placing these boards on a national basis with definite powers and functions. The Juvenile Affairs Boards Bill provides for the establishment of Juvenile Affairs Boards and makes it compulsory for principals of schools to notify these

Boards of all pupils who are about to leave school, and for all employers to notify the Boards of engagements and discharges of juveniles. The powers and duties of the Boards are to (a) Compile and maintain a register of all young people within their area with the help of school principals and employers as provided; (b) Conduct an employment bureau for juveniles; (c) Make provisions for affording all juveniles and their parents assistance in regard to the choice of suitable employment by means of the collection and communication of information and furnishing of advice; (d) Take such steps as may be approved by the Minister for exercising a continuing supervision or after-school care over all juveniles within the area under its jurisdiction; (e) Report on any matters concerning the employment, training, or welfare of juveniles.

United States

Vocational guidance and placement work in the United States has been a matter of vital interest during recent years. Educational agencies, Public Employment Offices and the Federal Government have each had noteworthy developments along these lines, while in the early stages, philanthropic agencies and some business organizations did pioneer work. Important school placement bureaus, i. e. bureaus operated by school boards, have been located at Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, New York and Philadelphia. Cincinnati has a Research Department where mental and physical tests are made and recorded. The following states have enacted legislation relative to junior placement work by Public Employment Offices: Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, New York, Pennsylvania. After the war the Junior Section of the United States Employment Service was organized with Mrs. Anna Y. Reed, Assistant to the Director, in charge. The purpose of this important development upon a national basis is summarized in the following general instructions to junior counselors:

(a) To influence boys and girls to remain in school as long as possible.

(b) To give aid toward the right start for those who have had to leave school to go to work.

(c) To arouse the ambitions of boys and girls to fit themselves for definite life careers.

(d) To direct youths who are employed toward some form of trade, technical or business school for special training.

(e) To promote the needed opportunities for vocational education in the community.

(f) To follow up all applicants in their training and at their work to see that they have the best available advantages of study and labour. This process should continue until they are well established in their vocational plans.

Among cities which have been organized under the United States Employment Service are the following:—Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cleveland, South Bend, Milwaukee, St. Paul.

Other Countries

Many of the German Labour Bureaus do special work along the lines of vocational guidance and placement of junior workers. In some cases educational authorities and trade organizations are in thorough co-operation with the Municipal Employment Office. Such a system was founded in Munich as early as 1902 and the Bavarian Government issued instructions in 1903 for co-operation between the educational authorities and municipal bureaus in junior employment work. Under the system which was inaugurated at Strassburg before the war, there are conferences with parents, and the municipal health officer examines boys and girls leaving school with regard to their suitability for various lines of work. A somewhat similar system was founded at Mulhausen and Colmar, and conferences with parents of prospective workers are found in many other German towns. Frankfurt and Berlin Labour Bureaus give in-

formation with regard to various industries by means of motion picture lectures. In Austria, subsequent to a Government order of 1907, employment offices collect information from the schools regarding pupils leaving, and ascertain through employers' organizations lists of available vacancies. In Belgium, special care is given to the question of apprenticeship through apprenticeship offices which are subsidized and controlled by public authority. A somewhat similar

system exists in France, and a recent circular of the French Ministry of Labour recommends that special sections for placing young persons in employment be opened in connection with Employment Exchanges. In the Netherlands, detailed information regarding various occupations is provided in pamphlet form. Throughout Sweden employment offices and schools co-operate on the matter of work selection. The same is true for Switzerland.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1920

THE fourth annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia covers the operations of the calendar year 1920. The Workmen's Compensation Act, which was passed in 1916 and came into force on January 1, 1917, covers all employees excepting outworkers, casual workers, travelling salesmen, clerical workers not exposed to industrial hazards, and members of an employer's family.

The benefits allowed in compensation are now as follows: burial allowance, \$35; monthly payments to widow, \$35, with allowance for each child under 16 of \$7.50, the maximum benefits to widow and children being \$65 per month; allowance for permanent total disability is 55 per cent of pay; and for permanent partial disability, 55 per cent of the difference in the worker's earnings before and since the accident; for temporary total disability, 55 per cent of former wages, with a minimum of \$5; and for temporary partial disability 55 per cent of difference in earning power.

The business of the Board showed a considerable increase during the year, notwithstanding some decline in industrial activity during the last three months, and a net increase of 548 was recorded in the list of assessed employers. It is estimated that 113,000 workmen were covered by the Act, the total annual payroll amounting to \$132,000,000. A larger number of men were

employed in hazardous occupations than in preceding years, particularly in lumbering. The year 1920 was the first full year in which returned soldiers were re-establishing themselves, in new occupations in many cases, and a number of the accidents during the year were due to this circumstance, though not to the extent that might have been expected. The report points out that "the campaign for more efficient first-aid service and the importance of prompt medical attention has decreased the distressing effects arising from neglected industries which so often in other days led to blood-poisoning and to serious permanent partial disability. The importance of first-aid and medical service and its proper use is becoming more generally appreciated by both workmen and employers." Today, all operations having over 50 workmen have safety committees, and more machines are safe-guarded than ever before. On September 1, 1920, the amended First-Aid regulations came into force and were made compulsory. During the year, the sum of \$397,451 was disbursed for medical and hospital treatment, transportation, apparatus and artificial limbs for injured workmen.

The daily average of accidents reported during the year was 70, involving 1,742 claims each month. The total amount paid on claims during the year was \$1,711,637, or 23 per cent more than in 1919. This increase was mainly due

to the increased number of workers within the scope of the Act and to the increase in widows' and children's allowances from \$20 and \$5 to \$35 and \$7.50 respectively.

During the year, 20,905 accidents were reported, 216 of these (including 11 deaths which occurred late in 1919) being fatal. This number does not include several thousand trivial accidents in which first aid service was rendered, but no time was lost. The number of deaths was less than in any year since the Act came into force, the average for the four years being 237. Arising out of the 950 deaths which were reported during four years, pensions were granted to dependants in 440 cases. At the present time, 1,326 persons are benefiting by monthly pension cheques resulting from the fatal accidents which occurred since the Act came into operation. During the same period 34 widows of deceased workmen remarried, receiving in settlement of their claims the statutory allowance of \$480; pensions, however, in respect to the children of the first marriage continue until such children reach the age of 16 years.

Where pensions are awarded to workers or their dependants the present value of such pensions for their expected term is placed in reserve and invested in Government securities, as required by the "Trustee Act." After four years operation the reserves amount to \$1,715,854, including an item of \$15,000 per year (now amounting to \$60,000) which is set aside as a protection against possible catastrophe.

Collections by the Board during 1920 amounted to \$2,234,465, this sum including \$1,766,879 received from employers (assessment and interest); \$169,884 contributed by employers for medical aid; and \$229,912 for medical aid, paid by workmen as dues at one cent a day during the year.

The number of claims "finalled" during the year, and the amounts paid in compensation are shown as follows:—

	No. of Claims	Amount of Compensation paid
Temporary total disabilities.....	11,166	\$716,482
Permanent partial disabilities..... (cash payments)	529	157,249
Permanent partial disabilities..... (monthly pensions)	176	209,763 (reserve)
Fatal accidents... (pension awards)	92	473,293 (reserve)
Fatal accidents... (burial awards)	162	11,337

Of the non-fatal accidents 7,844 involved a time-loss of only 3 days or less. The average duration of disability was 30.3 days. The number of rejected claims was less than 2.5 per cent of the total claims.

An analysis of 11,166 temporary total disability accidents shows that the industries chargeable with the largest number of accidents were as follows:—

Lumbering (including logging, river driving, etc.).....	2400	accidents
Sawmills, (including yards and delivery).....	1462	"
Coal mining.....	1039	"
Steam railways (construction and operation).....	890	"
Metal mining.....	763	"
Steel shipbuilding.....	575	"
Shingle mills.....	396	"
Pulp and paper manufacturing..	282	"
Stevedoring.....	250	"
Building construction.....	195	"
Municipal employment.....	165	"
Woodworking plants, planing mills.....	139	"
Logging railways (operation, maintenance, construction)...	137	"
Fishing and canning.....	125	"

The total wage loss represented by 11,166 temporary total disability cases was \$1,545,956.

The report calls attention to the low annual cost of the administration of the compensation funds, which amounted to 4.08 per cent of the amount collected from employers. Thus of every \$100.00

collected from the employer \$95.92 goes directly to the workmen or their dependants without any expense to them whatever.

The Board conclude their report with a strong recommendation for the passing of a health insurance measure, which would take the entire cost of sickness and distribute it equitably over the factors

which cause it and which suffer by it. "Attention to the health of the workman," the Board state, "will mean the prolongation of his life, and especially of its earning period. Fewer workmen will be thrown on the scrap-heap in their forties, with all the tragic consequences involved to their families as well as to themselves."

GROWTH OF TRADE UNIONISM SINCE 1913

A COMPREHENSIVE report on the growth of trade unionism since 1913 is published in the July-August issue of the *International Labour Review*. The statistics given are based on returns made by trade unions to their governments, or published in trade union or other periodicals. The report covers statistics supplied for thirty different countries and refers especially to the years 1913, 1919 and 1920, figures for the years 1914 to 1918 not being considered of sufficient value on account of the disorganization of trade unionism during the war. It is pointed out that the accuracy and fullness of the returns from the different countries vary considerably and hence it has been necessary in some cases to be content with estimates of the members of trade unions. All such-estimated figures are specially indicated in the general table below. In the 1920 column of this table nine countries are indicated for which no statistics were available; the figures for 1919 have therefore been used, as it was decided that no considerable change in any of them would be likely.

The great increase in membership since 1913 may, it is stated, be partly attributed to the fact that trade union statistics are becoming more complete each year and thus reflect the real position more and more clearly. Allowance must also be made for a general increase in population, which plays a part in the increase of trade union membership — probably about 6 per cent during the period.

	1913	1919	1920
	Member	ship in th	ousands
Argentina.....	—	476	750
Australia.....	498	628	684
Austria.....	260	803	830*
Belgium.....	200	715*	920
Bulgaria.....	30*	36	36†
Canada.....	176	378	374
Czecho-Slovakia...	—	1,301	2,000*
Denmark.....	152	360	400
Finland.....	28	41	59
France.....	1,027	2,500	2,500†
Germany.....	4,513	11,900	13,000*
Greece.....	—	170	170†
Hungary.....	115*	212	343*
India.....	—	500*	500
Italy.....	972	1,800	3,100
Japan.....	—	247	247†
Netherlands.....	189	457	683*
New Zealand.....	72	83	83†
Norway.....	64	144	142
Poland.....	—	350*	947*
Portugal.....	—	100	100†
Roumania (former area).....	10	75*	90
Russia.....	—	3,639	5,220
Serbia (old).....	9	20	20†
South Africa.....	5	60	60†
Spain.....	—	876	876
Sweden.....	136	338	400*
Switzerland.....	95*	200*	292
United Kingdom.....	4,173	8,024	8,024†
United States.....	2,722	5,607	5,179
Estimated total for the above 30 countries.....	16,152*	42,040	48,029

*Estimates based on partial information.

†Figures for 1919.

The article also contains a review of trade union membership in each of the countries mentioned in the table, and in most cases describes the various forms of trade union organization which have been established.

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE IN TORONTO

Report by Committee of Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research

THE committee on Industrial Fatigue, which was established in the spring of 1919 by the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, recently issued a report entitled: "Survey of General Conditions of Industrial Hygiene in Toronto." (This constitutes the seventh report published by the Advisory Council.) The purpose of the committee was in the first place to consider to what extent fatigue is a factor in industry and calls for scientific investigation, and in the second place to establish means for research, if such action should seem necessary. The committee was composed of a number of experts in physiology and psychology from various universities, a representative of the Trades and Labour Congress, one representative of women's organizations, and one manufacturer. Toronto was selected as a representative locality in which to investigate the general conditions of industrial hygiene. Seventy-six plants, including all the larger plants in the community, were personally visited by the investigators. One-third of the total employees in the plants visited were women. No account was taken of accident hazard, since extensive work in this direction is being done by the Accident Prevention Association authorized under the Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario, and by the Ontario Safety League.

The report comments upon the lack of industrial physicians in Toronto, for though a few doctors devote part of their time to industrial work, they are with two or three exceptions concerned rather with the treatment of disease than its prevention.

The attitude of industry in regard to specific provision for industrial hygiene was found to be unsatisfactory. While employers generally recognize the value

of good working conditions, they fail for the most part to realize that such conditions are governed by definite physiological laws and require definition by expert investigators. A lack of clear purpose is evident at many plants; for example, canteens and lighting systems are installed or welfare workers appointed with a view to meeting hygienic requirements, while such important matters as the type of seat, air space and window arrangements, are overlooked. Manufacturers appear vaguely conscious of the benefits of industrial hygiene as "progressive," and possibly productive of dividends, or likely to attract workers to their plants. They are disposed, however, to regard it merely from its negative side as a means of preventing discontent, rather than as a positive means toward industrial prosperity. Managers often prefer to withhold their support until the advantages to be derived from it become more clearly defined and established; moreover they distrust statistics and the efficiency movement generally.

More significant is the assertion often made by managers that it is useless to improve conditions in the plant while conditions in the homes of the workers remain unsanitary. Such a statement raises the question whether the employees are receiving a "living wage" which would enable them to maintain satisfactory standards of food, heating, etc., and whether the employer should not himself be responsible for setting a fairly high standard of living. Managers, however, are not free agents in regard to provisions for their employees which involve the expenditure of money, being required by their directors to justify such outlay by increased efficiency or immediate profit. At the same time they have often to meet opposition from the workers themselves, who object that the

money spent on plant improvements should be put into increased wages, and are mostly suspicious as to the motives lying behind plant services.

But although conditions are generally backward the committee found a growing recognition of the value of industrial hygiene, and anticipate that certain progressive employers will become a nucleus for a more general adoption of the principles of the science. During the year the Industrial Hygiene Division of the Provincial Board of Health has been established, and this body should be of assistance to firms already interested in hygiene.

Hours of Work. In most of the plants visited the 48-hour week prevailed. No time allowance was anywhere made on account of conditions hazardous to health. Apart from bakeshops and dairies night work was rare; at one plant where a night shift was worked, attendance was improved by the opening of a night cafeteria. No instance was observed where day workers or piece workers received holidays with pay.

Medical Service in Industry. Only one plant was found to have a full-time physician, but many had physicians or surgeons on call, mainly for accidents. Some have no systematic arrangement, but in cases of accident merely send to the nearest physician, regardless of his surgical qualifications. Twenty-four plants have nurses; eight of these have only one nurse for both dispensary and visiting, six have a dispensary nurse and one or more visiting nurses, and ten have a dispensary nurse only; in two of the latter, social workers, without nursing training, carry on visiting. One plant has a part-time dentist. Medical equipment varies as to the number of rooms provided for dispensary accommodation. Where one room only is provided and only one dispensary nurse is employed equipment seldom exceeds the requirements of the Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario. (This Act requires that for all plants employing from 15 to 300 persons a first-aid kit shall be provided

in charge of "some suitable person." For plants having more than 300 persons a first-aid room with specified equipment shall be provided, to be in charge of some person who has taken a recognized course in first-aid). Some plants, however, have provided much equipment beyond the requirements of law. An initial physical examination is held at a few plants, but no plant was found where such examinations are held periodically or on change of occupation within the plant. Two or three firms employing women allow them a rest period during indisposition.

Sanitation. Ventilation was found to be not seriously defective, except in the smaller plants of old-type construction, and in buildings, common in Toronto, which have been converted from other uses. The same condition is found in regard to lighting, both natural and artificial. The advantages of clean windows, however, are not enough appreciated. Lavatory accommodation shows some improvement in new plants, but in many the conditions are deplorable, partly owing to the habits of a minority of the employees, and in comparatively few are the recommended standards for number and construction complied with. In dirty occupations, where baths are provided, these are seldom used, mainly because of inadequate dressing room accommodation. Varied conditions were found regarding disposal of waste, but extremely filthy conditions exist in a few plants.

Fatigue. A general slackness was reported among the workers in the various factories visited, a high proportion of absence on account of minor disabilities being noted. This slackness might, as some managers claimed, result from the high wages in force when the investigations were made, or on the other hand it might be due to fatigue caused by too long or strenuous work. In either case, no attempt was recorded to adjust the hours of work to the capacity of the workers. Only one firm in Toronto was found to follow any system of job an-

alysis. Compulsory medical examinations are not held except by public utility companies, whose motive is rather to protect the public than the employee.

Many obvious errors in the posture of workers were observed; for instance, women stand at cardboard cutting machines, as do also lathe workers; seats in a boot and shoe factory were badly designed; cornering machines in paper box factories required modification. Other examples are given to prove that certain small changes would greatly diminish the workers' fatigue. Among the preventive measures observed in practice, one firm provided glasses for girls doing fine work. Some plants allowed rest period of five minutes every hour, or ten minutes in the forenoon and afternoon, with afternoon tea or physical drill in the latter interval.

Occupational diseases. The investigators found that no problem in this connection exists in Toronto, this opinion agreeing with the experience of the Workmen's Compensation Board. The following specific occupational diseases, however, were met with: chocolate eczema, zinc poisoning, and sepsis, developing in wounds received in the cutting-rooms of abattoirs. At many factories exhaust systems, more or less effective, are provided for the expulsion of dust, but in seven of the plants visited no attempt was made to remove dust. On the prevailing indifference to the question of industrial disease the report comments as follows: "It seems incredible that the position in Toronto should differ so widely from common experience in the States, where occupational disease is recognized as a general problem. This is evidenced by, among other things, the existence of special occupational disease sections in hospitals, fed from industrial clinics, and by the fact that 650 different types of such diseases have been identified."

Welfare. Many employers go beyond the requirements of the Factory and

Workshops' Act of Ontario in providing cafeterias and rest rooms, but dressing rooms are inadequate at the majority of plants.

Lost Time for Sickness. Investigation by the committee into the time lost in the various factories through sickness was limited almost entirely to the experience of benefit associations and trade unions. An attempt was made to secure direct information by means of record cards in the form used by the United States Public Health Service, but the necessary co-operation on the part of the employers could not be secured. Various methods are used by managements for verifying sickness, more or less efficient, but the figures so obtained do not truly represent sickness experience. Only a few plants employ a visiting nurse, the most trustworthy check upon sickness reports.

The sickness experience of a group of industries in Toronto, as shown by the records of benefit associations, is in general lower than the average experience as recorded by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's surveys, which was 6.9, and considerably lower than the estimate of the American Association for Labour Legislation for industrial workers in the United States, which was 8.5. The report contains charts showing the time loss from sickness among municipal and various industrial employees.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The committee suggests as a means for gaining the confidence of industry that some specific piece of research should be conducted from which definite conclusions could be drawn from some concrete problem, such as output in its relation to speed or posture. Further investigation should also be made into the subject of occupational disease, with a view to formulating a statement as to the best preventive measures.

RAILWAY RE-ORGANIZATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

Railways Act, 1921, establishes Wages Boards and Joint Councils

THE British Railways Act, 1921, which became law in August, provides for the regulation of the railways on the expiration on August 14 of the period of the Government control.

The existing railway companies are divided by the Act into six groups.

For the fixing of railway charges a Railway Rates Tribunal is established, consisting normally of three members, namely, an experienced lawyer to act as chairman, and two others, one with commercial and the other with railway experience. Two other members may be added, at the discretion of the Minister of Transport, for the purpose of dealing with a particular case. These additional members are selected, one from a "railway panel" and one from a "general panel," consisting of 36 persons, 22 being nominated by the President of the Board of Trade to represent trading interests; 12 by the Ministry of Labour "after consultation with such bodies as he may consider most representative of the interests of labour and the passengers upon the railways"; and 2 by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Wages Boards

The Central and National Wages Boards are reconstituted and will continue at least until January 1, 1924. All questions relating to rates of pay, hours of duty, etc., will, in default of agreement, be referred to the Central Wages Board, or, on appeal, to the National Wages Board.

The Central Wages Board is composed of 16 members, of whom 8 represent the railway companies and 8 the railway employees, the latter being appointed as follows: 4 by the National Union of Railwaymen, 2 by the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Fire-

men, and 2 by the Railway Clerks' Association. This Central Board decides salaries, wages, hours and other conditions of service of employees, or any questions relating to these subjects which may be referred to it by any subordinate body.

The National Wages Board is composed of 16 members, of whom six represent the railway companies, six the railway employees, and four the users of railways, together with an independent chairman nominated by the Minister of Labour. Of the six labour representatives two are appointed by each of the three unions mentioned above, while the four representatives of the users are nominated respectively by the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress, the Co-operative Union, the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, and the Federation of British Industries. The National Board decides all questions of pay and conditions which are referred to it by the Central Wages Board when that Board fails to agree. Strikes and lockouts are prohibited before the expiration of one month after the reference of the dispute to the National Board, which Board is required to publish the results of its investigation within 28 days from the date of reference.

"Whitley" Councils

The Act provides for the establishment, for each railway company affected, of one or more councils consisting of officers of the railway company and representatives of the employees. The constitution and functions of these Councils follow the lines laid down in the so-called "Whitley" Report, and may be further defined and regulated by a committee consisting of six representatives of the General Manager's Com-

mittee of the Railway Clearing House, and six representatives of the National Union of Railwaymen, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, and the Railway Clerks' Association.

Local Departmental Committees may be established at any railway station at which the number of regular employees in a department exceeds one hundred. These committees consider such matters as hours of work, holidays and conditions, or suggested improvements in methods of operation.

Sectional Councils of not more than five members are set up in each of the six groups into which the railways are divided. These councils consider general subjects affecting definite groups or grades of employees, each such grade having a fixed number of representatives on the Council.

One Railway Council is established for each railway, or group of railways. These Councils, and the Sectional Councils, will deal with the carrying out of agreements, and also with certain matters of administration.

THE RAILWAY LABOUR CRISIS IN THE UNITED STATES

THE series of controversies relative to wages and working conditions which had been occupying the attention of the United States Railroad Labour Board for some considerable time reached a crisis on October 15 due to the issuance of a strike order by the brotherhoods. The decision to strike was a result of a vote by the train service brotherhoods of trainmen, engineers, firemen and conductors and also by the switchmen's union. On October 27, the chairmen of these organizations unanimously decided to revoke the strike order, and, as a result, the strike did not occur.

The strike was declared, technically, because of the decision of the Railroad Labour Board authorizing a 12 per cent wage reduction, to be effective from July 1, 1921. The order to strike was issued after deliberation by the brotherhood chiefs on the result of the membership ballot, which was in favour of a strike. Press opinion in the United States seemed, however, to indicate that the more immediate cause which prompted the chairmen of the brotherhoods to ratify the strike vote was the announcement of the Association of Railway Executives (representing all the railroad companies of the United States) of its intention to seek another wage reduction of 10 per cent.

A brief review of the situation will be of interest. On December 28, 1917, the United States Government took over and operated, through the Director General of Railroads, all the railroads of the country. This control continued until March 1, 1920, when pursuant to the Transportation Act, 1920, the railroads reverted to their owners. On February 28, the Transportation Act (the Esch-Cummins Bill) became law and created what is known as the United States Railroad Labour Board. This Board consists of nine members in three groups of three each—the Public group, appointed by the President to safeguard the interests of the general public; the Labour group, appointed from a list nominated by the railway labour organizations; and the Managing group, appointed from a list submitted by the railway companies. The Board is authorized to deal, generally, with the wages and working conditions concerning the employees of the railways, and is given rather broad powers.

Previous to this Act, and during the period of Federal control, the Director General of Railroads entered into contracts with organizations of railway employees. These contracts were called "national agreements" and stipulated the wages and working conditions. These

national agreements automatically expired with the discontinuance of Federal control, but with the creation of the Railroad Labour Board the question of continuing the terms of these agreements was referred to that body. In July, 1920, the Railroad Labour Board increased the wages of railway employees 21 per cent, retroactive to May 1, 1920. In September, 1920, the Interstate Commerce Commission granted an increase in freight rates amounting to about 35 per cent.

* Then came the general industrial depression, and there was discussion on a wide scale of the respective interests of investors, shippers, labour and the general public.

The Railroad Labour Board dealt specially with the problem in its two chief aspects — wages and working conditions. In May, 1921, the Board authorized a wage reduction of about 12 per cent, effective July 1. The Interstate Commerce Commission did not, however, authorize any immediate attendant reduction in freight rates. The executives of the four train service brotherhoods and of the switchmen's union protested and decided to submit the matter to the membership in the way of a strike ballot. Voting commenced about the end of August, and the result, a decision to strike, was made known early in October.

As regards the modification or continuation of the working rules or national agreements, this problem became pressing when, in representations before the Board the Association of Railroad Executives apparently objected to the renewal or continuance of the national agreements, at any rate without modification, claiming that the working rules were piling up a prohibitive cost to the companies and would force them into bankruptcy. The Board, in February, 1921, declined to grant the application of the railway companies to end the national agreements, but, in April, it directed the unions and the railways to negotiate

working agreements to replace the national agreements, which were to terminate on July 1, 1921. The Board sought to assist negotiations, but the negotiations failed and the Board again postponed the date of termination of agreements so that, with the exception of a few minor cases, they are still in force.

The shop craft, six in number and affiliated with the American Federation of Labour, also conducted referenda on the wage reduction, but the employees in these crafts did not force the issue to a strike conclusion.

The decision to strike was reached during the two days' (October 14 and 15) assembly of the chairmen of the train service brotherhoods and the Switchmen's Union. During these same days, these officials met the committee of railway executives and heard their announcement of intention to seek another wage reduction. In that conference, the railwaymen's officials served formal verbal notice that the railwaymen would strike on October 30. The strike was declared against the last wage reduction of July 1, 1921, and not against any pending reduction, though some confusion appears to have existed on these points.

On October 15, the President of the United States convened the public group of the Railroad Labour Board in the hope that this non-partisan body would effect an adjustment. This group recommended that the railways immediately reduce their freight rates in proportion to the July wage cut and withdraw for the present their request for further wage reductions, and that the unions withdraw their strike order pending a wage settlement later.

After several conferences, the Railroad Labour Board, supported by Federal authority, decided on drastic measures to avert an interruption of transportation. On October 21, the Board formally announced that it had assumed jurisdiction in the crisis and ordered the

employees not to strike, pending a joint conference of railroad executives and union officials. The representatives of both the carriers and the unions announced that they would comply with the order to appear before the Board. The order, however, was subject of considerable comment as it was the first instance where the Board had so decisively expressed an authority which many companies and union officials had maintained it did not possess. The clause on which the Board based its action is as follows:

"The Labour Board, in case it has reason to believe that any decision of the Labour Board or of an adjustment board is violated by any carrier or employee or subordinate official or organization thereof, may upon its own motion, after due notice and hearing to all persons directly interested in such violations,

determine whether in its opinion such violation has occurred and make public its decision in such manner as it may determined."

The Board's interpretation of the impending strike was that it would constitute a violation of the Transportation Act, as it would be in rebellion against Decision No. 147, which authorized the wage reduction of July 1.

On October 27, at a joint meeting of the leaders of conductors, engineers, firemen, trainmen and switchmen, it was unanimously decided that the strike be declared "not effective."

An order issued by the Railroad Labour Board called for a further conference, and while nothing was mentioned in this order regarding the basis for further negotiations, it is assumed that this basis consists of the proposal of the public body as indicated above.

RECENT LABOUR LEGISLATION FOR THE YUKON

THE Council of the Yukon at its last session made enactments dealing with working hours, payment of wages and liability of employers for taxes of employees.

An ordinance regulating hours of labour in quartz and lode mining provides that no person shall be employed underground in any shaft or tunnel or upon a mineral claim for more than eight hours in any twenty-four hours except for such longer period as may be necessary during a change of shifts. In cases of emergency longer hours may be permitted, and the owner, agent, manager or person acting on his behalf is to be "the sole judge of what constitutes an emergency within the meaning of this section."

An ordinance to provide for a monthly pay-day in certain cases directs that all wages earned during any month by persons employed by any company in any mining operation or in any other office or branch of the company's operations shall be paid not later than the fifteenth day of the following month.

An employee who is discharged or leaves his employment at any time other than the ordinary and regular time of termination of his employment must be paid on leaving such wages as are then due him.

The bachelors' tax ordinance makes provision for the imposition of a tax of five dollars upon all unmarried persons of both sexes between the ages of 21 and 55 years who may reside in the territory for a period of three months during the year 1921, Indians and members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police excepted. Employers of labour must furnish a list of their employees to the tax collector when required and must pay the tax for every employee liable to same, deducting the amount from their salaries or wages. Every employer is liable for such tax whether the persons who work for him are employed directly or through a contractor, and he may deduct from the amount payable to the contractor all such payments made on account of persons furnished to him by such contractor.

HIGH COST OF HOUSING IN GREAT BRITAIN

Endorsation of Building Guilds

THE British Ministry of Health has issued a report of a Departmental Committee which was appointed to inquire into "the reasons for the present high cost of building working class dwellings," and to make recommendations as to any practicable measures for reducing the cost.

The committee recognized the great need for workmen's houses, and came to the conclusion that the government policy had had a prejudicial effect on the cost of building through failure to establish any community of interest between the state and the local authority in securing economy, and the flooding of the market with an unprecedented state-aided house building programme in excess of available building resources. High wages, the increased cost of materials and transport and the uncertainty of delivery were mentioned as other factors making for the high cost of building.

The committee made a large number of recommendations among which were the following:

(1) That a definite limit be fixed to the number of houses to be erected by local authorities; and that if state aid is necessary in the future the financial arrangements be amended so that the state contribution is a percentage only of the total deficit, varying according to the circumstances of each case, in order that community of interest in economy may be established.

(2) That local authorities should not be permitted to adopt plans providing only for semi-detached houses, on excessive road frontages, but that groups of four or six houses should be encouraged on suitable sites, and sites for shoops and other purposes than housing should be reserved.

(3) That the use of the more simple types of houses only be permitted in any new work undertaken. That local authorities be encouraged to avail themselves to the utmost of the latitude given to adapt the standard specifications to local circumstances. That local

builders be encouraged to suggest modifications of construction which will secure economy. That the standardization of windows, doors, etc., be more rigidly enforced.

(4) That local authorities should refrain from letting contracts for houses in any area where the available building resources are already fully occupied and where consequently building costs may tend unduly to increase. That after the urgent need for providing workmen's houses has been met, steps should be taken in periods of depression in the building industry to use the available labour and materials for the further provision of houses which may then be desirable.

(5) That some scheme for the augmentation of certain skilled trades be put in operation, the scheme to be devised by the building industry. That housing contracts should not be let in excess of the resources of building production. That a committee be appointed to make an exhaustive inquiry into the questions affecting output in the building trade.

(6) That the clause in the housing contracts providing for a sliding scale for materials be eliminated as tending to maintain prices at a high level.

(7) That normal conditions of contract should be restored, eliminating at once provisions for fluctuations of cost of materials, and, as soon as labour conditions appear reasonably normal, for fluctuations of rates of wages. That local authorities should be allowed to provide houses by direct labour in small numbers at first, to be subsequently increased if they prove economical. That contracts with guilds should be as nearly as possible similar to other contracts and should provide for the guild completing the work undertaken at a fixed sum, and that guilds should be encouraged to contract for the labour only as well as for the whole work. That direct building by the government should be restricted to a minimum.

(8) That an endeavour should be made to obtain cost statistics on all important housing schemes and the results should be tabulated for reference purposes.

With regard to the building guilds the Committee says: "We have considered the question of guild contracts and are in sympathy with the policy of provision of workmen's houses by guilds and think that, subject to reasonable safeguard the system has much to com-

mend it. We have been unable to obtain sufficient information to enable us to say what effect this system will have upon the costs. We do think, however, that the differentiation in wages and condition of payment by the guilds is undesirable, and that it is likely to cause unrest in the building trade. The enabling provisions of the contract whereby the guilds are able to give to their employees terms by way of payment for wet time and sick time, and holidays which are not recognized in the industry as a whole, we think must have a disturbing influence upon building labour, which is such a large factor in considering the question of cost. There would be much less objection to such differentiation if the contracts were for a fixed and definite sum. This, however, is not the fact and no maximum price is prescribed as in the case of direct labour operations of local authorities, neither is there any incentive by way of inducements or penalties for the exercise of economy as is provided in all other cost contracts..... Subject, however, to the fixing of maximum prices which would be not more

than could be obtained in similar circumstances in open competition by builders, there seems to be no reason why this guild building should not be encouraged. Any industrial movement of this nature which makes a radical departure from customary conditions must progress with caution.

Two members of the committee in a minority report favour a more generous spirit in awarding contracts to the building guilds and state that "so far as actual results are concerned, the guilds have not been operating long enough to present evidence of results on a large scale, but the evidence given shows that a saving has been effected on each house completed of from £80 up to £150 per house as against the builders' estimates. This is after special costs for payment of lost time for inclement weather, holidays and sickness have been met, and what is of equal importance is the fact given in evidence that the output on guild contracts is higher than private builders obtain on their contracts. These two facts go to show that in execution of guild contracts a greater standard of efficiency is attained."

ANNUAL REPORT OF WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1920-21

THE latest annual report of the Workers' Educational Association in Great Britain points to an increasing popularity of working-class education. For the purposes of the work of the Association, England, Scotland and Wales are divided into 13 districts. In 11 of these districts substantial increases are reported in the number of teachers, classes, members, students, and affiliated societies, while two report slight decreases. The following table illustrates the growth of the Society since 1906:

	1906	1914	1917	1921
Branches.....	13	179	173	317
Affiliated Societies.....	283	2,555	2,336	2,896
Individual members.....	2,612	11,430	10,750	23,880

TUTORIAL CLASSES: During the session 1920-21, as many as 293 tutorial classes were conducted, the number of students being 6,820, of which 4,729 were men, and 2,091 women. The following are the chief occupations among the students: Teaching, mining and quarrying, clerical work, telegraphy, engineering, civil service, housekeeping, factory work, building, etc. The choice of subjects shows a great desire for subjects outside the range of pure Economics, such as Literature, Music, Biology and Anthropology.

OTHER CLASSES: During the session 1920-21, there was a marked increase in the number of one-year classes, some 463 of these classes having been

held, at which 12,474 students were in attendance. While the majority of these classes received grants from public bodies, there were also a number which were non-grant earning. The following subjects were taken: Economics and Industrial History; Literature; Political Science, Psychology and Philosophy; General History; Music; Languages; and Natural Science. Of these, Economics and History were the most popular.

STUDY CIRCLES: In addition to the one-year classes, a large number of study circles were organized, over 800 public lectures were given, while educational conferences to the number of 69 were organized either by the W. E. A. alone or in co-operation with other bodies. In connection with 26 branches, Educational Advisory Committees were formed to watch educational developments under the Education Act, 1918.

Apart from these activities, a large number of lectures and lecture courses were arranged for various other associations and assemblies. Six residential summer schools and one non-residential recognized by the Board of Education were held at various centres during 1920, all of which were considered to have been very successful.

THE WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL TRADE UNION COMMITTEE: During 1919, a body entitled the Workers' Educational Trade Union Committee, consisting of representatives of the W. E. A. and trade unions subscribing to the scheme, was formed in conjunction with the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation. The W. E. T. U. C. consists of a central committee and seven divisional committees, which operate over all parts of England, Scotland, and Wales in which there are branches of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation. Each of these Committees consists of representatives of the Confederation and the W. E. A., the Confederation in each case having the majority representation. A member of the Confederation is appointed as chairman and the W. E. A. district secretary is appointed as secretary. Each divisional committee is responsible for organizing the educational activities of

the Confederation within its own division, submitting to the central committee schemes of work, with estimates of cost, for which, if approved, the costs are met from funds provided by the Confederation. During the past year nine week-ends schools, catering for 239 students, and two special summer schools with 48 students, were successfully conducted. A large number of lectures and courses of lectures have been given to Confederation members, and two full-time tutors, one in Scotland and one in South Wales, are also assisting in the work, the W. E. T. U. C. contributing towards the cost of their appointment.

The constitution of the W. E. T. U. C. provides for other trade unions participating in the scheme under such conditions as will enable them to meet the needs of their members in an effective and economical way. Each union can control its own finances and the education provided. The constitution provides the means whereby trade union activities may be co-ordinated while leaving each union complete freedom to decide its own educational programme.

The success of the scheme has led to inquiries from other trade unions. The Union of Postal Workers at its last annual conference definitely decided to apply for inclusion, and the necessary steps are being taken to provide for this in time for the opening of the winter session, 1921-22. With the object of bringing the success of its methods before the notice of the trade union movement generally, a conference of trade unions was convened by the W. E. T. U. C. on October 16, 1920, when the following resolution was unanimously approved:

This conference is of opinion that the time has arrived when the trade union movement should carefully consider the best and most economical means of meeting the educational needs of its members. It therefore approves the appointment of a Committee from the members of the Conference to consider and report to the bodies represented at the Conference, and to the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress.

Sixteen of the national trade unions represented at the Conference agreed

to participate in the inquiry, and a committee was appointed, which reported later. Among the recommendations of this committee were the following: (1) The endorsement of the organization set up by the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation; (2) that educational institutions or organizations supported by trade union funds must provide for adequate working class control. The report of the Committee was presented to the Trades Union Congress, at its annual convention held at Cardiff during the first week of September, and was endorsed by it. The General Council of the Congress was instructed to consult with this committee as to the best means of giving effect to its programme, including the maintenance of the Central Labour College, Ruskin College, and other existing trade union colleges.

Throughout the year the W. E. A. has worked in very close connection with the Co-operative Union, and a feature of the year is said to have been the large

number of educational conferences organized by the Co-operative Union and the W. E. A.

The Central Library developed out of the W. E. A. library is increasingly useful to students. During the year it has issued 19,044 volumes, of which 9,586 were issued to individual students, 7,057 to groups of students, 968 to public libraries, 732 to rural libraries, and 701 to societies, institutes, etc.

The report states that similar associations are existing and prospering in Australia (New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, Queensland); New Zealand; India; South Africa (Durban, The Transvaal); and Canada (Toronto, Ottawa).

The movement depends for its funds entirely on voluntary subscriptions, donations, and affiliation fees. Copies of the report may be obtained on application to the general secretary, Mr. J. M. Mactavish, 16 Harpur Street, London, W.C.

FURTHER ACTION TOWARD THE ALLEVIATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA

ON October 12, the Minister of Labour wrote to the various provincial governments outlining the steps which the Federal Government was prepared to take in conjunction with them for the relief of unemployment. The policy of the government was set forth in the October issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Several provincial governments have expressed their willingness to co-operate along the lines proposed.

The Hon. W. E. Raney, Attorney General of Ontario, has made a public statement to the effect that the government of that province is prepared to pay one-third of the excess cost of public works approved by its officers. "The condition we make," he is reported as saying, "is that the works to which we will contribute must be works undertaken for the purpose of providing employment. In other words, the govern-

ment will not pay any part of the cost of works which would have been carried on anyway. Every dollar the government spends must go towards undertakings over and above the normal municipal programme." The municipality asking for assistance will be required to submit two estimates, one of the actual cost of the work, and the other the normal cost in the work was undertaken later on in a more favourable season with more efficient labour. These estimates will be examined by government engineers and, if they are endorsed as reasonable, the government will pay one-third of the difference. The plan as announced by Mr. Raney is not, it will be seen, precisely as laid down by the federal minister of labour. No official communication on the subject has been at the close of the month received by the Minister of Labour.

BRITISH OFFICIAL REPORT ON POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SITUATION IN RUSSIA

A DEPARTMENTAL committee of the British Foreign Office was appointed in May, 1920, under the chairmanship of the Right Hon. Lord Emmott, G.C.M.G., to collect information on Russia. The terms of its reference were "to inquire into conditions under which British subjects were recently imprisoned or detained in Russia, and generally to obtain information in regard to the economic and political situation in that country." The committee issued a report in November, 1920, upon the first part of its reference (Cmd. 1041). The report upon Political and Economic Conditions in Russia has now been published (Cmd 1240). In its preparation the committee was assisted by Mr. L. G. M. Gall, formerly of the British Embassy at Petrograd, and other experts in Russian affairs, and had at its disposal original documents which are not available to the public. The report is a comprehensive study consisting of 168 pages, describing the progress of the Communist or Bolshevik party in pre-Revolutionary days, during the great war and the first revolution, and culminating in the overthrow of the Provisional Government and the establishment of the Soviet Government in October, 1917. "We doubt," the committee states, "whether the supreme importance of a close study of events in Russia, and of their causes and of their effects upon politics, society, and economic thought in Europe and throughout the world, is adequately realized. We venture to suggest that such a study would be of the highest value to mankind."

Of special interest in the account of the structure of the Soviet System of Government, from the village soviets to the All-Russian Congress of Soviets, the latter body being nominally, during its brief sessions, the supreme power in Soviet Russia. In actual practice, however, the chief administrative authority is the All-Russian Extraordinary

Commission, the special instrument of the "Dictatorship of the Proletariat." Other sections of the report describe the position of trade unions under the Soviets, and the degree of political liberty enjoyed by the people. The relationship which exists between the Soviet Government and the peasants, who form from 80 to 85 per cent of the population of Russia is also explained. "The peasant question," the report says, "is of paramount importance to any Russian Government, and we are convinced that the permanence of any political and social order in Russia must largely depend upon how it is solved." "The peasant is the enigma," the committee say elsewhere, "and may prove to be the decisive factor in whatever may be the outcome of the Russian revolution."

The second section of the report contains a sketch of the economic situation in Russia. The economic breakdown which occurred under the Tzarist régime is shown to have precipitated the revolutionary outbreak of 1917. Some account is given, so far as material is available, of the results of the general nationalization of industry which was carried out by the Communists under the adverse conditions of national bankruptcy, the Allies' blockade, and civil war. The effects of the Soviets' industrial policy upon the workers, and on the trade unions, are also described. The Bolshevik remedies for the admitted economic collapse are stated as follows: (1) The moral suasion of the worker by propaganda; (2) payment according to work done; and (3) the conscription or militarization of labour. The foreign policy of the Soviet Government is embodied in the Third or Communist International, established at Moscow, 1919, its object being "to advocate international revolution on Communist lines, and everywhere actively to encourage, support and participate in movements directed to the

overthrow of the existing political and economic institutions in other countries."

The conclusions reached by the committee are that no aid should be given by other countries for the economic reconstruction of Russia until the policy of revolutionary propaganda in foreign countries has been abandoned; that the co-operation of the peasantry is indispensable to the economic reconstruction of Russia, and that agricultural production and transportation must be reorganized and resumed before industrial reconstruction can be undertaken; that "the administrative incompetence

and corruption into which the departments have fallen" must be remedied before supplies can be made available among the population and the productivity of labour thus restored; that if the Extraordinary Commission continue to exercise their present irresponsible powers, no agreements between the Soviet Government and foreign capitalists can be effective for reconstruction, since foreigners residing in Russia will be deprived of any guarantees of protection.

Appendices to the report contain copious extracts from the writings and speeches of revolutionary leaders.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA FROM JULY 17 TO OCTOBER 6, 1921, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

THE employment situation during the three months that have elapsed since the accompanying chart was last reviewed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, has shown continued though moderate improvement. Slight fluctuations have been reported by employers from week to week, but the general movement has been favourable. The index number of employment reached its lowest point during the period under review on August 27, when it stood at 88.7. A temporary shutdown in locomotive shops, combined with pronounced losses in other divisions of the iron and steel industry, largely caused the slight decline in the curve. Recovery from this shutdown and important increases in several industries (notably textiles and logging) were manifested in September; the highest point reached by the index number from July 17 to October 8 occurred on September 24 when it stood at 90.2. A nominal decline was registered during the fortnight ended October 8.

Returns made by some 5,000 employers to the Dominion Headquarters of the Employment Service of Canada showed the following net changes:—

Fortnight ended July 30, a decrease of 1523 persons, or .2 per cent.

Fortnight ended August 13, an increase of 3,427 persons, or .5 per cent.

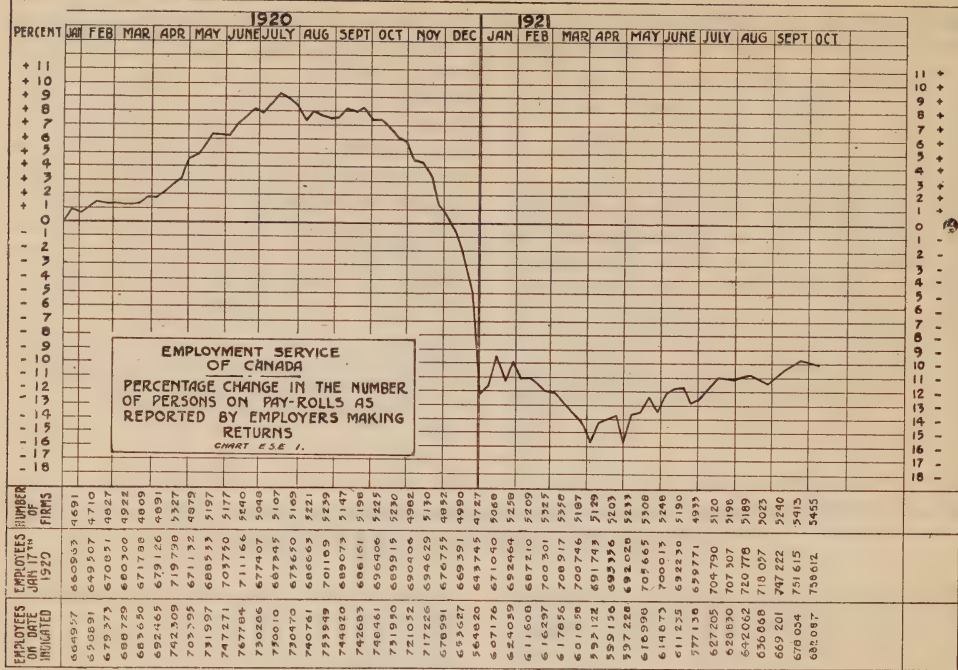
Fortnight ended August 27, a decrease of 2,639 persons, or .4 per cent.

Fortnight ended September 10, an increase of 8,927 persons, or 1.4 per cent.

Fortnight ended September 24, an increase of 3,944 persons, or .6 per cent.

Fortnight ended October 8, a decrease of 595 persons, or .1 per cent.

There was, therefore, a net increase of 11,541 persons during the twelve weeks under review. Expansion in the Quebec-Ontario district was responsible for the greater part of this gain; 9,607 employees were added to the payrolls of some 3,400 concerns reporting. Of this number, 6,608 workers found employment in the latter province. The gains were distributed over the period under review, but extension of operations was most marked in September, due partly to the re-opening of the railway car shops mentioned above. The Prairie provinces also reported increased activity, over 3,000 employees having been added to the staffs of the firms making returns. On the other hand, in British Columbia and Maritime Provinces conditions were not as favorable; in the former district, approximately 1,000 persons were released by employers,



while in the latter the decline was nominal.

The most noteworthy expansions during the twelve weeks under review occurred in textiles and logging. In the former group firms enlarged their pay-rolls by over 7,300 workers; in the latter about 3,900 men were sent to the bush by some 78 concerns, an indication of seasonal extension of operations. Large gains were also registered in edible palnt products, leather goods, coal mining, local, railway and water transportation and railway construction; the net increase in each case affected between 1,000 and 2,700 workers. The expansion in textiles follows an extended period of inactivity during which employment was at a low level; the increases during the quarter under review, however, do not restore payrolls of the majority of concerns to normal. The thread, yarn and cloth, hosiery and knit goods and clothing divisions shared in the gains; the manufacture of men's garments experienced relatively more activity than

women's clothing factories, although there were also gains in the latter. Ontario and Quebec absorbed the bulk of the expansion in the textile group; it was, however, also noted in some degree in every section of the country. The gains in logging were considerably more pronounced in Ontario than elsewhere; Quebec firms continued to indicate curtailed operations. In edible plant products most of the increases were caused by seasonal operations in canneries, mainly in Ontario. During the last four weeks of the period under review a large number of persons were released from preserving plants; despite this the level of employment at the beginning of October was still above the average for this year. In the leather group the additions to staffs reflected increased production in the manufacture of boots and shoes; tanneries also were busier. As in the case of textiles, these gains indicated partial revival from low activity registered for many months. The bulk of the increase in coal mining occurred

in Alberta, though Nova Scotia shared in the improvement to some extent. Nevertheless, a large number of mines in both coal fields continued to work only a few days a week. Practically all the gains in local transportation were due to extensions and improvement work on the civic electric line in Toronto. The expansion in railway transportation was of a general nature; it was, however, more pronounced in the western provinces, where it partly indicated activity to cope with harvest requirements. The gains in railway construction also were distributed over the whole country.

The most important contractions during the period under review were those of a seasonal nature which occurred in lumber and its products; saw mills reported declines aggregating approximately 6,000 persons, while furniture factories reported slight increases in activity. In pulp and paper products moreover there were pronounced declines, though the shrinkage in these industries was less than in sawmills. Glass factories reported considerable curtailment in the volume of employment afforded. Summer hotels, towards the latter part of the quarter under review, released a substantial number of persons. Declines in one of the largest establishments in Ontario caused retail trade to show a net decrease. In iron and steel products there were important losses in the early part of the period, partly due to temporary shutdowns in locomotive shops; some recovery occurred during the second part of August and early in September, while the last part of the quarter was characterized by steady though rather small increases in the volume of employment afforded in the

group as a whole. Marked recessions were indicated by firms manufacturing rubber products during the latter part of July and the first half of August; some revival in trade during the succeeding eight weeks failed to restore employment to its previous level. Tobacco factories and electric apparatus plants were considerably less busy, particularly in Quebec. In building construction, noteworthy gains occurred during the first four weeks of the period, but decreases reported more recently have caused a net decline to be registered for the quarter. In telephone operations there were contractions affecting approximately 650 workers; most of these persons were released by concerns in Ontario. Seasonal losses in fish canneries in British Columbia were partly counterbalanced by expansion in abattoirs and meat packing plants in Ontario, though the balance of employment in edible animal products was unfavourable.

Practically all industries reported curtailed operations in comparison with the corresponding period in 1920. Leather products, coal mining; local and water transportation were the only exceptions; in these groups employment was in greater volume than during the same quarter of last year. The situation in textiles, non-ferrous metal products, rubber, tobacco, electric apparatus manufacturing, construction and trade was particularly unfavourable when compared with conditions in the same months in 1920.

A summary of the employment conditions during the latter part of September and the first part of October appears also in the regular monthly article on page 1342 of this issue.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS DURING THE QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1921, AS REPORTED BY UNIONS MAKING RETURNS

THE present article on unemployment among the members of local trade unions deals with the situation reported during the quarter ended September 30, 1921. The unemployment registered at the close of July was 9.1 per cent of the membership reported, being about 4 per cent less than in June; during the two following months conditions continued to improve, though almost imperceptibly, and at the end of September the percentage of idleness stood at 8.5. For the corresponding period of 1920, trade unions reported only 3.3 per cent of their members as out of work. The most noteworthy improvement reported in recent months occurred in manufacturing, in which there was from 6 to 9 per cent less idleness, and in building construction, which afforded about 6 per cent more employment at the close of the period than at the beginning.

Transportation also was more active than in the preceding quarter. (Unemployment as used here has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons occupied in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of sickness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the unions reporting.)

The accompanying chart shows the curve of unemployment as reported by trade unions by quarters for 1916-17-18, by months for 1919-20 and to October of this year. The curve has shown a downward tendency since the end of



March, when the percentage of unemployment stood at 16.5, the highest point reached in the record. Despite the improvement that has been evidenced without interruption since then, the curve is still very much higher than in the corresponding period in previous years for which figures are available.

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, reported more favourable conditions during the period under review than did the other provinces. The situation in Ontario remained fairly steady; in Quebec there was more unemployment during August and September than in July, although the percentages of unemployment reported for the three months under review were considerably smaller than in the three months preceding July. In the Maritime provinces some improvement in conditions has been noted since midsummer. All districts reported substantially more unemployment than in the same months of 1920. Table I on this page summarizes the returns by provinces.

During July, unions in the manufacturing and mechanical industries registered about 8 per cent more idleness than in the corresponding month of last year. Dullness in the metal trades and in food, tobacco and liquors, clothing and pulp and paper, including printing and publishing, contributed to this decline in activity. Leather workers, however, reported more employment; this was the only division in the manufacturing group to show improvement. Transportation workers also were less fully employed, reporting about 2 per cent more idleness. This increase in slackness was especially noticeable among steam railway employees. A very pronounced decrease in employment was reported in coal and asbestos mining as compared with July, 1920; in that month the percentage of idleness stood at .9 while for the same month of this year it was 11.5. In building and construction approximately 14 per cent less employment was registered; Ontario and Quebec reported a substantial amount of this depression.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month.	Nova Scotia & Prince Edward Island.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Canada.
Dec. 1915	.20	.7	9.54	8.1	3.2	7.0	4.3	14.79	7.93
June 1916	.49	.88	1.83	1.67	1.2	2.6	3.03	5.80	2.13
Dec. 1916	.29	.23	3.70	1.56	1.01	1.63	1.70	2.43	1.96
June 1917	.25	.22	2.50	.94	.58	.25	1.84	1.80	1.20
Dec. 1917	2.64	4.14	3.19	2.45	1.07	2.41	1.55	3.18	2.55
June 1918	1.17	.27	.45	.37	.39	.18	.39	.92	.41
Dec. 1918	2.02	.42	2.17	2.92	1.31	2.15	2.07	4.02	2.51
Jan. 1919	1.25	.84	3.93	4.58	3.62	5.73	1.97	5.05	3.87
Feb. 1919	5.68	2.73	4.92	5.50	2.82	4.47	4.16	7.79	5.23
Mar. 1919	2.18	2.97	3.90	6.67	1.20	5.31	3.56	8.22	5.00
April 1919	2.41	2.46	4.39	4.27	1.65	3.95	2.26	10.07	4.44
May 1919	4.66	3.38	5.26	2.61	1.47	2.86	1.43	4.92	3.63
June 1919	2.69	2.43	4.00	1.81	1.19	2.51	1.63	3.37	2.58
July 1919	4.13	1.48	2.54	1.52	.92	2.77	1.90	5.82	2.43
Aug. 1919	5.44	1.53	2.72	1.26	.81	1.95	1.09	4.06	2.19
Sept. 1919	1.53	1.09	2.28	1.42	.73	1.29	.94	3.98	1.79
Oct. 1919	3.19	1.37	2.50	.81	1.28	.59	.93	5.02	2.93
Nov. 1919	1.21	1.57	2.88	2.04	2.07	1.20	.52	17.06	3.58
Dec. 1919	1.47	2.02	3.20	1.90	4.97	6.01	2.79	18.62	4.29
Jan. 1920	2.72	3.97	3.41	2.66	4.50	4.92	4.01	11.78	4.92
Feb. 1920	5.08	2.37	2.31	2.91	4.02	5.24	5.12	10.21	3.96
Mar. 1920	1.88	3.06	3.25	2.34	3.18	4.03	2.06	7.69	3.13
April 1920	.61	1.03	2.56	2.27	2.71	3.19	1.71	6.01	2.40
May 1920	.38	.53	3.96	1.70	2.63	1.32	1.49	5.57	2.14
June 1920	.56	.40	3.05	1.60	1.41	2.15	1.15	5.81	2.40
July 1920	.19	.20	2.85	1.51	1.33	.89	1.43	9.25	2.35
Aug. 1920	.26	1.02	4.50	1.73	.31	.53	.67	4.66	2.37
Sept. 1920	.25	1.0	7.59	1.89	.49	.14	.55	5.09	3.26
Oct. 1920	.34	.42	9.54	3.01	3.34	.34	.83	15.65	6.69
Nov. 1920	2.21	.45	14.73	6.39	4.42	4.13	3.62	24.70	10.24
Dec. 1920	6.90	11.00	19.57	12.29	7.76	10.13	9.24	11.59	13.05
Jan. 1921	5.85	8.11	13.27	14.16	8.81	10.09	9.72	21.56	13.07
Feb. 1921	14.35	7.30	10.72	14.76	9.85	12.07	10.34	42.08	16.12
Mar. 1921	17.88	11.68	16.88	12.98	10.54	12.07	9.77	34.59	16.48
April 1921	21.56	12.44	20.70	11.91	11.07	12.83	12.67	25.67	16.27
May 1921	12.85	6.22	26.54	9.14	10.39	9.38	11.96	21.67	15.46
June 1921	14.26	11.66	20.70	6.74	7.99	6.81	9.37	24.44	13.15
July 1921	12.23	10.86	8.68	7.83	6.61	4.85	6.26	16.72	9.10
Aug. 1921	7.39	8.34	11.48	8.01	3.54	3.08	4.76	12.73	8.71
Sept. 1921	8.68	6.99	13.80	6.22	3.92	2.51	2.98	12.48	8.47

The percentages reported unemployed in the different groups of industries are indicate in table III on page 1402.

In August, manufacturing showed somewhat less divergence from its level of the same month in 1920 than was indicated in comparisons between preceding months and the same periods of last year. Approximately 13 per cent of the members were out of work in August as compared with almost 8 per cent in August of 1920. Metal tradesmen and workers in the food, tobacco and liquors and paper and printing groups continued to report marked increases in idleness. On the other hand, clothing and leather workers were considerably more fully employed. In transportation,

TABLE II.—UNEMPLOYMENT ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1921

OCCUPATIONS	Nova Scotia and Prince Ed. Island				New Brunswick				Quebec				Ontario			
	No. re- porting		Unem- ployed		No. re- porting		Unem- ployed		No. re- porting		Unem- ployed		No. re- porting		Unem- ployed	
	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent
1-Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries	11	497	120	24.14	11	1005	126	12.54	65	20194	3196	15.83	188	17273	2316	13.41
2-(a) METALS, MACHINERY & CONVEYANCES	9	372	120	32.26	7	793	114	14.38	20	2233	906	40.57	92	6200	1226	19.77
3- Moulders.	3	145	37		1	51	13		2	826	545		21	1180	444	
4- Blacksmiths.					2	111	31		2	222	159		9	392	122	
5- Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders.	1	10	0		1	24	0		3	53	8		15	840	91	
6- Patternmakers.									1	212	100		7	240	97	
7- Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers.													5	103	25	
8- Machinists.	4	198	83		1	570	70		8	581	94		23	2611	408	
9- Sheet Metal Workers and Tinsmiths.	1	19	0		2	37	0		4	339	0		12	834	39	
10-(b) FOOD, TOBACCO AND LIQUORS.					1	12	4	33.33	5	569	28	4.92	17	843	128	15.18
11- Meat Cutters and Butchers.													1	32	0	
12- Bakers and Confectioners.									3	471	28		8	365	5	
13- Cigar and Tobacco Makers.					1	12	4		1	8	0		6	346	117	
14- Brewery Workers.									1	90	0		2	100	6	
15- Others.																
16-(c) TEXTILES, CARPETS AND CORDAGE.					1	78	0	0	2	3143	118	3.75	6	212	8	3.77
17-(d) CLOTHING AND LAUNDERING.									8	8462	1654	19.55	14	689	0	0
18- Tailors.													6	228	0	
19- Garment Workers.									8	8462	1654		7	211	0	
20- Hat Glove and Fur Workers.													1	250	0	
21-(e) PULP, PAPER AND FIBRE									8	1056	24	2.27	10	2459	221	8.99
22-(f) PRINTING, PUBLISHING & PAPER GOODS	2	125	0	0	2	122	8	6.56	9	1937	131	6.76	33	4813	550	11.43
23- Compositors.	2	125	0		1	90	8		5	1033	3		14	2082	148	
24- Pressmen and Assistants.					1	32	0		1	350	75		6	1030	210	
25- Bookbinders.									1	378	50		3	1009	129	
26- Stereotypers and Electrotypes.													3	124	0	
27- Engravers and Lithographers.									2	176	3		7	568	72	
28- Others.																
29-(g) WOODWORKING AND FURNITURE.									2	560	0	0	5	1018	17	1.67
30-(h) LEATHER, BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS.									7	1942	214	11.02	9	551	6	1.09
31-(i) GLASS BOTTLE BLOWING.									3	222	121	54.50	2	164	110	67.07
32-(j) JEWELRY WORKERS.									1	70	0	0	1	324	50	15.43
33-Transportation	49	3367	148	4.40	37	3403	172	5.05	97	16303	2183	13.39	274	32656	471	1.44
34 (a) STEAM RAILWAYS.	46	3219	138	4.29	34	3083	136	4.41	88	11880	1901	16.00	247	25744	458	1.78
35- Conductors.	2	64	0		1	73	0		7	485	3		22	1300	0	
36- Locomotive Engineers.	6	223	5		4	358	1		12	660	5		28	2122	2	
37- Locomotive Firemen.	5	337	28		2	153	15		7	656	93		24	2446	105	
38- Carmen.	2	68	0		3	574	53		10	3770	1333		34	3232	44	
39- Trainmen.	6	711	65		6	744	45		8	1512	223		25	4964	210	
40- Telegraphers (System Divisions).	7	323	0		6	150	0		8	1410	5		8	2900	8	
41- Telegraphers (Local Divisions).	2	120	0						1	100	0		2	124	0	
42- Road Maintenance Men.	7	846	0		9	728	17		17	1791	123		46	4844	68	
43- Railway Employees.	9	527	40		3	303	5		18	1498	116		58	3812	21	
44-(b) STREET & ELECTRIC RY. EMPLOYEES					1	212	36	16.98	4	3479	263	7.56	12	4379	0	0
45-(c) NAVIGATION.	2	100	10	10.00					3	829	19	2.29	5	1622	0	0
46- Marine Engineers.	2	100	10						2	129	19		4	122	0	
47- Others.									1	700	0		1	1500	0	
48-(d) TEAMSTERS AND CHAUFFEURS.	1	48	0	0	2	108	0	0	2	115	0	0	10	911	13	1.43
49-Mining, Quarrying and Refining of Ores	17	7285	692	9.50	1	143	0	0	3	752	425	56.52	2	173	11	6.36
50- Miners.	16	6995	627		1	143	0		2	710	425		1	60	10	
51- Quarry Workers.	1	290	65						1	42	0					
52- Mill & Smeltersmen.	5	330	56	16.97	9	389	63	16.20	47	6218	781	12.56	146	14408	1383	9.60
53-Building and Construction	3	257	50		1	12	0		7	1312	107		32	2837	475	
54- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers.	3	257	50		3	290	60		21	2229	189		55	6482	461	
55- Carpenters and Joiners.	1	35	0						3	821	92		13	1745	111	
56- Electrical Workers.	1	38	6						5	255	30		21	920	91	
57- Granite and Stone Cutters.					2	38	0		1	200	10					
58- Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers.					3	49	3		2	267	12		13	1030	97	
59- Plumbers and Steamfitters.									1	27	25		4	152	3	
60- Tile Layers, Lathers and Roofers.									6	782	316		3	239	36	
61- Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.									1	325	0		1	397	38	
62- Steam Shovel and Dredgemen.													4	604	71	
63- Hod Carriers and Building Labourers.																
64-Public Employment	6	183	0	0	4	215	0	0	15	2340	2	0.9	47	2791	50	1.79
65- Civic Employees.					2	95	0		6	1835	2		10	1354	50	
66- Letter Carriers & Postal Employees.	6	183	0		2	120	0		9	505	0		37	1437	0	
67-Fishing.													2	326	16	4.91
68-Lumber Working and Logging.																
69-Miscellaneous	1	47	0	0	1	12	0	0	22	2538	86	3.39	64	2741	133	4.85
70- Retail Clerks.									9	1559	8		1	150	0	
71- Hotel and Restaurant Employees.									1	30	0		2	58	7	
72- Barbers.									4	337	46		20	706	12	
73- Theatre Employees.									1	14	0		1	394	34	
74- Stationary Engineers and Firemen.									2	120	5		23	1164	78	
75- Others.	1	47	0		1	12	0		5	478	27		7	269	2	
All occupations	89	11709	1016	8.68	63	5167	361	6.99	249	48345	5673	13.80	723	70366	4380	6.22

* Railroad and Commercial.

AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS.

Manitoba				Saskatchewan				Alberta				British Columbia				Canada						
No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed				
Unions	Members	Members	Per cent.	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent.	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent.	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent.	Unions	Members	Members	July, 1921	Aug., 1921	Sept., 1921	
14	1233	32	2.60	14	483	12	2.48	25	1609	77	4.79	37	2580	324	12.56	365	44874	6203	10.87	12.96	13.82	
10	657	30	4.57	6	226	4	1.77	10	795	41	5.16	13	702	233	33.19	167	11978	2674	18.65	24.24	22.32	
1	32	9						1	14	4		2	92	62		31	2340	1114	44.90	53.38	47.61	
3	108	0										2	23	1		18	856	313	19.30	11.65	36.57	
2	157	1		1	58	0		2	141	6		2	215	120		27	1498	226	14.07	12.28	15.09	
								1	10	0		1	33	24		10	495	221	32.70	42.28	44.65	
																5	103	25	12.87	11.71	24.27	
3	345	20		4	162	4		4	585	29		3	230	21		50	5282	729	15.55	19.55	13.80	
1	15	0		1	6	0		2	45	2		3	109	5		26	1404	46	8.94	31.70	3.28	
								4	186	7	3.76	5	161	29	18.01	32	1771	196	22.45	10.72	11.07	
												1	25	0		2	57	0	1.72	0	0	
								2	82	3						13	918	36	3.47	4.91	3.92	
								1	11	2		1	44	13		10	421	136	30.80	82.05	32.30	
								1	93	2		3	92	16		7	375	24	5.83	5.93	6.40	
								1	156	0	0	2	173	5	2.89	8	3433	126	4.14	2.97	3.67	
												2	173	5		25	9480	1659	8.57	8.00	17.50	
								1	156	0						8	401	5	1.43	2.40	1.25	
																16	8829	1654	9.01	7.99	18.73	
												2	356	0	0	20	3871	245	2.09	6.03	6.33	
4	576	2	.35	8	257	8	3.1	10	472	29	6.14	11	651	14	2.15	79	8953	742	2.82	9.28	8.29	
1	467	0		4	166	4		4	285	14		6	429	12		37	4677	189	1.27	9.98	4.04	
1	34	0		2	46	3		2	105	12		2	146	2		15	1743	302	2.65	21.12	17.33	
				1	32	1		2	69	3		1	43	0		8	1531	174	8.02	24.59	11.37	
1	25	0		1	13	0		2	13	0		1	18	0		8	193	0	4.83	4	0	
1	50	2										1	15	0		11	809	77	6.41	6.88	9.52	
												2	390	30	7.69	9	1968	47	8.89	8.64	2.39	
												1	92	3	3.26	17	2585	223	2.67	3.54	9.63	
																5	386	231	19.91	35.51	59.84	
																3	449	60	47.61		13.36	
56	6732	105	1.56	66	4824	75	1.55	82	6114	127	2.08	70	6024	316	5.25	711	79423	3597	4.03	3.02	4.53	
52	6313	105	1.66	60	4504	75	1.67	56	5347	117	2.19	62	4240	62	1.46	645	64330	2992	4.46	3.39	4.65	
3	187	0		3	209	0		4	341	0		5	294	0		47	2953	3	.45	20	10.35	
6	454	37		9	598	45		6	561	31		6	396	42		75	4811	50	5.63	.27	1.04	
6	620	0		8	203	0		11	614	0		9	400	2		81	9481	1432	4.69	2.71	15.10	
4	984	45		5	766	30		5	762	60		6	659	6		67	11102	684	9.53	7.05	6.16	
7	992	0		7	456	0		7	782	0		7	850	0		57	7863	13	.13	.15	1.40	
												2	198	0		7	542	0	.24	.90	0.41	
15	2081	2		9	1342	0		8	1232	0		12	901	3		123	13765	213	2.88	2.85	1.55	
5	447	11		11	514	0		10	786	26		9	233	9		123	8118	228	3.74	4.55	2.81	
2	167	0		3	155	0		2	444	0	0	2	557	10	1.80	26	9393	309	.45	.11	3.29	
												2	908	243	26.76	12	3459	272	7.16	6.14	7.86	
												1	383	73		9	734	102	15.01	7.84	13.90	
												1	525	170		3	2725	170	3.85	5.88	6.24	
2	252	0		3	165	0		4	323	10	3.10	4	319	1	.31	28	2241	24	1.07	1.02	1.07	
								13	4042	39	.96	5	788	50	6.35	41	13183	1217	11.47	8.04	9.23	
								13	4042	39		4	685	10		37	12635	1111	10.76	7.26	8.79	
												1	103	40		2	332	65	27.11	31.03	19.58	
																2	216	41	38.83	12.20	18.98	
12	1751	251	14.33	17	568	68	11.97	15	984	132	13.41	15	1550	335	21.61	266	26196	3069	18.70	18.15	11.72	
3	538	152		5	201	37		5	229	76		3	191	66		99	5577	963	19.28	19.07	17.27	
3	503	39		5	152	3		3	162	11		4	900	187		94	10718	950	15.39	19.57	.86	
1	320	20		3	151	23		2	233	11		2	175	15		25	3480	272	26.91	8.98	7.82	
1	84	15		2	15	5		1	44	13		1	44	13		31	1356	160	8.18	13.14	11.80	
1	75	1		1	34	0		1	40	0		1	134	30		7	502	41	23.26	19.19	8.17	
1	14	0		1	15	0		3	114	5		2	84	16		25	1592	133	14.09	11.98	8.35	
												1	10	0		6	189	28	17.82	20.69	14.81	
																9	1021	352	41.50	47.11	34.48	
1	130	12						1	206	29						4	1058	79	12.94	13.33	7.47	
1	87	12														6	703	91	35.23	13.83	12.94	
5	326	0		10	437	0		9	674	0	0	9	771	30	3.89	105	7737	82	.92	3.11	1.06	
2	111	0		4	182	0		7	585	0		5	584	30		36	4746	82	1.18	4.58	1.73	
3	215	0		6	255	0		2	89	0		4	187	0		69	2991	0	.44	0	0	
												2	2035	460	22.60	4	2361	478	17.95	14.47	20.16	
5	275	16	5.82	4	114	6	5.26	13	672	45	6.70	2	2278	520	22.83	2	2278	520	35.67	22.61	22.83	
												11	922	80	8.68	121	7321	366	6.33	7.90	5.00	
												1	12	0		11	1721	8	.75	.69	.46	
												2	506	52		7	777	84	9.84	13.59	10.81	
2	148	15						2	183	25		5	251	12		35	1640	90	2.54	7.41	5.49	
1	50	0		1	23	2		5	5	5		2	97	8		19	465	50	22.53	9.77	7.75	
1	22	1		3	91	4		3	67	9		1	56	8		34	1677	105	7.56	5.97	6.26	
1	55	0														15	861	29	3.83	10.23	3.37	
92	10317	404	3.92	111	6426	161	2.51	137	14095	420	2.98	151	16948	2115	12.48	1615	183373	15530	9.10	8.71	8.47	

TABLE III.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES.

Month	Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries.	Metallic Machinery and Conveyances.	Food, Tobacco and Liquors.	Textiles, Carpets and Cordage.	Clothing.	Pulp, Paper and Fibre.	Printing, Publishing and Paper Goods.	Woodworking and Furniture.	Leather, Boots, Shoes.	Glass Bottle Blowing.	Jewelry Working.	Oil Refining.	Transportation.	Steam Railways.	Street and Electric Railways.	Navigation.	Teaming and Driving.	Mining, Quarrying and Refining of Ores.	Building and Construction.	Public Employment.	Fishing.	Lumbering and Logging.	Miscellaneous.	All Occupations.
December 1915	3.1	0	8	3.3	0	3.7	0	3.7	0	0	0	0	0	2.45	2.4	2.3	16.59	0	5.9	23.3	0	23.3	8.4	7.93
January 1916	2.3	0	4.9	0	6.8	5.9	0	5.9	4.33	0	0	0	0	1.06	.5	.20	48.99	0	1.2	8.6	.11	0	3.1	2.13
February 1916	1.79	0	1.15	0	4.95	6.2	0	6.2	6.28	3.56	0	0	0	1.06	.35	.18	0	0	.65	0	.11	0	1.3	1.96
March 1916	2.77	0	3.29	0	0	3.00	0	3.00	2.92	4.48	0	0	0	.32	.35	.17	.87	0	2.09	9.58	.17	0	1.98	1.20
April 1916	4.2	0	1.78	0	11.21	2.20	0	2.20	0	0	0	0	0	.72	.76	.17	0	.05	0	.02	0	0	.49	2.51
May 1916	2.85	0	1.41	0	18	0	0	0	1.33	.32	0	0	0	.71	.35	.06	4.23	.257	1.24	1.57	.33	60.50	2.29	3.87
June 1916	3.32	0	8.24	0	11.50	10.57	0	10.57	4.00	0	.27	0	0	1.80	.78	.33	3.76	2.98	1.42	16.29	.33	48	4.07	5.23
July 1916	4.29	0	9.90	0	12.99	7.78	0	7.78	4.61	9.44	0	0	0	3.52	2.74	3.42	13.69	3.61	1.29	16.24	.33	17.54	4.74	5.00
August 1916	4.18	0	6.70	0	3.99	2.21	0	2.21	4.22	10.03	.48	0	0	3.04	2.87	.38	12.09	2.63	1.87	16.45	.07	0	4.30	4.44
September 1916	3.17	0	4.06	0	2.04	1.07	0	1.07	8.63	7.83	0	0	0	3.52	2.40	.20	21.15	21.15	2.84	8.88	0	4.10	4.30	4.44
October 1916	4.05	0	3.82	0	.73	1.17	0	1.17	13	9.96	0	0	0	1.63	1.62	.15	8.05	.82	2.84	8.88	0	0	7.26	3.63
November 1916	3.16	0	4.69	0	1.54	4.08	0	4.08	0	0	0	0	0	1.81	1.93	.53	3.68	2.28	.58	4.71	0	0	3.98	2.58
December 1916	2.95	0	4.83	0	.60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.07	1.83	.14	7.96	9.25	.45	2.86	0	0	2.78	2.43
January 1917	3.33	0	5.39	0	.55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.69	1.42	.13	2.44	2.26	.45	2.86	0	0	2.78	2.43
February 1917	2.67	0	4.60	0	.87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.95	.99	.23	2.60	1.36	1.11	2.91	.06	0	2.91	2.03
March 1917	2.27	0	8.5	0	.44	0	0	0	1.18	1.18	0	0	0	1.00	.79	.19	2.60	3.36	.91	5.95	.06	0	2.91	2.03
April 1917	3.16	0	1.29	0	.05	0	0	0	1.18	1.18	0	0	0	3.90	1.17	.13	2.60	3.36	.91	5.95	.06	0	2.91	2.03
May 1917	2.79	0	1.32	0	.36	0	0	0	1.18	1.18	0	0	0	3.90	1.17	.13	2.60	3.36	.91	5.95	.06	0	2.91	2.03
June 1917	2.96	0	7.90	0	.18	1.34	0	1.34	.44	1.34	.44	0	0	3.90	1.17	.13	2.60	3.36	.91	5.95	.06	0	2.91	2.03
July 1917	2.49	0	3.38	0	.03	1.31	0	1.31	.44	1.34	.44	0	0	3.90	1.17	.13	2.60	3.36	.91	5.95	.06	0	2.91	2.03
August 1917	1.93	0	6.04	0	.15	.05	0	.05	.44	1.34	.44	0	0	3.90	1.17	.13	2.60	3.36	.91	5.95	.06	0	2.91	2.03
September 1917	2.28	0	4.40	0	.02	1.31	0	1.31	.44	1.34	.44	0	0	3.90	1.17	.13	2.60	3.36	.91	5.95	.06	0	2.91	2.03
October 1917	3.40	0	2.00	0	.84	0	0	0	1.31	1.34	.44	0	0	3.90	1.17	.13	2.60	3.36	.91	5.95	.06	0	2.91	2.03
November 1917	2.98	0	4.33	0	.26	1.31	0	1.31	.44	1.34	.44	0	0	3.90	1.17	.13	2.60	3.36	.91	5.95	.06	0	2.91	2.03
December 1917	3.40	0	2.00	0	.84	0	0	0	1.31	1.34	.44	0	0	3.90	1.17	.13	2.60	3.36	.91	5.95	.06	0	2.91	2.03
January 1918	2.98	0	4.33	0	.26	1.31	0	1.31	.44	1.34	.44	0	0	3.90	1.17	.13	2.60	3.36	.91	5.95	.06	0	2.91	2.03
February 1918	3.40	0	2.00	0	.84	0	0	0	1.31	1.34	.44	0	0	3.90	1.17	.13	2.60	3.36	.91	5.95	.06	0	2.91	2.03
March 1918	2.98	0	4.33	0	.26	1.31	0	1.31	.44	1.34	.44	0	0	3.90	1.17	.13	2.60	3.36	.91	5.95	.06	0	2.91	2.03
April 1918	3.40	0	2.00	0	.84	0	0	0	1.31	1.34	.44	0	0	3.90	1.17	.13	2.60	3.36	.91	5.95	.06	0	2.91	2.03
May 1918	2.98	0	4.33	0	.26	1.31	0	1.31	.44	1.34	.44	0	0	3.90	1.17	.13	2.60	3.36	.91	5.95	.06	0	2.91	2.03
June 1918	3.40	0	2.00	0	.84	0	0	0	1.31	1.34	.44	0	0	3.90	1.17	.13	2.60	3.36	.91	5.95	.06	0	2.91	2.03
July 1918	2.98	0	4.33	0	.26	1.31	0	1.31	.44	1.34	.44	0	0	3.90	1.17	.13	2.60	3.36	.91	5.95	.06	0	2.91	2.03
August 1918	3.40	0	2.00	0	.84	0	0	0	1.31	1.34	.44	0	0	3.90	1.17	.13	2.60	3.36	.91	5.95	.06	0	2.91	2.03
September 1918	2.98	0	4.33	0	.26	1.31	0	1.31	.44	1.34	.44	0	0	3.90	1.17	.13	2.60	3.36	.91	5.95	.06	0	2.91	2.03
October 1918	3.40	0	2.00	0	.84	0	0	0	1.31	1.34	.44	0	0	3.90	1.17	.13	2.60	3.36	.91	5.95	.06	0	2.91	2.03
November 1918	2.98	0	4.33	0	.26	1.31	0	1.31	.44	1.34	.44	0	0	3.90	1.17	.13	2.60	3.36	.91	5.95	.06	0	2.91	2.03
December 1918	3.40	0	2.00	0	.84	0	0	0	1.31	1.34	.44	0	0	3.90	1.17	.13	2.60	3.36	.91	5.95	.06	0	2.91	2.03
January 1919	2.98	0	4.33	0	.26	1.31	0	1.31	.44	1.34	.44	0	0	3.90	1.17	.13	2.60	3.36	.91	5.95	.06	0	2.91	2.03
February 1919	3.40	0	2.00	0	.84	0	0	0	1.31	1.34	.44	0	0	3.90	1.17	.13	2.60	3.36	.91	5.95	.06	0	2.91	2.03
March 1919	2.98	0	4.33	0	.26	1.31	0	1.31	.44	1.34	.44	0	0	3.90	1.17	.13	2.60	3.36	.91	5.95	.06	0	2.91	2.03
April 1919	3.40	0	2.00	0	.84	0	0	0	1.31	1.34	.44	0	0	3.90	1.17	.13	2.60	3.36	.91	5.95	.06	0	2.91	2.03
May 1919	2.98	0	4.33	0	.26	1.31	0	1.31	.44	1.34	.44	0	0	3.90	1.17	.13	2.60	3.36	.91	5.95	.06	0	2.91	2.03
June 1919	3.40	0	2.00	0	.84	0	0	0	1.31	1.34	.44	0	0	3.90	1.17	.13	2.60	3.36	.91	5.95	.06	0	2.91	2.03
July 1919	2.98	0	4.33	0	.26	1.31	0	1.31	.44	1.34	.44	0	0	3.90	1.17	.13	2.60	3.36	.91	5.95	.06	0	2.91	2.03
August 1919	3.40	0	2.00	0	.84	0	0	0	1.31	1.34	.44	0	0	3.90	1.17	.13	2.60	3.36	.91	5.95	.06	0	2.91	2.03
September 1919	2.98	0	4.33	0	.26	1.31	0	1.31	.44	1.34	.44	0	0	3.90	1.17	.13	2.60	3.36	.91	5.95	.06	0	2.91	2.03
October 1919	3.40	0	2.00	0	.84	0	0	0	1.31	1.34	.44	0	0	3.90	1.17	.13	2.60	3.36	.91	5.95	.06	0	2.91	2.03
November 1919	2.98	0	4.33	0	.26	1.31	0	1.31	.44	1.34	.44	0	0	3.90	1.17	.13	2.60	3.36	.91	5.95	.06	0	2.91	2.03
December 1919	3.40	0	2.00	0	.84	0	0	0	1.31	1.34	.44	0	0	3.90	1.17	.13	2.60	3.36	.91	5.95	.06	0	2.91	2.03
January 1920	2.98	0	4.33	0	.26	1.31	0	1.31	.44	1.34	.44	0	0	3.90	1.17	.13	2.60	3.36	.91	5.95	.06	0	2.91	2.03
February 1920	3.40	0	2.00	0	.84	0	0	0	1.31	1.34	.44	0	0	3.90	1.17	.13	2.60	3.36	.91	5.95	.06	0	2.91	2.03
March 1920	2.98	0	4.33	0	.26	1.31	0	1.31	.44	1.34	.44	0	0	3.90	1.17	.13	2.60	3.36	.91	5.95	.06	0	2.91	2.03
April 1920	3.40	0	2.00	0	.84	0	0	0	1.31	1.34	.44	0	0	3.90	1.17	.13	2.60	3.36	.91	5.95	.06	0	2.91	2.03
May 1920	2.98	0	4.33	0	.26	1.31	0	1.31	.44	1.34	.44	0	0	3.90	1.17	.13	2.60	3.36	.91	5.95	.06	0	2.91	2.03
June 1920	3.40	0	2.00	0	.84	0	0	0	1.31	1.34	.44	0	0	3.90	1.17	.13	2.60	3.36	.91	5.95	.06	0	2.91	2.03
July 1920	2.98	0	4.33	0	.26	1.31	0	1.31	.44	1.34	.44	0	0	3.90	1.17	.13	2.60	3.36	.91	5.95	.06	0	2.91	2.03
August 1920	3.40	0	2.00	0	.84	0	0	0	1.31	1.34	.44	0	0	3.90	1.17	.13	2.60	3.36	.91	5.95	.06	0	2.91	2.03
September 1920	2.98	0	4.33	0	.26	1.31	0	1.31	.44	1.34	.44	0	0	3.90	1.17	.13	2.60	3.36	.91	5.95	.06	0	2.91	2.03
October 1920	3.40	0	2.00	0	.84	0	0	0	1.31	1.34	.44	0	0	3.90	1.17	.13	2.60	3.36	.91	5.95	.06	0	2.91	2.03
November 1920	2.98	0	4.33	0	.26	1.31	0	1.31	.44	1.34	.44	0	0	3.90	1.17	.13	2.60	3.36	.91</					

mining and building and construction there continued to be a great deal less activity during August than in the corresponding month in 1920.

During September, considerably more slackness was again reported in the manufacturing group as compared with the same month in last year. Improvement still continued to be noted among clothing and leather workers; the metal trades again registered a substantial decline in employment. Tradesmen in the printing and publishing group continued to record increased slackness; this was partly an indirect result of the industrial dispute that has been in force for several months past. Pulp and paper makers also were less busy. While improvement over preceding months was

registered in building and construction, particularly in Quebec and Ontario, there was still about 10 per cent less employment than in September, 1920. Logging and lumber workers, from which returns for last September are not available, reported a large number of unemployed members. Fishermen also registered less activity.

The accompanying tabulations (Table II) show in some details the returns for the month ended September 30, in which 1,615 unions with an aggregate membership of 183,373 persons, reported 15,530 of their members, or 8.5 per cent, unemployed. The table also gives the general percentages of unemployment in the various trades and industries in July and August.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE BUILDING TRADES AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED DURING JULY-SEPTEMBER

EMPLOYMENT in the building trades, as indicated by the value of building permits issued in 56 cities showed a net decline during the quarter ended September 30 as compared with the preceding three months and also with the corresponding quarter in 1920. The value for July, 1921, was approximately twenty-two per cent below that for June; in August it was about five per cent less than in July, while in September it was slightly over three per cent larger than in August. The amount for that month, however, was somewhat below the July level. The total for the quarter stood at \$29,786,589 as compared with an aggregate of \$38,666,372 for April, May and June and with \$31,962,401 in the third quarter of last year. This indicates a decline of practically twenty-

three per cent in the former and of about seven per cent in the latter comparison.

During the first month of the quarter, Quebec was the only province that showed an increase in the volume of building authorized as compared with the figures for July, 1920; the value of the permits issued in Quebec in July totalled \$2,506,413, an increase of \$1,089,933 over July of last year. The greater part of the expansion was due to gains in the building contemplated in Montreal, Quebec and Westmount. The most pronounced losses in this comparison occurred in Manitoba, where in the city of Winnipeg there was a decrease in building permits of over \$290,000. The 56 cities whose figures are used in this report showed a net decrease of about

twenty-five per cent in comparison with July, 1920.

In August, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia registered expansion in the volume of building authorized in comparison with August of last year. Manitoba, with an increase of \$318,800, manifested the most noteworthy gain; Winnipeg and Brandon both reported large increases. The most pronounced contraction occurred in Ontario, where the value of the permits issued declined by over \$870,000. Toronto showed a loss of nearly \$180,000 during August, and in Brantford there was a decrease of well over \$600,000.

In September there was an increase of approximately nine per cent in value of the building permits issued as compared with the same month in 1920. New Brunswick and Manitoba, only, reported reductions in this comparison, while the increase of \$453,367, or practically nineteen per cent, in Quebec was the largest. Montreal issued permits valued at \$2,137,364 for the month, an increase of \$836,624 over September of last year.

A comparison in some detail between the statements for September and those for August may be found on page 1343 of this issue.

The accompanying table shows, in detail, the value of the building permits issued by months for the third quarter of this year, together with a comparison of the monthly totals with the corresponding totals for the last year. The thirty-five cities for which a continuous monthly record has been kept since 1910 are marked by asterisks.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS.

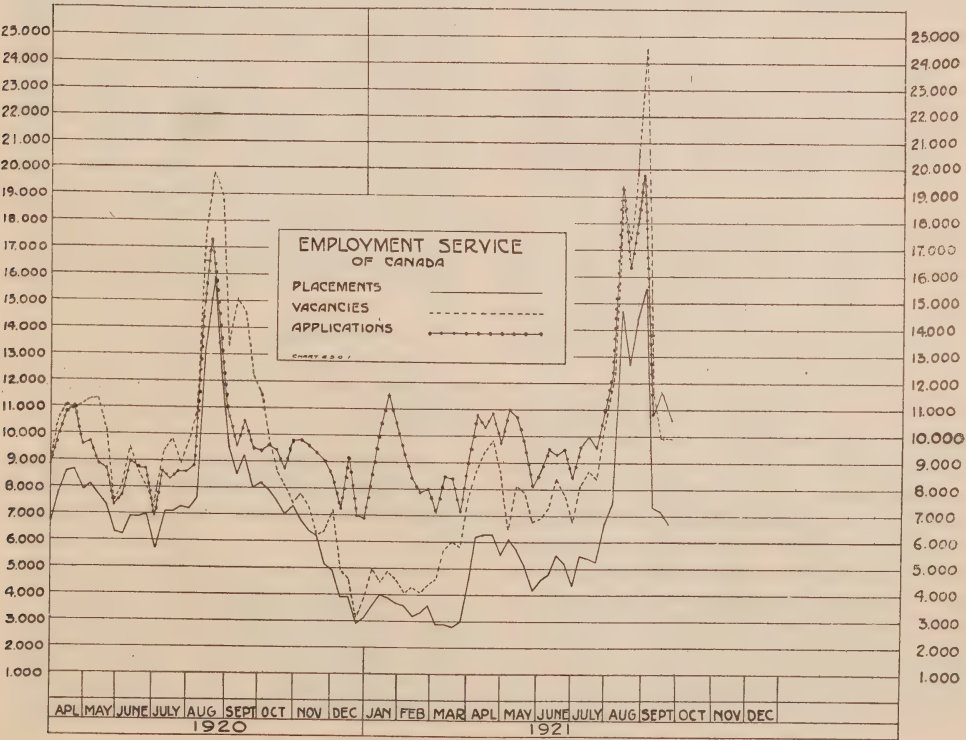
City.	July, 1921	August, 1921	Sept., 1921
Prince Edward Island....	\$ 5,500	\$ Nil.	\$ Nil.
Charlottetown.....	5,500	Nil.	Nil.
Nova Scotia.....	245,340	166,449	297,260
*Hali ax.....	191,285	138,164	169,790
New Glasgow.....	4,325	3,425	13,450
*Sydney.....	49,730	24,860	114,020
New Brunswick.....	131,650	434,710	101,155
Fredericton.....	40,000	50,500	20,000
*Moncton.....	43,150	170,710	46,655
*St. John.....	48,500	213,500	34,500
Quebec.....	2,506,413	2,156,217	2,876,597
*Montreal-Maisonneuve.....	1,722,503	1,287,495	2,137,364
*Quebec.....	414,040	214,589	113,533
Shawinigan Falls.....	Nil.	6,600	188,600
*Sherbrooke.....	71,500	10,500	8,000
*Three Rivers.....	9,520	548,700	68,300
*Westmount.....	288,850	88,333	360,800
Ontario.....	4,826,903	4,396,337	4,651,366
Belleville.....	7,500	17,800	5,900
*Brant'ord.....	36,675	27,735	22,145
Chatham.....	6,800	34,450	112,550
*Fort William.....	14,200	23,075	60,850
Galt.....	17,195	26,112	34,165
*Guelph.....	36,455	83,280	43,754
*Hamilton.....	481,400	574,250	802,875
*Kingston.....	124,682	14,201	34,642
*Kitchener.....	70,660	186,705	95,810
*London.....	256,090	198,050	171,035
Niagara Falls.....	351,385	147,840	91,835
Oshawa.....	14,200	18,300	65,125
*Ottawa.....	214,535	197,315	510,260
Owen Sound.....	5,200	10,200	19,000
*Peterborough.....	159,278	43,795	21,447
*Port Arthur.....	5,156	9,058	7,630
*Stratford.....	5,890	28,595	41,790
*St. Catharines.....	73,720	60,857	16,500
*St. Thomas.....	4,090	16,940	6,165
Sarnia.....	83,438	69,155	33,800
Sault Ste Marie.....	55,555	340,835	39,250
*Toronto.....	2,130,216	2,037,588	1,851,622
Welland.....	216,250	10,450	14,030
*Windsor.....	448,175	207,900	454,015
Woodstock.....	7,258	11,851	7,166
Manitoba.....	1,108,545	958,825	396,550
*Brandon.....	176,475	159,000	8,550
St. Boniface.....	62,020	48,825	26,050
*Winnipeg.....	870,050	751,000	361,950
Saskatchewan.....	408,485	354,978	344,979
*Moose Jaw.....	16,000	67,625	67,807
*Regina.....	302,060	191,053	150,313
*Saskatoon.....	90,425	96,300	126,859
Alberta.....	199,745	309,470	405,826
*Calgary.....	77,000	128,000	180,000
*Edmonton.....	92,300	134,370	203,671
Lethbridge.....	24,145	44,800	12,455
Medicine Hat.....	6,300	2,300	9,700
British Columbia.....	711,766	877,109	914,414
Nanaimo.....	6,995	11,180	5,900
*New Westminster.....	32,450	33,575	29,400
Point Grey.....	241,265	388,800	352,100
Prince Rupert.....	13,595	24,800	23,175
South Vancouver.....	90,175	78,440	139,911
*Vancouver.....	265,581	272,870	327,585
*Victoria.....	61,905	67,444	36,343
Total—56 cities, 1921....	10,144,347	9,654,095	9,988,147
Total—35 cities, 1921....	8,885,446	8,307,432	8,773,985
<i>Total 56 cities, 1920.....</i>	<i>13,079,339</i>	<i>9,688,881</i>	<i>9,179,181</i>
<i>Total 35 cities, 1920.....</i>	<i>12,134,799</i>	<i>8,630,917</i>	<i>7,973,025</i>

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA DURING
PERIOD JUNE 20—SEPTEMBER 24, 1921

THE present article on the work of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada deals with the business transacted during the period June 20 to September 24, 1921. On the whole the volume of business was considerably less in the period under review than in the corresponding period of 1920. Applications for employment showed a marked increase over the same period of last year, about 18.6 per cent more applications having been registered, but in vacancies offered and in placements effected a contraction was noted.

The accompanying chart, which presents the statistical returns from the offices by weekly periods, shows that at the beginning of June, 1921, the supply of workers was considerably in excess of the demand, while at the same period

in 1920, vacancies slightly exceed applications. In 1920 the demand for labour during the entire harvest season was in excess of the labour offered for employment. During the week ended September 3, 1921, the curve of vacancies registered a considerable increase, exceeding by more than 4,000 the previous high record of 1920. This abnormal increase was due to the heavy demands for additional harvest labour in Saskatchewan, wet weather during August having delayed harvest operations. During the period under review the curve of applications showed a marked increase over last year and during the week ended September 3 registered the highest point attained since the establishment of the Employment Service. The curve of placements did



not exceed the record figure of 1920, but the high level of the harvest period extended over a greater length of time in 1921 than in the previous year. During the latter part of the period under review a marked decline was shown when applications, vacancies, and placements were again at the pre-harvest level. At the end of September, 1921, vacancies and placements were considerably less, having reached a level considerably lower than at the same time in 1920. Applications were slightly in excess of those registered in the same period last year.

During the period under review the offices reported that 119,182 placements (108,521 of men and 10,661 of women)

were effected as compared with 125,956 during the corresponding period of 1920, a decline of about five per cent. Placements in casual employment during the period numbered 19,703, while during the same period of last year, 24,089 were reported. The number of applications registered at the offices during the period under review totalled 178,030 (of which 149,280 were of men and 28,750 of women) as compared with 144,917 applications registered during the corresponding period of last year. Opportunities for employment notified by employers to the Service numbered 175,147 (145,822 for men and 29,325 for women) as compared with 176,398 during this period last year.

RECENT CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA

THE following is a statement by industrial groups of the more important changes in wages reported to the Department of Labour during the month of October.

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS. — *Brantford, Ont.* Two firms manufacturing agricultural implements put into effect in September reductions of wages ranging in one case from 20 to 37½ per cent and in the other from 20 to 25 per cent. *Halifax, N. S.* Shipyard workers' wages were recently reduced 5 cents per hour. About 500 men were affected; the rates for the principal classes in metal trades were: old rate, 67½ cents per hour; new rate, 62½ cents.

PULP AND PAPER MANUFACTURING. — *Quebec.* Toward the end of August, 1921, wages of about 800 paper mill employees were reduced 16⅔ per cent by one firm in Quebec province. *Ontario.* Wages of pulp and sulphite workers were reduced in October on finding of the Arbitration Board of May, 1921. Rates for one firm follow: Wood room, old rates, 54-62 cents per hour, new rates, 41-56 cents; grinder room, old rates, 58 cents, new rate 48 cents; sul-

phite mill, old rates, 54-92 cents, new rates, 45-83 cents; wet room, old rates, 54 and 57 cents, new rates, 45 and 48 cents; mixing room, old rate, 54 cents, new rate, 45 cents; electrical, old rates, 60-81 cents, new rates, 54-73 cents; finishing room, old rates, 54-58 cents, new rates, 45-48 cents; steam plant, old rates, 54-84 cents, new rates, 45-76 cents; miscellaneous, old rates, 54-66 cents, new rates, 45-59 cents; yard, old rates, 50-84 cents, new rates, 40-76 cents. Operating, electrical, (new mill), old rates, 65-81 cents, new rates, 59-73 cents.

WOODWORKING. — *Brantford, Ont.* Wages of machine hands in employ of one firm were cut 20 per cent on September 22.

FOOD MANUFACTURING. — *Brantford, Ont.* Wages of bakers in employ of one firm were cut 20 per cent on September 23.

TEXTILE MANUFACTURING. — *Guelph, Ont.* Further particulars received in the Department about the wages of carpet weavers which were reported in the September issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE as having been cut 12½ per cent in July

show that this reduction was the removal of a bonus previously granted of 5 per cent for weavers, 10 per cent for spinners and 15 per cent for other classes.

CONSTRUCTION. — *Hamilton, Ont.* The union scale for bricklayers was reduced on November 1 from \$1 to 90 cents per hour, eight hours per day. *Welland Ship Canal.* Wages of workers on the Welland Ship Canal were recently adjusted downwards, new wage rates being effective as of September 1, 1921. The new rates are given in this issue of the

LABOUR GAZETTE under the heading "Recent Industrial Agreements and Schedules of Wages."

MINING. — *Trail, B.C.* Wages per eight hour day of employees in one firm were reduced on October 1 as follows: 80 common labourers from \$3.75 to \$3.50; wages of 229 mechanics, 160 smelter men and 232 refiners were reduced 25 cents per day. Contractors whose wages averaged \$41.50 per week and bonus workers whose wages averaged \$43.20 had wages and bonus cut of 5 per cent.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Similar agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees, but verbal agreements are also included in the records, the latter being schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In the case of each agreement the rates of wages for principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Metal Trades

VANCOUVER, B. C. — LOCAL EMPLOYERS, AND SHEET METAL WORKERS, No. 280.—Agreement in effect from June, 1921, to June, 1922. Only union members, or those who agree to become members, to be employed. Failing union men, other help may be employed temporarily.

Parties to this agreement not to work on buildings where sheet metal work and roofing is not supplied and erected by a sheet metal contractor; or where union employees have withdrawn; or

where previous work of this kind has been done with the indebtedness on either side until such indebtedness shall have been discharged. When during progress of work, promised money is withheld, work may be stopped until matter shall have been adjusted.

No union member to do sheet metal work, roofing, etc., except as a journeyman, provided employer agrees to divide work satisfactorily to union members. Employers not to request employees to instal unfair material unless covered by patent rights.

Minimum wages: Per hour—journeymen, 90 cents; junior members, three-fourths of journeymen's rate.

Differences to be settled by a joint committee of three members from each party, committee to have power to draw up rules of procedure and submit same to both parties for their approval. Before definite action is taken on disputes which can not be settled by said committee, matter to be referred to general office of the union, and no strike or lockout to take place until matter has been investigated by an International officer and decision rendered.

Unless ninety days' notice before March 1, 1922, is given by either party to open this agreement, same to continue in effect until notice is given. In

event of any suggested change in wages, parties to meet and try to bring about an adjustment.

Working rules:

Hours of labour: eight per day, forty-four per week.

One apprentice to three or less journeymen. One junior member to every four journeymen or majority fraction thereof.

Members of union not to be allowed to do any sheet metal work for any person without first obtaining a permit from the union.

Overtime rates, time and one-half until 9 p.m.; thereafter and Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays, double time. No work on Labour Day.

Printing

VANCOUVER, B.C.—PROPRIETORS OF LOCAL BOOK AND JOB OFFICES AND TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 226. Agreement in effect from July 4, 1921, to August 31, 1922.

Only union members to be employed.

Hours per day: eight; Saturdays, four. Hours per week, day or night, forty-four.

Wages: Per week—Compositors, stonemen, proof-readers, operators, day work, \$39.60. Night work, \$43.10. Machinist operators, \$3 per week in excess of such rates. Overtime, time and one-half. Holidays, double time.

Agreement may be extended from year to year provided mutually satisfactory agreements can be made whereby wages and hours after August 31, 1922, will be adjusted and settled by local conciliation or arbitration. If an arbitration agreement is later arrived at, the individual employer signing this agreement agrees to become a party to one arbitration proceeding representing the employing commercial printers of Greater Vancouver.

Apprentices: From one to eight journeymen, one apprentice; more than eight journeymen, two apprentices. At least one union member as well as the proprietor to be regularly in composing

room before office is entitled to more than two apprentices. Each office to be entitled to one two-third additional. Apprentices to be at least sixteen years of age; to pass an entrance examination within three months: apprentices to be given every opportunity to learn the trade. When journeymen are working overtime, office to be allowed to work an apprentice, but not more than six hours per week. Minimum wages of apprentices, during third year, one-third of journeyman's wage; during fourth year, one-half; during fifth year, two-thirds. An apprentice on becoming a two-thirder to have right to remain in the office until becoming a fully recognized member of the union.

Union may refuse unfair work.

Foreman must notify Chairman of incompetency of a sub within fifteen days of same starting work.

Textile Products

VICTORIA, B.C.—EMPLOYERS, AND JOURNEYMEN TAILORS OF AMERICA, No. 142. Agreement to be in effect from May 8, 1920, with thirty days' notice of change.

Union shop to be maintained.

Minimum wages: Per week—tailors (operators, pressers, tailors), \$30; helpers, \$20.

Apprentices may be employed by special arrangement with the union.

Hours per week: Eight. Overtime, time and one-half; not more than four hours overtime in any week. Holidays, time and one-half.

Work to be equally divided in slack season. All work to be done on employer's premises: Workshops to be kept in sanitary condition.

Union to furnish union label free.

Food, Drink, Tobacco

CALGARY, ALTA.—CALGARY BREWING AND MALTING COMPANY LIMITED, AND INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL, AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS OF AMERICA, No. 124.

Agreement to be in effect until June 1, 1922, or on 30 days' notice of change.

Employees to become union members two weeks from date of employment. No member to be discharged or discriminated against for upholding union principles.

Hours per day: March 1 to November 1, nine hours for five days, sixth day, five hours. November 1 to March 1, eight hours for five days; sixth day, four. For engineers and firemen, six eight-hour days per week. Overtime, time and one-half.

Stablemen to be paid for six and one-half days a week. One week's holidays per year with pay. Truck drivers, truck assistants, and regular town teamsters to be paid same rate of pay. All other teamsters to be classed as assistants. Truck drivers are recognized as senior to either assistants or teamsters. Malt floor men, eight hours per day. Maltsters to receive same rate as men in department where they are employed when not malting. Elevator men, two weeks' holiday per year with pay if working seven days a week. General mechanics, per hour $77\frac{1}{2}$ cents; overtime, time and one-half. Sundays and after midnight if working sixteen hours previously, double time.

Free temperance beer to be served to employees three times a day.

Extra men engaged during busy season not to be counted as permanent men, nor taken into the union if working less than three months, and must be laid off when their work is finished. Company may hire extra help as required from April 1 to September 30, hiring returned soldiers when available, provided no union men are out of work.

Employees may purchase Company's goods at wholesale rates at local breweries.

In lay-offs, men to be laid off in rotation, fairly and impartially, for periods not exceeding one week.

Employers must approach union secretary when wishing to employ new men. If no competent union men with refer-

ences are available, company may hire as they see fit.

Differences to be referred to a Board of Arbitration of two from each party, and if necessary a fifth disinterested person. Decision to be binding on each side.

Brewery may employ one boy at least sixteen years of age to six men, same not to perform work of a man. Advancement by seniority if there is a competent man in each department.

Brewery agrees to give preference to union made materials and machinery whenever obtainable, provided quality and price of material and machinery is the same.

Wages: Per hour—General mechanics, $77\frac{1}{2}$ cents; mechanic's helper, $59\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Coopers (light work) $70\frac{1}{2}$ cents; coopers, (slack work), bottlers, town teamsters, assistant truckmen, $61\frac{1}{2}$ cents; cellarers, elevator man, etc., $63\frac{1}{2}$ cents; machine men, packers, yard teamsters, stablemen, $58\frac{1}{2}$ cents; labourers, $56\frac{1}{2}$ cents; boys, $38\frac{1}{2}$ cents; extra boys, $41\frac{1}{2}$ cents; engineers, $70\frac{1}{2}$ cents; firemen, $60\frac{3}{4}$ cents.

Building and Construction

MOOSE JAW, SASK.—ASSOCIATION OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES OF MOOSE JAW, AND BRICKLAYERS', MASONS' AND PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 2.—Agreement to be in effect from May 17, 1921, to March 31, 1922, and thereafter unless three months' notice of change be given.

Joint Arbitration Committee of three members from each side to be appointed. Committee to have power to enter into any agreement arranging conditions under which bricklaying, masonry and plastering shall be carried on, and to settle difficulties arising. Should either side fail to attend committee meetings, case to go by default.

Employees under this agreement not to work with non-union members.

Hours of Labour: Eight per day, four on Saturdays. Overtime, emergency

only, time and one-half: Saturday afternoons, Sundays and legal holidays, double time. No work on Labour Day.

Wages: Per hour—journeymen, \$1.15; foremen not less than 10 cents per hour additional.

Provisions made for out of town work.

Only good standing members of the union to be employed. Union members not to go out on any sympathetic strike unless ordered to do so by their international Executive Board.

WELLAND SHIP CANAL, ONT.—SCHEDULE OF WORKING RULES AND WAGES GOVERNING CONTRACTORS AND EMPLOYERS ENGAGED IN CONSTRUCTION WORK ON THE NEW WELLAND SHIP CANAL. Rates effective as of September 1, 1921. Rules to be effective as of October 1, 1921. Both wage rates and rules to continue in effect until either party gives thirty days' notice of desired change to the Department of Railways and Canals and the Department of Labour.

Each craft to be allowed the privilege of electing a shop steward for each section of the work. Business agents to be allowed access to work at any time to interview contractor or consult shop steward. If any business agent abuses privileges, contractor may file complaint with the Department of Labour; if complaint is well founded, privileges may be cancelled.

Overtime: Except where otherwise provided by agreement, overtime at time and one-half to be paid for work on Sundays by other classes than those regularly working on Sundays. Holidays, time and one-half. During winter months, nine hours to constitute a working day: overtime, time and one-half.

Wages: Per hour—Blacksmiths, carpenters, electricians, hoist or derrick runners, 70 cents; blacksmiths' helpers, boilermakers' helpers, brakemen, carpenters' helpers, electricians' helpers, hostler (locomotive), machinists' helpers, pipefitters' helpers, pumpmen, riggers' helpers, 50 cents; boilermakers, loco-

motive crane operators, 75 cents; car repairers, drill runner, (well,) 56 cents; cableway and dragline operators and steamshovel engineers, 87 cents; conductors (qualified), compressor operators, channeler runners, locomotive engineers (qualified), powermen (blast-ers), 60 cents; concrete finishers, drill runners, (Jap., tripod, submarine); steamshovel firemen, 52 cents; channeler runners' helpers, 47½ cents; drill runners' helpers, (tripod and submarine), 46 cents; drill runners' helpers, (well), and teamsters, 48 cents; expert labour (concrete mixers), fireman, switchmen, 45 cents; ironworkers, 80 cents; labourers, 37½ cents; linemen, painters, riggers, welders and burners, 65 cents; machinists, 72 cents; pitmen, 43 cents; steamshovel cranemen, 68 cents; watchmen, 35 cents; waterboy, 17 cents. Chauffeur, \$116 per month.

"The Department further requests that residents of Canada only should be employed on this work, and that married men should be given preference over single men."

Transportation—Electric Railways.

WINDSOR, ONT.—ESSEX DIVISION, HYDRO ELECTRIC RAILWAYS, AND AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA No. 616. Agreement in effect from July 1, 1921 to July 1, 1922.

Employers through properly accredited officers to treat with employees, members of association, through their representatives on matters and grievances arising.

Hours of labour, motormen and conductors, nine, maximum, ten. Work over ten consecutive hours, or work not completed in eleven consecutive hours, overtime.

Men training students, fifty cents extra per day.

No penalty for men on late runs missing or sleeping in, unless more than twice in thirty days.

Wages of trainmen: Per hour—first six months, 45 cents; second six months,

50 cents; after first year, 55 cents. Overtime, 20 cents extra per hour.

Uniforms: Commission to advance to motormen and conductors of one year's service preceding date of agreement sum of \$25 to purchase of uniforms; to same classes of less than one year, \$7 for each week following purchase of uniform, weekly payments not to exceed \$25. Caps and badges to be supplied.

In event of vacancy, first extra man to be entitled to run for period not to exceed five days, after which conductors or motormen ranking below in seniority may re-select runs.

Claims for shortage against conductors to be made within ten days.

All passenger and freight cars to be operated by members of Division 616.

Employees in Service for one year to have two weeks' vacation each year.

Services—Amusements

CALGARY, ALTA.—PRINCESS THEATRE, GRAND THEATRE, REGENT THEATRE, ALLEN THEATRE, CAPITOL THEATRE AND EMPRESS THEATRE, AND INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, No. 302. Agreement in effect from September 9, 1921, to September 5, 1922.

Only men supplied by union to be employed.

Minimum rate: Per week—moving picture machine operator, \$45, maximum of six hours per day, six days per week. Extra work, per hour, \$1.25—not more than eight hours per day.

Two weeks' notice of dismissal to be given, or two weeks' pay.

Employers to have right to make rules and regulations for conduct and management of performances and working conditions. Employees to obey all rules and directions of authorized representative of employers, not conflicting with union agreement or rules.

Weekly employees to give two weeks' notice of leaving employment, except in case of non-payment of salaries.

Public Utilities

PRINCE RUPERT, B.C.—CORPORATION OF CITY OF PRINCE RUPERT TOGETHER WITH ANY SUBORDINATE COMPANY OR COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS OR SUB-CONTRACTORS, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY UNDER ITS CONTROL, DOING BUSINESS IN THE PROVINCE OR WHEREVER THE CITY MAY HEREAFTER OPERATE ITS LINES, AND INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS No. 344 WITH ITS SUBORDINATE LOCAL UNIONS. Agreement in effect from March 1, 1921, until January 31, 1922, and from month to month unless changed.

Only good-standing union members to be employed.

Any committee with officer of union appointed to interview management to be given an immediate hearing.

Working rules and schedule: Hours per day, eight. Overtime: Holidays, and Saturday afternoons, double time.

Foremen to have had at least three years' experience and not to do journeymen's work. Apprentice to serve three years, not more than one to three journeymen per gang. Apprentices may do journeymen's work during last six months of their term.

Operators to have one day off per week, or, in lieu of this, double pay for seventh day, and to have fourteen consecutive days off per year with pay.

Wages: Per day—lead covered cable foreman, \$8.50, journeyman splicer, \$8.25, lineman, wireman, electrical shopman, power house operator, meterman, arc-trimmer, armature winder, transformer winder, telephone installer, P. B. X. installer, rockman, powerman, batteryman, test board man, switch-board man, trouble man, repair man, inspector, \$7.15; chief meter tester, chief load despatcher, \$8.50; load despatcher, \$8.25; engineers in charge \$6.60 to \$8.25; per month—wire chief, \$209; line foreman, \$220; wire inspector, \$209; apprentice line men, wiremen, metermen, and operators, per day, \$5.10 to \$7.15.

FAIR WAGE CONTRACTS, OCTOBER, 1921

DURING October the Department of Labour received for insertion in the LABOUR GAZETTE the following information relative to nineteen fair wage contracts, awarded by the Department of Public Works. All the contracts contained the usual fair wage clause which provides for the prompt payment of such wages as are current in the district in which the work is to be performed, and for observance on the various works under contract of the prevailing hours of labour, and which otherwise prevents abuse and secures the legitimate rights of the labour employed.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the regulations for the suppression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair wages, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Construction of Rubble Mound Extension to Mission River Breakwater, Fort William, Ont. Name of contractor, O'Brien & Martin, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, October 4, 1921. Amount of contract, \$1.39½ per ton of stone to enter into contract.

Construction of wharf, Mansion's Landing, Cortez Island, B. C. Name of contractor, William Greenlees, Vancouver, B. C. Date of contract, September 26, 1921. Amount of contract, \$4,985.

Improvements to Wharf Approach, Contrecoeur, Que. Name of contractor, Hormisdas Gravel, St. Lambert, Que.

Date of contract, October 3, 1921. Amount of contract, \$3,735.

Hydraulic Ash Hoist in Ex'g Warehouse, Montreal, Que. Name of contractor, The Turnbull Elevator Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, October 4, 1921. Amount of contract, \$9,585.

Under Feed Stokers in Connaught Building, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, W. G. Edge, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, October 6, 1921. Amount of contract, \$20,700.

Under Feed Stokers in Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, W. G. Edge, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, October 6, 1921. Amount of contract, \$12,530.

Hydraulic Hoist in Custom House, St. John, N. B. Name of contractor, J. H. Doody, St. John, N. B. Date of contract, October 1, 1921. Amount of contract, \$900.

Repairs to Wharves, Hope Bay, North Pender Island, South Pender Island, and North Gabriola Island, B. C. Name of contractor, The Vancouver Pile Driving and Contracting Co., Vancouver, B. C. Date of contract, September 30, 1921. Amount of contract, unit prices.

Alterations in the Offices of Customs and Inland Revenue Departments, Kitchener, Ont. Name of contractor, The Globe Furniture Company, Limited, Waterloo, Ont. Date of contract, October 11, 1921. Amount of contract, \$1,265.

Repairs, alterations, etc., to various buildings, Partridge Island Quar. Sta-

tion, St. John, N.B. Name of contractor, W. A. Munro, St. John, N.B. Date of contract, October 18, 1921. Amount of contract, \$6,864.

Alterations, etc., to building for conversion into Nurses' Home, Shaughnessy Military Hospital, Vancouver, B. C. Name of contractor, Edw. J. Ryan Contracting Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B. C. Date of contract, October 11, 1921. Amount of contract, \$4,645.

Construction of Chimney Stack and Alterations to Ventilation System in Temporary Refining Building, Royal Mint, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, Taylor & Lackey, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, October 19, 1921. Amount of contract, \$4,284.

Repairs and renewals to Steel Hopper Scow No. 104, Departmental Dredging Fleet, New Brunswick. Name of contractor, Wm. Lewis & Son, St. John N.B. Date of contract, October 15, 1921. Amount of contract, \$4,450.

Roofing of Drill Shed, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, McFarlane-Douglas Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, October 20, 1921. Amount of contract, \$5,417, and \$7.50 per 100 sq. feet for roof boarding which may be required.

Steam boilers and alterations connected therewith in General Post Office, Montreal, Que. Name of contractor, W. G. Edge, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, October 26, 1921. Amount of contract, \$24,592.

Relaying of pavement on Wellington Street, between Bank Street and Perley Home, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor O'Leary's, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, October 19, 1921. Amount of

contract, \$55,505, and unit prices to apply for additions or deductions to contract.

Reconstruction of part of wharf, Gas-pé, Que. Name of contractor, Arthur Nadeau, Chandler, Que. Date of contract, October 25, 1921. Amount of contract, unit prices.

Alterations to Hot Water Heating System in Public Building, Saskatoon, Sask. Name of contractor, Ross & Parnell, Saskatoon, Sask. Date of contract, October 20, 1921. Amount of contract, \$3,943.

Alterations and additions to Old Power House at Tuxedo Military Hospital, Winnipeg, Man. Name of contractor, Cotter Bros., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, October 24, 1921. Amount of contract, \$17,450.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The following is a statement of payments made in October for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair wages and the performance of work under sanitary conditions.

Nature of Order	Amount of Order
Making metal dating stamps and type and other hand stamps, and brass crown seals. \$	522.14
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.	192.41
Supplying mail bag fittings.	2,500.00
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.	11,021.57
Repairing letter boxes, etc.	34.35
Making and supplying stamping ink, pads, etc.	221.29
Satchels.	1,549.79

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, OCTOBER, 1921

THE general downward movement in wholesale prices in progress since May, 1920, continued during October. Retail prices of foods also fell slightly, the upward movement during August and September, due to seasonal advances in potatoes and butter being reversed. The chief declines were in farm products but there were also important decreases in many other lines.

In retail prices the average cost of a list of twenty-nine staple foods in sixty cities fell to \$11.48 at the beginning of October as compared with \$11.82 at the beginning of September, \$11.44 at the beginning of August, \$10.98 at the beginning of July, \$15.83 in October, 1920, and \$7.99 in October, 1914. The average cost of a budget of foods, fuel and rent in sixty cities was \$22.01 for October, 1921, \$22.36 for September, 1921, \$26.46 for October, 1920, and \$14.47 for October, 1914. The chief changes for the month were decreases in potatoes, meats, cheese, flour and bread, but there were increases in eggs and butter. Anthracite coal and hard wood advanced slightly but soft coal, soft wood, and coal oil declined slightly.

The Departmental index number of wholesale prices was down to 229.2 for October as compared with 232.7 for September, 317.6 for October, 1920, and 138.7 for October, 1914. The chief changes for the month were declines in prices of grain, livestock, and meats, and in miscellaneous foods; but there were also declines in fish, leather, house furnishings, drugs and chemicals, and in sundries. There were slight advances in textiles, gasoline, and coal oil, and seasonal advances in eggs and milk.

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of October of over one hundred staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal

oil, and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these have been published each month since the beginning of 1910, the figures being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers who did a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915, when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts exclusively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts, with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desir-

ably located, but still fairly central without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, those being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the difference in quality. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income. While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease

from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc.; so that the comparative expenditure would be little changed.

The index number of wholesale prices is based on the quotations for 271 commodities and is the simple average of the percentages of current prices of the several commodities in relation to the 1899, these being therefore made equal to 100. The quotations for most farm products are obtained weekly and averaged for the month; the quotations for other commodities are taken for the middle of the month. The table of index numbers shows the changes by groups and sub-groups for the previous month and for the corresponding months back to 1913.

Retail Prices

Meats continued to decline. Sirloin steak averaged 30.4c. per pound as compared with 32.1c. in September, 35.1c. in July, and 35.5c. in January. Round steak averaged 25.7c. per pound as compared with 27.6c. in September, 30.5c. in July, and 31.4c. in January. In rib roast, shoulder roast, and boiling beef the decreases for the month were somewhat less than these. Veal and mutton were also slightly lower. Lamb averaged 30.2c. per pound as compared with 32.1c. in September, 36.6c. in July, and 36.7c. in January. Roast pork averaged 1½c. per pound lower. Pork chops averaged 34.4c. per pound as compared with 35.5c. in September, 35.3c. in July, and 39.5c. in January. Breakfast bacon averaged 46.1c. per

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	BEEF					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Lamb, leg, roast, per lb.	PORK			BACON	
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round Steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime per lb.	Shoulder roast, pr. lb.	Stewing, per lb.				Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Fresh chops, loin, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Break'ast, not sliced, per lb.	Break'ast, sliced, per lb.
Dominion Average.....	cents. 30.4	cents. 25.7	cents. 23.3	cents. 16.7	cents. 13.3	cents. 19.7	cents. 26.3	cents. 30.2	cents. 31.5	cents. 34.4	cents. 28.6	cents. 46.1	cents. 50.7
Nova Scotia (Average).....	31.7	25.4	23.4	19.0	14.5	17.6	23.5	27.3	29.6	29.9	26.5	46.5	50.7
1-Sydney.....	33.5	28.3	25.5	20.6	17.2	18.7	27	28	32.8	33.5	29.3	49.6	51.6
2-New Glasgow.....	29.5	24.5	22.7	18.2	14.7	12.5	19.5	26	29.2	29.5	26	42.2	48.3
3-Amherst.....	22.3	20	14	13	10.6	18	20	23.5	23.3	23.3	24	40	45
4-Halifax.....	38	30.4	30	22.4	17.6	16.5	26	29.1	33.2	33.4	25.6	45.5	50
5-Truro.....	35	30	25	20.6	14.6	22.5	25	30	29.3	30	27.5	55	58.7
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	27.2	26	23	16.7	12.7	11.3	16.3	21.5	25	25	23	39.3	41.5
New Brunswick (Average).....	31.3	27.5	25.1	19.3	14.3	13.8	25.0	27.9	30.5	31.1	26.9	47.5	50.3
7-Moncton.....	31	27.5	24.5	20.5	14.5	13.2	30	32.5	33.5	35	29	46.6	47.5
8-St. John.....	35	32.5	32.5	21.7	16	13.2	27.5	31.7	32	34.2	26.3	46	50
9-Fredericton.....	32.5	25	24	17.5	13.5	12	25	27.5	30	30	27.1	47.5	51
10-Bathurst.....	26.6	26.6	19.3	17.6	13	12.3	17.5	20	26.6	25	25	50	52.5
Quebec (Average).....	26.9	25.2	24.5	17.6	13.1	15.9	22.4	24.7	23.8	25.2	24.0	43.3	45.7
11-Quebec.....	24.8	24.9	23.5	17.9	10.5	16.3	21.5	24.2	22.5	22.4	26.6	37	41.2
12-Three Rivers.....	29.3	29.3	27.9	17.9	11.5	13.1	22.5	24.2	22.5	25.1	23.7	50	55
13-Sherbrooke.....	30	26.9	30.6	20.6	14	15	20.7	23.3	21.5	27	24	41.2	42
14-Sorel.....	28.3	25	25	17.7	14	19.3	26.7	26.7	25	24	28	50	.....
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	17.4	19	17.9	13	.....	12.5	19.1	22.6	19	18.4	18.3	38	.....
16-St. John's.....	26.7	28.3	26.7	17.2	14	17.7	20.7	25	26	26	23.7	42	42
17-Thetford Mines.....	30	30	25	20	10	.....	20	.....	.....	30	23.3	45	50
18-Montreal.....	28.8	26.3	26.3	15.4	17.9	12.7	24.3	27.6	27.4	28.6	23.4	46.1	50
19-Hull.....	26.4	25.7	25.7	18.3	12.6	20.8	23.7	29	26.4	25.7	24.9	40.2	40
Ontario (Average).....	31.9	26.8	23.9	17.2	13.2	21.9	26.9	31.2	32.1	35.6	29.7	42.7	46.9
20-Ottawa.....	28.9	25.5	23.6	18.3	11.2	18.6	26.6	29.8	27.5	29.7	25.7	42.7	48.3
21-Brockville.....	33.2	31.2	26.8	19.6	14.1	18.3	27.5	32.5	33.6	33.1	29.7	42.6	46.2
22-Kingston.....	28.6	23.7	21.9	16.3	10.8	16	22.5	26.1	28	33.7	29.3	43	45.4
23-Belleville.....	27.2	21.2	22.5	15	10.2	21	26.6	30	26	32.3	.....	43.1	49.3
24-Peterborough.....	28.3	23.5	22.1	15.8	11.7	20.1	20	26.4	29.5	26.5	29.5	45.6	50.8
25-Orillia.....	30.8	25.2	21.1	16.5	12.1	22	23.3	25.6	29	30	27	42.6	47.2
26-Toronto.....	31.5	24.1	24.2	15.1	13.2	19.8	26.4	30.2	30.3	39.8	30.9	45.2	51.6
27-Niagara Falls.....	37.5	32.6	28	19.1	11.7	25.1	35	35	36.6	40.1	.....	40.7	43.8
28-St. Catharines.....	30.1	26.5	23.5	15	10.3	22.5	30	31.2	32.8	36.3	27.5	39.7	41.6
29-Hamilton.....	30.7	24.9	23.3	16.8	12.8	23.1	25.1	31.1	32.1	39.2	31.5	42.2	43.8
30-Brantford.....	33.2	27.7	23.9	17.8	14.8	21.8	27	34	34.8	38.1	38.3	40.5	44.3
31-Galt.....	35	28.3	26.6	17.6	14.1	22.5	25	32.5	35	40	.....	38.5	40.8
32-Guelph.....	39.6	23.2	25	19	16.5	21.5	30	35	30.9	36.4	32.3	38.3	42.2
33-Kitchener.....	31.7	25.8	22.1	19.1	17.2	25.4	.....	32.1	29.5	33.5	34	36.8	40.8
34-Woodstock.....	39.8	27.3	24	17.5	15.1	20.4	25	28.6	33.2	37.1	25	39.2	43.5
35-Stratford.....	32.5	27.5	20.8	17.1	15.2	20.8	25.7	28.7	27.5	33.1	25	41.2	45
36-London.....	34.3	29.3	26.2	18.6	13.8	23.8	27	33.7	34.1	39.1	32.5	42.3	46.3
37-St. Thomas.....	29.2	24.9	21.6	15	10.4	20.7	24.4	28.1	30.5	37.5	27	38.5	42
38-Chatham.....	30.3	27.1	24.2	16.8	13.9	21.9	29	31.9	30.8	38.3	28.6	43.4	47.3
39-Windsor.....	35.6	28	24.4	17.8	12.8	26	30	38.8	34	37.8	24	38.7	45
40-Owen Sound.....	28	25	22.5	15	12.2	23.7	25	28	30	30	25	41.2	48.3
41-Cobalt.....	32.5	28.7	27.5	18.8	16.2	25.5	30	31.6	32.6	31.2	30	46.1	50
42-Sault Ste. Marie.....	36.6	31.6	23.6	18.4	12.1	23.1	25	33.3	35	35.8	28.4	48	51.6
43-Port Arthur.....	31.8	26.2	25	17.7	15.1	22.3	35	39.2	40.6	44.3	41.2	58	64
44-Port William.....	33.1	23.7	23	15.9	13	21.8	30	36.2	37.5	36.8	34	49.1	54.1
Manitoba (Average).....	26.6	19.1	19.7	14.5	10.8	17.9	25.1	31.5	29.8	35.7	26.3	48.6	56.3
45-Winnipeg.....	28.2	18.8	20.4	12	10.3	16.8	26.4	32	31.9	40.4	27.5	49.2	55.9
46-Brandon.....	25	19.3	19	17	11.2	19	26.7	31	27.7	31	25	48	56.7
Saskatchewan (Average).....	30.1	21.2	20.0	14.2	13.0	19.5	29.6	34.4	33.5	36.7	28.2	51.0	59.7
47-Regina.....	29.4	18.8	18.5	12.5	15	18.3	28.5	34	32.4	38	.....	53.6	67.5
48-Prince Albert.....	25	20	18	12.5	10	15	32	35	32	35	28	.....	.....
49-Saskatoon.....	27.5	20.1	19.4	14.4	.....	19.5	28	31.7	33.7	38.8	26.7	54.5	56.7
50-Moose Jaw.....	33.3	25.8	24	17.3	14	25.3	30	36.7	35.8	35	30	45	55
Alberta (Average).....	25.8	18.8	16.6	11.3	10.8	16.2	23.4	27.4	31.9	38.6	29.3	53.2	58.3
51-Medicine Hat.....	29	20	19	13.1	10	18.5	27.5	30	30	40	32.5	52.5	57.6
52-Edmonton.....	25	17.5	16.5	10	11.2	16.5	20	27.5	37.5	40	30	55	59
53-Calgary.....	23.1	16.8	14.9	10.2	.....	13.8	22	24.6	30.8	37.8	26.7	51.8	56.5
54-Lethbridge.....	26	20.7	16	11.7	11.2	16	24	27.3	29.3	36.7	28	53.3	60
British Columbia (Average).....	32.5	27.2	24.0	16.4	13.9	22.6	32.1	36.3	39.5	42.8	33.7	54.1	59.9
55-Fernie.....	31.7	26.2	23.2	16.1	10.3	22.1	30.7	35	41.7	44.3	34.2	53.7	58.7
56-Nelson.....	29.3	24.3	21.8	18.8	11.3	22	31.7	36	38.5	38.2	32.5	56.5	62.8
57-Trail.....	33.3	28.3	20.7	15	12.5	18.7	28.7	30	35	40	36.7	57.7	60
58-New Westminster.....	35	30	30	20.5	14.5	25	33.7	37	42.5	42.5	34.4	52.5	61.2
59-Vancouver.....	31.6	25.6	23.6	14.7	14	22.4	29.4	37.1	38.8	45	33.8	53.2	60
60-Victoria.....	30.4	22.5	20.9	13.6	13.6	23.6	29.6	33.6	34.7	41.1	30.1	48.2	57.9
61-Nanaimo.....	33.3	31	27	19.3	20	30	33.3	40	40	41.2	30	60.8	64.2
62-Prince Rupert.....	35	30	25	15	15	25	40	45	45	50	35	50	55

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1921

Fish															ard, pure leaf, best, per lb.
Ham, boiled, sliced per lb.	Cod steak, fresh, and rozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and rozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and rozen, per lb.	Herrings, fresh and rozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and rozen, per lb.	Other fish, fresh and rozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, sockeye, lb. tin.	Canned salmon, med., lb. tin.	Canned salmon pink, lb. tin.		
cents. 70.5	cents. 15.3	cents. 13.6	cents. 28.9	cents. 13.5	cents. 18.7	cents. 21.7	cents. 12.6	cents. 63.3	cents. 22.1	cents. 20.5	cents. 51.6	cents. 34.9	cents. 23.9	cents. 24.1	
67.0	12.8	11.8	30.0	6.0		21.3	6.5	55.0	19.0	15.7	44.2	34.5	23.2	25.0	1
65.8	10		30					59.7	19	16.6	47.5	32	25.5	23.1	2
71.5	13	15	30			20		54	18.4	18		35	23.7	24.4	3
70	14	12	30	5		15-30	5	52.5	19.8	15	45	34.3	22.5	24.6	4
60	12	8	30	7			8	54	18.6	14	40	35	22	24.7	5
67.5	15	12						55	19	15		36	22.5	27	
61	7-8	9	35					60.8	17			36.8	35	24.4	6
68.1	13.3	12.5	33.3	11.0				58.4	20.0	18.4	50.6	36.8	25.3	23.3	7
69	12	12	35				10	65.2	20	19			26.6	22.5	8
75	15	15	35	10				60	19.5	16.5	50		25.6	25.5	9
73.3	18	15	30	12		35		60	20.3	20	51.2	33.5	24	21.3	10
55	8	8						48.3	20	18		40.0	25	24	
68.3	14.3	12.6	31.9		17.9	16.5	8.0	60.5	17.5	21.7	50.3	30.9	24.0	23.0	11
62.1	10	10			15			51	25	16	48.6	31.4	24.6	25	12
71.9	10		35				7.5	72.5		25	51.4	31.7	23.1	21.5	13
70	20	20				10			15.5	25	48.3	31.7	24.3	22	14
68.7			35		25			60			51.6		23.2	25	15
66.2					20						52.5	24.3	24	19.1	16
72.5		10			15		10	60	10		50			20	17
65		15	35			20	7.5				50	35	26	25	18
73.4	15-18	7-12	25-28	12	10-25	20	5	58.9	20.5	21.1	51.6	30	22.7	23.2	19
65.6	11	11	28		15	8-18			16.7	21.5	50	32	23.7	25	
70.5	18.0	15.3	30.8	15.6	19.6	20.6	12.4	72.9	22.6	20.4	53.6	36.7	24.4	23.7	20
74.3	15	11	28		15	8-18			20.3	19	53.6	33	24.1	25.1	21
71.4	18-20		35		15				23.3	19.2	54.6	33.7	22.5	25.2	22
69	10-15	10-12.5	30-32	10-12.5	20-22			60	20.3	17.2	48.9	35	25.6	23.6	23
70					17	18			20		53.3	35.7	24.6	24.7	24
68.8	15	15	30	12	22				25	20	54.3	38.3	28.2	25.6	25
72.5	18-20	12-14	30	13		15-22			25	20	56.5	35	23.5	24.2	26
70.8			30	18	17	30			15	19	53.5	35.8	21.1	21.8	27
70.5	20	15-20	35-38	15-18	25		15	75	24	20	56.2	38.6	29.2	23.1	28
69.8			30-35	15	25		12.5		23.3	24.3	51.2	36.1	22.8	22.5	29
67	18	18	33	15	17	23			21.7	21.6	52.7	35.4	23.4	23.5	30
66.2			35		20	15				25	54.5	38.3	23.4	23.8	31
66.5					20	15				20	52.5	35	22.9	23.7	32
68.3					17	22					52.8	32	21.8	21.3	33
66.6					15						51.6	39.2	26.2	21.8	34
74	15-18	15	20-25	15-20	17		12.5	70	25	20	51.2	40	22.5	24.2	35
67	20-25	15	30	15	18			50	23.3	16.6	54.4	38.3	24	23	36
69.4	18	15	35	20	25		10		19	21.5	55.3	39.5	26.4	23.2	37
67.1					30	30	12		23.5	25	54.2	36.6	25	24	38
60					18	18					54.3	40	26.2	25	39
71.2	20-25	30		15	25			80	27.5	20	50.3	38.3	23.3	24.5	40
74.5					20	20					55.7	35	26.8	25	41
85.8		25-30			15	15-20		1.00	25	20	55.5	36	29.7	23	42
81.6		25-30			15-17	15-17		75	25	19	52.5	40	23.3	23	43
76.1			27.5						23.4	20.3	51.6	32.8	20.8	23.2	44
78.2	18	12	25	12			11.5		24.3	19	50.7	30.5	18.8	21.3	45
74			30		15				22.5	21.5	52.5	35	22.7	25	46
71.6	15.8		24.4		17.7		14.3		24.2	22.8	51.3	39.6	21.8	26.5	47
71.2	18-20	20	25	10	20				30	23.3	50	38.5	19.6	25	48
70			25								55	40	22.5	30	49
66.9			25		18		13.5		20	22.5	50	40	20	28.3	50
78.3	10-15		20-25		15		15	75	22.5	22.5	50	40	25	22.5	
70.9	20.5		26.0	16.3	16.1		17.9		25.1	20.6	51.0	33.0	19.4	25.6	
71.2	25		30	20	22		20				50	40	20	30	51
69	17.5-20		23-25	12.5-15	12.5	25-30	16.5		25	21	51.9	32	19.4	27.5	52
71.4	20		25		15		15		25.3	20.1	51.9	30	20	25.5	53
72	18		25	15	15		20		25	20.7	50	30	18.3	19.3	54
75.5	18.1		23.9	10.3	22.9	16.6		25.0	24.3	49.9	31.2	24.3	24.5		
78	22		25	15	20			27.5	25	50			30	30	55
73.3	25		25-30		30	15		30	24.3	55			30	25	56
71.2	20		30		30	20		30	25	45			35	25	57
76.2	18		20		20			30	25	51			23.3	22.7	58
75.5	15		21.5	8	10-15	16.2		22.1	21.4	48.7			32.6	16.5	59
74.4	12		22	8	12.5			20	16.7	50.7			35	20	60
79	15		25		20			20	25	46.7			35	20	61
76.7			20					30	25	51.7			27.5	25	62

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Eggs		Milk, per quart.	BUTTER			Oleomargarine, best, per lb.	CHEESE		Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits (bulk), per lb.
	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1 and storage, per doz.		Dairy, solids per lb.	Dairy, prints, per lb.	Creamery, prints per lb.		Old, per lb.	New, per lb.		
Dominion Average....	cents. 50.7	cents. 45.6	cents. 13.4	cents. 40.6	cents. 42.0	cents. 46.8	cents. 29.8	cents. 35.4	cents. 32.0	cents. 7.9	cents. 19.7
Nova Scotia (Average)....	49.7	47.7	13.4	45.3	47.5	53.0	32.2	33.0	32.1	8.4	19.0
1-Sydney.....	55	53	17	48	51	54.7	32.6	34.6	33.7	9.3	20.6
2-New Glasgow.....	46.6	42.5	12	45	45	50.8	.....	32.1	31	8	20.5
3-Amherst.....	44	45	12	48	.....	50	32.3	.....	32	8.7	16.6
4-Halifax.....	54.1	50	14	.....	.....	54.9	29	32.6	31.6	8	18
5-Truro.....	48.6	48	12	40	46.5	54.5	35	32.5	32	8	19.5
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown..	38.4	37	10-12	40.5	41.3	45.2	.....	28.3	28.3	9.3	20
New Brunswick (Average)	47.5	47.7	13.0	41.8	45.3	49.2	33.9	33.2	31.8	9.0	19.8
7-Moncton.....	48.8	.....	13-15	45	47.5	50	45	32	35	8.7	20
8-St. John.....	53.6	48.7	14	46	49.2	52	28.2	35	33.5	8.7	21.6
9-Fredericton.....	50.8	46.6	14	43.5	48.3	49.8	35	32.6	30.4	9.3	19
10-Bathurst.....	36.6	.....	10	32.5	36	45	27.5	.....	28.3	9.3	18.6
Quebec (Average).....	49.7	46.1	12.2	39.8	41.0	43.0	28.0	34.0	29.4	7.1	20.0
11-Quebec.....	52.5	46.3	12-14	35.7	38.2	42.5	24.7	36.3	29.9	8.5	19.5
12-Three Rivers.....	50.9	46.7	15	39.3	42	42.1	28.2	36.3	27.5	7.3	21.6
13-Sherbrooke.....	52.3	43.7	11.1	.....	40	45	27.6	38.3	30	8	19.6
14-Sorel.....	43.7	.....	12	.....	41.2	30	27.5	27.5	27.5	8	19.3
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	48.4	47.5	9	.....	39.0	25	35	30	30	19	19.6
16-St. John's.....	49	42.5	12	42	45	35	.....	28	28	7.3	18.5
17-Thetford Mines.....	47.8	47.5	14	40	42.7	.....	31	30	30	7.3	21.7
18-Montreal.....	49.6	45.2	13	41.6	42.2	43.6	27.9	38.3	31.3	7	20.7
19-Hull.....	53.1	49.2	11	40	42.5	44.6	25.9	29	30	6.7	19
Ontario (Average).....	51.3	46.8	12.9	40.5	42.8	46.2	27.7	37.2	31.5	7.3	19.7
20-Ottawa.....	55.1	48.2	11	40	40	47.5	28	35.5	30.5	7.3	19.9
21-Brockville.....	46	.....	9	38.8	40	46.6	26.3	35	29.1	7.7	20
22-Kingston.....	48.6	45	12	.....	45.5	45.5	26.8	37.5	29.3	6.7	18.6
23-Belleville.....	46.3	40	11	.....	44.5	28	31.8	31.6	29.3	5.9	20
24-Peterborough.....	51.1	.....	11	.....	42	45.5	29	36.2	30	7.3	19.3
25-Orillia.....	43.6	43	13.3	40	41.5	44.6	26	37.4	32.3	7.3	20
26-Toronto.....	54.5	49.1	14.3	38.3	43.4	47.3	26.3	36.5	30.1	6.7	19.7
27-Niagara Falls.....	55.5	52.5	14	.....	45	47.9	26	35.8	31.3	7.3	19
28-St. Catharines.....	55.2	53.6	14	.....	.....	45.8	25.4	35.8	29.7	7.3	17.5
29-Hamilton.....	55.5	50	14	40	43	46.4	26.8	37.4	31.5	6.7	19.8
30-Brant'ord.....	50.1	49.5	12	.....	43.6	44.7	25.5	41.6	32.6	6.7	18.7
31-Galt.....	51	45	12.5	43	43	44.7	27.2	36.6	32.1	7.3	20.4
32-Guelph.....	57.1	55	12.5	.....	41	44.7	29.5	41	32.1	7.3	20
33-Kitchener.....	49.1	49	.....	43.2	44.3	44.3	29.4	37.5	29.6	7.3	20
34-Woodstock.....	46.6	.....	11	40	40	44.1	27.4	41.2	28.7	8	19.5
35-Strat'ord.....	50	46.5	11	40	40	45	31.5	35.8	31	8	20.6
36-London.....	49.1	.....	11	38.5	43	45.7	25.8	44.3	30.6	7	19.9
37-St. Thomas.....	48.5	45	11.5	45	46.4	46.7	28.7	39.8	31.5	7.3	19.6
38-Chatham.....	45	40	16	45.5	45.6	46.2	26.8	38.2	32.3	8	20
39-Windsor.....	49.8	45	16-20	.....	46	49.7	29	41.6	35.7	8	18.8
40-Owen Sound.....	44.4	38	12	.....	40.6	41.6	24.8	36.7	34.1	6.7	19.3
41-Cobalt.....	59.8	48.3	17	.....	49.8	49.8	32.5	33.7	34.1	7.4	20
42-Sault Ste. Marie.....	55.7	50.3	14	41.6	43	48.3	28.9	35	34.3	7.3	20.3
43-Port Arthur.....	58.4	50	14.3	40	40	50	27.5	32.5	32.5	8.3	21
44-Fort William.....	56.8	40	14.3	37.5	.....	49	30	35	33.4	8.3	21.1
Manitoba (Average).....	44.4	41.0	.....	37.2	42.8	30.9	36.3	34.3	.....	7.1	21.7
45-Winnipeg.....	48.1	41.9	13	35	37.5	45	30.8	39.5	32.4	7	21.6
46-Brandon.....	40.7	40	.....	.....	36.9	40.5	31	33	36.2	7.2	21.7
Saskatchewan (Average).....	41.5	40.0	15.1	35.0	36.5	44.3	35.0	34.2	34.4	8.2	19.8
47-Regina.....	43.3	.....	15	35	36.9	44.1	35	32.5	32.7	8	21.3
48-Prince Albert.....	40	40	12.5	.....	35	45	35	35	35	8	18
49-Saskatoon.....	41.1	40	17	.....	36.7	45.6	35	35	36.2	10	20
50-Moose Jaw.....	.....	40	16	35	37.5	42.5	.....	.....	33.7	6.8	20
Alberta (Average).....	46.6	43.8	13.4	37.9	39.0	45.5	29.6	34.2	33.6	7.8	19.1
51-Medicine Hat.....	42.1	37.5	15	37.5	40	47.1	25	35	35	7.3	19.2
52-Edmonton.....	45.5	44	12.5	38.3	38.3	44.7	32.5	32.5	31.6	8	19.5
53-Calgary.....	48.1	.....	12	.....	37.5	44.4	30.8	35	34.4	8	19.8
54-Lethbridge.....	50.7	50	14	.....	40	45.8	30	.....	33.3	8	18
British Columbia Average	60.8	51.6	15.7	41.9	42.5	51.1	32.9	34.9	34.9	9.5	19.4
55-Fernie.....	60	50	20	37.5	40	48.7	35.8	.....	38.7	10	18
56-Nelson.....	58	50	19	.....	40	50	37.5	35	.....	10	17
57-Trail.....	56.7	47.5	11.1	.....	.....	48.7	30	35	35	9.3	16.5
58-New Westminster.....	62.7	50.8	11.1	.....	47.5	60	28.6	33.3	34	8.9	17.5
59-Vancouver.....	61.1	52.5	12.5	45	.....	58.4	31.6	32.3	35.4	7.3	18.3
60-Victoria.....	64.1	55	12.5	45	.....	58.4	29.4	37.3	32.2	8.9	22.5
61-Nanaimo.....	64.1	55	16.5	45	.....	55	40	35	33.7	8.9	25
62-Prince Rupert.....	65	56.7	20	40	42.5	48.3	30	36.7	35	12.5	20

a Price per single quart higher.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1921—(Continued)

FLOUR		Rolled oats, per lb.	Cornmeal, per lb.	Barley, pearl, per lb.	RICE				Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	CANNED VEGETABLES			
Spring wheat, in 24-lb. bag, per lb.	Ordinary family in 24-lb. bag, per lb.				Rangoon "B," per lb.	Patna, per lb.	Japan, per lb.	Siam, per lb.		Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can.	Peas, standard, 2's, per can.	Corn, 2's, per can.	
cents. 6.1	cents. 5.8	cents. 6.1	cents. 6.9	cents. 10.1	cents. 9.3	cents. 11.7	cents. 10.9	cents. 9.5	cents. 12.4	cents. 18.8	cents. 18.8	cents. 17.8	
6.3	6.5	6.4	6.4	9.3	11.1	12.5	11.8	11.5	16.1	20.4	19.7	19.3	1
7.3	7.3	7.1	5.8	9.3	12	11.6	11.3	.....	15	21.7	20.8	20	2
6.8	6.3	6.3	6.2	7.4	11	11.3	13	10	14.4	20.1	19.6	19.6	3
6.5	6	5.7	6	10	11	11	.....	.....	19	20	19.6	19	4
6.5	6.3	6.7	8	9.8	10.7	13.5	11	12	17.7	19.7	18.6	18.7	5
6.8	6.7	6	5.8	10	11	15	12	12.5	14.2	20.5	19.7	19	6
6.3	6.1	6	6	8.3	9	15.6	10	14.3	14.5	19.4	18.8	18.5	7
6.4	6.2	6.4	7.0	10.4	11.3	12.3	12.5	11.9	15.4	20.1	19.2	19.0	8
6.8	6.7	7	9	9.5	.....	14	.....	12	.....	20.3	20	20	9
6.2	5.6	6.8	6.1	11.6	.....	12	.....	9.6	15.6	19.8	19.1	18.3	10
6.3	6.3	6.2	6.3	12.3	12.5	11	15	14.2	15.5	20.2	19	18.6	11
6.3	.....	5.7	6.5	8	10	.....	10	.....	15	20	18.6	19	12
6.4	6.0	6.9	8.3	9.7	8.3	11.2	9.9	9.1	13.7	17.1	19.0	16.8	13
6.4	6.0	6.2	10	8.7	8.2	11.8	9.4	8.2	14.2	17.3	18.3	16.6	14
6.6	6.5	6.7	10	10	.....	10.8	10	10	16.1	17.8	21.2	17.7	15
5.7	.....	6.4	6.8	11.2	5	10	10	8.7	13.7	17.6	20.3	16.2	16
6.5	5.2	8	10	9	11	11.3	9.8	.....	15.7	17.3	20	17.5	17
6.3	5.7	7	.....	11	8.1	10	10	10	13.6	17.3	20.4	17.8	18
6	.....	9	10	10	10	12.5	15	.....	11	15.5	16.5	16.5	19
6.8	6.3	6	8	8	8	10	8	9	13.7	17.2	20.2	18	20
6.4	6.1	6.5	8.1	9.9	10.1	11.3	9.4	95	12.4	17.4	18	15.9	21
6.6	6.5	6.7	6.7	9	.....	12.5	7.5	8.2	12.9	16.4	16.1	15.1	22
6.0	5.6	5.8	6.6	10.4	9.3	11.8	11.5	9.6	12.0	17.4	17.4	16.3	23
6.8	6.5	6.7	7.1	9.9	7.3	10.1	11.3	9.7	11.2	17.1	16.8	16.1	24
5.9	5.1	5.5	5.7	9.3	8.8	12.5	.....	.....	11	17.4	17.1	15.3	25
6.3	6	5.1	5.7	11.5	8.5	11.1	10	9	11.7	15.1	15.7	14.6	26
6.5	6.3	5	5.3	9.7	9.3	11.2	10	12.6	11.4	16	17	15.4	27
5.5	5.8	5.1	5.1	10	11.5	.....	11.1	9.5	11.8	17	15.8	15.7	28
6.3	5.2	5.1	5	11.6	8.7	13.5	12.2	8	11.5	17.4	17.6	16.3	29
5.8	5.7	5.6	6.4	9.7	7.9	10.3	10.2	8.8	11.1	17	16.9	15.6	30
6.5	5.6	5.9	8	9.8	.....	12.5	10.6	.....	12.1	19.4	17.9	18	31
6.5	5.5	5.8	7.6	10.9	10	12	13	11.3	12.5	17.2	17.1	16.4	32
5.9	5.5	5.4	6.9	8.9	7.5	.....	11	9	11.6	17.6	17.3	16.2	33
6.3	5.2	6.3	6.3	11.7	10	12.6	10.7	10	11.5	18.6	18.2	17.3	34
5.6	5.5	6.1	6.8	9.6	10	9.1	10.1	9.3	11.8	15.3	15.3	15.3	35
5.6	5.2	6.6	8.2	10.1	10.2	11.2	12.5	7.3	11.7	17.7	17.7	16.1	36
5	5	5.6	8	9.8	8.7	.....	11.2	7.5	11	17	16.4	14.3	37
5.2	5	5.4	7.7	10.7	8.3	13.1	12.5	9.1	11.8	14	18	16.5	38
5.4	5.4	6.2	7.4	9.6	8.6	.....	11.8	10	13.5	16.1	16.7	15.6	39
6.1	6.0	5.7	6.6	11.8	9.7	11.3	10.7	10.4	10.7	17.7	17.7	16.2	40
6	5.5	5.3	5.1	10.5	10.2	16.5	13	8.3	11.7	17.7	17.7	15.9	41
5.8	5.6	5.5	5.8	9	10	11.3	10.6	11	13.2	18.1	17.6	16.8	42
5.9	5.5	5.6	8	11.8	8.5	10	14.6	12.5	11.9	15.8	15.5	15	43
6.1	4.8	5.5	6	8.3	6	.....	.....	.....	15.5	19.3	20.1	19	44
6.9	.....	7.8	7.4	11.7	15	13.1	11.4	9.5	13.5	18.1	17.5	16.5	45
6.2	6.2	6.9	7.7	11.6	9	12.5	10.1	9	14.1	19.5	19.5	19.5	46
6.7	5.7	5.9	6.3	11.1	8.3	10.1	13.7	11	12	18.5	18.5	17.2	47
6.1	.....	5.1	5.6	10.4	11.1	12.5	11.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
5.5	.....	5.7	6.4	10.0	8.5	13.4	.....	8.6	11.2	20.4	19.8	18.9	49
5.8	.....	5.3	5.4	9.8	7	11.8	10.4	8.7	11.2	20.1	19.2	18.6	50
5.2	.....	6	7.3	10.1	10	15	.....	8.4	11.1	20.7	20.3	19.1	51
6.2	5.8	5.7	6.5	10.9	.....	9.6	11.1	8.9	12.2	21.6	20.5	19.9	52
5.9	5.9	5.8	6.4	9.1	.....	11.2	10.2	9	10.5	20.9	19.1	18.4	53
6.3	5.8	5.6	6	11.2	.....	12.5	12.5	8.8	12.5	23.3	21.7	20.8	54
5.7	.....	5.8	6.4	10.9	.....	11.8	11.8	8.8	12.5	22.2	21	20.4	55
6.7	5.8	5.5	7	12.2	9	8	10	9	13.2	20	20	20	56
5.7	5.3	5.7	5.9	9.6	.....	10.6	10.6	8.7	10.7	21.4	20.4	19.4	57
5.6	5.2	5.8	6.1	12	10	.....	11.5	10	11.2	21.2	21.2	18.7	58
5.8	5.4	5.7	5	8.7	.....	9.1	10.4	8.1	10.7	21.3	19.5	19.9	59
5.7	.....	5.9	6.4	8.7	.....	10.3	10.3	8.7	11	22.7	21.2	20.3	60
5.6	.....	5.5	6	9	.....	12	10	8	10	20.5	19.5	18.7	61
6.0	5.9	6.2	7.8	10.0	9.0	9.0	9.7	6.9	9.9	20.1	20.1	20.1	62
5.8	.....	7.5	8.5	10.2	.....	12.5	12.5	8	10	20	20	20	63
5.8	.....	6	8	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	20	20	20	64
5.9	.....	5	5.5	9.1	.....	8.1	8.1	.....	10	20	20.5	20	65
6.3	6.0	5.8	7	9.6	8	.....	8.5	6	8	20	20	20	66
5.9	5.7	5.9	9.6	9.3	9	8	8.9	7.6	9.2	20.3	19.7	19.5	67
6	6	6.7	7.9	10.3	10	10	8.3	6.1	8.3	20.6	20.4	20	68
6.3	.....	6.2	9	10.2	.....	9	9	.....	9.1	20	21.2	21.2	69
5.8	.....	6.2	6.8	9	9	.....	10	.....	9.7	20	20	20	70

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc per lb.	POTATOES		APPLES			Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins seeded, choice per packet (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.
			Per bag, 1½ bu. (90 lb.)	Per peck, (15 lb.)	Fresh, best eating, per gal.	Fresh cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.			
Dominion Average	cents. 8.7	cents. 6.5	cents. 1.931	cents. 38.3	cents. 37.0	cents. 29.9	cents. 21.6	cents. 18.2	cents. 30.7	cents. 25.9
Nova Scotia (Average)	9.0	6.3	1.972	37.6	33.1	26.8	18.6	17.3	30.7	30.5
1-Sydney.....	9.9	6.3	26.4	51.2	33	29	19.1	20.3	32.1	30.0
2-New Glasgow.....	8.7	6.2	1.71	34.5	26.6	25		16.3	31.9	27
3-Amherst.....	8.6	5.9	1.80	30	40	35	17.5	15	28.3	35
4-Hali ax.....	9.2	6.4	1.98	38.1	39.2	22.5	19.6	15.5	30.6	30
5-Truro.....	8.5	6.6	1.73	34.2	26.6	22.5	18	19.2	20.4	
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown	7.8	6.8	1.30	25	27.5	25	22.5	19.4	26.8	25
New Brunswick (Average)	9.7	7.2	1.690	36.6	50.5	39.7	19.5	17.9	28.6	28.3
7-Moncton.....	10.2	7.2	1.71	36.4	65	50	20	16	30.3	30
8-St. John.....	11.7	7	2.15	44.3	45	40	18	20	26.5	25
9-Fredericton.....	8.1	7.1	1.82	35.5	41.6	29	20	18	29.2	30
10-Bathurst.....	8.7	7.3	1.08	30			20	17.5	28.5	28
Quebec (Average)	9.1	6.6	1.763	34.4	40.3	29.3	22.1	19.7	30.0	27.6
11-Quebec.....	11.2	7.2	1.11	23.8	35	22.5	19.5	20.1	30.4	27.5
12-Three Rivers.....	9.1	8.3	1.77	36.6	40	33.3	25	19	29	30
13-Sherbrooke.....	8.6	7.3	1.82	32.7	37.5	21.7	18.3	19.2	32.5	26.7
14-Sorel.....	8.7	7.3	1.58	40	30		22.5	22.5	30	30
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	7.9	4.7	1.97	36.7		30		18.2	35	28
16-St. John's.....	7.5	6	2.50	45	60	40	30	25	25	25
17-Theftord Mines.....	8	7.7	1.48	24.5			21	17.7	28.3	25
18-Montreal.....	9.2	5.3	1.72	32.6	43.7	31.2	20.4	17.8	30.5	28.5
19-Hull.....	11.4	5.9	1.92	38	35.8	26.2	20	18.2	29.4	28
Ontario (Average)	8.9	7.1	2.269	45.6	32.7	26.5	21.4	18.6	30.6	23.4
20-Ottawa.....	9.4	6.8	1.99	41.7	45.1	30.8	21	19.6	28.9	25
21-Brockville.....	9.6	7	2.20	43.3	29.3	18.3	17.5	13.7	31	20
22-Kingston.....	8.3	7.4	2.37	48.5	24	23	13.7	17	30.6	22.7
23-Belleville.....	10.3	7.6	2.50	51.8	22.6	21.2	15	16.6	30.8	24
24-Peterborough.....	9.5	6.8	2.19	43.3	27.5	25.5	18	17.3	29.1	22.1
25-Orillia.....	7.7	5.9	1.85	35.5	25	20		15.9	30.1	22.5
26-Toronto.....	8.9	6	2.09	39.9	37.1	31.8	16.5	18.1	28.9	22.3
27-Niagara Falls.....	10.1	8.4	2.50	50.5	36	23.7		19.5	33.7	25
28-St. Catharines.....	10	6.2	2.49	45	31	25		18.2	33.5	23.5
29-Hamilton.....	9	7.4	2.19	46.4	41.8	37.5	20.1	21	30.1	23.4
30-Brantford.....	6.7	5.5	2.51	54.2	30	25	20	17	27.7	20.8
31-Galt.....	8.4	6.7	2.47	47.8	40	30	28	18.7	31.4	22.4
32-Guelph.....	8.8	6.8	2.21	45	32.5	30		16.7	28.8	24
33-Kitchener.....	7.7	7.4	2.60	49	27.5			16.4	31.8	23.3
34-Woodstock.....	8.2	8.1	2.44	46.2	21.6	20		20	31.2	24.2
35-Stratford.....	10.3	9.3	2.62	56.6	31.2	24.6		16.6	30.8	24.1
36-London.....	8.7	7.9	2.38	49.6	29.1	28.7		22	30.2	23.5
37-St. Thomas.....	8.4	6.3	2.66	50	21.8	19.6		18.7	30.3	22.8
38-Chatam.....	7.1	5.5	2.77	50	27	17.5	30	25	31.2	24.8
39-Windsor.....	9.6	7.1	2.69	47.5	29.6	25.7	30	18.6	29.5	26.6
40-Owen Sound.....	8	6.8	2.04	41	25	17.5		16.1	27.4	20
41-Cobalt.....	10	8.6	1.84	41.3	50	25	22	19.6	33.3	27.5
42-Sault Ste. Marie.....	9.1	8.2	1.47	33.7	42.6	37.6	22	19	32.7	24
43-Fort Arthur.....	9.5	6.9	1.85	44.1	47.5	40	22.5	18.3	30.6	22.5
44-Fort William.....	9.1	6.9	1.81	39.3	41.6	36.8	20	15.8	32.1	24
Manitoba (Average)	9.3	5.2	1.655	30.7			20.2	18.6	32.5	26.2
45-Winnipeg.....	9.4	4.8	1.55	30.2			20.4	17.8	30	24.9
46-Brandon.....	9.1	5.5	1.76	31.2			20	19.4	35	27.5
Saskatchewan (Average)	8.6	6.5	1.170	22.8			22.8	17.4	29.7	29.6
47-Regina.....	7.6	5.6	1.38	26.2		71.5	21.6	15.5	31.6	25.1
48-Prince Albert.....	9.4	7.1	1.825	15			21.7	18.3	25	33.3
49-Saskatoon.....	9.5	6.3	1.096	25				17.9	32	30
50-Moose Jaw.....	8	7.1	1.38	25			25	18	30	30
Alberta (Average)	8.2	5.2	1.545	33.6			23.2	17.1	33.7	28.3
51-Medicine Hat.....	8.9	5	1.61	33.7			23.3	17.5	32.5	31
52-Edmonton.....	8	5.8	1.18	25.8			21	17.3	33.2	25
53-Calgary.....	9	5.3	1.71	45			26	16.9	34.1	28
54-Lethbridge.....	7	4.5	1.68	30			22.5	16.7	35	29.3
British Columbia (Average)	7.6	5.0	1.879	33.3			23.2	16.8	31.6	25.5
55-Fernie.....	8.2	5	2.13		75	70	22.5	17.5	37.5	30
56-Nelson.....	9	4	2.12	50			30	17.5	37.5	25
57-Trail.....	8.1	6	2.37	40			22.5	17.5	30	25
58-New Westminster.....	6.6	4.3	1.29	25			21.7	15.9	28.7	25
59-Vancouver.....	7.2	5.3	1.32	25			21.1	16.4	28.2	24.4
60-Victoria.....	6.8	4.3	1.88	30			22.5	15.4	27.3	25
61-Nanaimo.....	7.5	5.5	1.76	30			23.3	20	31.7	26.2
62-Prince Rupert.....	7	5.7	2.16				21.7	13.8	31.7	23.3

AND RATES IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1921—(Continued)

JAM		CANNED FRUITS			Marmalade, orange, per 4-lb. tin.	Corn syrup, per 5-lb. tin.	Honey, clover, strain- ed, per 5-lb. tin.	SUGAR		TEA			
Strawberry, pure, per 4-lb. tin.	Raspberry, pure, per 4-lb. tin.	Peaches, 2's, per can.	Pears, 2's, per can.	Plums 2's, per can				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium (in bulk), per lb.	Black, medium (in bulk), per lb.	Green, medium (in bulk), per lb.	Green, medium (packets), p. lb.
\$	\$	cents.	cents.	cents.	\$	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.
1.097	1.084	37.5	36.3	28.5	1.003	59.3	1.391	10.3	9.8	53.1	55.9	61.4	59.2
1.192	1.152	36.9	37.2	29.4	1.024	70.0	.....	10.3	9.7	46.2	55.1	52.5	.....
1.10	1.09	37.3	37.3	28.3	1.12	.....	.....	10.9	10.3	47.6	56.1	45	55
1.32	1.25	38.1	35	28.2	1.10	75	.....	10.3	9.9	46.8	55	.....	.....
1.25	1.25	34.2	38.5	33.7	90	.....	1.25	10	9.3	43.3	55	.....	.....
1.11	1.05	36	34	29.5	95	.....	.....	9.8	9.1	46.2	54.2	60	.....
1.18	1.12	38.7	41.2	27.5	1.05	65	.....	10.5	9.8	47	55	.....	.....
1.35	1.35	36	39	25	1.00	75	1.00	10	9.1	42	55	.....	.....
1.108	1.070	37.6	38.9	31.3	98.0	55.6	.....	10.3	9.6	51.8	54.8	84.4	.....
1.20	1.15	39	35	32.5	1.10	60	.....	10.1	9.6	50	54	55	.....
1.10	1.00	37	37.6	30	88	55	.....	10.4	9.5	51.1	55	68.3	55
1.13	1.13	36	39.5	30	96	52.5	.....	10.1	9.6	53.5	55	70	.....
1.00	1.00	38.3	43.5	32.5	.....	55	.....	10.6	9.7	52.5	55	.....	.....
1.161	1.141	36.7	38.4	27.3	1.090	57.1	1.268	9.9	9.3	55.4	56.5	57.6	57.2
1.13	1.08	34.3	35	21.5	1.11	50.6	1.50	9.9	9	54.8	57.9	57	59.9
1.18	1.17	40	40	27.5	1.10	53.6	1.00	10.1	9.5	58.9	55.1	61	55
1.19	1.17	33.7	36.2	28.3	1.00	55.8	1.37	9.8	9.3	56.7	56.2	58.3	56
1.25	1.25	36.7	38.3	25	1.12	60	.....	10.3	9.5	50	62.5	50	60
1.12	1.15	40	39	30	1.40	60.6	.....	10.1	9.5	64	58	60	58.6
1.25	1.25	30	.....	25	1.00	70	1.25	10	9.5	55	50	55	50
1.17	1.08	40	43.3	32.5	.....	60	.....	10	9.4	53.7	60	62.5	66.2
1.14	1.12	35.3	35.4	26.1	99	53.6	1.17	9.4	9	56.2	55	61.7	55.7
1.02	1.00	40	40	30	1.00	49.7	1.32	9.9	9.1	49.4	53.9	52.8	53.7
1.057	1.052	37.3	34.1	27.5	1.000	55.1	1.141	10.0	9.7	53.2	54.7	57.8	54.9
1.03	1.03	37.4	37.2	25	971	55.6	4.19	9.7	9.1	50.3	55	58.1	56.9
1.20	1.20	35	33.3	25	975	55	1.12	10.5	10.2	50.6	54.3	52.5	54.3
1.01	1.01	34.5	33.2	25.7	941	50	1.14	10	9.5	42.1	54.6	53.5	55.1
937	92	38.3	32.5	25	1.03	55	1.35	10	9.7	51.6	55.3	57.5	56.1
1.11	1.12	41.6	35	28.3	1.07	53.5	1.00	10	9.5	48.3	55.5	50.8	55.4
1.00	1.00	40	35	23.3	966	58.3	1.02	10	10	56	55	57.5	55
926	915	30.7	26.8	22.3	873	45	1.03	9.6	9.2	50.2	55.3	56.3	56.9
1.16	1.15	37.5	31.2	27	1.01	55	1.27	10	9.7	57.8	54.4	65.7	55.4
1.01	1.00	36.2	36.8	34.5	888	50.4	1.25	9.6	9.4	55.5	55.1	61.4	55.1
1.03	1.03	32.1	28.3	24.8	931	53.9	1.04	9.6	9.2	56.4	54.8	57.5	56.1
1.00	993	36.2	31.6	28	907	50.8	9.71	9.9	9.5	55	54.5	61.2	55.1
1.00	1.01	32	35	23.6	93	51.3	1.09	10.6	10	51.8	53.5	59.1	55
983	1.02	41.2	35	26.2	1.04	53.5	1.00	10	9.7	52.8	55.2	54	55
99	995	45	35	31.6	1.17	56.6	1.25	10.1	10	54	55.5	53.3	55.2
1.01	1.01	40	37.5	32.5	1.05	52.5	1.00	10	9.8	52.5	55.2	55	55.2
1.23	1.22	36	35	27.5	1.10	58.3	1.00	10	9.8	53.3	55.8	56.6	56
1.05	1.05	36.1	32.5	27.6	986	54.8	1.05	9.8	9.7	55.5	55.3	58.5	56
1.10	1.08	35.7	28.7	25	925	51.6	1.17	10.1	10.1	56.1	55.8	66.1	55.8
1.11	1.11	37.5	35	30.5	1.12	55.6	1.18	10.3	9.9	53.3	50.4	55	53.7
1.22	1.16	43	43.3	30.5	1.06	70	1.25	10.1	9.5	55.5	54.2	61	53.5
1.01	94	35	26.5	23.7	1.00	50.7	9.25	10	9.7	56	52.8	58	55.2
1.16	1.15	35.8	33.3	31.2	1.05	64.1	1.40	10.1	10	56.6	55	70	57.5
1.06	1.08	37.8	36.6	30.8	1.03	56.8	1.11	10.4	10.1	50.6	55	55.7	52.1
1.08	1.08	38.7	38.7	28.1	1.00	57.5	1.21	10.2	10.2	52.5	57.5	52.5	50
1.02	1.02	39.1	39.5	26	971	56.4	1.51	9.8	9.5	55	52.8	59.3	51.2
1.045	1.045	35.8	31.4	25.8	92.9	53.9	1.435	10.8	10.6	53.2	58.5	67.0	68.5
1.02	1.02	35.3	30.3	26.5	883	51.5	1.41	10.9	10.6	51.4	57	69	67
1.07	1.07	36.2	32.5	25	975	56.2	1.46	10.7	10.6	55	60	65	70
1.055	1.048	39.1	34.0	26.7	1.004	69.0	1.930	11.4	10.6	59.0	57.8	70.8	64.1
1.01	981	33	29.9	25.3	96	67.4	1.85	10.4	9.9	57.5	53.3	65	53.7
1.08	1.08	40	30	23.3	1.00	66.7	2.32	12	11	65	60	80	70
1.08	1.08	38.3	36	28	986	67	1.45	11.5	11.1	53.3	58	.....	67.5
1.05	1.05	45	40	30	1.07	75	2.10	11.8	10.5	60	60	67.5	60
1.045	1.083	37.1	38.6	29.0	95.7	61.3	1.830	11.7	10.9	55.5	58.0	70.5	69.5
991	991	35.8	33.3	28.3	962	64	1.79	11.3	10.7	51.3	56.7	65	66
1.06	1.04	38.3	39.3	29	936	61.6	1.62	11.4	10.6	50.8	57.2	66.2	65.8
1.09	1.26	35.8	40	28	967	62.1	1.91	11.5	10.4	60	59	78.3	73.7
1.04	1.04	38.3	41.7	30.7	962	57.5	2.00	12.6	11.9	60	59.2	72.5	72.5
1.110	1.083	39.8	40.1	32.5	96.7	67.8	1.890	10.6	9.9	52.3	57.2	68.4	66.9
1.17	1.10	40	40	45	1.05	62.5	1.82	12.5	11	50	60	80	.....
1.25	1.25	40	40	35	1.20	80	2.20	11.3	11	57.5	65	75	80
1.07	1.07	36.5	37.5	30	925	70	2.00	10.8	10.2	47.5	56.2	65	65
1.07	1.00	43	42	27.5	925	66.2	1.95	10.3	9.8	54	60	71.2	70
1.03	1.00	36.1	37.1	29.5	903	56.1	1.79	9.4	8.7	49.7	53.8	66.2	68.3
1.03	1.04	39.2	40.8	28	834	69	1.97	10	9.7	48.7	53	67.5	60
1.18	1.12	43.3	45	35	937	73.3	.....	10.2	9.8	61.2	58.3	72.5	70
1.08	1.08	40	38.3	30	95	65	1.50	10	9	50	51.2	50	55

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	COFFEE		Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½-lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit, XXX per quart.	Salt, fine in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar.
	Ground, medium, per lb.	Beans, roasted, Rio, etc., per lb.							
Dominion Average.....	cents. 53.8	cents. 52.0	cents. 31.3	cents. 15.3	cents. 3.6	cents. 48.8	\$.833	cents. 13.1	cents. 8.4
Nova Scotia (Average).....	56.7	57.1	31.6	12.8	4.1	51.1	.606	13.9	9.3
1-Sydney.....	57.2		30.9	15.3	4.7	50.8	.68	14.9	10.1
2-New Glasgow.....	59.1	56.2	33	12.6	4	46.3	.533	14.6	9.2
3-Amherst.....	61.2		33.3	10.6		60		13.6	8.6
4-Hali'ax.....	48.7	55	28.3	13.7	4.6	54.5	.65	13.2	9.2
5-Truro.....	57.5	60	32.4	11.8	3	44	.56	13.4	9.2
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown...	57.5	58.2	28.3	16	3	51.2	.575	14.1	8.4
New Brunswick (Average)...	62.0	55.2	31.3	12.4	4.0	43.9	.550	13.2	8.6
7-Moncton.....	65	60	35	11.4	4	55	.566	14.6	9.3
8-St. John.....	63.3		30	12.3	3.2	42.4	.541	13.7	9
9-Fredericton.....	58.3	50.4	30	12.4	4.6	38.3	.541	13	8.7
10-Bathurst.....	61.2		30	13.5	4	40	.55	11.6	7.3
Quebec (Average).....	55.0	56.3	30.1	14.3	3.8	47.7	.861	12.9	8.6
11-Quebec.....	54.2	55.7	29.6	17.6	3.8	45.2	.88	11.3	9
12-Three Rivers.....	56.2	51.2	30	14.4	4.7	53	1.00	12.3	9
13-Sherbrooke.....	55	53.3	31	13.1	3.6	47.5	.833	13.4	8.2
14-Sorel.....	54.2	60	30	13.3	4.5	53.3	1.080	13.3	9.3
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	52.9		32	12.4	4.2	44.5	.617	12.7	7.8
16-St. John's.....	55	60	25	16	2	40	.70	15	9.5
17-Thet'ord Mines.....	60	67.5	33.7	14.2	3.8	52.5	.887	12.7	7.9
18-Montreal.....	54.3	52.8	30.4	15.5	3.7	50	.865	12.3	8.3
19-Hull.....	53.1	50	29.4	12.4	4.1	43.1	.89	12.8	8.4
Ontario (Average).....	54.0	52.8	30.2	13.1	3.0	46.8	.802	11.9	8.8
20-Ottawa.....	51.7	51.4	30.3	12	3.2	50.1	.75	12.2	8.6
21-Brockville.....	51.6	60	30	12.6	3.5	46.6	.666	11.1	8
22-Kingston.....	47.1	48	30	13.2	2.9	45.7	.758	12.2	8.6
23-Bellefille.....	52.5	51	31.2	12.9	3	43.3	.737	11.4	8
24-Peterborough.....	52.8	48.3	30	12.6	2.6	42.1	.80	12.1	8.4
25-Orillia.....	55.7	60	29.8	13.7	2.6	43.5	.69	12.9	8.9
26-Toronto.....	54.8	52.7	29	12	2.9	43.4	.686	10.9	8.1
27-Niagara Falls.....	60.7	56.6	31.4	13.8	3.2	50.8	.712	11.7	8.9
28-St. Catharines.....	56.5	55.9	31.5	12.9	3.4	50.6	.785	12.5	9.1
29-Hamilton.....	57.2	54.5	29.4	11.8	2.9	44.7	.76	11.2	8.5
30-Brant'ord.....	53	52	29.7	12.2	2.6	48.7	.85	11.3	9.5
31-Galt.....	53.5	56.6	30.4	12.7	3.1	50.2	.75	12.3	8.6
32-Guelph.....	58.5	53	27.5	13.7	2.2	40	.85	11.5	9
33-Kitchener.....	39.1	32.5	32	12.3	3.2	51.3	.79	12	9.1
34-Woodstock.....	55	52.5	28.7	11.8	2.3	45.5	.737	12.3	8.7
35-Stratford.....	51.6	53	28.3	13	3.1	51.6	.741	12.1	9
36-London.....	56.7	56.1	29.2	13.5	3.1	48	.70	11.6	8.7
37-St. Thomas.....	58.3	54	31	13.3	2.7	49.1	.80	11.6	8.7
38-Chatham.....	48.8		29	13.1	3.5	41.6	.75	11.5	8.8
39-Windsor.....	55.3	55.2	32	13.9	3.3	48.8	.85	12.1	9
40-Owen Sound.....	55	58.3	30	11.9	2.6	37.1	.65	10.8	9.1
41-Cobalt.....	60	57.5	33	15	3	46.6	1.08	15	9.8
42-Sault Ste. Marie.....	52.7	47	31.2	15	2.2	45.6	.85	12.7	9.2
43-Fort Arthur.....	53.7	59.1	26.6	16.2	4	53.3	1.00	10	8.6
44-Fort William.....	57.5	46.6	34.2	12.7	3.3	50.8	1.30	11.9	9.2
Manitoba (Average).....	52.1	47.1	34.1	12.6	3.7	43.1	.827	14.5	8.3
45-Winnipeg.....	52.9	49.1	33.2	11.7	3.9	43.6	.803	13.9	8
46-Brandon.....	51.2	45	35	13.5	3.5	42.5	.85	15	8.5
Saskatchewan (Average)...	50.3	49.6	35.2	22.2	4.5	53.2	1.128	15.1	8.9
47-Regina.....	55	50.8	35	23	43	45.6	.933	15.2	8
48-Prince Albert.....	45	50	35	20	45	53.3	1.25	15	7.8
49-Saskatoon.....	48	47.5	35.8	25.8	4.3	54		16.7	9.6
50-Moose Jaw.....	53.3	50	35	20	5	60	1.20	13.5	10
Alberta (Average).....	50.5	47.2	33.1	16.7	4.4	50.3	.938	14.8	8.0
51-Medicine Hat.....	46	46	33	18.6	4.7	48.3	1.10	15.6	8.4
52-Edmonton.....	49.9	43.7	32.9	14.4	3.8	45.1	.85	14.2	7.6
53-Calgary.....	55	55.8	34	15.5	5.1	49.3	.85	14.5	8.7
54-Lethbridge.....	51.2	43.3	32.5	18.3	4	58.3	.95	15	7.2
British Columbia (Average)	49.7	46.4	32.5	22.6	4.3	55.8	1.023	14.0	6.5
55-Fernie.....	52.5	50	25	17.5	4.2	60	1.10	15	5
56-Nelson.....	55	55	40	25		60	1.30	20	7
57-Trail.....	42.7	39	30	23	5	50	.90	15	6.7
58-New Westminster.....	50	47.5	35	21.2	3.7	54	1.07	13.7	5.5
59-Vancouver.....	49	46.8	31.6	19.6	4.1	54	.894	11.7	6.6
60-Victoria.....	48	47	31	24	4.5	53.3	.92	13.7	6.7
61-Nanaimo.....	55	48.7	33.7	20.7	4.6	55	1.00	11.5	7
62-Prince Rupert.....	45	37.5	33.3	22.5	4.3	60	1.00	11.2	7.2

a Including delivery. b Calculated price per cord from price quoted. c Natural gas used extensively. d Lignite. e Jackpine, poplar, etc. g In bottles.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1921—(Concluded).

COAL		WOOD						Coal oil, per gallon.	Matches, parlour (500) per box.	RENT	
Anthracite, per ton.	Bituminous, per ton.	Hard (long), per cord.	Hard (stove lengths), per cord.	Soft (long), per cord.	Soft (stove lengths), per cord.	Millwood cuttings, etc., per cord.				Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month.	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences, or none per month.
\$ 17.620	\$ 11.758	\$ 13.373	\$ 15.443	\$ 9.771	\$ 11.931	\$ 10.414	cents. 31.9	cents. 14.8	\$ 27.540	\$ 19.325	
18.000	9.925	10.700	11.900	7.500	7.900	9.310	31.5	15.0	23.600	18.600	1
a8.00	6.00	6.00	7.00	5.00	6.00	b11.43	33-35	15	16.00-20.00	10.00-14.00	2
a8.00	b12.00	b12.00	b12.00	58.00	b8.00	6.00-7.00	31-32	15	25.00	18.00	3
19.00	8.50	9.00	9.00-10.00	7.50	7.50	6.00-7.00	28-30	15	12.00-20.00	7.00-12.00	4
17.00	11.00-12.25	17.50	19.00	12.00	12.00	10.00	30	15	40.00	25.00-35.00	5
	13.00	9.00	12.00	5.00	6.00		33	15	18.00-20.00	12.00-15.00	6
16.50	12.50-13.50	12.00	14.00	9.50	11.50	59.00	32	15	16.00-20.00	12.00-14.00	7
18.250	12.844	13.500	15.500	8.500	10.250	6.940	33.1	15.0	25.000	18.000	8
18.50	11.25-13.50	10.00	12.00	8.00	9.00		34	15	25.00-45.00	18.00-24.00	9
16.50	12.00-16.00	16.00	18.00	8.00	10.00	b8.42	30-35	15	20.00	18.00	10
18.00	12.00	16.00	18.00	10.00	12.00	b6.40	30-32	15	25.00	18.00	
20.00	13.00	12.00	14.00	8.00	10.00	b6.00	35	15	20.00	15.00	
13.611	11.000	14.524	16.315	9.972	11.541	12.050	22.8	15.0	21.500	14.313	11
16.75	10.00	b16.00	b16.00	b13.33	b13.33	b12.75	30	15	22.00-27.00	12.00-15.00	12
15.75	11.00	12.00	18.00	9.00	12.00		30-35	15	20.00-25.00	12.00-15.00	13
17.00	12.00	13.00	15.00				30	15	25.00	22.00	14
16.00	12.00	b14.67	b16.00	8.00	10.00	b10.00	24-26	15	14.00	7.00	15
16.00			b17.333		b12.00		22-28		18.00	10.00	16
15.50	10.00	15.00	18.00	10.00	b11.00	b14.00	28-30		18.00-25.00	12.00-18.00	17
18.50			12.00		10.50		28	15	18.00	12.00-15.00	18
17.00	11.00	15.00-19.00	17.00-20.00	10.00-12.00	12.00-13.00	b15.00	25-35	15	20.00-35.00	14.00-20.00	19
17.00		14.00	16.00	8.50	11.00	8.50	23-25	15	20.00-25.00	15.00-18.00	
16.650	12.034	13.961	16.285	10.933	13.427	11.812	27.4	14.6	29.160	20.100	20
17.00		14.00	16.00	8.50	11.00	8.50	30-35	15	27.00-35.00	20.00-26.00	21
16.50			b20.308		b18.461	b16.00	23-25	13-15	20.00	14.00	22
16.50	10.00	14.00	16.00	13.00	14.00	b14.00	23-25	14	20.00-30.00	18.00-23.00	23
16.50	11.00	12.75	13.75	10.00	11.00	10.00	23-25	12.5-15	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00	24
16.50	11.00	12.00	13.50	7.50	9.00	6.00	28-30	15	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	25
16.50	11.00	10.00	12.50	8.00	10.50	b7.724	25	15	15.00-20.00	13.00-15.00	26
15.50		19.00	20.00	15.00	16.00	13.00	30-35	15	40.00	25.00	27
15.50	10.00	c	c	c	c	c	28	15	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00	28
15.50		c16.00	c18.00	c15.00	c16.00	c20.00	25	15	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	29
15.75	11.50	15.00	15.50	13.00	13.50		28-32	15	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	30
16.50	13.50	14.50	16.50			b10.00	25	15	35.00-40.00	20.00	31
16.00	11.00		16.00		12.00	b12.00	26	12.5-13	20.00	16.00	32
16.00	14.00	19.00	20.00	12.50	13.50	b14.50	25	15	24.00-30.00	16.00-20.00	33
16.00	14.00	16.00	18.00	12.00	14.00		28-30	15	40.00	25.00	34
16.00	12.00	12.00	15.00	10.00	12.00	b13.33	30	15	20.00	15.00	35
16.50	11.00		17.00		16.00		30		28.00-35.00	15.00-18.00	36
16.00	15.00	16.00	17.50		14.00	13.00	25	14	25.00-40.00	16.00-25.00	37
17.00	16.50	12.00-13.00	17.00		14.00	b16.00	30-35	15	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	38
17.50	14.00		b20.00		b20.00	b9.00-15.00	25	15	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	39
16.00-17.50	12.00-13.50	c	c	c	c	c	25-28	15	32.00-50.00	20.00-35.00	40
16.50	10.00	15.00	16.00		6.00-10.00		30	15	18.00-20.00	12.00-15.00	41
18.00	13.00	12.00	15.00	12.00	13.50		30	15	22.00	14.00	42
18.50	13.00	12.00	15.00	9.00	12.00	b6.75	30-35	15	35.00	22.00-25.00	43
18.75	9.50	12.00	13.50	9.00	11.00		25	13.3	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00	44
18.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	9.50	10.50		25	15	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00	45
22.250	13.625	13.000	14.250	10.750	12.000		32.5	15.0	35.000	24.500	46
20.50	13.25	12.00	13.50	10.50	12.00	10.00	30	15	35.00-50.00	25.00-35.00	47
24.00	14.00	14.00	15.00	11.00	12.00		35	15	25.00-30.00	18.00-20.00	48
25.000	13.438	11.250	12.500	9.250	11.750	10.521	38.1	14.4	35.000	21.875	49
25.00	13.50	f13.50	f15.00	11.50	12.00	12.00	35	15	35.00-50.00	30.00	50
25.00	d13.00	f9.00	f10.00	7.00	8.00	b65.64	40	15	25.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	51
25.00	d12.50-17.00				15.00	13.00	40	15	30.00-40.00	20.00	52
	12.50					12.00	40-45	12.5	35.00	20.00	53
8.667		c	c	c	12.500	9.750	39.4	15.0	33.750	23.250	54
7.50				8.50	c	c	40-45	15	30.00	20.00	55
a9.00-11.00					b9.00	b6.50	40	15	35.00	25.00	56
8.50					b16.00	b13.00	40	15	40.00	30.00	57
							40	15	30.00	18.00	58
17.500	11.838			9.375	11.621	7.335	41.8	15.0	25.550	20.714	59
7.50-7.75					12.00		50		20.00	18.00	60
k16.00	11.25-14.50			11.50	14.25	b12.05	60	15	20.00-30.00	18.00-25.00	61
9.50-13.00				10.00	12.00		50	15	30.00	20.00	62
12.50						b7.50	40	15	18.00-20.00	12.00-14.00	63
13.50-14.00				8.00	9.00-10.50	5.00-6.25	35-40		29.00	25.00	64
a8.70				8.00	b10.105	b6.176	27		18.00-22.00	18.00-22.00	65
14.50						b5.33	35	15	22.00-30.00	18.00-22.00	66
							35	15	30.00-40.00	25.00-30.00	67

^a In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5 to 15 cents more per gallon, than in bulk. ^k Hard coal.

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA

Commodities.	Quantity	1900*	1905*	1910	1911	1912	1913	Oct., 1914	Oct., 1915	Oct., 1916	Oct., 1917	Oct., 1918	Oct., 1919	Oct., 1920	Sept., 1921	Oct., 1921
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Bee, sirloin, steak.....	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	50.2	47.6	52.4	62.8	76.2	72.2	80.2	64.2	60.8
Beef, shoulder roast.....	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	27.8	28.0	29.6	35.0	32.8	34.4	43.6	54.2	49.4	50.4	35.4	33.4
Veal, roast forequarters.	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	18.1	17.5	19.7	24.0	28.0	26.4	29.0	20.2	19.7
Mutton, roast, hindq'r.	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.1	21.4	20.8	24.2	29.4	36.4	34.3	36.3	27.1	26.3
Pork, fresh, roast ham.	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	17.8	17.5	19.5	20.4	19.6	23.5	32.7	38.0	39.7	42.3	33.3	31.5
Pork, salt, mess.	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	33.0	33.2	35.2	38.0	35.8	40.2	59.4	70.0	72.6	74.4	59.6	57.2
Bacon, breakfast.	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	26.9	26.0	30.5	43.2	51.1	55.9	60.1	48.7	46.1
Lard, pure leaf.	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	37.4	35.8	42.2	63.8	74.2	82.4	74.4	48.0	48.2
Eggs, fresh.	1 doz.	25.7	30.0	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	35.3	36.7	43.6	54.7	60.7	69.1	75.0	46.3	50.7
Eggs, storage.	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	27.9	31.2	28.1	31.5	31.6	38.3	48.5	55.0	60.4	68.3	44.3	46.6
Milk.	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	49.2	49.8	51.6	54.0	51.0	54.6	64.8	75.6	85.8	92.4	79.2	80.4
Butter, dairy, solid.	2 lbs	44.2	49.4	52.0	53.0	58.4	58.0	59.0	60.8	74.2	92.6	101.2	114.6	125.8	79.6	81.2
Butter, cream'y, prints.	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	34.7	35.1	42.4	50.6	55.7	64.1	69.1	47.3	46.8
Cheese, old.	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	22.0	24.0	27.8	33.5	33.3	39.6	41.2	36.4	35.4
Cheese, new.	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	20.3	21.1	26.1	30.3	31.4	36.9	38.6	32.5	32.0
Bread, plain, white.	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	64.5	60.0	61.5	67.5	66.0	84.0	109.5	118.5	118.5	144.0	121.5	118.5
Flour, family.	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	38.0	35.0	48.0	66.0	69.0	67.0	80.0	64.0	58.0
Rolled oats.	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	25.0	24.0	25.0	32.5	40.5	39.0	42.5	31.0	30.5
Rice, good, medium.	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	13.2	12.1	13.6	18.4	24.6	28.2	33.2	19.0	18.6
Beans, handpicked.	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	13.6	14.4	20.8	33.6	33.2	22.8	23.4	17.2	17.4
Apples, evaporated.	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	13.7	12.1	13.4	16.5	23.1	25.6	29.2	20.7	21.6
Prunes, medium size.	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	12.2	12.9	11.9	13.2	12.9	13.2	16.1	18.8	23.4	27.4	18.0	18.2
Sugar, granulated.	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	24.0	26.0	23.6	31.2	30.0	36.8	42.4	48.8	50.8	86.4	41.6	41.2
Sugar, yellow.	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.3	11.0	12.0	11.0	14.0	13.8	16.8	19.6	22.4	23.6	40.8	19.8	19.6
Tea, black, medium.	1 1/4 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.9	9.7	9.9	12.4	15.5	15.6	16.4	13.7	13.6
Tea, green, medium.	1 1/4 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.8	9.9	10.2	11.9	14.8	16.1	17.0	15.0	15.1
Coffee, medium.	1 1/4 "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	10.0	9.9	9.9	10.1	11.5	14.0	15.1	13.7	13.5
Potatoes.	2 pks.	24.1	28.0	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.0	35.3	35.0	53.0	56.7	71.3	71.7	69.4	83.4	64.4
Vinegar, white wine.	1/8 pt.	.7	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8*	.8	.9	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
All Foods.		\$5.48	\$5.96	\$6.95	\$7.14	\$7.34	\$7.34	\$7.99	\$7.82	\$9.30	\$11.81	\$13.54	\$14.21	\$15.83	\$11.82	\$11.48
Starch, laundry.	1 1/3 lb.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
		2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.5	4.4	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.4	4.4
Coal, anthracite.	1 1/8 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.0	53.9	51.3	57.9	69.4	78.8	84.3	125.3	109.3	110.1
Coal, bituminous.	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	37.8	36.9	39.9	54.6	62.6	62.5	90.7	74.9	73.5
Wood, hard.	" cd.	32.5	35.3	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	42.6	41.6	43.9	57.3	76.9	81.1	83.7	83.2	83.6
Wood, soft.	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.0	30.0	30.6	31.5	30.3	31.6	43.2	58.8	56.5	66.1	61.4	61.1
Coal oil.	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.1	21.0	23.7	24.1	23.0	23.0	25.8	27.4	29.3	30.8	32.2	31.9
Fuel and lighting.		\$1.50	\$1.63	\$1.76	\$1.78	\$1.82	\$1.91	\$1.90	\$1.83	\$1.96	\$2.50	\$3.05	\$3.14	\$4.06	\$3.61	\$3.60
Rent.	1/4 mo.	\$2.37	\$2.89	\$4.05	\$4.05	\$4.60	\$4.75	\$4.55	\$3.99	\$4.08	\$4.47	\$4.85	\$5.55	\$6.52	\$6.89	\$6.89
Grand Totals.		\$9.37	10.50	12.79	13.08	13.79	\$14.02	\$14.47	\$13.67	\$15.38	\$18.82	\$21.48	\$22.93	\$26.46	\$22.37	\$22.01

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

Nova Scotia.	\$5.61	\$5.83	\$6.82	\$6.78	\$7.17	\$7.29	\$7.70	\$7.91	\$8.77	\$11.92	\$13.78	\$14.45	\$16.21	\$12.06	\$11.75
Prince Edward Island.	4.81	5.26	5.81	5.80	6.11	6.34	6.74	6.66	7.80	10.31	11.90	12.31	14.05	10.56	10.46
New Brunswick.	5.38	5.83	6.55	6.84	7.13	7.04	7.06	7.70	8.87	11.74	13.26	14.13	15.51	11.83	11.59
Quebec.	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.46	6.97	6.87	7.41	7.46	8.95	11.57	13.19	13.54	14.96	11.08	10.81
Ontario.	5.01	5.60	6.50	6.67	7.25	7.20	7.78	7.73	9.41	11.84	13.58	14.17	15.75	11.97	11.48
Manitoba.	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.41	7.88	7.87	8.36	8.03	8.87	11.13	12.84	13.98	16.34	11.42	10.79
Saskatchewan.	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.08	8.16	8.25	8.63	8.01	9.21	11.71	13.51	14.10	16.09	11.43	11.21
Alberta.	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.08	8.15	8.33	8.33	7.92	9.31	11.87	13.27	14.18	15.70	11.27	11.09
British Columbia.	6.90	7.74	8.32	8.79	9.03	9.13	9.35	8.57	9.80	12.42	14.39	15.32	16.83	12.68	12.50

*December only.

pound as compared with 48.7c. in September, 48.0c. in July, and 58.4c. in January. Fresh haddock averaged 13.6c. per pound as compared with 14.5c. in September, 16.9c. in May, and 15.9c. in January. Halibut averaged 28.9c. per pound as compared with 29.4c. in September, 29.7c. in June, and 29.5c. in January. Salt cod, boneless, averaged 22.1c. per pound as compared with 22.6c. in September, 22.3c. in July, and 24.7c. in January. Canned salmon, medium red and pink, averaged slightly less but sockeye salmon was higher. Eggs averaged 50.7c. per dozen as compared with 46.3c. in September, 33.5c. in June, and 85.2c. in January. Milk was slightly higher. Creamery prints averaged lower but dairy butter averaged higher. Old cheese averaged 1c. per pound lower and new cheese 1½c. Bread was down at New Glasgow, Amherst, Truro, St. John, Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe, Peterborough, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, Brantford, Galt, Guelph, London, St. Thomas, Windsor, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver. Flour averaged 6.1c. per pound as compared with 6.7c. in September, and 6.9c. in January. Rice and tapioca were lower. Canned tomatoes were slightly higher. Canned corn was slightly lower. Potatoes averaged \$1.93 per bag as compared with \$2.50 in September, the decreases being greatest in Quebec and Ontario. Jams and canned fruits showed little change. Sugar was 1/10c. per pound lower. Tea, coffee and cocoa were slightly lower. Anthracite coal averaged \$17.62 per ton as compared with \$17.50 in September, \$17.58 in June, and \$19.71 in February. Bituminous coal averaged \$11.76 as compared with \$11.98 in September, \$12.42 in June, and \$14.63 in February. Wood, hard, and mill cuttings were slightly higher, but soft wood was slightly lower. Coal oil averaged 31.9c. per gallon as compared with 32.2c. in September, 36.3c. in June, and 39.7c. in February. Rent was slightly lower at Windsor.

Wholesale Prices

GRAINS AND FODDER. — Wheat, No. 1 Manitoba Northern, at Winnipeg, which had fallen to \$1.38 per bushel at the last week in September, fell 10c. in each of the next two weeks, and by the end of October was down to \$1.06. Ontario winter wheat at Toronto similarly fell from \$1.30 to \$1.05 per bushel. Western barley was down to 57c. per bushel at the end of the month as compared with 64c. at the end of September. Western oats fell from 46c. per bushel to 40c. at Winnipeg. Ontario oats fell from 45c. to 40c. at Toronto. American corn at Toronto fell from 67c. to 57c. per bushel. Flaxseed at Winnipeg fell from \$2 per bushel to \$1.70. Rye fell from \$1 per bushel to 80c. Hay fell at Montreal from \$29 per ton to \$28. Bran fell from \$28 per ton to \$21 and shorts from \$30 to \$23 per ton.

ANIMALS AND MEATS.—At Winnipeg, the best cattle were down from \$5.50 per hundred pounds to \$5. At Toronto, butcher cattle were down from \$6-\$7 per hundred pounds to \$5.75-\$6.50. Beef, dressed, hindquarters, at Toronto, had fallen to 12c.-17c. per pound in September and by the end of October fell to 10c.-15c. Beef, forequarters, was unchanged at 5c.-9c. per pound, the price reached at the end of September. Hogs were down from \$9 per hundred pounds to \$8.50. Dressed hogs fell from 15c.-17c. per pound to 13c.-15c. Breakfast bacon was down from 34c. per pound to 30c. Medium weight ham was down from 31c. to 24c. Mess pork fell from \$31 to \$30 per barrel. Lard fell from 18½c. per pound to 17c. Sheep were unchanged at \$3.50-\$4.00 per hundred. Fowl at Montreal fell from 25c. per pound to 24c. Turkeys fell from 45c. per pound to 38c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS. — Finest creamery butter at Montreal advanced from 36½c. per pound to 39½c. Cheese fell from 17¾c. per pound to 16c. Fresh eggs at Montreal rose from 52c. per dozen to

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR OCTOBER, 1921, SEPTEMBER, 1921, & OCTOBER, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914 & 1913

(Average price 1890-1899=100)

		INDEX NUMBERS.										
		Number of com- modities	*Oct., 1921	*Sept., 1921	*Oct., 1920	*Oct., 1919	*Oct., 1918	Oct., 1917	Oct., 1916	Oct., 1915	Oct., 1914	Oct., 1913
I.—GRAINS AND FODDER—												
Grains, Ontario.....	6	162.3	178.7	325.8	330.6	371.3	344.7	252.7	165.9	167.4	138.1	
Grains, Western.....	4	158.1	188.2	294.3	344.2	300.9	292.3	236.8	149.4	157.0	115.5	
Fodder.....	5	201.5	228.7	315.3	283.8	247.5	195.9	169.5	166.6	175.1	155.8	
All.....	15	174.3	197.9	313.9	318.6	311.3	281.1	220.7	161.1	167.1	138.0	
II.—ANIMALS AND MEATS—												
Cattle and Beef.....	6	182.4	198.0	328.2	342.8	354.8	290.6	204.8	203.0	223.7	198.3	
Hogs and hog products.....	6	224.5	253.5	377.8	359.5	365.7	334.2	221.6	177.6	171.9	181.4	
Sheep and mutton.....	3	141.5	145.4	229.2	214.2	300.7	251.0	194.5	154.0	148.3	132.8	
Poultry.....	2	368.0	456.0	496.0	327.7	399.9	298.6	227.4	218.6	185.0	186.5	
All.....	17	240.2	238.7	348.4	324.2	354.4	299.9	211.5	187.3	187.6	179.4	
III.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.....												
	9	229.0	216.8	318.7	314.7	275.9	245.0	211.4	172.1	162.6	164.8	
IV.—FISH—												
Prepared fish.....	6	180.5	180.5	227.1	211.1	253.3	234.4	165.9	150.3	155.4	141.6	
Fresh fish.....	3	207.1	216.9	288.3	242.7	260.3	230.3	173.3	154.9	168.1	160.7	
All.....	9	189.4	192.6	249.5	221.6	264.0	233.0	168.2	151.9	159.7	148.0	
V.—OTHER FOODS—												
(a) Fruits and Vegetables—												
Fresh fruits, native.....	5†	196.4	179.8	143.1	158.4	165.2	135.8	95.1	79.0	82.1	87.7	
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	227.3	228.2	250.3	210.6	233.1	105.0	103.6	88.1	81.1	96.6	
Dried fruits.....	4	195.6	195.6	243.5	266.1	275.8	219.7	168.4	143.0	126.9	115.1	
Fresh vegetables.....	6	221.0	235.6	239.3	229.4	289.0	280.3	246.2	182.8	141.8	144.2	
Canned Vegetables.....	3	170.7	170.7	186.6	204.9	228.7	243.3	152.7	99.3	101.2	101.0	
All.....	21†	204.8	202.8	211.2	213.3	238.0	204.0	165.8	122.2	111.6	112.2	
(c) Miscellaneous Groceries—												
Breadstuffs.....	10	192.5	212.1	293.1	274.0	266.5	250.3	190.8	133.5	147.9	123.1	
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	182.7	182.7	209.5	215.0	191.9	148.1	132.2	121.9	121.8	109.7	
Sugar, etc.....	6	189.9	197.6	376.7	306.7	300.1	234.4	170.8	143.9	120.1	110.4	
Condiments.....	5	175.4	176.5	230.7	225.9	253.2	188.5	149.5	132.5	130.4	102.5	
All.....	25	186.9	196.2	287.3	262.8	259.9	217.8	168.4	133.9	133.5	113.8	
VI.—TEXTILES—												
Woolens.....	5	192.6	192.6	353.2	389.2	429.4	359.5	228.4	199.9	147.3	136.6	
Cottons.....	4	243.3	243.0	340.4	344.5	359.9	250.6	180.9	137.0	129.7	150.4	
Silks.....	3	161.7	154.3	180.1	204.6	149.5	121.9	114.3	86.3	90.0	100.2	
Jutes.....	2	334.1	329.5	489.3	631.5	609.5	514.3	323.9	255.7	235.4	247.5	
Flax products.....	4	327.0	322.1	597.3	458.0	443.3	321.1	227.7	165.6	119.8	114.6	
Oilcloths.....	2	217.6	217.6	306.7	272.5	239.8	163.7	139.8	116.4	104.6	104.7	
All.....	20	241.6	239.0	382.4	378.8	374.4	290.8	202.3	160.6	134.2	137.4	
VII.—HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES—												
Hides and tallow.....	4	114.6	114.6	191.0	562.0	373.3	295.3	293.2	207.4	201.4	187.1	
Leather.....	4	175.4	177.9	285.9	318.5	265.0	265.1	211.9	174.3	155.7	151.4	
Boots and Shoes.....	3	213.2	213.2	301.9	339.7	224.6	232.9	198.6	162.4	158.3	155.7	
All.....	11	163.6	164.5	255.8	412.8	293.3	267.3	237.8	183.1	173.0	165.6	
VIII.—METALS AND IMPLEMENTS—												
Iron and steel.....	11	197.0	197.0	286.1	204.4	281.0	301.4	157.9	109.7	100.4	101.7	
Other metals.....	12	145.9	146.9	202.0	197.0	270.1	240.4	240.9	198.4	126.5	130.2	
Implements.....	10	246.6	248.1	273.2	237.9	242.3	198.6	141.2	114.2	106.6	105.6	
All.....	33	193.5	194.0	251.6	211.9	265.3	248.1	177.1	143.3	112.2	113.8	
IX.—FUEL AND LIGHTING—												
Fuel.....	6	252.0	247.2	402.2	231.6	253.0	226.1	165.0	123.1	119.7	134.6	
Lighting.....	4	244.0	237.0	269.5	245.3	236.8	114.2	88.2	90.0	92.6	92.2	
All.....	10	248.8	243.1	349.2	237.0	246.5	181.4	134.3	109.8	108.9	117.6	
X.—BUILDING MATERIALS—												
Lumber.....	14	344.3	342.2	480.5	340.9	277.6	226.7	185.5	174.5	180.8	184.1	
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	227.0	230.2	273.8	223.1	238.1	213.3	165.3	118.9	109.9	113.5	
Paints, oils and glass.....	14	291.1	291.1	415.3	420.8	334.5	267.6	203.7	161.7	142.4	144.2	
All.....	48	279.9	280.6	375.3	315.1	277.7	233.1	179.1	147.6	140.1	143.3	
XI.—HOUSE FURNISHINGS—												
Furniture.....	6	260.5	270.8	451.3	447.8	311.0	205.9	171.5	145.9	146.6	147.2	
Crockery and glassware.....	4	503.2	515.0	512.0	404.9	367.7	280.0	198.1	170.3	130.9	130.9	
Table cutlery.....	2	156.3	164.1	164.1	163.4	155.1	150.7	132.2	80.3	78.4	72.4	
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	284.1	284.1	286.5	252.9	272.3	206.1	143.0	125.5	123.4	124.6	
All.....	16	314.0	321.8	390.2	352.8	296.0	216.7	166.1	138.7	131.9	128.1	
XII.—DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.....												
XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS—												
Raw furs.....	4	590.4	557.0	868.2	1190.0	721.7	424.7	292.3	153.1	172.5	247.9	
Liquors and tobaccos.....	6	267.4	269.0	303.7	292.2	218.3	200.1	143.6	135.1	138.6	136.2	
Sundries.....	7	172.5	175.2	215.7	210.7	223.7	199.0	146.6	120.9	107.8	111.8	
All.....	17	304.3	298.1	400.3	469.9	339.0	252.5	179.8	138.5	133.9	152.4	
All commodities.....	265†	229.2	232.7	317.6	299.6	289.6	244.7	188.2	152.4	138.7	134.6	

*Preliminary figures. †Six commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915.
‡Number of commodities varies from month to month.

65c. Milk at Toronto rose from \$2.30 per eight gallon can to \$2.50.

FISH.—The market for dried fish was still reported to be weak in the West Indies and the price was down from \$6.75 per quintal to \$6.50 at Halifax. The market for herring was also poor, the price being steady at \$6 per barrel. Lake trout, fresh, at Toronto, declined from 15c. to 13c. per pound.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—Grapes advanced from 50c.-55c. per basket to 60c.-65c. Fall apples were down to \$5.00-\$5.50 per barrel at Toronto. Bananas were up from 8c. per pound to 8½c. Oranges were slightly firmer at \$5.00-\$7.50 per box. Evaporated apples were up to 16c. per pound and raisins were up to 23½c. Potatoes were down at Toronto from \$2.25 per bag to \$1.85 in small lots. Fresh tomatoes were up from 30c.-50c. per basket to 60c.-80c. Beans were down from \$3.50 to \$3.25. Onions were up to \$2.50 per hundred and turnips came on at 75c.-\$1.00 per bag at Toronto. Canned tomatoes were 5c. higher at \$1.85 per dozen.

MISCELLANEOUS FOODS.—Flour, spring wheat patents, fell from \$9.70 per barrel to \$7.80 at Toronto. Winter wheat flour was down from \$7 per barrel to \$5.40. Rolled oats fell from \$3.50 per bag to \$3.40. Tapioca was ½c. lower at 7c.-7½c. per pound. Sugar was 50c. per hundred lower at \$8.64. Glucose and maple sugar were slightly lower but honey was firmer. Baking soda was 10c. per hundred lower at \$3.30.

TEXTILES. — The prices of wool and woollen goods were steady. Raw cotton was also little changed at 19.65c. per pound at the middle of October as compared with 19.70c. per pound at the

middle of September. Coloured cottons averaged slightly higher. Raw silk was higher, a line of Japan silk being up from \$5.90 per pound to \$6.10 and Italian from \$6.15 to \$6.30. Jute was down from 10.15c. per pound to 9.90c. but hessians advanced slightly. Flax fibre was slightly firmer at 28c.-45c. per pound.

HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES.—Upper leather declined from 36c.-38c. per pound to 33c.-35c.

METALS AND IMPLEMENTS. — Iron and steel were steady. Brass advanced 1c. to 29½c. per pound. Quicksilver was down from \$43 per flask to \$41. Silver rose from 65c. per ounce to 69c. Crowbars were down from \$9 per hundred to \$8.50.

FUEL AND LIGHT. — Anthracite and bituminous coal were steady. Furnace coke at Connellsville advanced from \$3.25 per ton to \$3.50. Gasoline advanced from 31c. per gallon to 32½c. at Toronto. Coal oil advanced from 17½c. per gallon to 20½c.

BUILDING MATERIALS. — Spruce deals at St. John advanced from \$23 per M to \$26. Cement was reduced slightly. Iron pipe, red lead, and sash weights declined. Sash cord advanced from 55c. per pound to 57c. Linseed oil declined from 98c. per gallon to 88c. Turpentine advanced from 95c. per gallon to \$1.15. Benzine was up from 31c. per gallon to 32½c. Glue was down from 32c. per pound to 30c. Putty was down from \$6.05 per hundred pounds to \$5.95.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.—Kitchen chairs fell 50c. per dozen and kitchen tables 50c. each. Glass tumblers fell 10 per cent, and silver-plated knives 15 per cent.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. — Bleaching powder and caustic soda were higher, but brimstone, glycerine, opium and soda ash were lower.

MISCELLANEOUS. — In raw furs, musk-

rat skins advanced from \$1.25 to \$1.50 each. Malt was down from \$1.20 per bushel to \$1.18. Newsprint paper was down to 4c. per pound. Rubber advanced to 21½c. per pound.

PRICES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES

THE accompanying tables and the following notes give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in other countries as compared with Canada.

The index numbers of retail prices which are listed are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale price index numbers are named in all cases.

United Kingdom

The *Economist* index number of wholesale prices at the end of September was 223.8 showing an advance of slightly more than 2 per cent as compared with the previous month. The whole of this rise was due to movements in the textiles group, cotton being chiefly responsible. Each of the other groups showed an appreciable decline, the largest being that in cereals and meat.

The *Statist* index number for the end of September registered a new decline, completely obliterating the effect of the slight rise in July. The index for all commodities at the end of September was 149.4 as compared with 154.3 at the end of August, a fall of 3.2 per cent. The September figure was the lowest since October, 1916. Textiles were the

only group which showed an increase, and for this the advance in cotton prices was chiefly responsible.

The *Statist* number for the end of October showed a further decline, falling from 149.4 to 138.4. This represented the lowest level reported for the compilation since the turn in prices came, being almost 50 per cent below the peak of 266.1 reported at the end of April, 1920. All groups contributed to the decline.

The British *Labour Gazette* states that the official index number for retail prices of foods comprised in the food budget which at September 1 was 125 per cent above the pre-war figure, fell during the month of September, so that at October 1 it was only 110 per cent above July, 1914. With the exception of milk, for which very few changes in price were recorded, there were downward movements in the prices of all the principal articles of food. As a result of special inquiries, the average increase in rent from July, 1914, to October, 1921, was estimated at 53 per cent. The increase in all items of cost of living since July, 1914, was placed at 110 per cent, as compared with 120 per cent at September 1.

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC., IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

Country	CANADA		UNITED KINGDOM	FRANCE*		BELGIUM	HOLLAND	DENMARK	NORWAY	SWEDEN	FINLAND	GERMANY
	29 foods 60 cities		21 foods 600 towns	13 articles Chief cities	13 articles Paris	56 articles Brussels	29 articles 6 towns	Cost of living	Foods	21 articles 44 towns	Cost of living	Cost of living (g) 39 cities
Base period	(a)	July 1914	July 1914	1910	1910	July 1914	1893	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	(h) 1913-14
1910.....	\$ 6.95	94	96.3 (d)	1000	1000		113					
1913.....	7.33	99	101.6 (d)				114					
1914—January.....	7.73	105					116					
July.....	7.42	100	100	1004	1075	100		100	100	100	100	
1915—January.....	7.97	107	118	1105 (e)	1295		128					
July.....	7.80	105	132.5	1235 (e)	1288	166	148	116				
1916—January.....	8.28	112	145	1136 (e)	1439		153		143			
July.....	8.46	114	161	1420 (e)	1387	363	170	136	160			
1917—January.....	10.27	138	187	1547 (e)	1491		186			160		
July.....	11.62	157	204	1845 (e)	1971	818	212	155	261	177		
1918—January.....	12.42	167	206	2120 (e)	2056					221		
July.....	13.00	175	210	2446 (e)	2210	1467		182	279	268		
1919—January.....	13.78	186	230	2794 (e)	2665	639		190	279	339		
July.....	13.77	186	209	2897 (e)	2811	354			289	310		
1920—January.....	15.30	206	236	3204 (e)	3119	410	258	242	295	298	819.4	
April.....	15.99	215	235	3802 (e)	3852	488	265		305	297	849.5	836
July.....	16.84	227	258	3898 (e)	4006	479	275	262	319	297	911.0	842
October.....	15.83	213	270	4519 (e)	4517	505	270		340	306	1063.0	827
1921—January.....	14.48	195	278	4303 (e)	4404	477	236	264	334	283	1065.4	924
February.....	14.08	190	263		4109	457	214		308	262	1012.7	901
March.....	13.23	178	249		3854	429	207		299	253	1027.1	901
April.....	12.68	171	238	3642 (e)	3522	417	202		300	248	1007.5	894
May.....	12.25	165	232		3411		196		292	237	1012.4	880
June.....	11.16	150	218		3354	405	192		290	234	1050.5	896
July.....	10.98	148	220	3516 (e)	3292		192	237	292	232	1139.0	963
August.....	11.41	154	226		3403	403	193		297	234	1174.9	1045
September.....	11.82	159	225		3537							
October.....	11.48	155	210		3558							

Country	SWITZER- LAND (f)	ITALY (k)	SPAIN		SOUTH* AFRICA	INDIA	AUS- TRALIA *	NEW ZEALAND*	Mex- ICO	UNITED STATES	
	49 articles 23 towns	Cost of (n) living Rome	12 articles Capitals	12 articles Towns	18 foods 9 towns	Cost of living Bombay	Food and groceries, 46 commodities 30 towns	59 foods 25 towns	Federal District	22 foods 51 cities (s)	Cost of living (Massa- chusetts) (t)
Base period	June 1914	1st semes- ter 1914	1909-14	1909-14	1910	July 1914	1911 (q)	1909- 14 (r)	1910	1913	1913
1910.....					1000					(f) 93	.....
1913.....					1147		1106	1037 (r)	100	100	100
1914—January.....					1131 (p)		1099			104	101.8
July.....	100 (g)		106.9 (n)	106 (n)		100	1164	1070		102	102.1
1915—January.....	107 (g)		107.7 (o)	110.8 (o)	1214 (p)		1240	1177		103	102.9
July.....	119 (g)		113.8 (n)	117.1 (n)			1522	1200		100	101.7
1916—January.....	126 (g)	108.63 (m)	117.6 (o)	118.4 (o)	1312 (p)		1504	1236		107	105.1
July.....	140 (j)		120.3 (n)	123.4 (n)			1516	1276		111	109.9
1917—January.....	149 (j)	122.21 (m)	123.6 (o)	125.6 (o)	1446 (p)		1453	1359		128	119.6
July.....	180 (j)		136.1 (n)	139.8 (n)			1470	1357		146	129.3
1918—January.....	197 (j)	162.74 (m)	145.4 (o)	149.3 (o)	1511 (p)		1505	1426	169.14	160	144.6
July.....	229 (j)		161.8 (n)	172.8 (n)			1523	1491	162.62	167	155.1
1919—January.....	252 (j)	238.15 (m)	167.7 (o)	178.5 (o)	1535			1553	190.78	185	167.5
July.....	261 (j)		180 (n)	190.9 (n)	1574			1539	179.03	190	171.5
1920—January.....	244 (c)	245.67 (m)	192.3 (o)	208.1 (o)	2063 (e)			1688	215.85	201	192.0
April.....	243 (c)				2134 (e)		2008	1738		211	196.3
July.....	246 (c)		202.6 (n)	220.3 (n)	2204 (e)	189		1791	229.37	219	202.6
October.....	262 (c)				2180 (e)	193		1899	227.76	198	194.9
1921—January.....	243 (c)	374.08	175.5 (o)	185.5 (o)	1904 (e)	169		1906	215.38	172	179.6
February.....	237 (c)	379.05				162	2145	1873	193.77	158	175.6
March.....	234 (c)	384.46				160	2103	1810	195.23	156	166.4
April.....	231 (c)	410.94			1732 (e)	160		1804	193.72	152	164.5
May.....	212 (c)	395.84				167	1957	1791	192.37	145	161.4
June.....	210 (c)	389.96				173	1917	1772	191.70	144	159.4
July.....	214 (c)					177		1752	186.35	148	160.8
August.....	209 (c)					180				155	161.4
September.....	206 (c)									153	160.0
October.....											159.7

* For France, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand base is taken as 1000 instead of 100.

(a) Cost of food budget. (b) 15th of month up to end of 1920; beginning of month thereafter. (c) Beginning of month. (d) Calculated from annual index number. (e) Quarter beginning in specified month. (f) 15th of month. (g) Foods, fuel and lighting, and rent. (h) Average of Oct., 1913, Jan., Apr. and July, 1914. (i) Issued by Union of Swiss Co-operative stores. (j) Beginning of previous month. (k) Municipal Labour office, Rome. (l) Food, clothing, rent, heating, lighting and sundries. (m) End of previous month. (n) Average for April-September. (o) Average for October-March. (p) Average for year. (q) Base is average for 6 capital towns. (r) Four chief cities. (s) U. S. Bureau of Labour Statistics. (t) Massachusetts Special Commission on Necessaries of Life.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Country	CANADA				UNITED KINGDOM				FRANCE	ITALY	HOLLAND
Authority	Labour Dept.	Michell	Bank of Commerce	Board of Trade (new)	Economist	Statist	Times	Statistique Générale	Bachi	Central Bureau of Statistics	
No. of commodities	271c	40	(e)- 24 exports	(e)- 24 imports	150	44	45	40	45	76	53
Base period.....	1890-1899	1900-1909	1909-1913	1909-1913	1913	1901-1905	1867-1877	1913	1901-1910	1913	1901-1910
1890.....	110.3					102.2	72				
1895.....	95.6					87.6	62				
1900.....	108.2					110.5	75				
1905.....	113.8					103.3	72		98.3		
1910.....	124.2		97.02	100.38		113.3	78		108.1		
1913.....	135.5		102.77	107.81	100	122.3	85	100	115.6	100	114
1914-January.....	136.5	120.9	103.96	99.05		119.0	83.5		115.4	102	
July.....	134.6	120.0	105.86	97.18		116.6	82.4			92	120a
1915-January.....	138.9		109.90	101.29		136.5	96.4		143.9	105	
July.....	150.2		115.41	114.77		149.1	106.4		163.7	131	165a
1916-January.....	172.1		123.75	128.07		174.5	123.6			184	
July.....	180.9		131.52	141.26		191.1	130.5		210.6	193	253a
1917-January.....	212.7		162.40	166.07		225.1	159.3		249.2	230	
July.....	248.7		187.26	210.52		254.4	176.9		309.8	304	326a
1918-January.....	258.1	225.7	199.13	202.98		262.9	186.2		361.6	363	
July.....	284.0	248.3	207.16	221.14		278.5	193.1		389.9	429	447a
1919-January.....	286.5	231.3	188.91	217.54		265.9	190.7		401.8	326	
July.....	294.0	250.8	222.14	221.08		293.2	206.4		456.6	362	339a
1920-January.....	338.4	280.8	239.98	233.23	303.0	353.1	245.3	330.4	562.7	504	327
July.....	346.8	292.9	270.12	271.96	323.8	358.0	254.6	332.8	572.9	613	357
October.....	317.6	242.1	230.92	240.61	308.5	326.0	239.9	305.5	581.5	662	321
November.....	304.2	233.1	224.18	219.03	292.9	299.7	223.8	269.5	532.0	658	296
December.....	290.5	221.6	204.89	213.43	269.4	269.3	207.2	251.2	502.6	635	266
1921-January.....	281.3	212.6	199.02	186.69	250.9	255.3	197.2	228.9	470.0	642	243
February.....	270.1	197.8	188.37	173.73	229.9	235.8	183.0	211.1	436.3	613	225
March.....	263.1	190.0	179.27	170.07	215.1	231.7	177.2	203.4	416.9	604	214
April.....	253.7	186.4	175.12	161.75	208.7	224.0	169.8	198.2	401.3	584	201
May.....	247.3	176.8	165.82	157.33	204.7	223.2	162.2	193.3	380.8	547	207
June.....	242.6	169.8	160.23	151.75	201.6	218.6	155.8	186.7	375.7	509	208
July.....	238.6	167.0	158.47	150.25	198.5	218.1	158.2	186.5	384.3		201
August.....	236.4	165.4	163.51	147.98	194.3	219.0	155.5	183.8	383.0		205
September.....	232.7	164.4	159.26	147.92	191.4	223.8	149.4	180.8	394.8		
October.....	229.2	161.5	150.06	148.81				171.5			

Country	SWEDEN	SOUTH AFRICA	EGYPT	NEW ZEALAND	AUSTRALIA	INDIA	JAPAN	UNITED STATES			
Authority	Statistical Office	Census & Statistics Office	Dept. Statistics	Government Statistician	Commonwealth Statistician	Dept. of Statistics	Bank of Japan	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Federal Reserve Board	Bradstreet	Dun
No. of commodities	47	188	24		92	75	56	328	90	96	200
Base period.....	1913	1914		1909-1913	1911	July, 1914	Oct., 1906	1913	1913		
1890.....					1053			83.5		\$ 90.876	
1895.....					760			69.2		81.251	
1900.....					894			81.7		7.8839	93.355
1905.....					910			85.7		8.0987	99.315
1910.....				984	1003			97.3		8.9981	121.301
1913.....	100			1051	1088		132.2	100	100	9.2076	118.576
1914 January.....		1000		10455	10856			100		8.8857	124.528
July.....	116. a			10736	11856	100	126.3 a	100		8.6566	119.708
1915 January.....		1109		13235	13876			99		9.1431	124.168
July.....	145a		102a	14035	18226		127.8a	101		9.8588	124.958
1916 January.....		1229		14506	15026			110		10.9163	137.666
July.....	185a		124a	15936	15056		154.9a	120		11.5294	175.142
1917 January.....		1470		16846	15256			151		13.7277	169.562
July.....	244a		168a	18946	17156		196.4a	187		16.0680	211.950
1918 January.....		1663		1677	18876			185		17.9366	222.175
July.....	339a		207a	1808	19546			198		19.1849	232.575
1919 January.....	369	1790		1888	1950			283.2	195	18.5348	230.146
July.....	320	1843	225a	1788	2008			282.8	219	18.8064	227.973
1920 January.....	319	2360	318	1999	2311	218		398.0	248	20.3638	247.394
July.....	363	2608	283	2264	2671	209	316.6	262	250	19.3528	260.414
October.....	346	2563	300	2291	2450	206	298.5	225	208	16.9094	237.341
November.....	331		287	2247	2371	194	292.7	207	190	16.6750	227.188
December.....	299		238	2249	2245	180	271.9	189	173	13.6263	211.628
1921 January.....	267	2064	214	2233	2233	178	265.8	178	163	12.6631	198.600
February.....	250		196	2163	2190	174	258.0	167	154	12.3689	185.822
March.....	237		182	2146	2008	175	252.5	162	150	11.8650	181.921
April.....	229		181	2108	1947	183	251.1	154	143	11.3749	174.404
May.....	218		179	2079	1898	184	252.4	151	142	10.8908	166.658
June.....	218		166	2065	1845	178	253.9	148	139	10.6169	165.995
July.....	211			2065	1813	152	259.8	148	141	10.7284	159.833
August.....								152	143	11.0576	163.677
September.....								152		11.0868	162.619
October.....									11.1879	161.839	

a. Average for year. b. Quarter beginning in specified month. c. 230 commodities, 1890-1909; 272, 1910-1914; 271, 1915-1921. d. New index number for 1921 is joined to old for 1920 and preceding years. Old number had 38 commodities. (e) The commodities comprised in these two new index numbers are, in the one case, articles chiefly exported, in the other case, articles chiefly imported.

United States

The *Annalist* index number of whole-sale food prices for October 15, 1921, was 168.470, a decline of 4 per cent from the middle of the previous month.

Gibson's index number of wholesale prices of foodstuffs showed an average of 64.4 for the month of October, a decline of nearly 6 per cent from the preceding month.

Bradstreet's index number of whole-sale prices for November 1 was \$11.3514, marking a gain of 1.4 per cent over October 1, and of 7 per cent from the low point touched on June 1. The decline from the highest point, reached in February, 1920, was about 46 per cent, and the figure for November 1 was about 30 per cent above the level of August 1, 1914. Eight groups of commodities rose in October, while three declined and two remained unchanged, but the only really

marked changes upward were those of provisions and textiles, while breadstuffs showed the only important decline.

Duns' index number of wholesale prices likewise showed a slight rise during the month of October, the figure for November 1 being \$163.665 or 1.1 per cent above the level of the preceding month. Only three of the seven divisions into which this index number is separated disclosed changes of importance during the month. Chiefly as a result of an extension of the decline in wheat prices, the breadstuffs group receded 5.8 per cent last month, and there was a slight yielding in the meat and metals classes. In dairy and garden products, however, an advance of 9.5 per cent occurred, principally because of higher prices for eggs, butter and certain vegetables. The upturn in this division, which entirely accounted for the rise in the index number as a whole was seasonal.

IMMIGRATION DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1921

THE following statements compiled from information furnished by the Department of Immigration and Colonization give details as to the total immigration into Canada during the third quarter of 1921. For purposes of comparison the figures for the previous quarter and for the corresponding quarter in 1920 are also given:—

The table on page 1432 gives the nationality, sex, occupation and destination of all immigrants who entered Canada during the quarter under review:—

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1921.

	British	From U.S.A.	Other countries	Totals
1921				
July.....	3,810	2,388	2,256	8,454
August.....	3,174	3,016	2,297	8,487
September.....	2,919	2,168	2,340	7,427
	9,903	7,572	6,893	24,368
Second quarter, 1921.....	22,458	11,831	7,183	41,472
Third quarter, 1920.....	24,281	14,366	7,116	45,763

STATEMENT OF NATIONALITY, SEX, OCCUPATION, ETC., OF ALL IMMIGRANTS DURING THIRD QUARTER OF 1921.

Nationality	Sex			Workers in										Unskilled n.e.s.			Domestic			Un- classified			Destination												
	Adult males	Adult females	Children under 14	Farming			Trading			Mining			Skilled n.e.s.			M	F	C	M	F	C	M	F	C	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Prince Edward Isl.	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	B. C.	Yukon Terr.	
				M	F	C	M	F	C	M	F	C	M	F	C																				M	F	C
African, South.	7	1	2	3	0	0	1	0	0				1	0	0							2	1	2				2	4	2		3			
Australian.	10	7	4	21	2	0	1	0	1	0			4	0	0	2	0	0				2	6	3				3	4	1	1	2	10		
Austrian and Hungarian.	2	8	4	14	2	0	1	0	0							1	2	1				1	3	2				1	1	9	2				
Belgian.	36	50	22	108	22	9	7	2	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	11	0	0	7	23	15				22	31	18	17	2			
Bulgarian.	0	2	0																			0	2	0											
Chinese.	331	40	171	542			48	14	19							1	0	0				282	26	152	7	3			40	93	43	49	202		
Czechoslovak.	15	19	5	39	10	5	2	0	1	0	0					5	1	0	5	0	0	7	3	2				3	13	14	11	7			
Dutch.	25	14	9	48	19	2	3	3	2	4			1	0	0	3	0	0	6	3	2	2	7	2				5	14	9	7	8	5		
French.	45	42	11	98	19	5	3	6	0		1	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	6	13	28	8	4	1				41	12	14	14	9	3		
German.	14	22	9	45	2	2	0						0	2	1	0	3	2	4	6	13	7	3				5	8	6	13	10				
Great Britain and Ireland—																																			
English.	1838	2737	386	5341	1059	295	350	95	92	25	51	11	9	291	158	67	118	36	33	878	224	1267	882	142	57			6	647	2872	570	544	522	581	
Irish.	293	389	169	851	174	37	40	14	12	0	3	1	0	38	8	3	26	3	2	166	38	162	124	7	9			1	97	334	119	91	65	68	
Scottish.	756	1390	708	2364	731	102	72	49	49	46	8	7	153	61	41	75	18	30	586	112	586	549	53	18			1	330	1325	350	207	318	262		
Welsh.	75	112	60	237	49	10	5	1	2	0	0	1	0	10	2	0	4	1	2	18	8	79	53	1	6				24	100	28	22	38	28	
Greek.	3	15	5	23																		0	8											10	
Hebrew-Polish, Russian.	837	807	606	2270	221	67	43	71	38	28			228	124	42	193	41	33	191	144	346	460	45	13				1104	644	357	61	40	6		
Hebrew, (n.e.s.)	386	322	199	907	86	29	18	97	58	70			46	34	5	102	36	28	55	55	110	78	11					533	238	92	9	20	4		
Hindu	0	1	0																			0	1											1	
Italian.	327	215	111	653	53	7	3	4	0	3	9	1	0	37	7	1	201	46	30	66	23	88	74	18					150	346	5	4	52	74	
Japanese.	31	55	8	94	15	10	0	2	5	1			2	10	1	5	16	3			7	13	3										92		
Jugo-Slav.	15	21	11	47	13	6	8										2	0	0	0	0	6	3					2	19	5	18	2	1		
Maltese.	2	5	9	16													1	0	0		1	4	9												
Negro.	0	13	4	16				0	1	0								8	0			4	3												
Newfoundland.	9	53	48	116	0	2	1	0	0				1	1	5	3	2	1	23	5	25	41	84										1		
New Zealand.	0	0	2																			0	0	1										2	
Persian.	4	2	1	7	2	1	1	0	0												2	1	0												
Polish.	214	447	209	870	162	197	59	2	1	0			4	5	0	32	26	5	82	14	136	145	13	2				65	187	271	182	146	4		
Rumanian.	69	90	42	201	41	42	23	2	1				7	2	0	15	6	2	14	4	25	16						84	39	12	48	16	2		
Russian.	71	77	31	179	48	19	18	1	0	0	2		0	3	4	1	11	2	1	29	6	23	11	1	3				47	50	29	26	12	11	
Scandinavian—																																			
Danish.	77	32	8	117	69	7	5	2	0	0			2	1	0	0	2	0	13	2	11	3	1	5					13	12	32	13	34	7	
Icelandic.	8	4	2	14	7	2	1																												
Norwegian.	89	41	33	163	78	16	17	1	0	0			3	1	0	3	1	0	13	4	10	16						5	7	26	56	49	20		
Swedish.	78	44	26	143	72	11	11	1	0	0			3	0	1	0	0	20	1	13	15							3	36	19	36	28	25		
Spanish.	1	0	0	1																															
Swiss.	28	19	3	50	19	2	0	3	2	0			3	0	0				4	3	11	3						15	7	4	13	6	5		
Turkish—																																			
Armenian.	0	10	0	10																															
Egyptian.	1	1	0	2	1	1	0																												
Syrian.	4	13	2	19	2	1	0						0	1	0				3	2	8	2	1												
Ukrainian.	10	11	7	28	9	4	5																												
U.S.A. Citizens, via ocean ports.	2	9	3	14	0	1	0	1	0	0			0	1	0				2	1	5	3													
West Indian.	0	1	2	3																															
Immiz, via ocean ports.	5743	7141	3912	15796	2588	893	697	406	279	162	116	21	16	847	427	168	812	241	174	2205	974	3075	2607	386	124			8	3275	6525	2022	1459	1463	1534	
Imm. from U.S.A.	4239	1878	1455	7512	2368	539	667	332	132	71	48	5	9	530	135	118	429	95	69	170	532	782	521	120	171			29	898	2991	537	1242	1856	592	
Total Immigration.	9982	9019	5367	24368	4956	1452	1364	738	411	233	164	26	25	1377	562	284	1241	336	243	2375	1506	3857	3218	516	295			37	4173	8616	2559	2701	3319	2116	

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1921

THE Department has received reports of 225 fatal industrial accidents that occurred during the third quarter of 1921. (Information has also been received of 16 additional fatalities that occurred during the previous quarter making a total of 229 fatal industrial accidents during the second quarter). Of the fatalities during the third quarter 89 occurred in July, 69 in August, and 67 in September, while in the corresponding quarter of 1920 there were 102 reported for July, 110 for August, and 104 for September. The distribution of

accidents according to industries showed 48 in the building and construction industry, 39 in steam railway service, and 25 in mining and quarrying, while in the lumbering industry 20 accidents were reported. Twenty-four of the fatalities were caused by moving trains and seventeen were due to electrocution.

The following statement does not necessarily include all the fatal industrial accidents that may have occurred but has been prepared from information received from all sources available.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1921.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Age.	Cause of fatality.
METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEYANCES—				
Machinist with street railway company.	Toronto, Ont.	July	5 42	Blood poisoning.
Elevator operator at implement works.	Toronto, Ont.	"	16	Fell off elevator.
Workman at implement works.	Winnipeg, Man.	"	22	Sleeve caught on drill.
Carpenter at car shop.	Point St. Charles, Que.	"	20 58	Caught between drawbars.
Ladleman.	Sydney, N.S.	"	26 54	Burned by molten steel.
Machinist's helper.	Trail, B.C.	Aug.	3 65	Bruised thumb; blood poisoning.
Employee at metal factory.	Toronto, Ont.	Sept.	2 17	Crushed by elevator.
Labourer at machine works.	Orillia, Ont.	"	7	Struck by flying board.
Labourer at car works.	Fort William, Ont.	"	7	Fell from ladder.
Labourer at steel plant.	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	"	10	Asphyxiated.
Sander at wagon works.	Brantford, Ont.	"	10	Septic absorption from hip.
			Over	
Blacksmith.	Stettler, Alta.	"	12 21	Electrocuted.
Labourer at metal works.	Port Colborne, Ont.	"	16 40	Explosion.
Patternmaker at steel plant.	Hamilton, Ont.	"	19 36	Explosion of wood-alcohol.
CLOTHING AND LAUNDERING—				
Laundryman at dairy.	Toronto, Ont.	July	5 62	Overcome by heat.
Employee at woollen mill.	Hespeler, Ont.	Aug.	22	Fell from gang plank.
PULP, PAPER AND FIBRE—				
Labourer at pulp mill.	Smooth Rock Falls, Ont.	July	27 30	Electrocuted.
Beaterman at paper mill.	Thorold, Ont.	Sept.	15	Crushed by elevator.
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING—				
Employee at publishing plant.	Winnipeg, Man.	July	25 58	Struck by descending elevator.
WOODWORKING AND FURNITURE—				
Basket maker.	Thessalon, Ont.	July	11	Struck by rolling log.
Employee at factory.	Hamilton, Ont.	Aug.	30 35	Smothered in sawdust chute.
Helper at woodworking plant.	Woodstock, Ont.	"	31	Hit by plank thrown from saw.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1921—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality.	Date.	Age.	Cause of fatality.
CLAY, GLASS AND STONE—				
Employee of plaster factory.....	St. James, Man.....	July 12	40	Caught by moving pulley.
Superintendent of lime plant.....	Beachville, Ont.....	Aug. 7	34	Electrocuted.
Employee at glass works.....	Ville St. Pierre, Que.....	Aug. 8	45	Run over by coal.
Employees at crushed stone plant (2)	Rosemont, Que.....	" 11	49, 26	Dynamite explosion.
Labourer at cement plant.....	St. Mary's, Ont.....	" 19	.....	Fell from platform.
PAINTS, OILS, CHEMICALS AND EXPLOSIVES—				
Labourer at oil works.....	Toronto, Ont.....	July 28	.....	Burned.
STEAM RAILWAY SERVICE—				
Sectionman.....	Guelph, Ont.....	July 1	29	Struck by train.
Sectionmen (2).....	Napierville, Que.....	" 4	.....	Hand-car struck by train.
Sectionman.....	St. John, Que.....	" 7	.....	Run over by shunting cars.
Sectionman.....	Endako, B.C.....	" 16	60	Run over by engine.
Trainman.....	Westmoreland, Co., N.B.....	" 3	35	Sunstroke.
Engineer.....	Near Madoc, Ont.....	" 13	35	Engine overturned.
Fireman.....	Armstrong, Ont.....	" 6	32	Derailment.
Fireman.....	Near Noso, Ont.....	" 27	39	Derailment due to a washout.
Conductor.....	Valleyfield, Que.....	" 15	61	Fell from moving train.
Checker.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 7	.....	Overcome by heat.
Porter.....	Prescott, Ont.....	" 7	.....	Fell from train.
Labourer.....	Cobourg, Ont.....	" 15	.....	.....
Labourer.....	Key Harbour, Ont.....	" 22	.....	Crushed by chain when unloading coal.
Gang labourer.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	Aug. 2	27	Fell from hand car.
Section foreman.....	Neustadt, Ont.....	" 18	.....	Fell in front of hand car.
Sectionman.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 20	.....	Crushed between cars while coupling.
Sectionman.....	West Edmonton, Alta.....	" 30	21	Crushed by falling pole.
Fireman.....	Erinview, Man.....	" 3	.....	Slipped under engine.
Signalman.....	Whitby, Ont.....	" 6	.....	Struck by train.
Employees (2).....	Dunvegan Yards, Alta.....	" 11	.....	Collision gas speeder and velocipede.
Coal heaver.....	Stratford, Ont.....	" 14	.....	Fell from tender.
Brakeman.....	Hyde Park, Ont.....	" 15	.....	Run over by train.
Brakeman.....	Mirror, Alta.....	" 16	.....	Fell between couplers.
Roadmaster.....	Ignace Sub., Ont.....	" 21	38	Fell off track motor.
Ash pit man.....	Schreiber, Ont.....	" 22	.....	Fell from pilot of engine.
Constable.....	Orillia, Ont.....	" 25	.....	Crushed between cars.
Section foreman.....	South March, Ont.....	Sept. 2	.....	Speeder struck by train.
Section foreman.....	Wagaming, Ont.....	" 8	.....	Collision of motor cars.
Sectionman.....	McGillivray, Alta.....	" 4	35	Speeder struck by train.
Sectionman.....	Ernestown, Ont.....	" 6	60	Struck by train.
Sectionman.....	Mons, B.C.....	" 26	.....	Struck by speeder.
Labourer.....	Fernie Sub, B.C.....	" 10	63	Struck by train.
Labourer.....	Miniota Sub, Man.....	" 23	.....	Collision of motor and hand cars.
Labourer.....	Vaudreuil, Que.....	" 26	.....	Struck by train.
Brakeman.....	Union Bay, B.C.....	" 7	39	Run over by car.
Employee.....	Crandall, B.C.....	" 23	54	Fell from hand car.
Ash pit man.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	" 13	34	Rope broke causing fall from tender.
ELECTRIC RAILWAYS—				
Brakeman.....	Near Thorold, Ont.....	July 12	22	Derailment.
Trackman.....	Thorold, Ont.....	" 25	.....	Struck by automobile.
Motorman.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	Sept. 17	21	Electrocuted; attempted to remove wire without protection.
NAVIGATION—				
Deckhand.....	Quebec, Que.....	July 5	20	Drowned.
Sailor.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 14	21	Fell overboard.
Sailors (2).....	Quebec, Que.....	" 19	21	Drowned.
Oiler.....	Cobourg, Ont.....	" 15	20	Clothing caught in wheel.
Barge employee.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 27	17	Drowned.
Sailor.....	Quebec, Que.....	Aug. 4	24	Fell from scaffold of ship.]
Sailor.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 17	28	Slipped from ladder—drowned.
Cook on schooner.....	Quebec, Que.....	Sept. 26	32	Fell overboard.]

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1921—Continued.

Trade or Industry	Locality.	Date.	Age.	Cause of fatality.
MISCELLANEOUS TRANSPORT—				
Driver.....	St. Jean, Que.....	July 7	41	Fell from wagon.
Driver for dairy.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 10	.....	Struck by automobile.
Driver for ice company.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 30	.....	Struck by engine.
Workman.....	St. Anne, Que.....	Aug. 1	.....	Drowned.
Teamster for cartage company.....	London, Ont.....	" 17	.....	Injured spine when unloading.
Teamster for milling company.....	Comber, Ont.....	" 26	.....	Struck by train.
Longshoreman.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 16	45	Fell down hatchway.
Loader at steamer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 31	.....	Fell from gang plank.
Aviator.....	Lazard Jct., Que.....	" 25	.....	Fall of machine.
Driver for dairy.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Sept. 19	42	Struck by automobile.
Automobile chauffeur.....	Charlesbourg, Que.....	" 26	24	Automobile struck by train.
MINING AND QUARRYING—				
Miner.....	Stellarton, N.S.....	July 1	42	Fall of coal.
Miner.....	Brule, Alta.....	" 4	Over 21	Cut by saw.
Miner.....	Stellarton, N.S.....	" 6	Over 21	Fall of coal.
Miner.....	Bankhead, Alta.....	" 7	Over 21	Caught between car and stationary motor.
Miner.....	Rambler (Slocan), B.C.....	" 24	55	Fall of rock from hanging wall.
Driver.....	Comox, B.C.....	" 15	40	Crushed by car.
Miner.....	Inverness, N.S.....	Aug. 8	26	Fell down chute.
Miner's helper.....	Comox, B.C.....	" 8	.....	Fall of top coal.
Examiner.....	Little Bras d'Or, N.S.....	" 8	.....	Gas explosion.
Barman.....	Surf Inlet, B.C.....	" 26	34	Struck by rock falling from roof.
Pumpman.....	Springhill, N.S.....	" 26	60	Struck by full rake.
Chute runner.....	Inverness, N.S.....	" 26	36	Struck by empty rake.
Driller at quarry.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 24	32	Rock fell from hoisted box.
Driller.....	Clayburn, B.C.....	" 20	37	Premature explosion while blasting clay.
Manager at quarry.....	Beachville, Ont.....	" 6	.....	Electrocuted.
Stone cutter at quarry.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 16	63	Crushed by falling derrick boom.
Shiftman.....	Springhill, N.S.....	Sept. 3	.....	Run over by full box.
Miner.....	Nanaimo, B.C.....	" 3	.....	Fall of rock.
Mucker.....	Kimberley, B.C.....	" 18	.....	Fall of ore.
Loader.....	Extension, B.C.....	" 19	.....	Struck when brake blew off.
Employee at smelter.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 30	.....	Fall of pulley.
Foreman at quarry.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	" 13	49	Thrown against barrow by quantity of sand.
Miner.....	Nanaimo, B.C.....	" 13	.....	Fall of rock.
Miner.....	Extension, B.C.....	" 14	.....	Fall of rock.
Rope rider.....	Cassidy, B.C.....	" 14	.....	Jammed between car and door frame.
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION—				
Employee with power commission.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	July 3	33	Killed by rock slide.
Scaler with power commission.....	Stamford, Ont.....	" 7	35	Fall of rock.
Labourer with power commission.....	Cameron Falls, Ont.....	" 7	.....	Fell from platform.
Labourer with power commission.....	Queenston, Ont.....	" 9	24	Burned by sand.
Labourer with power commission.....	Stamford, Ont.....	" 12	22	Crushed under car.
Driller with power commission.....	Stamford, Ont.....	" 30	.....	Electrocuted.
Carpenter at locks.....	Thorold, Ont.....	" 5	.....	Prostrated by heat.
Carpenter.....	St. Gervais, Que.....	" 6	35	Fell from scaffold.
Repairman, at mill.....	Nottawa Village, Ont.....	" 25	.....	Fell from roof.
Workman at building.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 13	76	Collapse of scaffold.
Workman at building.....	St. Come, Que.....	" 21	.....	Fell from scaffold.
Employee on roads.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	" 7	.....	Infection of knee.
Labourer on roads.....	St. Prosper, Que.....	" 8	28	Premature explosion of dynamite.
Labourer on roads.....	Almonte, Ont.....	" 29	70	Struck by train.
Workman at bridge.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 21	.....	Fell from platform—drowned.
Workman at bridge.....	Cowichan Lake, B.C.....	" 29	21	Fell from deck of bridge.
Employee on railroad.....	Miniota, Man.....	" 23	.....	Struck by falling pile drive leads.
Labourer with power commission.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	Aug. 2	.....	Struck by automobile.
Labourer with power commission.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	" 15	28	Dump car overturned.
Pitman with power commission.....	Stamford, Ont.....	" 28	.....	Hit by rock.
Painters (2).....	Peterborough, Ont.....	" 4	.....	Collapse of scaffold.
Painter.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 24	32	Slipped and fell through skylight.
Steam fitter.....	Peterborough, Ont.....	" 11	50	Fell from scaffold.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1921—Continued.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Age.	Cause of fatality.
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION—Cont.				
Workman at building.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Aug. 13	76	Collapse of scaffold.
Labourer.....	Guelph, Ont.....	" 20	26	Fell while setting brakes on ca —run over.
Employees at dyke (2).....	Chilliwack, B.C.....	" 7	About 30	Electrocuted—Boom of drag lines swung into high tension wire.
Workman at bridge.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 16	28	Fell from bridge.
Carpenter.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 19	71	Fell from bridge.
Scowman.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	" 9	.....	Drowned.
Bricklayer at pulp mill.....	Mill Creek, B.C.....	Sept. 1	28	While doing repair work, steam and gas were accidentally turned on.
Kalsominer.....	Calgary, Alta.....	" 1	62	Fell from ladder.
Employee at road work.....	Washago, Ont.....	" 2	.....	Dynamite explosion.
Employee at road work.....	St. Albert, Ont.....	" 10	18	Crushed by horse.
Teamster at road work.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 16	37	Fell from ladder.
Employee at road work.....	Port Joli Road, N.S.....	" 28	.....	Explosion of dynamite.
Painter.....	Paris, Ont.....	" 12	.....	Fell from ladder.
Painter.....	New Westminster, B.C.....	" 14	48	Roof cleat holding stage gave way.
Workman with contractor.....	Victoria, B.C.....	" 7	70	Crushed while lowering house to foundation.
Workman with contractor.....	Halifax, N.S.....	" 27	50	Struck by hopper on concrete mixer.
Workman with contractor.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 22	25	Struck by barrow falling from hoist.
Workman with contractor.....	Chatham, Ont.....	" 24	.....	Fell from roof.
Waterboy with contractor.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 27	.....	Thrown from truck.
Carpenter.....	Britannia Beach, B.C.....	" 29	.....	Struck by piece of pulley.
Carpenter with power commission.....	Stamford, Ont.....	" 20	62	Crushed under cars.
Labourer at aqueduct.....	Cote St. Paul, Que.....	" 22	42	Cave-in of earth.
Sign erector.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 27	66	Fell from cornice.
LUMBERING—				
River driver.....	Agnone, Ont.....	July 2	23	Drowned.
Employee.....	Lotbiniere, Que.....	" 2	16	Struck by a falling tree.
Employee.....	Madawaska River, Ont.....	" 7	.....	Drowned.
Labourer.....	Fraser Lake, B.C.....	" 7	45	Struck by falling tree.
Labourer.....	Chilliwack, B.C.....	" 26	52	Fell from shingle truck.
Labourer.....	Lefavre, Ont.....	" 26	.....	Drowned.
Rigging man.....	Chancellor Channel, B.C.....	" 7	26	Crushed by rolling log.
Teamster.....	Sherbrooke, Que.....	" 27	35	Drowned. houses fell into hole.
Logger.....	North Vancouver, B.C.....	" 15	.....	Fell on axe.
Logger.....	Laforest, Ont.....	Aug. 6	.....	Crushed by logs.
Logger.....	Crofton, B.C.....	" 26	21	Crushed by rolling logs.
Mill hand.....	Chemanus, B.C.....	" 18	26	Caught in belt.
Sawyer.....	Fernie, B.C.....	" 19	26	Struck by falling tree.
Mill worker.....	Restigouche, N.B.....	" 19	48	Struck by slab.
Lumberman.....	Fernie, B.C.....	" 21	.....	Struck by falling tree.
Bushman.....	Massey, Ont.....	" 28	.....	Drowned.
Loading engineer.....	Abbotsford, B.C.....	Sept. 2	42	Struck by log.
Edgerman.....	Tionaga, Ont.....	" 19	24	Struck by log.
Labourer.....	Michel, B.C.....	" 19	22	Struck by timber.
Loader.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 23	.....	(No particulars).
PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
Pitman with power commission.....	Stamford, Ont.....	July 2	30	Cave-in of bank.
Employee with power commission.....	Abitibi River, Ont.....	" 7	.....	Drowned.
Workman with power commission.....	London, Ont.....	" 8	.....	Electrocuted.
Foreman with power commission.....	Thamesford, Ont.....	" 11	37	Electrocuted.
Lineman with power commission.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	" 14	28	Electrocuted.
Employee with power commission.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	" 15	29	Electrocuted.
Lineman with power commission.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 18	36	Electrocuted.
Lineman with power commission.....	Arthur, Ont.....	" 19	.....	Fell from pole.
Labourer with power commission.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 22	.....	Electrocuted.
Electrician.....	Woodbridge, Ont.....	" 12	.....	Electrocuted while putting new fuse in transformer.
Electrician.....	Cooksville, Ont.....	" 31	.....	Fell while putting new fuse in transformer.
Telephone man.....	Sulphide, Ont.....	Aug. 1	.....	Electrocuted.
Lineman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 13	.....	Electrocuted when wire fell.
Handyman with power commission.....	Queenston, Ont.....	Sept. 7	.....	Caught in wheel belt.
Employee with gas works.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 21	.....	Caught in machinery.
Labourer with power commission.....	Walkerville, Ont.....	" 29	.....	Electrocuted.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF, 1921—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality.	Date.	Age.	Cause of fatality.
PUBLIC AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYMENT—				
Fire ranger.....	Magnetawan, Ont.....	July 14	14	Heat exhaustion.
Guard at prison camp.....	Burwash, Ont.....	" 17	17	Breaking of a cable.
Forest ranger.....	Rocky Mountain House, Alta.....	" 23	23	Drowned when boat upset.
Street worker.....	St. John, N.B.....	Aug. 4	71	Struck by automobile.
Forest ranger.....	Nomich Lake, B.C.....	" 8	27	Drowned.
Constable.....	Duchess, Alta.....	Sept. 6	21	Accidental discharge of gun.
Constable.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 13	13	Killed while on duty. (No particulars.)
Highway watchman.....	Grimsby, Ont.....	" 6	39	Struck by automobile.
AGRICULTURE—				
Farmer's helper.....	Princeville, Que.....	July 18	21	Injured by breaking of mechanical fork.
Farmer.....	Ponoka, Alta.....	" 19	19	Fall of tree.
Thresher.....	Guelph, Ont.....	Aug. 9	18	Crushed when tongue of separator broke.
Thresher.....	Mountain Township, Ont.....	" 29	29	Caught in engine.
Farmer.....	St. Anselin, Que.....	Sept. 2	35	Burned while saving stock from burning barn.
Farmer.....	Superb, Sask.....	" 5	5	While cleaning knives of binder, horses started.
Farmer.....	Woodville Mills, P.E.I.....	" 15	62	Thrown from wagon when team bolted
Farmer.....	Glenfanning, P.E.I.....	" 20	20	Runaway team.
FISHING AND HUNTING—				
Fisherman.....	Schooner Passage, B.C.....	July 15	37	Collision.
Fisherman.....	Inverness, B.C.....	" 18	57	Fell overboard.
Fisherman.....	Prince Rupert, B.C.....	" 21	20	Fell overboard.
Fisherman.....	Port Edward, B.C.....	Aug. 15	35	Fell overboard.
MISCELLANEOUS—				
Mill worker.....	St. John, N.B.....	July 6	57	Concussion of brain.
Engineer.....	Revelstoke, B.C.....	" 16	52	Blowing off engine; scalded.
Elevator boy at hotel.....	London, Ont.....	Sept. 3	17	Crushed by elevator.
Electrician.....	Mill Valley, P.E.I.....	" 13	55	Clothing caught in shaft.
Warehouseman.....	Westmoreland, N.B.....	" 18	19	Fall.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING THE FIRST AND SECOND QUARTERS OF 1921.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality.
Powder worker.....	James Island, B.C.....	Jan. 7	49	Strain while loading.
Labourer at machinery plant.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	Apr. 13	19	Caught in machinery.
Locomotive engineer.....	Mile 1687A, G. T. P.	" 22	45	Derailment due to rockslide.
River worker.....	Restigouche Co., N. B....	" 30	57	Fell into river.
Carpenter.....	New Westminster, B.C....	May 10	50	Fell from scow—drowned.
Fire fighter.....	Restigouche Co., N.B....	June 3	44	Drowned; fell from horse in to river.
Fire ranger.....	Grant, Ont.....	" 11	11	Drowned.
Top foreman.....	Taber, Alta.....	" 13	21	Tractor overturned while ploughing.
Bucker.....	Rock Bay, B.C.....	" 13	68	Struck by falling limb.
Teamster.....	Kakabeka Falls, Ont....	" 14	59	Runaway team.
Miner.....	Comox, B.C.....	" 29	50	Fall of cap rock.
Railway employee.....	Minaki, Ont.....	" 21	21	Shock; due to scalding from steam.
Labourer.....	Morrisburg, Ont.....	" 21	21	Explosion.
Labourer.....	Calgary, Alta.....	" 25	21	Run over by railroad car.
Labourer.....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	" 29	29	Struck against boom.
Labourer (municipal).....	Fairmount, Ont.....	" 23	60	Cave-in of earth.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

TWO of the legal decisions summarized below deal with various aspects of the Workmen's Compensation Law of

Quebec. The third relates to a claim for damages for violation of an agreement.

A labourer employed by city to load carts and sweep roads does not come within scope of Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act

A labourer employed by the city of Westmount, Que., was struck on the head by a street car when working on a road. He brought action against the municipality under the Workmen's Compensation Act of Quebec, claiming \$507 for wages, and a sum of \$2,800, the capital of an annual rent of \$165.35. On behalf of the defendant municipality the plea was made that the plaintiff was not employed in any business or industrial enterprise nor connected with any department of the city of Westmount, and had therefore no claim against the city under the Workmen's Compensation Act. In the plaintiff's declaration it was alleged that the municipality carried on its industrial operation by the aid of power other than that of man or animal and that the plaintiff met his accident while working on the defendant city's property, shovelling material used for paving and throwing it in a wagon.

It was held by the Superior Court that the work did not come within the clause of the Act, which includes business having for its object the building, repairing or maintenance of railways, tramways,

waterworks, drains, sewers, dams, wharves, elevators or bridges, because roads are not mentioned in that clause. Nor did the fact that the defendant city owned a macadam mixer which was operated by steam in its own yard imply that, in sweeping the street on which stone had been delivered to the defendant city, the plaintiff was engaged in an industrial enterprise conducted by the city. The Court declared that "the Workmen's Compensation Act is a law of exception and it must be clearly shown by the person claiming relief that the act is applicable to his case, and where it is not clearly shown or where a doubt exists plaintiff must fail." It was held by the Court that the plaintiff had failed to show that the Workmen's Compensation Act applied and there was nothing on record to justify his conclusions. The Superior Court dismissed the plaintiff's action with costs.

This judgment was affirmed by the Court of Review on appeal.

(*Quebec — Nicholaichook vs. City of Westmount.*)

A workman injured when doing another man's work with tacit consent of employer may recover damages in Quebec

An employee in a handle factory at Bedford, Que., lost the thumb of his left hand when at work. He brought action against his employer under the Workmen's Compensation Act of Quebec. The defendant company claimed that at the time of accident the plaintiff was doing

work which he was not required nor permitted to do, having taken the place of a fellow worker without order or permission, and that the accident was due to the plaintiff's inexcusable fault. The Superior Court dismissed the action on the grounds that under the terms and

conditions of the Act and from its interpretation, the presumption of fault is against the employed to whom the law practically states "We presume you must have been at fault, or there would have been no accident"; that the law requires proof of the accident as to when, how and where and under what circumstances the accident took place, and unless plaintiff makes such proof, it is absolutely impossible to render judgment in his favour; and that while the plaintiff under the Workmen's Compensation Act need not allege or prove negligence on the part of the defendant, it is most necessary and essential that he should prove where, when and how the accident took place and all the circumstances connected therewith.

On appeal to the Court of Review the decision was reversed, the Court holding

that the plaintiff was earning \$800 a year; that he was injured when at work for the defendant; that when the accident happened several hours had already passed since he had taken the place of another worker, and consequently he was doing the work with the tacit consent of his employer; that it was not necessary to prove how the accident occurred, it was sufficient to prove that he had been injured when at his work.

The Court considered that the plaintiff had suffered a permanent diminution of one-fiftieth capacity and ordered the defendant company to pay him the sum of \$80 per year, the right being reserved to the plaintiff of having this annual rent converted into a capital sum.

(*Quebec — Cookman vs. The Bedford Manufacturing Company*).

An injured employee discharged contrary to agreement cannot be awarded damages without proof of loss

In 1912 a workman broke his arm when working in a factory shop. He then entered into an agreement with the company employing him that in consideration of the company paying his doctor's and hospital account, and promising to give him steady work so long as his services continued to be satisfactory to the superintendent, he released and discharged the company from all actions, claims and demands by reason of the accident. Five years later this employee was dismissed without cause. He brought an action in the Superior Court of Quebec against the company for non-fulfillment of contract, claiming \$6,000 damages. The Court held that the company had dis-

missed this workman without valid cause and since that time had been in default of honouring its obligation to provide him with employment. The damages were fixed by the Court at \$1,200.

An appeal was taken to the Court of King's Bench. In the judgment of this Court it was stated that the defendant company had made the plea that the accident was due to the inexcusable fault of the plaintiff workman, that the agreement of July, 1917, was irregular, illegal and insufficient in law, and that the plaintiff had of his own free will consented to leave the company's service, and, moreover, he had earned elsewhere more than his earnings when

he was with them. The Court held that if the plaintiff's dismissal had been prejudicial to him the defendant would have been responsible, but the plaintiff employee had not proved any damages. As he had worked for various employers since his discharge and had received higher wages than the defendant company had paid him, while at times he was out of employment, it was impossible to say definitely whether he had

had a gain or loss. As the indemnity of \$1,200 which the court of first instance awarded to the plaintiff was not based on proof but rested rather on an arbitrary basis the Court sustained the appeal of the defendant, reversed the judgment of the Superior Court and dismissed the claims of the plaintiff with costs against him in both courts.

(*Quebec — Gagnon vs. Canada Cement Company*).

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

Prepared and edited in the Department of Labour, Ottawa

MINISTER—THE HONOURABLE GIDEON D. ROBERTSON.
DEPUTY MINISTER—F. A. AGLAND.

Volume 21

DECEMBER, 1921

Number 12

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

The month in brief

This issue of the **LABOUR GAZETTE** contains the usual monthly statements on strikes, prices, employment conditions, conciliation proceedings, recent wage agreements, and wage changes. It contains also reports of recent trade union conventions, a summary of recent orders of provincial Minimum Wage boards, articles on the work of the Manitoba Joint Council of Industry, the constitution of the building guilds in Great Britain, the action of the British Government on the International Labour conventions, action of the government of India on labour problems, and other matters of industrial interest.

At the beginning of November the percentage of unemployment among members of trade unions stood at 7.4 as compared with 8.5 at the beginning of October and with 6.1 at the beginning of November, 1920. A great deal of reduced time was again indicated by many of the locals making returns. According to reports received from over 5,000 employers, employment showed a considerable contraction during November as compared with the preceding months and also as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

The average cost of the weekly family budget of 29 staple foods in some 60 cities was \$11.08 at the beginning of November as compared with

\$11.48 at the beginning of October; \$15.32 in November, 1920; and \$7.96 in November, 1914. The cost of food, fuel and rental averaged \$21.60 for November as compared with \$22.01 for October; \$26.13 for November, 1920, and \$14.25 for November, 1914.

The time loss due to industrial disputes during November was greater than during either October, 1921, or November, 1920. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 18 strikes, involving 3,950 workpeople and 98,100 working days. On November 1 there were on record 16 strikes affecting 1,950 workpeople. Two strikes were reported as having commenced during November. One of the strikes commencing prior to November was reported terminated, leaving 17 strikes, involving about 3,919 workpeople on record at the end of the month.

Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During the month of November the Department received a report from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with the dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and certain of its employees, being clerks, freight handlers, roundhouse and shop labourers, station employees, etc., members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.

Three applications were received for the establishment of Boards and chairmen were appointed in connection with two Boards which had been established during the previous month.

A report was also received from the Board of Arbitrators established to deal with the dispute between the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island National Transcontinental, Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways, and certain of their employees.

Jottings

The Department of Labour has published its first report on "Organization in Industry, Commerce and the Professions in Canada." Organization on the part of Canadian employers has advanced very considerably in recent years, and fuller information on the subject is now continually in demand. The report is intended to be supplementary to the report on "Labour Organization in Canada," which has been issued annually by the Department for some years.

It is reported that there are at present 500 persons in training in the first-aid classes being conducted by the Workmen's Compensation Board in the various industrial centres of Alberta.

Short courses of instruction on internal combustion engines, including automobiles, will be held under the direction of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture at the College of Agriculture, Saskatoon, from November 28 to December 17, 1921; from January 3 to January 21, 1922; and from February 6 to 25, 1922.

The Police Association of Hamilton, Ont., have requested the Ontario government to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act to bring police officers within its scope.

The Board of Health of Hamilton, Ont., has gone on record as favouring minimum wage for the various trades,

the Medical Officer of Health having presented a report in which he traced the considerable amount of sickness and disease prevailing in the city to the inability of the poorer families to buy the necessaries of life.

The Public Safety Committee of Winnipeg recently recommended to the City Council to petition that immediate effect be given to the Provincial act of 1913 prohibiting the employment of women in restaurants or stores kept by orientals. This act, which is to come into force on proclamation, has not yet been proclaimed. New legislation, it is stated, will be required to deal with the employment of women by orientals in "free admission parlours."

The civic committee on insurance at Ottawa, Ont., recommends that provision be made in the 1922 estimates for group insurance of all civic employees except policemen and employees of the Fire Department who have their own insurance benefits. There will be 235 employees to come under the scheme, the cost of which is estimated at about \$12 per \$1,000 of insurance.

At the fourth annual convention of the International Association of Fire Fighters recently held at Columbus, Ohio, the president stated that in February, 1918, the two-platoon system was in force in only 32 cities of the United States and Canada, whereas to-day two-platoon, and in some instances three-platoon, systems were in force in some 500 cities of the United States, Canada, the Canal Zone and possessions of the United States.

At the annual meeting of the United Typothetæ of America, representing about 5,000 printing plants in Canada and the United States, which met at Toronto in October, plans for apprentice training were discussed with a view to securing a continuous supply of competent journeymen printers. In establishing the course of training suggested, employers were recommended to co-

operate with the educational authorities in their respective communities. It was stated that in Buffalo such co-operation had been brought about, and printers' apprentices there attend the technical school two evening sessions in their own time and one afternoon session in their employers' time.

In June last, there was held at Sydney, New South Wales, an organization meeting to inaugurate a Safety First Association. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws. The meeting was under the chairmanship of the Minister of Labour, Industries and Mines, the departments which are responsible for various acts having to do with the safety of workers.

The German cabinet recently sent to the Reichstag a bill legalizing an 8-hour working day. Similar action had previously been taken with reference to several of the other draft conventions and recommendations of the first International Labour Conference at Washington.

The Japanese press states that the government of that country has decided to subsidize a company known as the Overseas Enterprise Joint Stock Company for the purpose of encouraging emigration, and has arranged that the Company shall make known in Japan, by means of propaganda, the conditions of employment prevailing overseas, etc. The government has issued instructions to the various police authorities requiring them to give all possible help to emigrant families intending to settle in the coffee plantations in Brazil, the place that has been chosen as the most fitting for this purpose.

The following gentlemen have been elected as vice-presidents of the International Labour Conference: C. da Silva Braga, government delegate from Brazil; J. S. Edstrom, employers' delegate from Sweden; and Leon Jouhaux, workers' delegate from France.

Mothers' Pensions proposed in Quebec

Women's organizations in Montreal have under consideration a bill for Mothers' Pensions which may be presented at the session of the Quebec provincial legislature opening on January 10, 1922. According to the *Montreal Star*, pensions for mothers have strongly advocated in that city for a long period. "Over two years ago," the newspaper states, "the Charity Organizations started to maintain a number of widows with families as a practical test in mothers' pensions, and this was done up to spring of this year. Then when that body re-organized, French, English and Jewish organizations undertook the care of people of their own race, and were still carrying on pending the passing of Mothers' Pensions." The mayor of Montreal is reported as saying in reply to a recent delegation of representatives of women's organizations on behalf of a pension scheme, that he did not believe that mothers' pensions would in the long run be much more expensive to the city than the present state of things. At present the city was paying for the maintenance in the various institutions of many hundreds of children at the rate of about \$9 to \$11 per month for each child.

Manitoba Workmen's Compensation Act amended

At the last session of the Manitoba legislature, in addition to the labour legislation which was reviewed in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for October last, an act was passed amending the Workmen's Compensation Act, the main amendments being as follows:

The maximum amount of burial allowance is raised from \$100 to \$150. The limit of \$60 a month, which was fixed by the Act as the maximum total compensation for a widow, or invalided widower, with one or more children, is removed. The limit of \$60 is also removed as the maximum amount of payments which may be made to a family of orphan children. The minimum weekly compensation in cases of perma-

ment total disability is raised from \$6 to \$15. Where an accident happens to a workman in the course of his employment under such circumstances as to entitle him or his dependants to an action against some person other than his employer, no compromise settlement by the workman or his dependants, at an amount less than the compensation provided for by the act, shall be made without the approval of the Workmen's Compensation Board. Commencement of such action at law shall be tantamount to the filing of a claim for compensation. Where an injured man, however, is in need of immediate care, but has not filed a claim, the Board may direct that such care be given, the cost to be a charge against any sum recovered by the injured man in any such action brought by him. Where a person carrying on an industry contracts with another person for the execution of part of the work, the former is liable to pay workmen's compensation in connection with the work contracted out, if the immediate employer has failed to provide protection under the act for his workmen. Any employer in an industry within the scope of the act may be admitted by the Board as being entitled for himself and his dependants to the same compensation as if the employer were a workman. The foregoing amendments to the Act were made retroactive to January 1, 1921.

**British
Columbia
Superannua-
tion Act**

A voluntary and contributory scheme for the superannuation of employees in British Columbia was initiated

by the Superannuation Act passed during the past year by the Provincial Legislature. The act provides that any provincial civil servant, or municipal or school board employee may come within its scope; also that the benefits of the act may be obtained for the employees of any industrial establishment by the employer and any group of his employees entering into an agreement to that effect and filing same with the Civil Service Commission. The Superannuation fund is composed of contributions

from the workers and an equal amount from their employers and is under control of the Provincial Minister of Finance. Female contributors, on attaining the age of 55 years, and males, on attaining the age of 60, or those who are incapacitated from proper performance of their duties, are entitled to receive superannuation benefits on application, or if retired from service by a competent authority.

Employees' contributions, equal in amount to 4 per cent of wages, or more in certain cases, are deducted from wages and are forwarded by the employer to the Treasury Department, together with the employer's own contribution, which equals the aggregate amount of his employees' contributions. Special voluntary contributions beyond the amounts thus deducted from salary may also be made to the Minister of Finance directly by any contributor. Interest at the rate of five per cent shall be added semi-annually by the Minister of Finance.

When a contributor becomes entitled to a superannuation allowance, the amount he will receive is equal to the sum to which the amount at his credit in the Superannuation Fund, together with a like amount taken from his employer's account, would entitle him according to the prescribed tables then in force. Superannuation allowances may follow any of the following plans: (a) single life, payable for the life of the contributor; (b) guaranteed allowance, payable for the life of the contributor or for a term of years certain, whichever period shall be the longer; (c) joint life and last survivor, payable during the joint life of the contributor and any person nominated by him prior to the granting of the allowance, and during the life of the survivor.

If a contributor dies before he has been granted an allowance, the amount at his credit may be paid to his legal representatives. If he is dismissed or resigns from service, the amount at his credit may be paid to him on application.

Separate sections of the act contain the regulations governing the granting of superannuation allowances respectively to provincial civil servants, municipal and school board employees, and employees of private industrial concerns.

Board of Conciliation for school teachers and trustees in Alberta

A board of conciliation is provided under the Act to Amend the School Ordinance, passed at the last session of the Alberta legislature to settle or prevent disputes between school trustees and their teachers. The Act provides as follows:

(1) Whenever it is made to appear to the Minister that any disagreement or dispute between any board of trustees and their teacher or teachers has arisen or may arise, where such disagreement or dispute in the opinion of the Minister relates to the proper carrying out of the contract entered into between the board of trustees and such teacher or teachers, the Minister may appoint a board which shall be known as a "Board of Conciliation" to inquire into and investigate any such disagreement or dispute, and to make such report thereon as is just and reasonable, and in the conduct of such investigation said board may take evidence under oath or upon affirmation. Provided, however, that no board of conciliation shall have power to intervene in connection with negotiations between any teacher and a school board with respect to any new contract or any extension or amendment or renewal of any contract already in existence.

(2) Every such board of conciliation shall consist of three members, one representing the school trustees of the province, one representing the school teachers of the province, and the chairman of the board who shall be neither trustee nor teacher.

(3) The members of a board of conciliation shall receive such remuneration as the Lieutenant Governor in Council may determine.

Association of Workmen's Compensation Boards

The third annual convention of the Association of Workmen's Compensation Boards of Canada was held at St. John, N.B., on October 3 to 5. Members of all the provincial boards in the Dominion were present, representing every province ex-

cept Quebec and Prince Edward Island. The chief matters dealt with were the adoption of a uniform schedule of rating for all disabilities, and the use of a uniform method of compiling statistics. A committee was appointed to consider the question of ratings for permanent partial disabilities, and on the presentation of their reports various ratings were suggested, one of which was recommended by the convention for the guidance of the provincial Boards. A committee appointed to consider the adoption of a uniform standard for statistics reported in favour of the adoption of a uniform system in all the jurisdictions so far as consistent with local policy and the centralization of the work of tabulating and collecting information. This report was adopted, and Mr. T. N. Dean, statistician of the Ontario Board, was appointed statistician of the Association whose duty it would be to compile standard tables for the use of Canadian boards. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: president, J. A. Sinclair, St. John, N.B.; vice-president, J. Stirling, Edmonton, Alberta; secretary, J. L. Sugrue, St. John, N.B.; additional member of the executive, E. H. S. Winn, Victoria, B.C. Edmonton, Alberta, was chosen for the meeting place of the Association in 1923.

Civic wage reductions in western cities

Representatives of various Saskatchewan and Alberta cities, at a conference at Medicine Hat on November 2, decided to recommend a reduction in the wages of civic employees for 1922 of 32 per cent on the increase of 1921 salaries over 1914. This will mean a net reduction of from 7 to 15 per cent on present salaries. The city of Regina was not represented at the conference as its council did not favour a reduction at the present time. In Calgary, one of the cities endorsing the plan, this would involve a reduction of about \$96,000 from the general payroll of \$965,855, which will represent a trifle less than one mill of the present tax rate.

Other resolutions adopted at the conference called for a sickness insurance scheme, the employees to contribute a percentage of the premium; two weeks' holidays with pay for hourly employees working $5\frac{1}{2}$ days a week, provided they have had two years' continuous service in the city's employ; two weeks' holidays with pay for hourly employees working six days a week, with one year's continuous service: non-payment of hourly employees for statutory holidays on which they do not work. The question of old age pensions was referred to the Unions of Alberta and Saskatchewan municipalities for consideration.

It is reported that at a subsequent conference of representatives of civic employees in Alberta it was decided to invite the civic employees in the province to oppose the reductions.

Overtime dispute in British textile trade

A recent dispute respecting overtime in the the wool textile industry in Great Britain has certain unusual features of interest. Some two years ago the 48-hour week was introduced throughout the industry, and it was arranged that where overtime was desired the National Wool and Allied Textile Industrial Council should be notified. Recently owing to a partial revival of activity in the industry, certain of the employers secured such orders as to necessitate the working of overtime to effect the delivery in the time required. The workers' representatives on the industrial council, together with the trades unions concerned, were unwilling to agree to the working of overtime by women and children, and, further, contended that no overtime ought to be worked by any firm whilst so many firms were working on short time. In face of the existing lack of business, they asserted that no firm should take more orders than their machinery could cope with while running at 48 hours a week within the time allowed for delivery. They contended, moreover, that it was dangerous to have so many workers unemployed while others were working

overtime. The employers argued that many of the orders already received would not be proceeded with if their application for overtime was refused. The industrial council failed to agree and the application was not granted.

Formation of new guilds in Great Britain

The Daily Herald, London, reports that in addition to the furniture guild recently established at Manchester, local furnishing guilds have been established at London, Norwich, Bristol, Cardiff, Bromley and Preston by committees representative of every section and union of furniture workers. The Guild of Clothiers (London) Ltd., is now operating at 54A Bedford Street, Commercial Road, London, E.1. A tailoring guild employing at present about fifty workers has also been opened at Glasgow under the control of the Tailors' and Garment Workers' Union. Manifestos issued by these guilds state that the guild idea will mean to the workers concerned 52 weeks' maintenance per year, including holiday and sickness periods, and that all those people between the producer and the actual user shall ultimately be eliminated, thus giving to the workers complete control of the industry, to exploit it for use and not for profit. It is further stated that the guilds hope to produce the best trade union furniture and clothing at prices substantially below those usually charged. It is also reported that an Irish Guild of Builders has been formed in Dublin with the full backing of the trade union organizations.

British engineers accept further wage reductions

The result of the recent ballot of members of the engineering and shipbuilding trade unions in the United Kingdom on the withdrawal of the "munitions bonus" is as follows: For withdrawal, 170,471; against withdrawal, 147,636; a majority for withdrawal of 22,835. According to the *London Times*, this vote means the acceptance of a proposal to reduce wages by $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the total earnings of

the time workers and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on those of piece workers, in three instalments to come off in November, December and January respectively. The average amount of the reduction involved is about 9 shillings per week. This follows a reduction of about 6 shillings per week in July last. The number of votes recorded is said to be a very small proportion of the total union membership affected.

Japanese employers request labour legislation

At a recent meeting of the Osaka (Japan) Industrial Society, an organization including the most important employers in that city, it was decided to petition the Japanese government to take immediate steps to enact the requisite laws and regulations and to make provisions on the following matters: (1) The establishment of a labour department; (2) The enactment of a labour union law; (3) The enactment of laws on social insurance; (4) The establishment of a court for dealing with labour disputes; (5) The establishment of a system of pensions; (6) The establishment and encouragement of public works; (7) Increase in the number of public employment exchanges; (8) Encouragement of the housing societies by the lending of money at low interest.

Regulation of apprenticeship in Saxony

A conference of vocational continuation schools was held recently at Riesa, Saxony. The agenda included the question of the regulation of conditions of labour for apprentices. The conference was attended by representatives of commerce, industry, the trade unions and the Ministry of Education. The following principles were laid down to serve as a guide

to the governments in drafting regulations: (1) Conditions of labour for apprentices should be fixed by a special law; (2) The apprenticeship contract should be educational in character; (3) Vocational training should include instruction in continuation classes; this should be simultaneous with practical apprenticeship training; (4) Practical instruction should be systematic; there should be a syllabus for each year of apprenticeship. Vocational continuation schools should take this syllabus into consideration; (5) Continuation classes should be held during the day and on week days. Hours of attendance at school should be deducted from hours of work; (6) Apprentices should be compelled to do the home work set by the school; (7) The retention of pay due to apprentices should be forbidden absolutely; (8) Apprentices' wages should be sufficient to enable them to buy the necessary scholastic material; (9) Apprentices should be entitled to annual holidays during their apprenticeship; as far as possible such holidays should coincide with the holidays of the continuation school; (10) At the close of the period of apprenticeship a so-called "journeyman's examination" should be held in accordance with statutory regulations. The theoretical part of the examination should be conducted by the vocational school; (11) "Trade Advisers" should be attached to the continuation schools. The functions of these advisers should include examination for proficiency in a particular trade; (12) The organizations concerned in the regulation of apprenticeship should collaborate. Joint bodies representing employers, workers and the school should deal with all questions relating to apprenticeship.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

I.—The Labour Market, Strikes, Prices

The Labour Market

The curve of employment based on returns from employers showed a slightly downward tendency during November; the improvement indicated at the beginning of the month was not maintained and a pronounced contraction in employment was recorded in the latter part of November. Employment was still much below the level of the corresponding period in 1920. Trade unions reported a somewhat more favourable situation at the commencement of November than at the beginning of October, showing about one per cent less unemployment. There was a large decrease in the volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service during October; the number of applicants registering, placements effected and vacancies notified by employers all showed pronounced declines. These contractions partly indicated reaction from heavy harvest demands during September.

Weekly reports from employers to the Dominion Headquarters of the Employment Service of

EMPLOYERS' Canada for the period
REPORTS October 9 to November

19 showed a net decline in the volume of employment, increases in activity during the first four weeks of the period being more than offset by a considerable contraction in the last two weeks. Employment continued about fourteen points lower than during the corresponding period of 1920. There was important expansion during the six weeks under review in logging and retail trade, but more substantial decreases were recorded in sawmills and railway construction. Ontario was the only province to show a net increase during the six weeks, while the declines in Quebec and British Columbia were the

largest. All districts, except Quebec, reported fair sized increases in employment during the fortnight ending October 22; for the period ending November 5 the Maritime provinces, Quebec and British Columbia registered contraction, while for the final fortnight of the period under review reductions in activity occurred in every section of the country. All districts continued to show considerable shrinkage in employment in comparison with the corresponding period of last year.

The logging industry recorded pronounced expansion of a seasonal character during the whole period, over 6,100 persons having been dispatched to the bush since the first week in October. These gains were especially marked in Ontario, but towards the latter part of November improvement was reported also in Quebec, New Brunswick and the western provinces. Retail stores added largely to their sales forces, an indication of the commencement of Christmas activity. Coal mining afforded more employment, particularly in Alberta, this also was a seasonal movement. Abattoirs, meat packing, boot, shoe, leather, musical instrument, rubber, pulp, paper, textile, glass and cement factories and telegraph operations were more active, although the gains in employment were not nearly as marked as those recorded in logging and retail trade. Ontario and Quebec absorbed the greater part of the increases in the manufacturing industries. Very pronounced shrinkage was reported during the six weeks under review in railway construction and maintenance from which approximately 5,200 persons were released from employment. These declines, which were entirely seasonal in character, paralleled those of about the same magnitude which were registered during the same

period in 1920. Sawmills also continued to show marked seasonal reductions in staff with losses affecting about 3,500 persons. Ontario firms recorded the greater part of the decreases in sawmills, while the larger share of the contraction in railway construction and maintenance occurred in the prairie provinces. Declines on a smaller scale were reported in iron and steel products (mainly in car manufacturing and shipbuilding), in railway and water transportation, building construction, hotels and restaurants, telephones, tobacco, electric current and apparatus manufacturing. The contraction in hotels and restaurants, tobacco, building construction, telephones and electric apparatus manufacturing continued a downward movement commenced in September. The greater part of the decreases occurred in Ontario and Quebec.

A very unfavourable situation as compared with the corresponding period of last year continued to be shown in a large number of groups. In leather products, coal mining, local and water transportation and highway construction, however, improvement in that comparison was recorded. Especially large contractions in employment were reported in the lumber, iron and steel, pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone, and non-ferrous metal products. Logging, in spite of the very substantial gains recorded during the last four months, continued below the level of last year, as did also railway construction, trade and mining as a whole.

Unemployment as reported by trade unions at the beginning of November showed a further slight decline as compared with the preceding month. This improvement main-

TRADE UNION REPORTS
tained the favourable trend which employment for organized workers has exhibited since April, and indicated that a situation prevailed that was more analogous to that of November of last year than any comparison between two corresponding months of 1920 and 1921

had previously shown. (Unemployment as used here has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes; persons occupied in work other than their own trade, or who are idle because of sickness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to those unions reporting.) The slight increase in activity as compared with the preceding month was almost wholly accounted for by increased employment for workers in the mining and transportation groups; the improvement in the latter was particularly noteworthy among steam railway employees. Both of these divisions, however, reported considerably more slackness than in November, 1920, as did also tradesmen in building and construction. Employment for trade unionists in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario was in greater volume than at the beginning of October, while a reverse situation was reported in the four western provinces. There was slightly less activity in every district except British Columbia as compared with the corresponding period of 1920. In British Columbia there was about two per cent less unemployment.

Statements were tabulated from 1,552 labour organizations with an aggregate membership of 174,336 persons, of whom 12,940 were out of work at the beginning of November, a percentage of 7.4 as compared with 8.5 in the preceding month, and with 6.1 at the beginning of November of last year. The manufacturing and mechanical industries as a whole showed slight improvement as compared with the preceding month, largely attributable to increased activity in the metal group. The printing and pulp and paper trades also were somewhat busier. On the other hand, leather, wood and furniture workers were not as fully employed. The situation in the

clothing trades remained practically the same as in October. In the transportation group there was approximately two per cent less unemployment; steam railway employees, partly on account of the movement of grain, showed a smaller percentage of idleness than in any previous month in 1921. Navigation workers also reported improvement though street and electric railway employees and teamsters and chauffeurs were hardly as actively employed. Coal mining in Nova Scotia and Alberta was brisker and less unemployment was reported by asbestos miners in Quebec. A large number of mines in both coal fields continued to show greatly reduced time. Slightly less activity was registered by tradesmen in building and construction; the increase in unemployment occurred principally in the western provinces, although marked slackness was reported throughout the country. Carpenters and joiners, granite and stone cutters, painters, decorators and paper hangers were less fully employed than in October. On the other hand, bricklayers, masons and plasterers and electrical workers recorded smaller percentages of idleness. Fishermen and logging and lumber workers in British Columbia indicated increased slackness. Hotel, restaurant and theatre employees also were less fully engaged. Retail clerks, barbers and stationary engineers and firemen, however, reported a somewhat more favourable situation than in the preceding month.

The business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the period September 26-October 22, 1921, was considerably less in volume than during the preceding four-week period. To some extent this decrease was the reaction from the heavy demands of the previous weeks, when harvesters and thresher hands were required in considerable numbers in the prairie provinces. When the totals for the four weeks under review are compared with those for the four weeks ended October 23, 1920, re-

ductions are apparent in the number of vacancies offered and positions found. Applications for employment showed an increase over the corresponding period of last year, but a marked decline was shown in the volume of employment offered, there being a contraction of about 36 per cent from the vacancies registered in the previous report, and of about 6 per cent from the corresponding period of last year. There was a considerable falling off in the number of placements effected, the reports indicating a decline of approximately 38 per cent from the report of the preceding period and of about 25 per cent from the corresponding period of 1920.

During the period under review the offices reported that 22,996 placements (of which 20,472 were of men and 2,524 of women) were effected. Placements reported during the preceding period totalled 36,932, and during the corresponding period of last year they numbered 30,818. In addition 7,386 placements in casual employment (one week or less) were effected during the period, as compared with 6,473 during the preceding four-week period, and 6,619 during the corresponding period of 1920. Vacancies notified by employers to the Service numbered 36,089, as compared with 56,114 reported during the preceding period, and 38,429 during the corresponding period of 1920. Of the vacancies reported during the period under review 27,813 were for men and 8,276 for women. Applications for employment registered at the offices totalled 41,299, (32,673 from men and 8,626 from women) as compared with 53,038 applications during the preceding period and 37,419 during the corresponding period of last year.

Employment in the building trades, as indicated by the value of the building permits issued in 56 cities showed slightly less activity during October than in September; the value declined from \$9,988,147 in September to \$9,248,469 in October, a contraction of slightly more than seven

per cent. The value for October was also less than for the corresponding period of last year, there being a decrease of approximately four per cent in that comparison. New Brunswick and Ontario were the only provinces to register gains in the volume of building contemplated as compared with the preceding month, while Quebec recorded the largest decline. As compared with October, 1920, Quebec, Saskatchewan and British Columbia reported increases in the value of the permits issued, the expansion of \$1,651,968 or about 170 per cent in the first named being the most pronounced. Ontario, with a contraction of about 23 per cent, recorded the most marked recession in this comparison. Of the larger cities, Toronto, which issued permits valued at over two million dollars, showed an increase in the amount of building contemplated during October as compared with September; the total for the corresponding month of last year, however, was approximately \$800,000 larger than in the month under review. On the other hand, Montreal authorized less building than in September, but the value of the permits issued was substantially larger than in October of last year. Winnipeg and Vancouver indicated decreases in the amount of building anticipated as compared with both September, 1921, and October, 1920. Of the smaller centres, St. John, Quebec, Fort William, Galt, Nanaimo, New Westminster and Prince Rupert registered gains in both comparisons.

According to the *Canadian Building Review* issued by MacLean's Building Reports Limited, the value of the contracts awarded during October totalled \$18,997,200 as compared with \$19,565,700 in September, 1921, and with \$18,169,500 in October of last year. An analysis of the returns by districts shows that contracts to the value of \$542,900 were awarded in the Maritime Provinces; Quebec and Ontario reported \$14,362,100 or about seventy-six per cent of the total, while in the four western provinces the value of the contracts awarded aggregated \$4,092,200.

Of the total for October, \$7,241,900 was to be spent on residences, \$5,014,900 on business establishments, \$1,616,600 on industrial buildings and \$5,150,800 on engineering contracts.

Strikes

The loss of time on account of industrial disputes during November was greater than during either October, 1921, or November, 1920.

There were in existence at some time or other during the month 18 strikes, involving about 3,950 workpeople with a time loss of about 98,100 working days, as compared with 16 strikes, 2,229 workpeople and 54,704 working days in October, 1921; and 21 strikes, 2,295 workpeople and 27,269 working days in November, 1920. On November 1 there were on record 16 strikes affecting 1,950 workpeople. Two strikes were reported as having commenced during November. One of the strikes commencing prior to November was reported terminated, leaving 17 strikes, involving about 3,919 workpeople on record at the end of the month.

Prices

The prices movement continued downward, the index number of wholesale prices and the average cost of the retail food budget, both being lower. There were decreases in farm products and foods except dairy products, also in textiles, lumber and house furnishings. Raw furs were up.

In wholesale prices the index number was down to 227.3 for November, as compared with 229.2 for October; 304.2 for November, 1920; 307.7 for November, 1919; 290.9 for November, 1918; and 137.5 for November, 1914. The chief changes for the month were declines in grain, livestock and meats, miscellaneous foods, textiles, metal and implements, building materials and in house furnishings. The only increases of importance were in dairy products, and in raw furs.

In retail prices the average cost of the weekly family budget of 29 staple

foods in some sixty cities at the beginning of November was \$11.08 as compared with \$11.48 at the beginning of October; \$15.32 in November, 1920; \$14.27 in November, 1919; \$13.49 in November, 1918; and \$7.96 in November, 1914. The cost of food, fuel and rental averaged \$21.60 for November

as compared with \$22.01 for October; \$26.13 for November, 1920; \$22.99 for November, 1919; \$21.45 for November, 1918; \$14.25 for November, 1914. The chief changes for the month were decreases in meats, bread, flour, potatoes and increases in eggs. Coal and wood averaged slightly lower.

II.—Industries and Trades during November, 1921

Logging

IMPORTANT seasonal expansion was again reported in bush operations, mainly in Ontario but in lesser degree in other provinces also. The camps at Louisville, Que., opened up with fair sized staffs; at River Desert there was also more activity, while a large working force was dispatched from Hull. Montreal firms, however, employed fewer loggers in their bush operations than during the preceding month and at Three Rivers also the situation was not as favourable. In Ontario, the gains made during November were very pronounced and exceeded those registered during the corresponding period of last year. The camps at Blind River, Braeside, Fort Frances, Haileybury, Nester-ville and Pembroke employed considerably larger staffs than during October; important increases also occurred at upper Ottawa points. In British Columbia the situation showed only slight changes. Alert Bay reported slightly less activity, while at Headquarters there was a minor gain. Information respecting the month of October, which was not available for insertion in the November issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, shows that timber of all species scaled in British Columbia in that month totalled 138,972,122 feet as compared with 139,010,983 feet in September. The quantity of Red Cedar scaled during October constituted over 40 per cent of the total, with Douglas Fir coming next in order.

Mining

There were further increases in the employment afforded in coal mining, mainly in Alberta, though the Nova Scotia fields also employed slightly larger working forces. The mines at Joggins and Stellarton, N. S., were busier, but at Inverness, Little Bras D'Or, Springhill and Glace Bay there was less activity. At Minto, N.B., there was a minor increase in the number of workers employed. In Alberta, the mines at Brule, Coalhurst, Coleman, Commerce, Drumheller, Edmonton, Nordegg and Taber showed slight gains in employment. On the other hand, at Blairmore, Canmore and Hillcrest there was some contraction. Coal mining in British Columbia was rather more active than during October, minor additions to working forces being made at Cassidy, Cumberland, Fernie, Middleboro, Nanaimo and Wellington. Asbestos and chrome mining in Quebec, on the whole, was slightly more active than during October. At Asbestos, Black Lake and Coleraine staffs were larger than in September and October. At Thetford Mines, on the other hand, there was a tendency to reduce staffs although some mines afforded increased employment. Salt mining at Amherstburg, Ont., was in lesser volume than during the preceding month. Nickel mining at Coniston showed improvement, while at Nickelton production continued at a low level. Gold mining at Timmins and South Porcupine was somewhat more active, but at Schumacher a smaller working force was employed than in October. Silver mining

at Cobalt during November remained practically on the same level as regards employment as in October, although the shipment of ores exceeded that made in the latter month. In British Columbia slightly less employment was afforded in the metal mines. At Surf Inlet, Rossland and Anyox, the metal mines employed smaller staffs, though at Trail and Kimberley production was on the increase.

Manufacturing Industries

In the food group employment was at a slightly lower level than during October, mainly on account of continued

FOOD PRODUCTS reductions in fruit and vegetable canneries; abattoirs and meat packing plants and sugar and confectionery manufacturing however, showed gains. The sugar plant at Dartmouth, N. S., employed a larger staff than in October although part of the factory was still closed down. At St. John, N. B., there was a reduction in employment in the refinery. Chocolate manufacturing at Halifax, N. S., and St. Stephen, N. B., employed somewhat fewer persons than in October. The sugar refinery at Wallaceburg, Ont., maintained practically the same staff as during the preceding month, there being only a nominal increase in activity. At Kitchener the situation was slightly less favourable in the sugar industry. Confectionery manufacturing at Brantford was rather more active, but at London and Toronto there were declines in the volume of employment afforded. The production of starch at Fort William showed a minor gain. In Montreal sugar refining was considerably brisker than during October, but chocolate and confectionery manufacturing was at a somewhat lower level, though there were additions to staffs in some establishments. The canneries in Ontario still further reduced their staffs particularly at Leamington. Flour mills at Keewatin and Port Colborne maintained about the same working forces as during the preceding month. At Winnipeg confec-

tionery making employed fewer people than in October, as did also the manufacture of flour and other milled products. The sugar refinery at Vancouver registered a minor decline in production. Meat packing plants at Hull showed no change in the situation as compared with October; at Montreal, however, that industry was considerably brisker. There was also improvement in the volume of employment afforded in packing plants at Toronto, while at Peterboro the staffs were stationary. Packing plants at Winnipeg showed increases; at Calgary and Edmonton also there was greater production in the meat industry.

The iron and steel industry afforded considerably less employment in November than in the preceding month. The production of iron and steel at New Glasgow and Sydney Mines, N.S.

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS showed increases, although there were local fluctuations in the latter centre. Employment in the shipyards at Halifax continued at a low level. The same is true also of the shipyards at Montreal and Three Rivers. On the other hand, there was increased activity at Sorel. Car manufacturing in Montreal, on the whole, recorded a decline, though there were gains in some establishments. Boiler and engine manufacturing in the same city registered a minor decrease, as did also the production of sheet metal goods. Trade machinery factories were somewhat busier. Rolling mills on the whole employed a smaller number of workers in Montreal, though in some plants there were increases in staffs. Iron and steel fabrication at Lachine was considerably more active. At Sherbrooke there was a slight increase in machinery manufacturing. Stationary engine and boiler factories at Montmagny afforded much less employment than during October, and steel foundries at Longue Point reported curtailment of operations. Fire arms factories at Brownsburg and Quebec showed no change in employment from

the preceding month. In Ontario agricultural implement manufacturers reported varying conditions; at Brantford there were both increases and decreases, the latter predominating. At Toronto, the industry was considerably more active. The production of engines at Brantford and Galt was practically on the same level as in October, while at Toronto there was greater activity. Automobile factories at Chatham, Oshawa, St. Catharines and Windsor were, on the whole brisker, although there were local fluctuations in those centres; at Walkerville, on the other hand, reduced employment was reported. Steel car manufacturing at Hamilton was much slacker than during October; at Kingston the locomotive shops continued to register low activity. North Bay railway shops were somewhat busier while a minor decline occurred in car manufacturing at Ottawa. The London and Stratford locomotive shops reported increased operations, but at Ottawa and Toronto there was not much change in the situation. Stove manufacturing at Guelph continued to show improvement; at London, also, the trade was brisker, but in Toronto there was a considerable falling off in production. Iron and steel fabrication at Hamilton registered a substantial decline and there was a minor drop in that industry at Walkerville. The production of wire and wire products at Hamilton and Leaside eased off somewhat. Small hardware manufacturing at Ingersoll was slightly more active than in October, but at Hamilton there was a minor reduction in employment. Shipbuilding at Kingston, while slightly brisker than in the preceding month, continued much below normal; at Midland, shipbuilding also was below normal, and in addition, afforded less employment than in October. At Port Arthur that industry reported curtailment. There was a minor decline in the working force employed in the Sault Ste. Marie rolling mills, and at Toronto there was also less activity. Iron and steel fabrication at Winnipeg showed a slight decrease. At Selkirk, the rolling mills maintained practically the same

staff as during October.. An important decline was reported during November in shipbuilding at Vancouver, while in Victoria the situation remained at the October level.

The leather industry during November showed further pronounced expansion on the whole. At Montreal increased production was registered in boot and shoe factories and in the manufac-

LEATHER
AND RUBBER
PRODUCTS

ture of leather goods, although some firms in that centre reduced their staffs. Quebec factories also were busier. In Ontario there were gains in boot and shoe manufacturing at Galt and Toronto. On the other hand, at London there was less activity, while Kitchener tanneries maintained the same staffs as in the previous month. Rubber manufacturing showed further expansion during November, partly on account of the partial re-opening of factories that had been closed down for some time. At Granby, Que., there was practically no change in the situation. Montreal firms showed a tendency to reduce staffs, although there were minor gains in some firms. At St. Jerome, there was slight expansion. Toronto factories producing rubber footwear and tires recorded no change on the whole; small reductions and slight increase counterbalancing each other. At Guelph there was nominal increase in activity. Rubber footwear manufacturing at Merritton showed pronounced gains, due to the re-opening of a factory which had been partially closed since midsummer. At Bowmanville there was an insignificant increase in employment, while at Kitchener there was a considerable decrease.

Continued curtailment of sawmill-ing operations was recorded during November. The lumber

LUMBER
PRODUCTS

mills at Plaster Rock, N. B., and at Montreal and Breakeyville, in Quebec, showed further contractions. On the other hand, at Hull and at Point Etchemin employment in sawmills was

slightly brisker. Furniture factories at Beauharnois and Cowanville were slacker. In Ontario the mills at Byng Inlet, Rockland, Pembroke and Fort Frances were considerably less busy. At Arnprior and Keewatin lumbering operations registered minor gains, as did also furniture making at Brantford and Newmarket. Carriage building at Orillia and Chatham reported curtailment. Furniture manufacturing at Toronto continued to show expansion though the change was very slight. Box manufacturing at Toronto also reported a slight improvement. At Chemainus, B. C., employment in saw mills continued at the same level as during October; at Fraser Mills and New Westminster there were declines in production. The mills at Golden, Vancouver and Wardner, on the other hand, registered increased activity. An important contraction was indicated in lumbering operations at The Pas in Manitoba.

Pulp and paper manufacturing during November showed some reductions when compared with October. At Murray, N. S., there was a slight increase in activity, although production continued on a low level. At Chatham, Bathurst and St. John, N. B., also there was continued expansion, though not on a particularly large scale. At Three Rivers, Windsor Mills, Cap Magdeleine, LaTuque and Bagotville the situation was somewhat more favourable. At Hull, Shawinigan Falls, Chandler, Chicoutimi and East Angus, on the other hand, operations were curtailed. The drop in production at East Angus and Chandler was specially large. At Cornwall, Ottawa and Sturgeon Falls, in Ontario, there was considerably more activity than during October, while at Sault Ste. Marie, Toronto, Iroquois Falls, Thorold and Smooth Rock Falls the paper mills were less busy. Publishing houses in Toronto afforded about the same employment as in the preceding month, though the printing trades were brisker at Winnipeg, Regina and Saskatoon than in

October. Practically no change occurred in the situation in printing establishments in Edmonton and Calgary. There was a large drop in production in the paper mills at Ocean Falls, B. C., and Powell River also registered curtailment of operations.

Textile manufacturing showed further gains during November, although there were local variations at different points. At Truro, N.S., the knitting mills continued to be busy, employing somewhat larger staffs than during October. Cotton manufacturing at Yarmouth, on the other hand, was less active. In New Brunswick the cotton mills at Marysville, Milltown and St. John afforded considerably more employment. Thread, yarn and cloth factories at Montreal were busier; employment in men's furnishing factories in the same centre showed a slightly upward tendency, while the production of women's garments eased off to some extent. Corset manufacturing at Quebec manifested a slight reduction. The cloth factories at Sherbrooke reported varying conditions, but on the whole there were important gains in employment. At Three Rivers further expansion occurred in the cotton mills, while the knitting mills at St. Hyacinthe reported smaller staffs. Further expansion in operations was registered in the manufacture of men's furnishings at St. John's, but thread factories in the same centre were considerably less busy. Cotton manufacturing at Montmorency Falls, Valleyfield and Lachute Mills was in greater volume than in October. Carpet manufacturing in Toronto reported increases in employment; bedding factories, on the other hand, were less busy. Garment manufacturing, on the whole, employed a smaller number of persons, though in some cases there were increases in staffs. Knitting mills in Toronto were slightly brisker, though cloth manufacturing showed contractions. At Hamilton the production of men's clothing eased off somewhat. Cotton manufacturing in the same centre showed further

expansion, as did also the production of hosiery and knit goods. The cordage factories at Brantford maintained their usual level of employment, while knitting mills in the same centre were somewhat busier. Men's garment manufacturing at London showed a slight increase in activity; at Kitchener also there was a minor gain in employment in that industry. Cordage manufacturing at Welland employed a larger number of persons than in October. The production of cotton goods at Cornwall was on the same level as in the preceding month, increases in some plants being offset by declines of the same size in others. At Woodstock, Paris and Hespeler knitting mills were brisker. Employment was well maintained in the woollen mills at Preston and the knitting mills at Dunnville. Further activity was manifested in the production of hosiery and knit goods at Peterboro, while carpet manufacturing at Guelph also made gains.

Broom and brush manufacturing at St. John, N. B., employed a larger working force in November

MISCELLANEOUS than during any month
PRODUCTS since May. Tobacco

manufacturing in Montreal was in greater volume than in October; some large firms showed reductions, but a greater number made important additions to their staffs. Musical instrument companies in the same city were somewhat slacker, while there was a slight gain in the employment afforded in the manufacture of electric apparatus. Electric current plants also were considerably busier. At Montreal, the making of explosives eased off somewhat, but paint factories showed some expansion. The usual level of employment was maintained in the power plants at Quebec, but tobacco manufacturing in that city declined. At Farnham the tobacco industry was busier. The manufacture of electric apparatus at Hamilton, Ont., showed a considerable falling off as compared with October; tobacco making also in that city was at a lower level. At St. Catharines and

Stratford there was slightly more activity in electric apparatus manufacturing, but at Toronto the industry registered some weakness. In Toronto musical instrument manufacturing was much brisker than during October, but soap factories and power plants were slacker. The manufacture of photographic apparatus showed gains at Toronto, although it was still much below normal. Drug manufacturing at Walkerville manifested a further slight expansion while the production of distilled liquors remained on the October level. Static conditions on the whole were noted in the power plants at Winnipeg; minor gains in one establishment were offset by small declines in employment in another. At Vancouver, however, such plants were considerably busier. Jewellery manufacturing at Montreal and Sherbrooke employed a slightly larger number of persons. At Shawinigan Falls aluminum manufacturing registered decreased activity; the manufacture of tin articles at Maisonneuve also was duller. Nickel refining at Deschenes employed a slightly smaller number of persons. The manufacture of brass, bronze and copper products at Montreal showed a minor depression, increases in some factories being rather more than offset by decreases in others. Nickel smelting at Copper Cliff, Ont., was not quite as brisk as in October; at Port Colborne, however, silver and cobalt reduction and refining employed a larger working force. Brass, bronze and copper products manufacturing at Hamilton was brisker. This is true also for Toronto. Aluminum manufacturing in the latter city showed a slight contraction. Smelting and refining plants at Anyox, B.C., were busier than in October.

Construction

The Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk, and Canadian National Railways reported considerable contraction in the volume of employment afforded on railroad construction, including maintenance of way, during the month of November. At the end of the month they

employed over 9,000 fewer persons than at the end of October. Shrinkage was registered each week increasing in extent towards the close of the month. The Canadian Pacific Railway reduced its working forces by nearly 3,800 persons; the Grand Trunk released approximately 1,350 workers, while the Canadian National employed over 4,200 fewer men on construction. The four western provinces and Ontario reported the greater part of the contractions.

Employment as indicated by the value of the building permits issued in 56 cities during October showed a further decline; the total value of the building authorized amounted to \$9,248,469 in October as compared with \$9,988,147 in September and with \$9,643,230 in October, 1920. The most pronounced decrease in the former comparison occurred in Quebec, while New Brunswick showed the largest increase. Contractors generally employed smaller staffs during November than in October, though there were local variations in some centres. Reductions in working forces on the whole were reported at Halifax, St. John, Sherbrooke and Montreal. In the last named city, however, some firms registered considerably more activity. The same tendency to curtail staffs was indicated by contractors in Toronto; at Hamilton, on the other hand, there was some expansion. Firms at Windsor and Fort William also were busier. Shrinkage in employment occurred in London, while practically no changes on the whole were reported at Kingston and Kitchener. Winnipeg, Man., and Penticton, B.C., firms reported recessions as did also contractors in Vancouver. Highway construction at Banff, Alta., employed a slightly larger staff.

Transportation

The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways during November were \$10,742,852 as compared with \$11,691,881 in the preceding month. Information respecting the month of October, which was not available for insertion in the November issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE,

shows that the gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway during October were \$22,089,624 as compared with \$19,494,761 in September and with \$24,800,632 in October, 1920. During November, the number of persons employed by the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and Canadian National Railways in operation, including general offices, trainmen, engine crews, station employees, sleeping, parlour, and dining car employees, recorded a net decline of almost 2,000 persons. Of these the Canadian Pacific released over 1,400 workers, the Grand Trunk about 150 workers, and the Canadian National more than 400 workers. Ontario, Quebec, Saskatchewan and Manitoba showed the most pronounced declines on the whole. Further contraction in operations was reported on the electric railways in Montreal. Quebec city local lines maintained the same staff as in October. At Hamilton there was a slight gain in the employment afforded on the electric railways. The working force on the Toronto civic electric railway, while greatly above normal on account of extension and improvement work, was somewhat smaller than during October. The street railway in Ottawa also was slightly less busy. On the other hand, some expansion was reported in Winnipeg. At Calgary and Edmonton insignificant changes occurred in the volume of employment afforded on the electric railways. The lines in Vancouver and Victoria were busier. The Pacific ports afforded more employment than in October, while at the Maritime, Upper St. Lawrence and Great Lake ports there was some curtailment.

Trade

Slight expansion in preparation for the Christmas season was reported in the staffs of retail stores. Establishments in the more important centres in all provinces employed larger sales forces than during October. Wholesale trade, on the other hand, was slightly less busy though the change was almost negligible.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907**Proceedings for the Month of November, with texts of Board's Report and of Report of Board of Arbitrators, established under Conciliation and Labour Act**

DURING the month of November the Department received a report from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with the dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and certain of its employees, being clerks, freight handlers, roundhouse and shop labourers, station employees, etc., members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.

Three applications were received for the establishment of Boards and chairmen were appointed in connection with two Boards which had been established during the previous month.

A report was also received from the Board of Arbitrators established to deal with the dispute between the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island, National Transcontinental, Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways, and certain of their employees.

Applications Received

During the month of November applications for the establishment of Boards were received as follows:—

(1) From the employees of the Canadian National Telegraphs at Toronto and Montreal, being morse and automatic telegraphers, linemen, clerks, etc., members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union. At the close of the month this application was under consideration.

(2) From the employees of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, Glace Bay, N.S., being members of Federal Labour Union No. 16570, American Federation of Labour. A special officer of the Department was sent to the locality and through his mediation it is understood a settlement was effected.

(3) From the employees of the Hull Electric Company, Hull, Que., being members of Division No. 591, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. A Board was established composed as follows: Messrs. Geo. D. Kelley, Ottawa, and Fred Bancroft, Oakville, Ont., nominees of the company and employees respectively. At the close of the month the chairman had not been named.

Other Proceedings under the I. D. I. Act

During the month of November other proceedings under the I. D. I. Act took place as follows:—

(1) Mr. W. E. Segsworth, Toronto, was appointed chairman of the Board established during October to deal with the dispute between the Algoma Steel Corporation, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and certain of its employees, being engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen. Mr. Segsworth was appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the nominees of the company and employees, Messrs. Irving and Murdock, respectively.

(2) Reverend Father T. J. Brennan, Espanola, Ont., was appointed chairman of the Board established during October to deal with the dispute between the International Transit Company, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and certain of its employees, being motormen, conductors, barn employees and interlocker signalmen, members of Local Division No. 850, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. Father Brennan was appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the nominees of the company and employees, Messrs. O'Flynn and McMillan, respectively.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway [Company and its clerks, freight handlers, etc.]

A REPORT was received from the Board established to deal with the dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and certain of its employees, being clerks, freight handlers, roundhouse and shop labourers, station employees, etc., members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. The Board was composed as follows: Messrs. J. M. Godfrey, K.C., chairman, H. H. Vaughan and Peter Berecovitch, K.C., M.P.P. This Board was established in August last but had adjourned to permit of further direct negotiations between the disputants. A tentative agreement was at one time understood to have been effected, but the terms were subsequently declared unsatisfactory and the sittings of the Board were resumed. The report of the Board was signed by the chairman and Mr. Vaughan and was accompanied by an agreement signed by representatives of the company and of the various unions embracing the employees concerned. Mr. Berecovitch did not concur in these findings and presented a minority report.

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between Grand Trunk Railway System, employer, and Clerks, Freight Handlers, Roundhouse and Shop Labourers, Station Employees, etc., members of Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, employees.

Toronto, November 21st, 1921.

The Honourable Gideon Robertson,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Sir,—

The Board first convened in Montreal on August 31st and September 1st, but were compelled to adjourn owing to the absence of the parties.

The Board again met in Montreal on the 18th day of October, and sat continuously until the 21st day of October.

The employees were represented by J. E. McGuire, H. F. A. Corbin, J. D. Chick, and M. M. Maclean.

The employer was represented by C. F. Needham, J. F. Aitchison, J. N. Sparling, R. C. Johnston, T. Turbey, F. Price, M. F. Blaiklock, H. Hewlitt, H. A. Balkwill and E. J. McVeigh.

After both parties had fully presented their case the Board suggested that a further effort should be made to arrive at an agreement by means of a round-table conference. This suggestion was accepted and as a result the parties executed the agreement hereto annexed.

Subsequently the Chairman of the Board received the following letter directed to Mr. W. D. Robb, Vice-President of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, from Mr. J. E. McGuire, General Chairman of the General Grievance Committee for the Grand Trunk Railway System of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees:

Ottawa, Ont., October 27th, 1921.

Mr. W. D. Robb,
Vice-President,
Grand Trunk Railway,
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Sir,—

I am very much surprised to find that during my temporary absence from the committee, due to the serious illness of my wife, that two members of our committee and an employee not a member of the committee at all, were permitted by the representatives of the company to sign the tentative agreement.

I must point out that the employees who have signed the agreement on behalf of those represented by the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, had absolutely no authority to sign such an agreement, without first having obtained my approval as the responsible Chairman of the committee.

I am sure that the representatives of the company did not intentionally commit an act so manifestly unfair to me and those who

hold me responsible, but now that the matter is brought to your attention, you will see the injustice done me.

The representatives of the company have had many years of experience in matters of this kind and know that the General Chairman of a committee is the only one of a committee authorized to sign such an agreement and that the authority of a chairman cannot be delegated to another. I venture to say that there is not a precedent in all the negotiations of the representatives of the company for the action taken in this case.

I must ask that negotiations be resumed at the earliest possible date and, failing an amicable settlement, that the Board of Conciliation be asked to proceed.

I am sending a copy of this letter to the members of the Board and to the Department of Labour.

Yours truly,

J. E. MCGUIRE,
General Chairman.

As a result of this communication the Board was reconvened at Ottawa on November 1st, 1921, and Mr. McGuire stated that the members of his Committee who signed the agreement were not authorized to do so until it has been submitted to their General Grievance Committee for approval. He further stated that this Committee had been called to meet in Toronto on the 2nd day of November, when the matter would be taken into consideration.

The Board therefore adjourned to meet in Toronto on the 3rd of November. On that date they met the said General Grievance Committee, when the following statement was presented to the Board:

Toronto, Ontario, Canada,
November 2nd, 1921.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

We, the undersigned members of the General Committee representing Grand Trunk Railway employees in meeting assembled, have heard the report of our General Chairman, J. E. McGuire, and our Vice-President, Karl F. A. Corbin, and having studied the documents purporting to be the agreement signed by the representatives of the Grand Trunk Railway Company and by certain of our Committee, do hereby declare that our General Chairman, J. E. McGuire, has properly repudiated such agreement as having been signed without au-

thority of the General Grievance Committee. We further declare that the so-called agreement is unacceptable to us and that our General Chairman is instructed to so advise the Board established by the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 'to deal with this dispute.'

The Committee desires to express its sincere regret that such a misunderstanding of authority should have occurred and, in order that any further misunderstanding may be avoided, we hereby reaffirm the previous decision of this General Committee that only such agreements as may be approved of by the General Grievance Committee and signed by our General Chairman in accordance with article 45 of Constitution and General Rules of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, will be binding on this Committee and the employees we represent.

J. E. MCGUIRE,
KARL F. A. CORBIN,
W. BYHAM,
E. E. BRIDGEN,
J. E. CHICK,
H. L. FELTON,
A. LOWE,
W. MARTIN,
J. A. DICKENSON,
W. J. PRINDIBLE,
C. BAILEY,
A. H. LOWE,
D. OSBORNE,
THOS. MILLER,
F. O. HORTON,
R. O. WALKERS.

As a justification of the position taken by the Committee the following extract from the minutes of the Committee, dated December 9th, 1919, was filed:

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 19th, 1919.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF MEETING OF
GENERAL GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE HELD IN
THE CITY OF TORONTO, ONT., DEC., 19th,
1919.

Moved by Brother R. O. Waters, seconded by Brother W. Byham, that any and all schedule agreements arrived at between the employees represented by the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees and the Grand Trunk Railway Company shall be valid only when signed by the General Chairman after approval by the General Grievance Committee.

It should be noted that the agreement has been executed not only by the committee representing the Canadian Brotherhood but also by employees of three other organizations acting for a number

of employees of the classes affected by the dispute. So far as the Board is aware, these other organizations have not repudiated the agreement.

In view, however, of the action taken by the General Committee of the Canadian Brotherhood your Board has been compelled to further deal with this matter.

The General Committee stated that owing to the financial position of the railways the employees were prepared to assist by making sacrifices and were, therefore, willing to accept some reduction of wages. They contended however that the aggregate reduction amounting to 12.8 per cent of the pay of these classes was excessive. They did not suggest what the reduction should be. They further said that in any event the manner in which the reduction was distributed bore too heavily on the lower paid employees of the class.

The question before the Board is whether the reductions proposed in the tentative agreement submitted on July 18th, 1921, are unjustifiable and inequitable.

These reductions practically conform to those ordered by decision 147 of the United States Railway Labour Board.

These reductions have been accepted by the employees on the United States railways and tentatively accepted by some of the other classes on the Canadian railways.

It appeared from the evidence submitted to the Board that the aggregate reduction in the classes of employees affected by this dispute amounted to 12.8 per cent. It also appeared that since July, 1920, there has been a decrease in the cost of living of approximately 20 per cent. In view of this fact and of the financial position of the railway your Board is of the opinion that these reductions in the aggregate are not unjustifiable and inequitable.

However it appears from the evidence submitted to the Board that as a result

of the method adopted in distributing the reductions among the employees in this class the lower paid employees suffered greater decreases than those who received higher pay. It obviously seems unfair that the heavier burden should be placed on those who are least able to bear it. Your Board is of the opinion that an effort should be made by further negotiations to adjust these inequalities.

(Sgd.) JOHN M. GODFREY,
Chairman,
Board of Conciliation.

(Sgd.) H. H. VAUGHAN,
Member.

AGREEMENT ENTERED INTO BETWEEN THE
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND THE EM-
PLOYEES' COMMITTEE REPRESENTING
CLERKS AND OTHER CLASSES OF EMPLOYEES
AS NAMED HEREIN:

It is agreed between the Grand Trunk Railway and their clerks and other classes of employees as herein named, represented by Committee of Employees, as follows:

(A) Effective July 16th, 1921, the Railway will apply and the employees will accept tentatively the following changes in rates of pay as compared with rates in effect at June 30th, 1921:—

	Decrease per hour (Cents)
1. Storekeepers, assistant storekeepers, chief clerks, foremen, sub-foremen and other clerical supervisory forces.....	6
2. Clerks	6
3. Train and engine crew callers, assistant station masters, train announcers, gatemen, and baggage and parcel room employees (other than clerks).....	10
4. Janitors, elevator and telephone switchboard operators, office, station and warehouse watchmen, and employees engaged in assorting waybills and tickets, operating appliances or machines for perforating, addressing envelopes, number claims and other papers, gathering and distributing mail, adjusting dictaphone cylinders, and other similar work.....	10
5. Office boys, messengers, chore boys, and other employees filling similar positions, and station attendants.....	5
6. Station, platform, warehouse, transfer, dock, pier storeroom, stock-room, and team-track freight handlers or truckers, and others similarly employed	6

7. The following differentials shall be maintained between truckers and the classes named below:

- (a) Sealers, scalers, and fruit and perishable Inspectors, one (1) cent per hour above truckers' rates as established under Section 5.
- (b) Stowers or stevedores, callers or loaders, locators and coopers, two (2) cents per hour above truckers' rates as established under Section 6.

The above shall not operate to decrease any existing higher differentials.

- 8. All common labourers in and around stations, storehouses and warehouses, not otherwise provided for..... 8½
- 9. Coal wharf foremen 10
- 10. All common labourers in and around shops and roundhouses 8½
- 11. Pumper engineers and pumpers..... 8½
- 12. Labourers employed in and around shops and roundhouses, such as engine watchmen and wipers, fire builders, ashpitmen, flue borers, coal passers, coal chutemen, etc. 10
- 13. Stationary engineers (steam)..... 8
- 14. Stationary firemen and engine room oilers 8
- 15. Boiler room water tenders and coal passers 6

(B) Monthly rates shall be adjusted on the basis of 204 hours per month.

(C) The aggregate of the decreases for monthly rated employees will be arrived at on the basis of the number of positions, and will be applied, as may be mutually agreed upon, in adjusting the rates for the same positions. Except as may be otherwise mutually agreed upon between the Railway and the Committee, the adjustments so made in any rates shall be effective the beginning of the month following that during which such adjustments were arranged, and shall not be retroactive to July 16th, 1921.

(D) Within fifteen (15) days after notice has been given by either the Railway or the Committee to the other, the Railway and the Committee will confer further in regard to rates of pay, and, except as may be otherwise mutually agreed upon, any rates of pay finally agreed upon will be effective July 16th, 1921. Retroactive pay resulting from rates finally agreed upon will be allowed, but no reclaim shall be made from employees for any excess paid to the employees prior to the effective date of rates established by such final agree-

ment. In determining retroactive pay for monthly rated employees whose rates may be adjusted under clause (C) hereof, the amount of back pay, if any, shall be computed on the basis of the difference between the rates established under clause (C) hereof and the rates finally agreed upon.

(E) Negotiations now proceeding in respect to schedule rules shall be postponed subject to negotiations being resumed on fifteen (15) days' notice from either the Railway or the Committee to the other.

(F) Unless otherwise mutually agreed upon there will be no change made effective in schedule rules before thirty (30) days after January 1st, 1922.

(G) Should such conference fail to bring about an agreement in regard to rates of pay and schedule rules, the Railway and the Committee will, unless otherwise mutually agreed upon, within ten (10) days of such failure, jointly apply to the Department of Labour for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, with regard thereto, provided, however, that this understanding does not prejudice the right of either the Railway or the Committee to apply on its own behalf for a Board.

(H) The word "Committee" as herein referred to shall mean the accredited representatives of the employees. Each of the four organizations hereunder named shall have the right to name three members to such Committee. All members of the Committee shall be employees of the Railway.

Executed at Montreal this twenty-fifth day of October, 1921.

For the Grand Trunk Railway (Canadian lines):—

(Sgd.) C. F. NEEDHAM,
Chairman of Committee
of Officers.

By the Committee representing Employees:

(Sgd.) KARL F. A. CORBIN,
J. E. CHICK,
C. J. SWEENY,
Canadian Brotherhood of
Railroad Employees.

(Sgd.) F. J. AINSBOROUGH,
JAMES D. CALDWELL,
MAX J. AFFACHMER,
Brotherhood of Railway & Steam
Ship Clerks, Freight Handlers,
Express and Station Employees.

(Sgd.) T. J. ROWLEY,
W. H. OLDHAM,
B. PERRY,
International Brotherhood
of Firemen and Oilers.

(Sgd.) T. I. HILLCOCK, *per* T.S.
J. J. RANKIN,
F. S. WALKER, *per* A. T. Harper,
International Brotherhood
of Railroad Stationmen.

Minority Report

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway System, employer, and Clerks, Freight Handlers, Employees Roundhouse and Shop Labourers, Station Employees, etc., members of Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, employees.

To the Honourable Gideon Robertson,
Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

Sir,

Your Board met at various times in Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto, and, after both parties had fully presented their case, the chairman with the concurrence of the other members of the Board suggested that a further effort should be made to reach an agreement by means of a round-table conference. This suggestion was acted upon, and as a result the parties executed the agreement annexed to the report made by the majority of your Board. Subsequently, the chairman received written communications from the representatives of the parties which justified him in reconvening the Board and further considering the subject matter if the dispute as well as the reasons given by the General Committee of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees for refusing to be bound by the agreement entered into at the round-table conference. The General Committee at the meeting of the Board in the city of Toronto stated that, owing to the financial position of the railways,

the employees were prepared to assist by making sacrifices and were, therefore, willing to accept some reduction of wages. They contended, however, that the aggregate reduction amounting to 12.8 per cent of the pay of these classes was excessive... and in any event that the manner in which the reduction was distributed bore too heavily on the lower paid employees of the class.

The question to be considered is whether the reduction, made effective by the employer on the 16th of July, 1921, of 12.8 per cent in the aggregate of the classes of employees affected is unjustifiable and inequitable. The majority of your Board are of the opinion that these reductions in the aggregate are not unjustifiable or inequitable, and from this opinion the undersigned, with all due deference, respectfully dissents.

The reasons given for the majority report may be summed up as follows:

I. These reductions practically conform to those ordered by decision 147 of the United States Railway Labour Board.

II. These reductions have been accepted by the employees on the United States railways and tentatively accepted by some of the other classes on the Canadian railways.

III. That since July, 1920, there has been a decrease in the cost of living of approximately 20 per cent.

I submit that:

The fact that the United States Railway Board ordered similar reduction in the United States, is not *per se* a valid reason for putting such reduction into effect in Canada.

We have been told that the United States Railroad Labour Board in dealing with matters relating to wages and working conditions of railroad employees took into consideration certain factors which they were required to consider under the Transportation Act, such as:

I. The scale of wages paid for similar kinds of work in other industries.

II. The relation between wages and the cost of living.

- III. The hazards of the employment.
- IV. The training and skill required.
- V. The degree of responsibility.
- VI. The character and regularity of the employment.
- VII. Inequalities of the increases in wages or treatment as result of previous wage orders or adjustments.
- VIII. Other relevant circumstances.

There has been nothing put before your Board to show that the United States Labour Board seriously considered any of the factors hereinbefore enumerated before handing down decision No. 147. On behalf of the employees it was urged that the United States Railway Board passed over the various factors very lightly, and that the American board were not particularly guided by any factor outside of the general depression which had resulted in lack of employment in other industries and for which railway employees in Canada at least can hardly be held responsible.

Even if we assume that the United State Railroad Labour Board did take all these factors into consideration before reaching its decision, surely this decision is not to be applied arbitrarily by the railways in Canada without the employees being consulted and an opportunity given them to prove that some of the factors which the United States Railroad Labour Board were supposed to take into consideration were not applicable in Canada.

Furthermore, it has been proven before your Board that the cost of living in Canada is 10.5 per cent higher than the cost of living in the United States, and the railway employees on United States lines, in the class affected by this dispute, receive a higher minimum wage, even after the reduction affected by decision 147, than the employees of the Grand Trunk Railway, who are parties to the present dispute. In my humble opinion, a Canadian employer, employing

Canadian labour, on a Canadian railroad operated in Canadian territory by a Canadian Government, should not be governed by the decision of an American Board who are appointed only to deal with conditions that exist in the United States of America.

The answer to the second reason given by the other members of your Board for saying the reductions are not unjustifiable or inequitable is to be found in the statement filed by the employees as Exhibit No. 1. This statement shows comparative rates as paid by the New York Central Railroad and the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and clearly indicates that the increases on the American railroads were made on a higher basic rate than in Canada, which resulted in the establishment of higher minimums in that country. While it is true that some of the other classes of employees of this company have tentatively accepted the reductions put into effect by the company, it must not be forgotten that speaking generally these classes received a much higher rate before the reductions were made than did the employees affected in the present dispute, and I desire here to emphasize that representatives of the employees affected stated to your Board that they were willing to assist the company to the same extent by accepting decreases on a proportionate percentage basis with the employees in the running trades (train services).

It was further demonstrated to your Board that the wages received by a large majority of the employees affected by this dispute, on the Grand Trunk Railway, *are lower than the wages paid for similar service on the Canadian National Railways* and lower than the prevailing rate for such services on railways in the United States.

As to the final contention of the majority of the Board that since July, 1920, there has been a decrease in the cost of living of approximately 20 per cent based on the Department's family budget, it was also demonstrated by the

representatives of the employees that the figures of the Department were at least one month behind, it requiring that length of time to gather and publish them. In the meantime, the cost of living in some respects has been advancing, and, when the price of the commodities which the average worker in the classes under dispute was able to buy are taken into consideration, a much less reduction in the cost of living would be shown.

For the reasons hereinbefore given, I felt it was impossible for me to concur in the reasons, findings and recommendations of the majority of the Board.

Evidence was presented that employees guarding valuable property of the company are being paid as low as 31 cents per hour. It is difficult to understand how any fairminded person would agree that such a wage would enable the average worker to provide for himself and dependents. Yet I find that on those now receiving this unreasonably low rate, a reduction of 20 per cent was imposed, while other classes of employees receiving \$250 or more per month only suffered a reduction of 7 per cent. I, for one, do not consider reductions so made justifiable or equitable.

I respectfully submit that the question of wage reduction should not be treated only as an economic or as a business proposition. It is a question that should be dealt with from a human point of view. The railroad worker should not be regarded, nor should any other worker, in terms of merchandise, as a commodity to be bought and sold in the open market. The workman should not be placed only on a fodder basis, but should be paid a wage that will enable him to live in reasonable and frugal comfort as becoming a good citizen of this country.

The company's representatives argued that many of the employees in question performing the work of labourers have never been in receipt of wages equivalent to the cost of the family budget, as reported in the *Labour Gazette*, and that these men have been able to live during

this period because we have them with us to-day. No one will seriously contend that these employees have lived properly on the wages received and have been able to give those dependent upon them a fair chance in the battle of life. I believe that as a result of the low wages paid to this and similar classes of workers, may be attributed many of the social evils with which we are confronted to-day, such as the high mortality rate amongst children, child labour, prostitution and others.

I further submit:

After careful consideration of all the evidence offered and arguments adduced by both parties, that a just and equitable basis of settlement of this dispute should be made as follows:

(a) That the reductions to monthly rated employees made effective July 16th, 1921, in all cases where it did not exceed 10 per cent of the wages paid any employee previous to the aforementioned date, be approved of, and that in all cases where it did exceed 10 per cent, the amount in excess be restored to such employee.

(b) That the reduction to hourly rated employees made effective July 16th, 1921, should not exceed 5 cents per hour, and that all reductions to any individual employee in excess of 5 cents per hour be restored to such employee.

(c) That in view of the different rates of pay for the same character of work (for which there is no sound reason apparent), I would recommend that uniform minimum rates should be established for each class, such minimum rate not to be lower than that paid for similar service on the Canadian National Railways.

(d) That no change should be made in the working conditions which might constitute a further reduction in wages or less favourable conditions for the employees.

(e) That the railway company should endeavour to make some satisfactory arrangement with the representatives of the four organizations now claiming the

right to represent the classes of employees that have been before the Board, to poll such employees and ascertain which of the four organizations or four committees the employees desire to represent them.

The organization or committee receiving the support of the largest number of employees should be recognized by the company as the one organization or committee representing such employees.

This, in my opinion, would do away with many of the difficulties now experienced in negotiating wage agreements.

Respectfully submitted.

Montreal, November 28th, 1921.

(Sgd.) PETER BERCOVITCH,
Member, Board of Conciliation,
Grand Trunk Wage Dispute.

Report of Board of Arbitrators in Dispute between the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island, National Transcontinental, Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways, and certain of their employees.

A REPORT was received from the

Board of Arbitrators established to deal with a dispute between the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island, National Transcontinental, Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways, and certain of their employees. It will be recalled that the disputants had in this case invoked the machinery of the Conciliation and Labour Act rather than that of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, more usually employed in industrial disputes, and this dispute had been referred accordingly to a Committee of Conciliation, Mediation and Investigation, Mr. Hamnett P. Hill, Ottawa, being chairman. The Committee failing, as reported in last month's issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, to procure a settlement, the dispute, under the provisions of the Act, was referred to a Board of Arbitrators, the same members continuing to serve, save that Mr. Hill found it necessary to retire and Reverend Dr. Byron Stauffer, Toronto, was appointed in his stead. The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Fisher and contained recommendations concerning settlement of the dispute. Mr. Kelley did not concur in these findings and presented a minority report.

Report of Board

In the matter of the Conciliation and Labour Act and of a difference between the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island National Transcontinental, Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways, and certain of their employees, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.

Ottawa, Canada,
November 8, 1921.

Honourable Gideon D. Robertson,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

Sir,

The Board of Arbitrators established to arbitrate in a dispute between the Canadian National Railways and certain of their employees—clerks, freight handlers, roundhouse, shop and station employees, parlor, sleeping and dining car employees, etc., members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees—make the following their report and award.

The Board occupied ten days in the hearing of evidence and argument and

in subsequent consultation among themselves. The employees were represented by A. R. Mosher, President of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, C. E. Cole and Robert Dykes. The Railways were represented by F. P. Brady, Assistant to the Executive, Canadian National Railways, A. E. Crilly, Assistant to the General Manager and A. C. Egan, General Auditor.

It was explained at the outset that this Board of Arbitrators was asked for and established following the report of a Committee of Conciliation, Mediation and Investigation consisting of H. P. Hill, Chairman, George D. Kelley, and Harold Fisher, in which it was stated that an endeavor to bring about conciliation had failed.

Two important awards increased salaries and wages of railway employees in the United States. These are generally called the McAdoo Award and the Chicago Award. Both of these awards increased wages very considerably. The Canadian railways generally, for reasons with which we are not concerned, followed these awards. In applying the Chicago award, however, there were certain pooling arrangements made by which the employees themselves in certain cases, and within certain limits, were allowed to allocate the increases authorized by the Award.

On the first day of June, 1921, the United States Labour Board, which made the Chicago Award, gave a decision authorizing a general reduction in wages of approximately 12 per cent. The Canadian Railways generally decided to follow this decision and took steps to bring about reductions as authorized in the United States. The Canadian National Railways, with which we have to deal, offered to the different classes of employees what were known as tentative agreements for signature. It was said that these were tentative in the sense that they merely withheld pay pending further negotiations as to revisions of rules governing working conditions and rates of pay. A large number of the classes refused to sign the tentative agreement. The Railways thereupon

proceeded to put into effect a reduction in wages. This reduction, with slight modifications, was that authorized by the decision of the United States Labour Board, and became effective July 16, 1921.

Since the reduction in wages became effective, a number of the different classes of employees have signed the tentative agreement. So far as this Board can learn, however, no negotiations looking to a permanent agreement have taken place, or, if they have taken place, no conclusions have been reached. All employees of the Canadian National Railways and, we think, also those of all other Canadian Railways, except those belonging to the classes before this Board, are, therefore, working under tentative agreements with an understanding that there is to be some further conference and negotiation between the Railways and the men.

The employees with whom this Board is concerned have refused to sign the tentative agreement. In the meantime they are being paid at the reduced rate.

It should be borne in mind that the employees with whom this Board has to deal are largely those known as the less skilled classes and receiving, therefore, a relatively low scale of wages. It should also be noticed that at the time of the hearing of this dispute the better paid classes of railway employees of all the Canadian roads, such as conductors, engineers, firemen, trainmen and telegraphers, had already made a separate tentative agreement with the representatives of all the Canadian roads.

The Board endeavoured to ascertain whether there was any basis on which a settlement between the railways and the men could be brought about by agreement, but was unable to find one. The representatives of the railways took the position that the total amount of the reduction authorized by the United States Railway Board, namely, about 12 per cent must be made. They did, however, indicate that they were prepared to distribute this reduction in any way the men might agree upon. In other

words, they were prepared to consider a pooling arrangement. Just how far this pooling should extend was not clear. This Board was in no position to bring about any pooling arrangement. The men before the Board were, for the most part, the lowest paid employees of the railways. The higher paid employees, including the running trades, were not before us and we were not in any position to say whether the reductions made to them were justified or not. Even within the classes before the Board it was quite impossible to suggest any pooling arrangement which would be acceptable. If a bulk sum decrease in wages could have been left with the men to distribute, something might have been done. Under circumstances where the reduction had already been specifically allocated by the railways any idea of pooling is almost out of the question. In order to increase wages of some men, wages of others would have to be reduced, and human nature is such that few men are likely to admit that their wages are too high, and still fewer to agree to them being reduced.

In justification of the reduction those representing the railways advanced several arguments: Conditions in the United States and Canada are similar, and the United States Labour Board had authorized a reduction after a long investigation. The cost of living within the last year had fallen. The Canadian National Railways are, under the reduced rate, paying as much as other Canadian roads. Wages on the railroads they claimed are not lower, and in some cases are even higher, than those paid by other employers. The Canadian National Railways have been losing money and cannot carry on without reduced wages.

With many of the arguments of the representatives of the Railways the Board was much impressed. Anyone considering these matters in the imperfect manner which must be adopted by a Board of Arbitrators cannot lightly pass over the decision of a tribunal such as the United States Labour Board, arrived at after long consideration, and

with a wealth of material before it. We were, however, at the disadvantage of not having before us anything but the conclusions of the United States Labour Board. We had nothing directly to indicate the grounds upon which they had acted, nor were we given sufficient material to enable us to judge whether conditions in the United States and Canada were similar. From testimony furnished us by the Department of Labour we cannot avoid believing that on account of our more rigorous climate and other causes the general cost of living is usually somewhat higher in Canada than in the United States.

A considerable amount of evidence as to the change in cost of living was submitted. Tables were produced compiled by the Labour Department showing the estimated expenditure of a skilled workman. According to these tables, prices for July, 1920, as compared with those of June, 1921, on the whole showed a decrease of nearly 20 per cent. Food dropped about 34 per cent, clothing about 33 per cent, and sundries about 5 per cent. On the other hand, fuel advanced in price about 3 per cent and rent about 7 per cent. These figures were criticized by the representatives of the men. Particularly it was contended that the expenditures of the family budget do not correctly represent the expenditures of the average family. It was submitted that many common articles of food were omitted and that others were not figured on adequate quantities. Particularly it was contended that the expenditures allowed for fuel and rent by the Labour Department did not represent actual conditions. A total average reduction was admitted of 4 1-3 per cent. It was further contended that since June, the cost of living had slightly increased.

This Board is not called upon to decide accurately what the reduction in the cost of living has been. In fact changes in the cost of living must vary in different localities and with different standards of living. The Labour Department does not claim to have any absolute basis even for the skilled work-

man. All it purports to do is to show variations on a certain assumed and constant basis as to articles and quantities. This Board is convinced, however, that within the year the cost of living was very considerably decreased.

The first significance of reduction in cost of living is that the purchasing power of money has increased, so that with the same money paid to the wage-earner, his real wages, that is to say, wages measured in purchasing power, are increased, and with a reduced money payment, his real wages may still remain the same.

A further significance of a fall in the cost of living is that other classes of the community have been obliged to take a reduced income. Prices of products of the farm and of other basic industries of the country have fallen. No labour board, arbitration board, or government, has any power to control the prices of "wages" of those employed in these industries. This means that the purchasing power of the farmer and others employed in the primary industries, measured in money, has been very much diminished. As a consequence manufacturers and others have been obliged to take lower prices or run their factories only part time. The result has been a downward trend of prices generally accompanied by a downward trend in wages.

With others taking lower returns, whether called wages or by some other name, there is no reason why those engaged in transportation or any other occupation should be exempt from making some contribution to a lower cost of living. Railways and railway employees, must, in all fairness, expect to take lower rates and lower wages.

The Board was not greatly impressed with the statement made as to the financial condition of the Canadian National Railways. It is not our task to deal with the causes of the deficits of these railways, and it is quite evident that the present employees of the railways cannot be held responsible for these deficits. The financial condition of these railways can only enter into the question in so far as it enters into railway conditions generally and financial conditions at large.

What evidence we had before us indicated that the Canadian National Railways were paying at least as much to the classes of employees under consideration as other Canadian roads. This fact was regarded as one of importance.

The rules governing working conditions were not discussed before this Board at any length. In the case of the Auditors' Office in Toronto it was shown that some overtime was paid, but not a large amount. So far as we know the working conditions which have caused so much discussion throughout the country, and which were said to result in extravagant pay being paid to individuals, have little or no application to those employees before us.

While the representatives of the railway management insisted upon the total reduction approximating 12½ per cent being imposed, the representatives of the employees appearing before this Board did not make a stand against any reduction. The whole question with them was one as to the extent of the reduction. Particularly it was contended that the proposed reduction operated harshly against the lower paid men and in many cases were such as to bring the wage of the lowest paid to a point where they could

no longer live in a proper and decent manner.

This Board is in hearty agreement with the contention that changed conditions imperatively demand a general decrease of wages from the highest peak of war and post-war conditions. But we cannot avoid the convictions that the reductions proposed and put into effect are much harder on the lower paid men than on the higher. In the case of the engineers the decrease was said to run from 6.5 per cent to 9.1 per cent of their previous salaries. With the classes before this Board the decreases were much greater. Locomotive cleaners, ashpitmen, firebuilders and coalmen have a reduction from 18.8 to 20 per cent of their former pay. This does not take into account working rules, which are said to benefit the engineers. It must be borne in mind that even a proportionate decrease is very much harder on the man with the smaller income than the man with the larger.

Even within the classes before this Board the method of giving the decrease seems in some cases unfair. For example, all clerks within the classes before us were, with the exception of one office, reduced \$12.24 a month. A reduction of \$12.24 is not a serious matter for a man getting \$200 a month, but it is a very serious matter for a man getting \$100 a month.

It has been contended that the lower paid employees could, at the present time, be replaced without difficulty by others who would take the wages now offered or less. Under existing conditions this is probably the fact. But we cannot believe that the fixing of wages should be entirely left to the hard economic law of supply and demand. Supply

and demand implies struggle with possible strikes and lockouts. The very existence of machinery and the appointment of a Board of Arbitrators seems to carry with it the suggestion that some idea of fairness must be allowed to meliorate the operation of the economic law. This Board would not be prepared as a Board to endorse the general principle of a minimum wage. Much less would it be disposed to recommend the adoption of a minimum wage on one system of railways alone. The Board does, however, think that the railways of the country and more especially, perhaps, the Government railways owned by the people of Canada, in fixing wages must have some regard to the minimum cost of living under frugal, but decent conditions. The Board thinks that some consideration given to this aspect of the question of pay to employees would help to bring about more equitable conditions.

The reduction authorized by the last award of the United States Labour Board was for clerks, \$12.24. This was a flat decrease regardless of the salary that the clerk received. The Canadian National Railways have applied this decrease in the case of all clerks, except those of the Toronto Accounting Department. In the Accounting Department this flat decrease was not put into effect. Instead of it a graded reduction was worked out which helped the lower paid employees. The basis of the reduction in the Accounting Department was as follows:—

\$80.00 per month and less.....	\$5.00
\$81.00 to \$95.00.....	7.50
\$95.00 to \$125.00.....	10.00
\$125.00 to \$150.00.....	12.50
\$150.00 and over.....	15.00

This Board thinks that the plan used in Toronto is much fairer than that applied elsewhere. We think that it should be applied generally in regard to monthly paid employees.

Conditions as to those, other than clerks, and sleeping, dining and parlour car employees, are indicated by the following schedule furnished by the General Auditor of the Canadian National Railways.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS.

STATEMENT OF RATES PAID PRIOR TO AND AFTER REDUCTIONS EFFECTIVE JULY 16, 1921.

Class.	Rate July 1, 1921	Rate July 16 1921	Monthly Pay.		Per Cent Decrease
			July 1, 1921	July 16, 1921	
Freight checker, per month.....	\$ 141.50	\$ 129.26	\$ 141.50	\$ 129.26	8.6
	136.50	124.26	136.50	124.26	8.9
	132.50	120.26	132.50	120.26	9.2
	127.50	115.26	127.50	115.26	9.5
Leaders and stowers, per hour .....	.56	.50	116.48	104.00	10.7
	.57½	.51½	119.60	107.12	10.4
Freight truckers or porters, per hour....	.53	.47	110.24	97.76	11.3
	.54	.48	112.32	99.84	11.1
	.55	.49	114.40	101.92	10.9
Loco. cleaners, per hour .....	.50	.40	104.00	83.20	20.0
Ashpitmen, firebuilders and coalmen, per hour .....	.53	.43	110.24	89.44	18.8
	.48½	.40	100.88	83.20	17.5
Common labourers, per hour	115.00	102.76	115.00	102.76	10.6
Car checkers	120.00	107.76	120.00	107.76	10.2
Baggage masters	150.00	137.76	150.00	137.76	8.2
	to 120.00	to 107.76	to 120.00	to 107.76	to 10.2
Station porters	105.00	95.00	105.00	95.00	10.
	to 110.00	to 100.00	to 110.00	to 100.00	

As we understand it these employees work eight hours a day with very little, if any, overtime. This means that the locomotive cleaners, for example, under the new schedule earn \$19.20 per week, and ashpitmen, firebuilders and coalmen, \$20.64 per week. This Board thinks that even with the reduced cost of living it is almost impossible for the average family to live on these wages. A glance at the schedule given above will further indicate that these employees are practically all of the lower paid classes and that the reductions must be very hard on them.

It is claimed that all of these employees are little more than unskilled labour. This is true in a sense, but is untrue in another sense. It is not necessary for these employees to go through any long training, but most of them are permanent employees and we think that their positions require from them a considerable amount of intelligence and reliability. It is a difficult matter in a case like the present for a Board to do anything for the unskilled labourer, meaning by that, the transitory employee who works here to-day and somewhere else to-morrow. It seems to us, however,

that the permanent though unskilled employee can be dealt with without very great difficulty, and we venture to express the opinion that it would not be merely decent treatment but good business to see that these permanent employees get wages which will make them contented and willing. Thereby a certain esprit de corps is attained which is a distinct gain, not only to the railway management, but also to the business and travelling public.

The recommendations of this Board are as follows:—

1. As we understand that the management has made no reduction in the rates of wages of apprentices we make no recommendations regarding them.

2. The reductions as to stenographers are sustained.

3. The reductions pertaining to wages of sleeping, dining and parlor car employees are sustained. In this connection we desire to add, in the case of sleeping car porters and dining car waiters, that if the Management and the employees will seriously undertake the pioneer reform of abolishing gratuities this Board shall be glad to offer a supplementary report dealing with the wages of employees referred to.

4. Reductions made in salaries of employees getting more than \$125.00 a month are generally speaking sustained.

5. Except in the cases of stenographers and sleeping dining and parlor car employees, we recommend that the reductions of all monthly paid employees getting \$125 or less be in accordance with the schedule applied in the Toronto Accounting Department.

6. In so far as transient labour is before this Board we think the rates fixed are in keeping with present wages in the open market.

7. In the case of all hourly paid men, other than transient labourers, such as loaders in stores, freight truckers or porters, locomotive cleaners, ashpit-men, firebuilders and coalmen, we recommend that the maximum decrease

be not greater than 10 per cent of the wages paid before the reduction. Decreases less than 10 per cent, if any, should stand.

8. In the matter of the additional classes brought before the Board late in its session we do not consider that it is necessary to make any specific recommendation, the recommendation of the Board logically applying to all those before it and the classes of a similar character as well.

All of which is respectively submitted,

(Sgd.) BYRON STAUFFER,
Chairman.
HAROLD FISHER.

Minority Report

Ottawa, November 11, 1921.

To the Hon. Gideon D. Robertson,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Sir,

I regret that, after full consideration of the evidence submitted to the Board of Arbitration established to arbitrate in the dispute between the Canadian National Railways and certain of their employees, clerks, freight handlers, etc., and members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and of the different matters in dispute, I cannot join in the report filed by the other members of the said Board.

To appreciate the situation of railway employees generally I would point out that increases have been granted to them from time to time under what are commonly referred to as:

(1.) *The McAdoo Award*. General Order No. 27, United States Railroad Administration, issued May 25th, 1918; effective in United States, January 1st, 1918.

(2.) *Supplement No. 7 to General Order 27*. Issued Sept. 1st, 1918; effective in United States September

1st, 1918. To this Supplement there were various interpretations considerably widening the application of the rules for overtime, etc.

(3.) *The Chicago Award.* Decision No. 2 of the United States Railroad Labour Board, issued July 20th, 1920; effective in United States May 1st, 1920.

In the case of the enginemen, trainmen and telegraphers there is another, viz.: the Adamson Act adjustments of 1917, when the 8-hour day was made a basis of adjusting pay of those employees, and, while this had the effect of increasing pay to other classes, this increase is not definitely determinable in the pay of the groups concerned herein.

The McAdoo Award was adopted in Canada on August 1st, 1918. Supplement No. 7 was effective in Canada September 1st, 1918, and the Chicago Award was adopted in Canada in September, 1920, but was made retro-active so as to involve five months' back pay.

From what is known in the United States as the Wage Commission came the original McAdoo Award, and from the United States Labour Board came the Chicago Award. It was this Board that also issued Decision No. 147, being the decision covering the reduction now under discussion.

The Transportation Act (one of the statutes of the United States of America) prescribed how the United States Labor Board must act in dealing with wage matters. The Chicago Award (Decision No. 2) and Decision No. 147, providing for reduction in wages, came about after the Board had therefore considered the following, (this being quoted from Decision No. 2 for brevity):

In arriving at its decision, the Board has taken into consideration, as the Transportation Act prescribes:

- (1) The scale of wages paid for similar kinds of work in other industries;
- (2) The relation between wages and the cost of living;
- (3) The hazards of the employment;

- (4) The training and skill required;
- (5) The degree of responsibility;
- (6) The character and regularity of the employment, and
- (7) Inequalities of increase in wages or of treatment, the result of previous wage orders or adjustments.

Besides the circumstances set out above the Act provides the Board shall consider in determining wages 'other relevant circumstances'. This, it understands, comprehends, among other things, the effect the action of this Board may have on other wages and industries, on production generally, the relation of railroad wages to the aggregate of transportation costs and requirements for betterments, together with the burden on the entire people of railroad transportation charges.

The wage reduction under Decision No. 147 equalled an aggregate reduction in the vicinity of 12½ per cent but it must be borne in mind that the Canadian National Railways have not taken advantage of this full reduction. When increases were granted to employees, the Canadian National Railways and its employees in conference decided upon how such increases should be distributed, and, when reductions had to be made under Decision No. 147, the Canadian National Railways invited its employees to a conference in order that the distribution of such reductions might be made in the fairest possible manner. It is disappointing to know that the employees failed to accept such invitation, and the Canadian National Railways thereupon proceeded to distribute the reductions in as fair a manner as possible. Employees were advised that the company would be pleased to consider and deal with any complaints that followed such distribution.

The Canadian National Railways have, in each case of increase of wages following and including the McAdoo Award, adopted such increases. We have in Canada no permanent board that can exercise the powers of the United States Labour Board, and when decreases came to be the order of the day the Canadian National Railways, with all other railways in Canada, having followed the decisions of the United States Labour Board in regard to advances, felt justified in following such

decisions where reductions were concerned. Aside from the necessity of having a standard by which to be guided (and the necessity of which can readily be admitted) one must realize that the Canadian National Railways are in competition with United States Railways which have followed the decisions of the United States Labour Board. About ninety per cent of the membership of the different international railway unions are employees of United States railways and about ten per cent of such members are employees of Canadian railways.

Such international brotherhoods have a membership of somewhat over two million in all. The Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, which is not an international union in the same sense as the others, has a membership of from five to seven thousand in all. It can easily be seen that the effect of the action of the United States Labour Board was immediately felt by the membership in the international brotherhoods working on United States railways, and naturally this must have influenced the membership employed in Canada. Unlike the other brotherhoods, the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees does not occupy an exclusive field, and other organizations, one of which at least is fully interna-

tional, represent classes also covered by the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. All the other brotherhoods, except the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, have entered into tentative agreements like those offered to it. It may be here pointed out that, prior to this Board commencing to sit, a Board with practically similar powers and dealing with a practically similar agreement was sitting to consider the case of similar employees to those represented before this Board but who were in the service of the Grand Trunk Railway Company. Three railway organizations were represented before this Board who were open to receive a similar class of members. Before this Board these three railway organizations accepted a tentative agreement similar to the one under discussion in this case and an agreement to this effect was signed, the signatures of the representatives of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees being attached. Later this brotherhood, for different reasons which it advanced, sought to withdraw and did withdraw its consent to the tentative agreement.

As to the attitude of railway employees in Canada generally towards the reductions, the following table is self-explanatory:

Group	Number of Employees	Attitude towards reduction.
Clerical forces, etc.....	38,203	Accepted tentatively on all but Canadian National Railways.
Maintenance of Way.....	43,495	Accepted tentative agreement in July, 1921.
Federated Trades.....	49,497	Accepted tentative agreement in July, 1921.
Telegraphers.....	6,908	Accepted by special agreement October, 1920.
Enginemen and trainmen.....	30,918	Accepted by special agreement October, 1920.
Miscellaneous.....	4,793	No protests received.
Unorganized.....	11,356	No protests received.
Total.....	183,170	

Of the aforesaid clerical forces and miscellaneous classes the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees claim to represent on the Canadian National Railways from five to seven thousand.

The foregoing is particularly valuable as comparison is afforded between the number of employees affected by this Board as hereinbefore referred to and the total number of employees as shown in the above.

The attitude of labour generally towards the reduction under decision No. 147 may be gathered from the following extract from "Labor", a weekly newspaper owned by the sixteen associated recognized standard railway labour organizations, which organizations are of international scope and include, amongst others, employees of classes similar to those before this Board:

Executive officers of the five transportation brotherhoods, worn out by the long tension that was broken when the strike order effective October 30th was cancelled, have returned to their respective headquarters, satisfied that definite gains have been made for the members of their organizations.

"I think we have accomplished something," said Warren S. Stone, grand chief engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, "We have kept back the threatened 10 per cent cut in wages and have prevented the railroads from making arbitrary changes in our rules, as well as forcing some lines that had made arbitrary changes to revoke these orders."

That seems to summarize the position of the other brotherhood executives. While technically the strike was in repudiation of the labour board's wage cut of 12½ per cent, it was actually a protest against the announced intention of the railroads to further reduce wages and interfere with working agreements, many of which have been in effect for many years.

It must be borne in mind that the reference in the foregoing to ten per cent cut in wages is a reference to a cut in addition to the twelve and one-half per cent cut already put in force. The United States railways have not yet abandoned their request for this additional ten per cent cut.

Statistics compiled by the United States Railway Labour Board show that the following is the percentage of cuts in wages made in July, 1921, in different classes, and emphasize the variations from the twelve and one-half per cent cut in the aggregate:—

	Percentage of cut in July.	Percentage still above Dec. 1917 wages.
Supervisory forces.....	6.3	63.4
Clerical and station.....	12.2	64.6
Maintenance of way and unskilled.....	17.4	55.7
Shop employees.....	10.5	54.0
Telegraphers, etc.....	8.9	82.8
Engine service employees	9.4	59.9
Train service.....	10.7	64.5
Stationary engineers and firemen.....	12.7	92.3
Signal department.....	10.0	66.6
Marine department.....	9.8	33.3

It is interesting to consider the different advances made as a result of decisions hereinbefore referred to by making a comparison of the hourly rate of pay earned by employees in the various classes concerned in these proceedings as published in the Dominion Government statistics from 1917 to 1920 and as shown by the Railway Statistics for the twelve months affected by the Chicago Award rates:—

DOMINION GOVERNMENT STATISTICS RAILWAYS COMPILATION.

	1917 c.	1918 c.	1919 c.	1920 c.	1921 c.
Hourly compensation of clerks.....	28	30.7	44.2	63.7	62.50
Section men (rate for track labourers).....	20.6	23.7	36.6	45.9	49.16
Other unskilled labour.....	21.9	25.2	34.2	44.3	46.54
Other station service.....	22.5	25.7	39.0	48.0	54.62
Engine house, watchmen and labourers.....	21.2	24.7	38.6	49.6	52.52

To continue the comparison we might take the weekly cost of living in July each year, including fuel, light and rent, merely as an index.

	July, 1917	July, 1918	July, 1919	July, 1920	July, 1921
Weekly cost..	\$18.37	\$20.66	\$22.02	\$26.92	\$21.55

and we might further consider the following figures being the averages for all Canadian Railway employees:

	1917 c.	1918 c.	1919 c.	1920 c.	1921 c.
All employees average....	28.8	33.1	48.4	62.4	66.11

It will thus be easily seen that, while there has been a drop in the cost of living of approximately twenty per cent since 1920, wages are very considerably higher in proportion in 1921, and the increase in wages all along has been more than would compensate for the increase in the cost of living.

The Department of Labour was good enough to furnish the Board with an expert who explained how the different tables published in the *Labour Gazette* were made up. Criticism offered on behalf of the employees of these tables was practically worthless, as in preparing such criticism, the parties doing so did not appreciate the procedure followed by the Department of Labour.

From the material before us it would appear that, while there were fluctuations from time to time, the drop in the cost of living has been practically the same in the United States as in Canada.

The National Conference Board, an organization in New York of twenty or more industries but having no connection with the Government service, in their report state that the decline in prices in the United States in the past year has been 19.4 per cent. Other authorities place it at from eighteen to twenty per cent. As to how the wages of railway employees have fallen in comparison with the wages of other classes of employees, figures were submitted prepared by the United States Conference on Unemployment which showed "a general estimate of all union wage

scales is about 89 points above the 1913 level" while "railway wages are 126 above".

As showing the general trend of wage reductions, reference was made to the well-known decision handed out by Judge Landis, who recently, in connection with the Chicago building trades, had been agreed upon by the employers and employees to settle their disputes.

Under his decision, taking into consideration working conditions and wages, decreases varied with the type of labour involved, but provided for those running as high as 33 1-3 per cent but averaging somewhere in the vicinity of 12½ per cent.

That the United States Labour Board did not seek to force wages down to the lowest point or anything like the lowest point can be appreciated when it is known that the United States Steel Corporation, one of the largest employers of unskilled labour in the United States and which was paying in February, 1920, an amount equal to fifty cents per hour to such labour, is now, with decreases in wages and in changed working conditions, paying instead an amount equal to thirty cents per hour. The lowest rate for unskilled labour on the Canadian National Railways as provided by the present reduction is forty cents per hour.

Following the example of the Chairman of our Board, I took the trouble to make enquiries from different industrial concerns in Ottawa and at points in Ontario, and learned that unskilled labour was being paid from thirty cents per hour upward. Rates over forty cents per hour were usually the result of special existing conditions or a special existing agreement. It thus seems evident, when one appreciates that the wage scale fixed by the Canadian National Railways is merely a minimum amount that must be paid for different positions, that such minimum is considerably in excess of prevailing rates in different cases.

Conditions affecting labour in the United States of America are bound to

fleet us in Canada, and certainly merited careful consideration by this Board. The decisions of the United States Labour Board represent close study extending over several months at which representatives of all classes of employers and employees had every opportunity of being heard. Having regard to the terms of the Transportation Act hereinbefore referred to, and to the course followed by the United States Labour Board at its lengthy hearings, and to the decreases of wages throughout the United States and Canada and to the decreases in living cost, this Board should not do otherwise than approve the tentative agreement submitted by the Canadian National Railways to its employees. I am more impressed with this view especially since the company continues to emphasize its attitude of

being willing to meet its employees in order to adjust what may seem to be cases calling for special treatment.

I sincerely hope that, following the course adopted by the large bodies of railway employees, the extremely small minority reported before us will see fit to abandon their attitude of refraining from discussion as to distribution of reductions, and instead assist the company in the distribution of a reduction that I feel is fully warranted by existing conditions and which has been accepted by all other railway employees in Canada and the United States.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) GEO. D. KELLEY,
Member of Board.

COST OF LIVING ADJUSTMENT OF WAGES OF VANCOUVER ISLAND COAL MINERS

THE Cost of Living Commission appointed on January 21, 1919, to determine every three months the changes in the cost of living for coal miners on Vancouver Island, and to report the amount by which wage rates should correspondingly be increased or decreased, forwarded its report to the Department of Labour for the quarter ending September 30, 1921.* The Commission consisted of Mr. Matthew Gunness, representative of the miners; Mr. Tulley Boyce, representing the operators; and Mr. D. T. Bulger, Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour, Chairman.

As in previous investigations, forms were sent out to the merchants and dealers with whom the majority of miners were accustomed to trade in the various localities. The forms contained the same list of groceries, provisions, meats, etc., that was used on previous occasions. The method of computing

the changes for the period under review was the same as used for previous adjustments, namely, to determine the percentage of increase or decrease, as the case may be, of prices of September 30 over June 30, for groceries, provisions, meats, etc., and to add a further two-fifths of this increase, (or decrease) as an equivalent to cover similar increases (or decreases) in clothing, etc. A decrease of 2.14 per cent was ascertained, which amounted to a decrease in wages of $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents per day where the base rate was \$3 per day, and $6\frac{3}{4}$ cents per day where the base rate was \$3.15, the decrease in wages to become effective November 1, 1921, and to apply to all underground service, clerical and office employees.

Retail price lists were received from general merchants and retail dealers in meats in the towns of Nanaimo, Ladysmith, Cumberland, Courtenay, South Wellington, Union Bay, Bevan and Cassidy. Sharp increases were noted in bacon and creamery butter, and slight

*For previous orders see LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1921, page 1256 and various preceding issues.

increases in jam, barley, canned roast beef, pickles, graham flour, buckwheat and wholewheat flours, cheese, tea, flavouring extracts, prunes and pork. Sharp decreases were noted in sugar, molasses, syrup, canned salmon, canned corn beef, lunch tongue, brooms, vinegar, government standard and pastry flours, rolled oats, yellow cornmeal, standard oatmeal, soda biscuits,

coffee, cream tartar, currants and raisins' and fresh beef and mutton. Slight decreases were noted in white beans, brown beans, tapioca, canned peas, corn and tomatoes, soaps, lard, ham, evaporated milk, evaporated figs, peaches and apricots, matches, fresh veal. No changes were noted in split peas, lima beans, rice, sago and cookies.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING NOVEMBER, 1921

TWO strikes, involving 2,000 workpeople were reported as having commenced during November. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 18 strikes, involving approximately 3,950 employees and a total time loss estimated at 98,099 working days, as compared with 16 strikes, 2,229 workpeople and 54,704 working days in October, 1921; and 21 strikes, 2,295 workpeople and 27,269 working days in November, 1920. The time loss occasioned by the two strikes which began in November was 50,000 working days, while a loss of 48,099 working days is charged to the 16 strikes that commenced prior to November. One of the strikes commencing prior to Novem-

ber was reported as having terminated during the month. The following 17 strikes, involving 3,919 workpeople were on record on November 30; loggers, Ocean Falls; employees of steel and coal companies, Sydney; gauge men, Sydney; compositors, Montreal; compositors, etc., Vancouver; photo engravers, Montreal; photo engravers, Ottawa; printers, Montreal; printers, Ottawa; printers, Toronto; printers, Winnipeg; printers, bookbinders, pressmen, etc., Halifax; typesetters, pressmen and bookbinders, Hamilton; garment workers, Montreal; cigarmakers, Vancouver; shoeworkers at Montreal and St. Hyacinthe, and shoeworkers at Toronto.

Disputes by Industries

The following is a review of the disputes by industries in the order in which they appear in the statistical table. A brief summary is given of the more important strikes.

MINES, SMELTERS, QUARRIES, CLAY PRODUCTS, ETC.—A strike of a week's duration occurred at Ardley, Alta., when 31 coal miners ceased work because of the company's alleged inability to pay arrears of wages. The strike terminated on November 5, as a result of the mediation of an official of the Department of Labour.

METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEYANCES.—The only change in this group since the previous month was in the

strike of machinists at Orillia. Though this strike was nominally in effect, yet there was no further time loss in November as the firm was operating, apparently, up to its requirements.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.—At the end of the month there were 10 strikes in effect involving about 1,644 employees with an estimated time loss of 41,100 working days. The general strike for the 44-hour week was still in effect, although in Canada it was believed that negotiations would result in a conference of representatives of employers and employees of the trades from Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa and Hamilton. Should this conference materialize and arrive

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING NOVEMBER, 1921

Industry or Occupation.	Particulars.	No. of employees affected	Time loss in working days
Strikes commencing prior to November, 1921			
LUMBERING— Loggers, Ocean Falls, B.C.....	Commenced August 1. Against increase in working hours. Un- terminated.	80	2,000
MINES, SMELTERS, QUARRIES, CLAY PRODUCTS, ETC.— Miners, Ardley, Alta.....	Commenced October 28. Against non-payment of wages. Settled by mediation of Department of Labour. Work resumed November 5.	31	124
METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEYANCES— Employees of steel and coal companies, Syd- ney, N.S.....	Commenced November 22, 1920. For increased wages and improved working conditions. Unterminated.	150	3,750
Gauge men, Sydney, N.S.....	Commenced June 9. In sympathy with employees of the steel and coal companies. Unterminated.	16	400
Machinists, Orillia, Ont.....	Commenced May 9. Employees objected to being taken off their own work and having to do other work. Information received indicates conditions no longer affected.		
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING— Compositors, Montreal, Que.....	Commenced June 14. Objection of men to perform work that came from shop where strike existed. Unterminated.	25	625
Compositors, etc., Vancouver, B.C.....	Commenced May 2. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Un- terminated.	50	1,250
Photo engravers, Montreal, Que.....	Commenced May 2. For shorter hours. Unterminated.....	63	1,575
Photo engravers, Ottawa, Ont.....	Commenced May 2. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Un- terminated.	13	325
Printers, Montreal, Que.....	Commenced July 1. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Un- terminated.	370	9,250
Printers, Ottawa, Ont.....	Commenced June 1. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Un- terminated.	153	3,825
Printers, Toronto, Ont.....	Commenced June 1. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Un- terminated.	775	19,375
Printers, Winnipeg, Man.....	Commenced July 1. Alleged lockout following a refusal of employers to renew agreement. Unterminated.	120	3,000
Printers, bookbinders, pressmen, etc., Halifax, N.S.....	Commenced May 2. For shorter hours. Unterminated.....	45	1,125
Typesetters, pressmen and bookbinders, Hamilton, Ont.....	Commenced May 2. Alleged violation of agreement by employers Unterminated.	30	750
FOODS, LIQUORS AND TOBACCO— Cigarmakers, Vancouver, B.C.....	Commenced May 31. Against introduction of new machinery. Un- terminated.	18	450
LEATHER— Shoeworkers, Toronto, Ont.....	Commenced April 26. Against reduction in wages. Unterminated...	11	275
Strikes commencing during November, 1921			
CLOTHING— Garment workers, Montreal, Que.....	Commenced November 9. Against a reduction in wages and other working conditions. Unterminated.	1,200	30,000
LEATHER— Shoeworkers, Montreal and St. Hyacinthe, Que.....	Commenced November 2. Against a reduction in wages. Un- terminated.	800	20,000

at a successful conclusion, it was thought likely that the strike would terminate in Canada.

CLOTHING. — About 1,200 garment workers went on strike in Montreal on November 9, in protest against an alleged reduction in wages attendant upon the introduction of piece work. Attempts were apparently made by the strikers to settle with individual firms, but these failed, and at the end of the month the strike remained unterminated.

LEATHER. — Eight hundred shoe operatives in Montreal and St. Hyacinthe struck on November 9, in protest against a wage reduction. The firm reported that its employees accepted the reduction and then were induced to strike by International Union officials from Boston, Mass. According to the firm's statement the wage reduction is an average of 7 per cent in Montreal and 10 per cent in St. Hyacinthe. The employees claim that the reduction averages 15 per cent. This strike was un-terminated at the end of the month.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING OCTOBER 1921

THE following details with regard to strikes and lockouts in the United Kingdom during October, 1921, based on returns from employers and workpeople, are taken from the November issue of the British *Labour Gazette*.

NUMBER, MAGNITUDE AND DURATION.

—The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work reported to the Department as beginning in October, was 64, as compared with 57 in the previous month, and 71 in October, 1920. In these new disputes nearly 16,000 workpeople were directly involved, and about 2,000 indirectly involved (i. e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition to the numbers involved in new disputes about 7,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 49 other disputes which began before these disputes, 11, directly involving

nearly 1,000 workpeople, were settled in October and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The total number of new and old disputes in progress in October was thus 113, involving about 25,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during October of nearly 200,000 working days.

CAUSES.—Of the 64 new disputes, 35, directly involving about 9,600 workpeople arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 18, directly involving nearly 2,300 workpeople, on other wages questions; 7, directly involving over 3,600 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 4, directly involving about 100 workpeople, on other questions.

RESULTS. — During October settlements were effected in the case of 29 new disputes, directly involving about 11,000 workpeople, and 22 old disputes, directly involving nearly 5,000 workpeople. Of

favour of the workpeople; 19, directly involving over 8,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 21, directly involving about 7,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 5 disputes, directly involving nearly 1,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The following table classifies the disputes by groups of trades and indicates the number of workpeople involved (whether directly or indirectly, at the establishments concerned, and the approximate time lost during October in all disputes in progress:—

Groups of Trades.	Number of disputes			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in October.	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in October.
	Started before October 1.	Started in October.	Total.		
Building	6	6	12	1,000	30,000
Mining and quarrying..	5	20	25	14,000	72,000
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.....	17	8	25	4,000	33,000
Other trades.....	19	20	39	4,000	40,000
Employees of Public Authorities	2	10	12	2,000	12,000
Total, October, 1921..	49	64	113	25,000	187,000
Total, September, 1921	43	57	100	20,000	146,000
Total, October, 1920..	93	71	164	1,200,000	13,474,000

CONVENTION OF THE COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHERS' UNION OF AMERICA

THE eleventh regular and eighth biennial convention of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, was held at Toronto, Ont., on October 3 to 8 under the chairmanship of Mr. Roscoe H. Johnson, the international president. This was the first convention of the Union to be held in Canada. About 60 delegates were present, representatives of practically every section of the North American continent.

Reports to the convention showed the Union in better condition than at any time since 1907 especially in the broker division, but there was little progress in the organizing of workers of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies. An increase in membership of 3,145 was reported for the two fiscal years ended June 30, 1921, of which 83 per cent were United States members and 17 per cent Canadian. The income for the period was \$72,608 and the expenditure \$63,793. Indebtedness amounting to \$14,365 had been reduced to \$4,890 during the two years. Since the 1919 convention, two wireless divisions

were chartered in Canada, the Canadian Marconi Wireless Division No. 59 and the Canadian Government Wireless Division No. 65. The reports state that the Marconi division secured for its members an increase in wages of approximately 60 per cent, with highly improved working conditions, the present wage for radio operators commencing at \$70 a month with yearly increases of \$10 a month until a monthly wage of \$120 is reached; the Government division had not secured a schedule but had held conferences with government officials in Ottawa and the West and it hopes for a schedule and improved conditions at an early date.

Reference was made in reports to the amalgamation of the Great Northwestern Telegraph, the Canadian National Railway Telegraphs and the Grand Trunk Pacific Telegraphs which were taken over by the Canadian government and re-organized under the name of Canadian National Telegraphs. As a result of this amalgamation, the Order of Railroad Telegraphers and the Commercial

Telegraphers' Union of America negotiated an agreement in March, 1921, to act jointly for the linemen of the re-organized company.

The convention decided to abolish the Mutual Benefit Department and to substitute a death benefit fund, and a committee was appointed to draft a plan for such a fund by March 1, 1922, to be submitted to the referendum vote of the membership for acceptance or rejection. A resolution was adopted in favour of a principle of universal workmen's health insurance in which it was recommended that proposed plans shall include "liberal medical and financial aid, strong financial pressure for the prevention of illness, and a democratic method of management which shall give proper representation to labour and shall not allow commercial insurance companies to reap profits from the illness of workers." The delegates also voted in favour of giving preference when making purchases to goods bearing the union label and to patronize only union shops and stores. The convention decided in favour of an assessment of one dollar per member per week, beginning October 15, to

be levied on all leased wire divisions for the purpose of combating insidious efforts to disrupt the organization of telegraphers in this field which includes brokers and press operators. It also decided to raise the semi-annual per capita tax, except in the case of Canadian National Telegraph and Canadian Pacific Railway clerks, from \$2.50 to \$4. The convention also voted to support the United States Department of Labour and to oppose any efforts that may be introduced for the purpose of weakening or destroying its various bureaux.

Mr. Paul F. Schnur, Chicago, the retiring secretary, was chosen by the Canadian delegates as a vice-president to devote his entire time to the interests of the Union within the Dominion. It is understood that Mr. Schnur will have temporary headquarters at Montreal. The other officers elected were: International president, Roscoe H. Johnson (re-elected); vice-president, Western Brokers' Division, O. L. Newcomer; vice-president, New England Brokers' Division, W. E. Conry; International secretary-treasurer, Frank B. Powers, Minneapolis, Minn.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL PHOTO-ENGRAVERS UNION

THE twenty-second annual convention of the International Photo-Engravers' Union held at Toronto, Ont., on August 15 to 20, under the presidency of Mr. Matthew Woll, was attended by 45 delegates representing 25 local unions or approximately 85 per cent of the membership, there being 6,480 members in the Photo-Engravers' Union and 103 in the Commercial Artists' Union.

Among the subjects dealt with in the president's report were wages, production costs, prices; the 44-hour week; the right of members to foremanship; attacks against the union and its activities; the Photo-Engravers' Joint Industrial Council; the renewal of the arbitration

agreement with the American Newspaper Publishers; the agreement between the Union and the United States Federal Board of Vocational Education to assist in the rehabilitation of disabled soldiers, sailors and marines, in which it was recommended that such persons afflicted by chest disorders having a tendency toward tuberculosis should not enter in training for photo-engraving; the need for an unemployment fund; the need for accurate statistical information, with a recommendation that the Union establish its own avenues for such information; and the danger of teaching photo-engraving in schools and prisons. The attitude of certain employers of

union labour in seeking to compromise with "open shop employers" was declared to be confusing and it was felt that a 48-hour week would not satisfy this element. Thirty-seven new shops were reported as opened during the year of which 34 were under union conditions. The report recommended that strikes should not be encouraged by the Union, but if forced to resort to a strike or lockout that they should carry the contest to a conclusion. The method of determining wages upon a cost of living basis was declared to be contrary to the principles of the Union in that the products of industry in excess of what is necessary to enable the worker to live go to the employer, the landlord, and the capitalist. Income and prices, states the report, should be vital factors in determining wage rates. The need for accurate information on the cost of production was emphasized and the union was advised to assist in maintaining and stabilizing existing prices of engravings, and in eliminating waste and delay, and to impress employers with the need for installing proper accounting methods and making audits available to the Union. Educational requirements, the time to attain full proficiency, precision and closeness of attention exacted, responsibility of opportunity for causing loss, discomfort, injury, danger to health, unemployment and a relative valuation of all these factors, were suggested as additional elements in wage-determination. The president recommended that the Photo-Engravers' Joint Industrial Council undertake a survey of the entire industry along the above lines, and that before local unions change or alter existing wage agreements, the executive council be empowered to deal with these agreements as justified by the proposed wage survey. With respect to the Joint Industrial Council, the report suggested that good could be accomplished through the Council in matters of investigation, promoting intelligence, inculcating a spirit of pride of workmanship and mutual co-operation and such other matters as

were permitted by its constitution, and it recommended that while the Council devoted itself to such matters it should receive the support of the Union; but if its activities were perverted into channels of controversy or devoted to the fixing of wages or to the making of specific wage agreements or along other lines not permitted by the constitution, that the executive council be directed to take steps to dissolve the organization.

The secretary's report showed the receipts for the fiscal year ended May 31, 1921, as \$176,416 and the expenditures as \$150,216, of which \$57,497 was expended for strike benefits, \$7,500 for funeral benefits and \$18,897 for tuberculosis benefits. There were 36 labels issued during the year as compared with 63 in 1920.

The convention adopted the recommendations of the president with regard to strikes and lockouts, and with regard to the Joint Industrial Council. The proposed wage survey was endorsed and it was recommended that it should include money invested in the industry and in each particular shop, and the number of actual producers engaged to carry the overhead expense, and that the Union should co-operate with employers in the use of cost-finding systems for the determining of production costs. The convention was opposed to the establishing or operating of photo engraving schools by any institution or other interest. A motion was adopted in favour of the union having jurisdiction over foremen or superintendents employed in engraving departments and actually engaged in producing and supervising work. The executive council was instructed to refuse to sanction agreements that do not provide for a working week of 44 hours or less, and also agreements that do not provide for proper light and ventilation in the various departments of photo engraving. The executive council was also instructed to devise a system of quarterly reports to be filled out by each local union, to provide information respecting

shop statistics, also practices, and conditions of open shops in different localities and other essential information. The executive council was also instructed to submit an out-of-work benefit plan to the next convention, and members of local unions were requested to temporarily contribute to a fund for the unemployed members rather than to lose more in a permanent way in the form of reduced wages. In view of the allegation that Canadian employers have induced photo engravers in Great Britain to accept positions in Canada by misrepresentation of labour and economic conditions, the International president was instructed to bring the matter to the attention of the Dominion government and to forward monthly to the

secretary of the society in Great Britain a full report of conditions as to work and unemployment among the members of the Union and especially as to Canadian locals. The convention favoured an alliance with the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union and it urged the International officers to endeavour to arrive at an understanding with the Lithographers' International Union in regard to their rights in the off-set plate-making field.

It was decided to hold the 1922 convention in Chicago.

The following officers were all re-elected: Matthew Woll, president; Theodore E. Griefzu, first vice-president; and Henry F. Schmal, secretary-treasurer.

SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF WORKING WOMEN

THE Second International Congress of Working Women was held at Geneva, Switzerland, from October 17 to 25. Delegates were present from Belgium, Cuba, Czecho-Slovakia, France, Great Britain, Italy, Norway, Poland, South Africa, Switzerland and the United States. There were also visitors from various countries including China, Japan and Roumania; and fraternal delegates from the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, and the World's Y. W. C. A.

The Congress founded the International Federation of Working Women, the need for a permanent council being a matter discussed at the first congress at Washington in October-November, 1919. The objects of the Federation are: (1) to promote trade union organization among women; (2) to develop an international policy giving special consideration to the needs of women and children and to examine all projects for legislation proposed by the International Labour Conference of the League of Nations; (3) to promote the appointment of working women on organiza-

tions affecting the welfare of the workers. It will admit only trade union organizations affiliated with, or whose aims are in accord with the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam). The secretariat of the new organization will be located in London, England, for the next two years. Mrs. Raymond Robins, of the United States, the chairman of the Congress, is its president, and Dr. Marion Phillips and Mrs. Harrison Bell, both of Great Britain, are secretary and treasurer respectively. The vice-presidents are: Belgium, Miss Burniaux; Cuba, Mrs. Laura de Zayas Bazan; Czecho-Slovakia, Mrs. Bozena Kubickova; France, Miss Jeanne Bouvier; Great Britain, Miss Margaret Bondfield; Italy, Signora Cabrini Casartelli; Norway, Mrs. Betzy Kjelsberg; Poland, Miss Sophie Dobrzanska; South Africa, Miss Fitzgerald; Switzerland, Miss Monnier; United States, Mrs. Maud Swartz.

Disarmament, unemployment, agricultural problems, the prevention of anthrax among textile workers, and protection from lead poisoning were among other topics discussed. The Congress

decided in favour of a policy of total disarmament, and Miss Kate Manicom, of the Workers' Union of Great Britain, was chosen to represent the Federation at Washington, U. S. A., in presenting a message to the President of the United States with respect to the disarmament conference. The re-establishment of world trade was considered the only solution to the unemployment problem and the various countries were urged to take concerted action for the stabilization of the exchanges and the extension of credits. It was stated that reductions in wages aggravated unemployment conditions by decreasing the purchasing power of the workers. A motion was adopted that all workers in offices, factories, shops and agriculture should benefit from all social laws without distinction as to colour, race, religion or sex. It was felt by the Congress that it would be possible to regulate the working day in agriculture to 8 hours, to cause unemployment to disappear through land improvement, afforestation, etc., and to protect women and children under the application of the Washington conventions. The Congress took issue with the governments of

France and Switzerland that agricultural workers do not come under the jurisdiction of the International Labour Organization. Recommendations of Signora Casartelli of Italy that agricultural workers must not sleep in stables, that each worker should have one bed which should be properly aired, that where necessary the workers' rooms must be properly heated, and that separate accommodation must be provided for both sexes under sanitary conditions were adopted by the Congress which was shocked by conditions as described in Italy. The Congress recommended that in order to prevent the spread of anthrax among textile workers the governments should require the proper disinfection of all wool at the ports of embarkation, and that scientific methods for dealing with the animals themselves should be discovered. Another resolution which was adopted demanded that as substitutes for white lead in industry are now available, its use should be prohibited in industry, and pending the accomplishment of this end it recommended the use of well-known preventive devices by which workers will be protected from lead poisoning.

RECENT MINIMUM WAGE ORDERS AFFECTING FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN ONTARIO, MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA

THE present article relates to recent orders and amended orders issued by the Minimum Wage Boards of the provinces of Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Reference is also made to an earlier order of the British Columbia Minimum Wage Board rescinding portions of an order issued in September, 1919.

Minimum Wages in Retail Stores in Ontario

Order No. 6 of the Ontario Minimum Wage Board, issued on November 15, applies to saleswomen, cashiers, parcelers, messengers and other employees working with the saleswomen, and not on the office of operative staffs,

in the retail stores in cities in Ontario having more than 50,000 population, excepting Toronto. The regulations governing wages in retail stores in Toronto were contained in Order No. 3, which was outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for September, 1921 (page 1156).

It is stated that no decision has been reached by the Board regarding wages in smaller centres, for the reason that practically all the young women employed in stores in towns and villages live at home and no boarding house rate is discoverable. The Board, it is understood, will conduct an inquiry into the cost of living in such centres before determining upon a minimum wage scale.

Order No 6 provides that no experienced female employee of the class named above, of 18 years or over, may be paid at a less rate of wages than \$12 per week. The minimum rate for inexperienced female employees of 18 years or over is \$10 a week for the first 6 months, and \$11 a week for the second 6 months, after which they shall be considered as experienced adult employees. For girls under 18 years of age the minimum wage is fixed at \$8 per week for the first 6 months, \$9 per week for the second, \$10 per week for the third, and \$11 per week for the fourth six months of her employment in the industry, after which period she is considered an experienced employee. This schedule may continue after a worker passes the age of 18 years, but she shall in no case receive less than the wages prescribed for an inexperienced adult of her own age. An employee reaching the age of 18 years without experience in selling goods must be paid at least \$11 per week during the first six months as a saleswoman, after which she will be entitled to the full minimum wage. Inexperienced workers may not form more than 25 per cent of the total female working force, except where such force is less than four. Females working less than 36 hours in any one week are considered as part time employees and as such are entitled to the minimum rate reckoned on an hourly basis. Violations of the order are punishable under Section 22 of the Act, which provides a penalty for each offense of \$50 to \$500, or two to six months imprisonment. Any female employee not being paid at least as much as required by the order is asked to report to the Minimum Wage Board, Spadina Crescent, Toronto. The previous orders of the Board were summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for September, 1921, pages 1156-7.

Order standardizing minimum wages in Manitoba

The *Manitoba Gazette*, November 26, 1921, contains an order of the Minimum Wage Board of the Province standardizing the regulations previously made for female employees in the following

industries: Abattoirs, Cigars, Confectionery and Biscuits, Creameries, Drugs, Groceries, Macaroni and Vermicelli, Paper Box, Pickles, Soap and Yeast. These revised regulations, which are summarized below, will in future be known as Regulation 1.

The earliest orders of the Board, which were reproduced in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for December, 1918 (page 1123), covered the industries mentioned above, except cigars and drugs. These two industries were dealt with in subsequent orders (see *LABOUR GAZETTE*, January, 1919, page 62). The order now issued raises the minimum wage for female employees in the prescribed industries throughout the Province to the level already fixed by special orders for Winnipeg, St. Boniface and St. James (see *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1920, page 467). Regulation 1, as now amended, is as follows:—

MINIMUM WAGE BOARD OF MANITOBA.

REGULATION 1.

Governing the occupation of female employees in the following industries: Abattoirs, Cigars, Confectionery and Biscuits, Creameries, Drug, Groceries, Macaroni and Vermicelli, Paper Box, Pickles, Soap, Yeast.

I. Conditions of labour:

(1) Cleanliness—Every room and the floors, walls, ceilings, windows, and every other part thereof, and all fixtures therein, shall at all times be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

(2) Drinking Water—A sufficient quantity of safe, fresh drinking water within reasonable access of all workers, and on the same floor as any regular working room, shall be provided with sanitary appliances for drinking. A common drinking cup shall not be used. When the water is iced the ice shall not be in the same container as the water.

(3) Lighting—Artificial illumination in every workroom shall be installed, arranged, and used, so that the light furnished will at all times be sufficient for the work carried on therein, and prevent unnecessary strain to the vision or glare to the eyes of the worker.

Each workroom shall be lighted from outdoors, with windows at least equal in size to one-eighth of the floor space, and opening on a street, lane or court at least ten feet wide, except where the work requires a low temperature or a subdued light.

(4) Ventilation—There shall be 400 cubic feet of air space for each employee, in each workroom. All windows and sashes, except

show windows, shall open freely. Air shafts shall provide for a free circulation of fresh air. Storm sashes shall either be on hinges or have a portion at least eighty square inches in size which can readily be opened. In any workroom which cannot be ventilated by these means, mechanical appliances shall be installed.

(5) Toilet Rooms—There shall be provided, suitable and convenient toilets separate from those used by the opposite sex, and the number of such toilets shall be not less than one to every twenty female persons employed at one time, or fraction thereof. Such toilets must be thoroughly ventilated and open to the outside air, and must be kept in a clean and sanitary condition, and privacy assured at all times.

(6) Wash Basins—Wash basins shall be provided in at least the proportion of one to twenty female persons employed at one time, or fraction thereof, and shall be separate from those used by the opposite sex. Individual towels, either cloth or paper, shall be furnished to the workers, and shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

(7) Temperature—There shall be a thermometer in each workroom, and the temperature during working hours shall be between 60 deg. and 75 deg. Fahrenheit, except when the temperature outdoors exceeds 75 degrees Fahrenheit.

(8) Health and Injuries—All machinery and danger points shall be protected as far as possible by the safety devices known. All protection possible against occupational diseases shall be provided. Each establishment shall keep a First Aid kit to be approved by the Bureau of Labour, and at least one reliable member of the working force shall be trained in its use. A couch or stretcher shall be provided for emergencies, and where no dressing room or similar apartment exists, a screen shall be provided.

(9) Lunch and Rest Room—Where female employees remain for lunch, suitable provision shall be made for dining and rest purposes.

2. Hours:

(1) Hours of Labour—The hours of labour shall be not more than nine (9) hours in any day nor more than forty-eight (48) in any week. These hours shall be so arranged that each female employee shall receive one afternoon half holiday each week. No female employee shall work between 9.00 p.m. and 7 a.m., nor between 12 o'clock Saturday night and 12 o'clock Sunday night.

(2) Overtime—Overtime may be worked only on permit from the Bureau of Labour, not oftener for any female employee than 30 days in one year. No overtime to exceed three (3) hours in any day nor six (6) hours in any week. No minor under seventeen years of age shall work overtime. There shall be extra pay at not less than the regular rate for all overtime worked.

(3) Lunch Hour—At least one hour shall be allowed for lunch.

(4) Delays—An employee waiting on the premises as required by the employer shall be paid for the time thus spent.

3. Wages:

(1) Methods of Payment—Wages shall be paid weekly and after each week's wages have been earned they shall be paid within three (3) days.

(2) Notice to be Given—After four weeks employment one week's notice shall be required on the part of the employer in dismissing an employee, and on the part of the employee on leaving employment, except in the case of flagrant insubordination on the part of the employee or flagrantly unjust treatment on the part of the employer.

(3) The Minimum Wage—No experienced female employee of eighteen years of age or over shall be paid wages at a less rate than eleven dollars (\$11) per week.

(4) Statutory Holidays—No reduction shall be made from the Minimum Wage for statutory holidays.

(5) Adult Learners—No inexperienced female employee of eighteen (18) years of age or over shall be paid wages at a less rate than nine dollars (\$9) for the first three months after entering the factory, and ten dollars (\$10) for the second three months, after which period of six months she shall be considered an experienced employee.

(6) Minors—No inexperienced female employee under eighteen (18) years of age shall be paid wages at a less rate than eight dollars (\$8) for the first four months after entering the factory and nine dollars (\$9) for the second four months, and ten dollars (\$10) for the third four months, after which period of twelve months she shall be considered an experienced adult and shall receive not less than the minimum wage of eleven dollars (\$11) per week.

The number of learners and minors in any factory shall not exceed 25 per cent of the total experienced female employees. No girl under fifteen years of age shall be employed.

4. Board and Lodging, etc.:

When lodging is furnished by the employer, there may be deducted from the wage a sum which shall be not more than two dollars (\$2) per week, and for board, not more than four dollars and fifty cents (\$4.50) per week, and for for both lodging and board not more than six dollars (\$6) per week.

5. Permits of Exemption:

The Board may issue a permit upon application therefor to any employer, granting modification of or exemption from these regulations. Such permits will be issued only in cases of exceptional conditions arising.

6. Penalty:

Any violation of these regulations is punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both. See "The Minimum Wage Act," Section 17.

7. Posting of Regulations:

Each employer shall keep a copy of these regulations posted in a conspicuous place.

This order becomes effective and of full force and effect from this date [November 26, 1921].

Amended Orders for Female Employees in Saskatchewan

Orders 1 to 4 of the Minimum Wage Board of Saskatchewan were re-published, with some minor amendments, in the *Saskatchewan Gazette* dated October 31, 1921, coming into force on November 15. Orders No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1919, (page 1240) and Orders No. 1 and No. 4 (as subsequently amended) were outlined in the issue of September, 1920 (page 1225).

Order No. 1 governs shops; No. 2, laundries and factories; No. 3, mail order houses, and No. 4, hotels, restaurants and refreshment rooms. The regulations governing conditions of labour are identical in the four orders, except that

the regulation as to temperature contained in the first three orders is not included in Order No. 4. These regulations as to conditions are similar to those in force in Manitoba, which are printed above, but they differ from the latter in some details, as in the number of cubic feet of air space to be allowed for each employee in a work room, the number being 300 cubic feet for Saskatchewan as compared with 400 for Manitoba workrooms. Moreover the Saskatchewan orders omit the regulations which provide for employees in Manitoba in respect to Health and Injuries, and Lunch and Rest Rooms. The regulations as to wages and hours remain practically unchanged, but for learners in laundries and factories the minimum rate of wages is raised from \$12 to \$12.50 per week during the third six months of their employment. The following table recapitulates the requirements of Orders Nos. 1 to 4, in respect to wages and hours for female employees operating within the cities of Saskatchewan.

TABLE OF WAGES AND HOURS FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN SASKATCHEWAN.

Industry.	Hours			Minimum Weekly Wage			Remarks.
	Per day	Per week.	Skilled Adults.	Learners.			
				1st Period 6 months	2nd Period 6 months	3rd Period 6 months	
(1) Shops and stores.		48*	\$15.00	\$9.50	\$11.00	\$13.00	If workers are employed for less than 48 hours per week the minimum wage may be proportionately reduced.
Millinery.		48*	15.00	5.00††	7.00	10.00	
Dressmaking, tailoring and fur sewing.		48*	15.00	5.00	8.00	12.00	
(2) Laundries and factories.		48*	14.00	9.50	11.00	12.50	
(3) Mail Order Houses		48*	14.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	
(4) Hotels, Restaurants and Reifreshment Rooms.	10	48 or 56 if establishment is open 7 days per week, with overtime over 48.	14.00†	3 months 12.00†			Workers considered experienced after 3 months.
Kitchen employees.	10	do	12.00†				No female under 16 to be employed in a hotel, restaurant etc.; no female under 18 to be employed after 8 p.m.

*Longer hours only permitted on special permit in writing from the Secretary of the Board.

†\$5.25 of this amount may be deducted for board, and \$2.50 for full week's lodging.

††A probationary period of 6 weeks, for which no wages are stipulated, is allowed.

Rescinding Order Affecting Apprentices in British Columbia

In British Columbia the order of the Minimum Wage Board governing the manufacturing industry (See LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1919, page 1238) was subsequently amended by the rescinding of the sections which fixed the wages of beginners and learners. The original order provided that girls under 18 years of age should receive at least \$10 per week, with an additional dollar every six months until the general minimum rate of \$14 per week should be reached, and that in any branch of the manufacturing industry in which apprentices

are not usually employed the employer could pay a female employee of 18 years of age or over a minimum wage of \$12 a week during the first three months of her employment. The foregoing provisions have since been rescinded. The Board also abrogated the regulation by which special licenses for employing females under 18 years at lower wages than the minimum rate might be issued in branches in which apprentices were usually employed. A new order is now under consideration by the Board in relation to female learners and inexperienced workers in the various branches of the manufacturing industry.

COAL STATISTICS OF CANADA

Preliminary Statistics for the half-year ending June 30, 1921

THE Mining Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued a preliminary report on coal statistics of Canada for the half-year ending June 30, 1921, subject to revision. Comparative figures are given for the corresponding periods in 1919 and 1920, and a series of index numbers shows the relation of the output, imports or exports, as the case may be, for the first half of the years, 1919 and 1921, in comparison with the base year, 1920, for which the value of 100 was taken in every instance. The output of coal from Canadian mines during the first six months of this year declined to 86 per cent of the amount produced during the corresponding period last year but was 5 per cent in excess of the output for the same period during 1919. With the exception of New Brunswick, none of the provinces showed an output equal to the 1920 record. New Brunswick produced 104 per cent of its 1920 output and the other provinces follow in the order named: Saskatchewan, 94 per cent; British Columbia, 91 per cent; Nova Scotia, 87 per cent; Alberta, 79 per cent. The total value of coal shipped during the period amounted to \$32,882,953 and the average selling price reported from the different coal-producing areas ranged from \$2.43 a ton for lignite coal in Saskatchewan to \$8.53 a

ton for anthracite in Alberta. The average for the Dominion was \$5.75. The following table shows the output and shipments in tons, the total value and the average value per ton of the different kinds of coal shipped in the various provinces.

COAL BY PROVINCES AND GRADES FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1921.

Provinces	Output	Shipments	Total Value	Average Value per ton.
Nova Scotia.— Bituminous...	2,750,319	2,257,261	\$14,536,760	\$6.44
New Brunswick— Bituminous...	69,230	65,768	377,508	5.74
Saskatchewan— Lignite.....	145,394	136,670	332,108	2.43
Alberta— Anthracite....	46,402	10,357	88,419	8.53
Bituminous....	1,261,080	1,172,804	5,711,555	4.87
Lignite.....	1,125,312	979,021	4,405,594	4.50
Total for Alberta.....	2,432,794	2,162,182	10,205,568	4.72
British Columbia— Bituminous....	1,385,323	1,094,405	7,431,009	6.79
Total for Canada.....	6,783,060	5,716,285	\$32,882,953	\$5.75

The output by months for the whole Dominion for the different classes of

coal, from January to June, 1921, was as follows:—

	Anthracite	Bituminous	Lignite
January.....	9,219	1,052,391	307,184
February.....	6,106	963,287	233,585
March.....	6,954	895,105	231,907
April.....	9,772	770,704	175,335
May.....	5,378	864,642	128,198
June.....	6,973	919,323	195,497
	46,402	5,465,952	1,270,706

The total output of coal of all kinds in the various provinces during the first half of the three years under consideration was as follows:—

	1919	1920	1921
Nova Scotia.....	2,795,953	3,149,070	2,750,319
New Brunswick.....	87,196	66,211	69,230
Saskatchewan.....	134,546	153,877	145,394
Alberta.....	2,040,280	3,044,781	2,432,794
	6,355,532	7,929,269	6,783,060

The importations of coal during the first half of 1921 were 104 per cent of the amount of anthracite brought in during the same period of 1920 and 132 per cent of bituminous, and the exports of Canadian coal declined from 1,278,957 tons in the first half of 1920 to 869,004 tons in the first six months of the present year.

The output from Canadian mines plus the amount imported and less the quantities exported, leaves an amount which may be called the "Coal Supply". The coal supply in Canada for the first six months of 1921 was 14,233,302 tons, as compared with 13,419,021 tons in 1920, and 12,130,794 tons in 1919.

WORK OF THE MANITOBA JOINT COUNCIL OF INDUSTRY

THE Manitoba Industrial Conditions Act, 1919, which was printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1919, on pages 492-494, provides for the appointment of a Council of five members, two selected as representing employers, and two as representing employees, with an impartial chairman. The Council was given wide powers of intervening in industrial disputes, either actual or threatened, investigating conditions of employment, cost of living and other matters. A year later the Act was amended in order to bring it more into harmony with the views of organized labour. By these amendments the right of employers and employees to organize for any lawful purpose was recognized; the right of individual or collective bargaining was recognized, and any dispute as to the method or conditions of such bargaining had to be submitted to the Joint Council for determination; the Council was instructed to investigate any agreement, when a complaint had been lodged that it injuriously affected the public; the power of the Council to

declare in force certain rules in regard to industrial disputes was withdrawn.

The Joint Council, which was appointed in April, 1920, reports considerable success in averting strikes and lock-outs. Out of twenty cases of differences between employers and workers dealt with during the first year of operation, settlements acceptable to both parties were effected by the Joint Council in eighteen cases. One case was in process of adjustment at the end of the year, and in only one case were the suggestions of the Joint Council declined. In some cases one of the parties to the threatened dispute appealed to the Joint Council, and in other cases the Joint Council intervened without any request being made and succeeded in averting a number of strikes, some of which would have involved severe losses to the employers and workers directly concerned and to the community at large. In dealing with differences between employers and their workers, the Council has followed certain general

principles which have been set forth by the chairman, Rev. C. W. Gordon, as follows:

1. The service of the community is the supreme objective in industry.
2. The human element is the supreme consideration in industrial activity.
3. The highest interests of all concerned in industry are secured only by co-operation of all.
4. Differences of opinion are inevitable. The only sane method of settlement is by consideration, not by the club.
5. Agreements once accepted must be preserved during their lifetime.
6. The spirit of an agreement must override the letter, if conflict between spirit and letter should appear.
7. Little troubles removed make for peace.

The rights of workmen were defined as follows:—

1. Trade union activities which do not interfere with duty may not be penalized.
2. A living wage is every worker's right—a wage which enables the worker to live in decency and comfort.
3. Every worker has the right of appeal against any decision of his employer.
4. All workers permanently employed should receive a reasonable amount of holiday time.
5. The rates of wages involve such factors as cost of living, permanency, hazard, strain,

period of activity, skill required, training required, brain power involved.

The rights of employers were defined as follows:—

1. Continuity of work must be preserved.
2. A full day's work must be given in a full day's time.
3. Discipline must be preserved for the purpose of co-ordinate and continuous effort.
4. Insubordination involves prompt penalty.
5. Management must be untrammelled — a single hand must be on the wheel of control.

It is stated by the chairman that the Joint Council has persistently asserted the binding character of agreements and the necessity of maintaining contracts unbroken even at the cost of inconvenience and financial loss, and that decisions rendered in accordance with this principle have invariably been accepted without question by the disputants. In other cases where there have been differences of opinion as to the interpretation of an agreement, the Council has been successful, not only in settling the question of interpretation, but in re-writing contentious clauses so as to remove possibilities of future misunderstanding.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN ONTARIO AND MANITOBA DURING 1920

Report of Ontario Board

THE report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario for 1920 shows that the total benefits awarded during the year amounted to \$7,780,145 (\$7,076,439 for compensation and \$703,706 for medical aid) as compared with \$4,192,860 in 1919, and \$3,884,995 in 1918. The increase is attributed largely to increased benefits provided under amendments made to the Act in 1920 and especially to the increase in pensions for fatal accidents of previous years, which amounted to \$2,289,249. Notwithstanding the increased scale of benefits the rates of assessment continued to be low; the

estimated average based on provisional figures being \$1.25 per \$100 of payroll in 1920, as compared with \$1.22 in 1919, and \$1.09 in 1918. Of the assessments collected during 1920 only 1.55 per cent went toward expenses, while it is estimated that only about 50 per cent of the premiums of accident insurance companies goes toward actual payment of benefits. Assessments were collected from about 17,000 employers, with an estimated total payroll of \$436,127,338. The number of accidents reported in 1920 was 54,851 as compared with 44,260 in 1919.

Completed statistics for 1919 show that in Schedule I industries the total

time loss for the year's accidents, exclusive of loss of man power by death and permanent disability, amounted to 511,674 days, as compared with 573,653 days for 1918. The average time loss for temporary disability cases was 19.66 days as against 19.75 days in 1918. The average cost of all accidents in which compensation was paid was \$164, of which \$144 was for compensation and \$20 for medical aid. The average for 1918 was \$136, the increase being due largely to increased benefits. The average weekly wage increased from \$21.93 in 1918, to \$22.26 in 1919, and the average age of injured workmen decreased from 34.93 years in 1918 to 34.47 in 1919. Eighty-two per cent of the workmen injured in 1919 were British subjects, as compared with 76 per cent in 1918, those of foreign allegiance having decreased from 24 to 18 per cent. Fifty-seven per cent of the injured workmen were married, as compared with 59 per cent for the previous year, and a little over 3 per cent were females as compared with 5 per cent for the previous year.

Under the Ontario act the industries covered are divided into two classes, those included in Schedule I being under the collective liability system and those in Schedule II being on the individual liability basis. In the latter class the future pension payments will depend upon the continued existence and solvency of the individual employer, and many pensioners may thus lose their pensions. To remedy this the Board recommends that employers in Schedule II be required to pay in at once the full capitalized value of each pension award, past as well as future, and with these pensions form a pension fund out of which all pensions will be paid. This is the manner in which Schedule I industries take care of pensions. It is also felt by the Board that Schedule II employers should, like those in Schedule I, make good any current default of their insolvent members. As an alternative to these proposed changes the Board mentions the entire abolition of Schedule II, and the placing of all industries on the same footing.

The report contains the results of a survey of the condition of permanent disability pensioners under the Act, conducted by the statistician of the Board. Since the inception of the Act on January 1, 1915, to January 1, 1921, the Board made 1,974 pension awards, of which 1,781 were still continuing. The survey deals with 1,647 of these pensioners, information with regard to the remaining 134 being incomplete or lacking. At the time of reporting (from December 10, 1920, to May 10, 1921) 79 pensioners were unable to work, 18 were going to school, and 95 were in business for themselves. There were 980 employed and 475 unemployed. Of the unemployed, 113 have done no work since they were injured. The pensions awarded seem not only to have equalled or surpassed 55 per cent of the difference between the average amount of the earnings of the injured workman before the accident and the amount he was able to earn in some suitable employment after the accident, but to have taken care of the increase in wages generally.

Report of Manitoba Board

THE report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Manitoba for 1920 shows that during that year there were 3,854 accidents reported as compared with 2,829 in 1919, an increase of about 36 per cent. This large increase was attributed to increased industrial activity. Of the 3,854 accidents reported 43 resulted in death as compared with 47 in 1919. There were 2,488 claims filed, 17 of which were for fatal accidents, 135 for permanent disability, and 2,336 for temporary disability; in 1919 there were 1,684 claims filed. Pensions were awarded in 33 cases of death, five of which were for limited periods; funeral expenses only were paid in 7 cases; in one case there was no award or expense, and in 2 cases no claims were entered.

The total advance premiums collected for accident insurance during 1920 amounted to \$721,571. This includes \$312,581 paid to insurance companies

and \$408,990 chargeable to self-insurance. These figures are based on estimated payrolls and are therefore incomplete. In 1919 the actual earned premiums amounted to \$753,962.

The Board's administration expenses for 1920 amounted to \$55,788, or 7.7 per cent of estimated premiums as compared with \$54,222, or 7.5 per cent of estimated premiums in 1919.

On January 1, 1921, an Act repealing the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1916, came into force. The new Act, which is similar to those which have already been adopted by a majority of the

other provinces, provides for the establishment of an accident fund by assessment on all classified employers in the place of insurance carried on by line companies.

At the request of the Dominion Government the Board administers the Dominion Compensation Act under which Dominion Government employees injured within the province are entitled to compensation for injury in cases where, if they had been in the service of a private employer, they would be so entitled, the Government paying its proportion of the cost of administration for such service.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Action on the Washington and Genoa Conventions

ON July 5 of the present year, the British Government passed an order-in-council ratifying the four following draft conventions of the First International Labour Conference (League of Nations) held at Washington: "Concerning Unemployment", "Concerning Employment of Women during the Night", "Fixing the Minimum Age for Admission of Children to Industrial Employment", and "Concerning the Night Work of Young Persons employed in Industry. (See LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1919, pp. 1440-53.) The ratification of these conventions was registered by the secretary-general of the League of Nations on July 14. Two of the draft conventions of the Washington conference were not ratified, that namely, limiting the hours of work to eight per day and forty-eight per week, and that concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth. The recommendations of this conference were also accepted with the exception of two clauses in the recommendation concerning unemployment. The Government

have since informed the secretary-general of the League of Nations of their reasons for withholding their ratification in these cases.

With regard to the draft convention regulating hours of work it was stated that two principles were contained in it, first, that working hours shall not exceed eight per day and 48 per week, with certain exceptions, and secondly, that overtime hours in excess of the daily or weekly maximum are prohibited with permanent exceptions in the case of preparatory or complementary work and temporary exceptions in cases of pressure of work. It was pointed out that from 10 to 12 millions of workpeople in the United Kingdom were covered by agreements fixing a normal working week of 48 hours or less, and had thus obtained a considerable measure of the protection which the draft convention was designed to secure. The majority of agreements limiting hours of employment make provision for overtime at a higher rate of pay, the extent of overtime being determined by the individual

needs of separate establishments. In the opinion of the government a more rigid method of limiting overtime whether by legislation or statutory orders would not prove so satisfactory as this elastic system of industrial agreement. This convention is designed to apply to the "transport of passengers and goods by rail," but in the opinion of the government two important agreements at present in force in the railway service which provide for an 8-hour day and a 48-hour week, exclusive of daily overtime and Sunday duty, were not consistent with the draft convention, and the Government did not see their way to take steps to abrogate these agreements. For these reasons, the Government did not ratify this convention, but instead suggested to the Governing Body of the International Labour Organization that it might consider the advisability of placing the whole question of working hours on the agenda of a future general conference for re-consideration, in order to draw up a convention sufficiently elastic to meet with general acceptance.

With regard to the draft convention concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth, it was pointed out that under the plan the women entitled to benefits were practically the same as those within the scope of the British National Health Insurance scheme, except that the convention would exclude about 30,000 domestic servants and agricultural labourers who are included in the National Health Insurance scheme, and would include about 15,000 women, such as teachers and non-manual workers, earning over £250 per annum, who are exempted from the insurance scheme. It was claimed that the National Health Insurance Acts of Great Britain provided maternity benefits in excess of those of any other country except Australia and New Zealand. The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, provides that an occupier of a factory or workshop shall not knowingly allow a woman or girl to be employed therein within four months after giving birth to a child.

Under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918, the government encourages and aids financially schemes of local authorities and voluntary agencies for protecting the health of expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years of age. Great Britain has thus already in force a policy aiming at the same results as the convention and it was believed that the adoption of the specific proposals made in the convention would lead to serious administrative difficulties, and the benefits now provided were in some respects in advance of those proposed in the convention.

With regard to the recommendation concerning Unemployment, the Government stated that they were not prepared to adhere to the clause proposing the prohibition of fee-charging employment agencies, and the operation of existing ones under government licenses. It was considered that the clause proposing to permit the recruiting of workers in one country for employment in another only by mutual agreement between the countries concerned and after consultation between employers and workmen affected would place difficulties in the way of the legitimate interchange of workers. It was accordingly decided not to adhere to the clause. The proposal to establish an effective system of unemployment insurance was fully covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1911-1921, and this clause was therefore accepted. The principle that execution of all work undertaken under public authority should be co-ordinated with a view to reserving it as far as practicable so as to relieve unemployment was accepted, although the matter was recognized as complicated and difficult.

Genoa Conventions

On November 8, a resolution was passed in the House of Commons approving the policy of the Government respecting the draft conventions and recommendations of the Second International Labour Conference at Genoa. (See LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1920, pp. 1323-30.) All of these conventions

and recommendations dealt with the employment of sailors.

The government announced that it accepted the first convention fixing the minimum age of children employed at sea at 14 years. In regard to the second convention, that the contract wages should be paid for two months to sailors unemployed on account of the loss or the foundering of their ship, the government proposed to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, so as to bring it into line with the convention. The ratification of the third convention providing for the establishment of employment facilities for seamen was postponed until the government had experience of the working of the voluntary system of ship-owners and sailors in the industry. The

first of the recommendations proposing the limitation of hours in the fishing industry was rejected by the government. The second recommendation concerned the limitation of hours of work of inland navigation, and it was proposed to postpone consideration of the question until the return of more settled conditions. The third recommendation dealt with the establishment of national seamen's codes and the government proposed to accept it, but intended to defer the necessary legislative action until the pressure of other parliamentary work decreased. The fourth recommendation concerned the establishment of schemes of employment insurance for seamen. That had already come under the Unemployment Insurance Act, and they proposed to accept it.

ACTION OF GOVERNMENT IN INDIA ON LABOUR PROBLEMS

CONSIDERABLE progress has recently been made in India in the direction of advanced labour legislation. A labour office was instituted by the Government of Bombay last April and it has since been engaged in an investigation of economic conditions in Bombay and in the preparation of labour statistics. The first issue of the *Labour Gazette* published monthly by the secretariat of this office appeared in September last. It contains a cost of living index, statistics of industrial disputes in the presidency for the months of April, May, June, July and August, an account of trade unionism in Bombay, and various other matters of industrial interest.

Trade Unionism is stated in the *Labour Gazette* to be a modern movement in Bombay. The attitude of the Government toward trade unions was shown in

a statement by His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, Governor of Bombay, to a deputation of the All-India Trade Union Congress, in which he expressed the opinion that the organization of labour on sound economic lines was an unquestionable advantage to labour, to the community and to government and promising his support to the movement. The Government of India has accepted a resolution of the Imperial Legislative Assembly recommending that the Governor General in Council should take steps to introduce as soon as practicable in the Indian legislature such legislation as may be necessary for the registration of trade unions. The Government of India has since addressed local governments on this matter.

The Bombay legislative council passed a resolution on July 30 recommending the Governor in Council to appoint a

committee to consider and report upon the practicability or otherwise of creating suitable machinery for the prevention and early settlement of labour disputes.

An account of the steps proposed for putting into operation the draft conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Conference at Washington is given in the *Labour Gazette*. These steps include the introduction in the Legislative Assembly of India of a bill to amend the Indian Factories Act, 1911. In the latter bill there are included all factories using mechanical power employing 20 persons or more, and authority is given local governments to extend the Act to factories employing 10 persons and to those where no mechanical power is used. The working hours for adults are fixed at 60 per week and not more than 12 in one day. The hours for children are fixed at 6 per day. After six hours of work in the case of adults rest of one hour must be given, and a rest of half an hour must be given to each child working more than five hours, in such a way that no child shall work more than four hours steadily. The minimum age of children for the purposes of the Act is raised from 9 to 12 years and the maximum from 14 to 15 years. The proposed Act does not embody the draft conventions relating to maternity and maternity benefits.

It is also stated that a bill to amend the Indian Mines Act, 1901, is to be introduced in the Legislative Assembly, which will include amendments necessary as a result of the Washington Labour Conference.

The Government of India has requested the views of the Government of Bombay on the question of Workmen's Compensation and has expressed the opinion that the time had arrived for legislation on this subject. The Government stated that it considered it desirable that compensation for injury

throughout India should be carried out on uniform lines.

Last April a committee on Industrial Unrest was appointed by the Government of Bengal. After a study of the causes of the numerous strikes that had occurred in Bengal during the nine months ended March 31 last, the committee recommended that where strikes occurred in public utility services a conciliation board, formed from an already constituted panel, should be set to work to bring about a settlement. The board would have no power to enforce its findings but would rely on public opinion to induce the parties to accept the terms. In regard to private strikes, the committee suggested that where the parties in dispute expressed a wish for impartial outside intervention, the Government should endeavour to meet their wishes. The establishment of joint works committees to promote harmonious relations was also suggested by the committee. In accordance with these recommendations, the Government of Bengal immediately took steps to form a panel, and from this panel a conciliation board was constituted to deal with strikes on certain light railways. The efforts of the board were successful in settling the dispute, and both sides were brought into general agreement as to the lines on which a joint works committee might be established to deal with future difficulties. In view of this success, the government decided to put the system of conciliation boards for public utility services on a permanent basis, and appointed thirty members to the first conciliation panel. The panel will be reconstituted annually and will deal only with disputes affecting public utility services in Calcutta and its neighbourhood. It was announced that in the case of any private dispute, if both parties should desire it, the Governor in Council would be prepared to establish a special conciliation board to deal with the matter or to take such other action as might be suitable.

UNIVERSITY TRAINING FOR WELFARE WORK IN GREAT BRITAIN

A REPORT on University Training for Welfare Work in Industry and Commerce* has recently been issued by the Joint University Council for Social Studies. This is the fourth report on the same subject issued by the Council, the object of the reports being the co-ordination and development of the work of Social Study departments in connection with the universities of Great Britain and Ireland. The report was prepared by a committee consisting of members of the Council, supplemented by representatives of the Home Office (Factory Department), and the Ministry of Labour, of employers and workpeople, of the Welfare Workers' Institute, and the Industrial Welfare Society.

Welfare work is defined as "the provision by the management for the workers of the best conditions of employment, including everything which bears on the health, safety and general well-being and efficiency of the worker, while avoiding any interference with his private affairs."

The material basis of these conditions is largely provided by the Factory Acts; but "it is the function of the welfare worker to promote in the factory an atmosphere of fellowship, goodwill, mutual regard and co-operation, in which the material comforts so secured may be utilized to the best advantage." These duties give the welfare worker a recognized place in the factory and establish a point of contact between him (or her) and the management, on the one hand, and the workers, on the other. The principal recommendations of the Council may be summarized as follows:—

Training for welfare workers should be provided by the universities, as it is to the universities that employers and others will look for the provision of the intellectual training necessary to equip men and women for such posts. No fixed standard of qualification for training can be laid down, but candidates should have had such previous education as to enable them to profit by the Social Study course.

No definite age can be fixed for starting on a course of training, but "a certain degree of maturity of thought and experience is essential."

The length of training required differs according to the student's qualifications, but two years is, as a rule, the shortest period necessary to cover both the academic training and the supervised practical work. The syllabus should include industrial and social history, economics, social and political philosophy, health and hygiene, psychology, outlines of central and local government, elementary statistics, industrial law, business organization, industrial structure and problems. In their practical work students should have lectures and personal tuition from persons who have had welfare experience.

"All students should have opportunities of practical experience, which will give them insight into the working of the public and social agencies of a modern community, and opportunities of association with normal conditions of working-class life." Residence in a settlement in a working-class neighbourhood is suggested as a possible means of getting this experience.

As the scientific study of the problems of industrial welfare is still in its infancy, facilities for advanced study in industrial organizations, psychology,

*To be obtained from P. S. King & Son, Ltd., Orchard House, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1. Price 6d.

statistics, etc., should be provided at convenient hours and at a moderate fee.

Bursaries should be provided to enable candidates without means to qualify for welfare work.

A memorandum prepared by a joint committee of the Woolwich Trades and

Labour Council and the Woolwich Labour Party in 1918, and setting forth what they regard as the conditions "essential to any scheme of welfare supervision that is to win the full confidence and support of the workers" is printed as an Appendix to the Report.

CONSTITUTION OF THE NATIONAL BUILDING GUILD IN GREAT BRITAIN

ARTICLES describing in general terms the purpose and activities of the National Building Guild in Great Britain have appeared from time to time in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. The Constitution of the National Building Guild has now come to hand, the full text of which is as follows:—

CONSTITUTION OF GUILD COMMITTEES.

1. The guild Committee shall be composed of one or two—but not more than two—representatives from each Trade Union connected with the Building Industry. Should a Guild Committee consider it advisable, it may, subject to the approval of the Regional Council, accept representation from Trade Union Branches. To these may be added one elected representative from any approved group of Building Trade workers, whether administrative, technical, or operative.

2. Each organization shall elect its representatives by whatever machinery it deems best.

3. The Guild Committee, when constituted, shall proceed to the election of a chairman and secretary, who may or may not be a member of the Committee, but must be members of their Trade Union.

4. The district covered by each Committee shall be mutually arranged but, in general, regard shall be paid to the districts recognized by Trade Union organization. It is important that overlapping should, as far as possible, be avoided.

5. Each representative upon the Committee shall be responsible in co-operation with the secretary, for the supply, conditions of em-

ployment, and discipline of the employees in his Trade Union. If any point touching Trade Union rules and regulations be raised, the local Managing Committee of the Trade Union concerned shall be consulted. The decision of a joint session of the local Managing Committee and the Guild Committee shall be final.

6. The Guild Labour Register shall be kept by the secretary and shall be treated as confidential.

7. All moneys received shall be paid into the credit of the Guild Committee.

8. All cheques must be signed by any two members of the Finance Committee, and countersigned by the secretary, who shall, for this purpose, be the executive officer of the Finance Committee.

9. Any balance at the bank shall be under the control of the Guild Committee, but all plant and other assets shall, by deed of trust, be vested in trustees to be appointed by the National Board.

10. A firm of chartered or incorporated accountants shall be appointed to arrange and supervise the accounts. Their recommendation shall be binding upon the secretary, subject to appeal to the Guild Committee. Should this appeal not be satisfactory to either party, the Guild Committee or secretary may appeal to the National Board. The National Board may at any time order an audit of the accounts of any Guild Committee and take necessary action thereon.

11. The Guild Committee shall be responsible for faithfully carrying out all contracts, signed on its behalf. To that end it must, by its own methods, choose its general and departmental foremen, and apply to the best advantage the funds under its control. It must agree in co-operation both in policy and detail, with the Na-

tional Board, which is legally responsible for contracts and the fund for continuous pay. Representations made by the National Board through its properly accredited officers must be acted upon subject, however, to appeal or arbitration.

12. The Guild Committee shall control its own bank account. The National Board shall pay into the credit of each Committee such sums as it received from Local Authorities or other employers. The Guild Committee shall, upon receipt of such moneys, remit its dues to the National Board.

13. The National Board shall have full powers to control credit, finance, insurance and policy; but the Guild Committee may purchase its own material, in which event it shall upon request forward duplicate copies of all orders to the National Board or the Regional Council. If the National Board or Regional Council purchase any plant for any contract, the amount required for such transaction shall be remitted by the Guild Committee out of the overdraft obtained for that purpose.

14. Guild Committees shall, in co-operation with the Regional Councils, enter into business relations with other Guild Committees in their own localities, and so effect economy in the purchase and transport of materials.

15. It shall be the duty of the Guild Committees to organize social functions, encourage good fellowship, and spread Guild ideas by propaganda and example.

16. It is expressly agreed that no action, rules or regulations by the Guild Committees shall be valid if such action, rules or regulations shall preclude or hinder the development of the National Building Guild.

REGIONAL COUNCILS.

17. Regional Councils shall be constituted with not less than ten Guild Committees. Re-

presentatives upon the Regional Councils shall be appointed, one from each Guild Committee. If in any Region the Guild Committees have been organized into Area Committees, the Regional Councils shall be appointed by the Area Committees, subject to the consent of a conference of all Guild Committees in the Region. Regional Councils shall have power to enter into and carry out contracts, subject to the consent of the Area Committee or Guild Committee concerned, and to the assent of the National Board, as to finance and credit. The Regional Council may co-opt additional members to a number not exceeding one-quarter of its total membership, but each co-option shall be for the purpose of securing equitable craft, administrative or technical representation.

CONSTITUTION OF NATIONAL BOARD.

18. A National Board shall be formed which shall be the governing body of the National Building Guild.

The National Board shall be formed of one representative from each Regional Council, to be nominated either by the Regional Council or the Guild Committees.

The voting for national representatives shall be by each Guild Committee.

The term of office of each member shall be three years, subject to recall by a decision of the Regional Council and Guild Committees. A decision recalling a national representative must be by a two-thirds majority.

The National Board may co-opt additional members, not exceeding one-third of its total membership, but such co-option shall be for the purpose of securing equitable craft, administrative or technical representation.

The National Board shall provide for and administer a common fund to guarantee continuous pay to all guildsmen wherever employed.

COAL MINE FATALITIES IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1920

A BULLETIN of the United States Bureau of Mines (Technical Paper 288) shows a reduction of 2.46 per cent in the number of coal mine fatalities in the United States during 1920 as compared with 1919, notwithstanding an increase in the number of employees and in the amount of coal mined. Accidental

deaths in and about the coal mines during the year numbered 2,260, while in 1919 there were 2,317. The number of employees was estimated at about 775,000 in 1920 and 765,000 in 1919. The output of coal for 1920 showed an increase of 18 per cent over the production of the previous year, the total production

amounting to 645,663,000 tons (of which 556,563,000 tons was bituminous and 89,100,000 tons anthracite), while in 1919 the production totalled 546,155,000 tons (including 458,063,000 tons of bituminous and 88,092,000 tons of anthracite). The quantity of coal produced for each life lost during the year was approximately 285,700 tons as compared with 235,700 tons in 1919; for every million tons of coal mined in 1920 there were 3.50 lives lost, and in 1919 there were 4.24 lives lost. There were fewer lives lost in 1920 in proportion to the output of coal than in any previous year. The following table shows the causes of the fatalities that occurred during 1920 and 1919:

Cause.	Number killed	
	1920	1919
Underground:		
Falls o' roof' or 'ace.....	1,127	1,100
Mine cars and locomotives	405	381
Gas and dust explosions.....	164	191
Explosives	127	206
Electricity	76	69
Mine fires.....	8	22
Miscellaneous.....	104	108
Total underground.....	2,011	2,077
Shaft: Total shaft.....	56	53
Surface:		
Haulage.....	78	93
Machinery.....	28	28
Miscellaneous.....	87	66
Totals surface.....	193	187
Grand total.....	2,260	2,317

AN ANALYSIS OF BRITISH TRADE UNIONISM

(Reprinted from "Bloomfield's Labour Digest," November 26, 1921.)

THE accompanying table, which has been prepared by the London correspondent of *Bloomfield's Labour Digest*, shows (a) the number of unions in each type of industry, (b) the class of worker organized in each, and (c) the total number affiliated to the Trades Union Congress Parliamentary Committee, which is the central and co-ordinating body for the organized trade union movement of Great Britain.

The Parliamentary Committee was formed in the year 1868. At its first congress, held fifty-three years ago, 34 delegates attended, representing 118,367 members; at its last 955 delegates were present representing 6½ million workers.

The Trades Union Congress came into being for the following objects:

- (1) To watch all legislation affecting labour.
- (2) To initiate such legislation as Congress may direct.
- (3) To arrange programme for Congress from resolutions.

(4) To verify all delegates' credentials.

(5) To arrange for the meeting of Congress.

(6) To ballot for position and order of the resolution.

(7) To transact the business between each Congress.

The ideas of the original founders of the Parliamentary Committee did not go very far. Much of their work, as can be seen above, was nothing more than the oiling of the machine which ensured the smooth running of the annual meeting of delegates from the affiliated unions. For the rest they did what they could to carry out the resolution passed by Congress by trying to interest members of Parliament in them and generally lobbied the House of Commons assiduously in the endeavour to affect legislation that came before it dealing with labour and factory conditions.

It never occurred to the early pioneers, as a serious proposition, that labour should itself form a party of its own in-

dependent of all other political combinations. This came later, but gradually, and not without a struggle. For years after the Labour Party came into being (twenty-one years ago) there were still many trade unionists who clung to the older demarcation of parties. Some of this feeling must be attributable to the power of the late W. E. Gladstone, the veteran leader of the Liberal Party. His hold upon thousands of Radical workingmen was tremendous, yet today, although the basis of the Trades Union Congress

Parliamentary Committee remains the same, the change is complete. All the large trade unions are now definitely affiliated to both the Congress and the Labour Party and the executives of both work in the closest co-operation. With the advent of the Labour Party in the political arena some of the purposes for which the Congress was formed became obsolete and there are not lacking signs that in the near future the identity of interests between the two wings will lead to an even closer working partnership.

Type of Trade Union.	Occupation Covered.	Number of Unions	Total membership
Building Trades.....	Builders' Labourers—Bricklayers, Carpenters, Cabinet-makers, French Polishers, Masons, Painters, Decorators, Plumbers, Domestic Engineers' Slaters, Street Pavers.....	13	355,962
Clothing Trades.....	Boot and Shoe Operatives—Cloggers, Felt Hatters, Hosiery Workers, Knitters, Tailors, Garment Workers.....	14	284,654
Cotton Operatives.....	Card and Blowing Room Operatives—Packers, Spinners, Tape Sizers, etc.....	22	101,537
Dock Labourers, Sailors and Firemen, etc.	Coal Trimmers, Coal Workers, Colliery Enginemmen, Colliery Under-managers, Dock Labourers, Riverside and General Workers, Sailors and Firemen, Ships' Stewards, Cooks, Butchers and Bakers.....	17	342,994
Engineering and Shipbuilding.....	Barge Builders, Blacksmiths and Ironworkers, Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders, Engineers, Instrument Makers, Wheelwrights.....	16	627,585
General Labourers.....	Agricultural Workers, General Workers, Gas Workers, Municipal Employees, Warehouse Workers, etc.....	12	1,485,815
Metal Workers.....	Anvil and Vice Makers, Brass Workers, Copper-smiths, Edge Tool-makers, Electrical Workers, Farriers, Foundry Workers, Iron Moulders, Bedstead Makers, Chain Makers, Goldsmiths, Silver-smiths, Harness Makers, Locksmiths, Stove Grate Makers, Tin and Sheet Millmen, Scale Makers, Toolmakers, Generals....	42	441,531
Miners.....	Coal, Quarry, Iron Miners.....	5	934,300
Printing and Paper Trades.....	Bookbinders, Compositors, Correctors, Electrotypers, Stereotypers, Journalists, Lithographic Printers and Artists, Paper Makers, Printing Machine Managers, Typographical Workers Generally	14	182,482
Railwaymen.....	Locomotive Enginemmen and Firemen, Railway Clerks, all other grades.....	3	625,000
Weavers.....	Beamers, Twist-ers, Drawers, Bleachers, Dyers, Finishers, Factory Workers Generally, Lark Makers, Loom Overlookers, Carpet Weavers, Wool Combers, etc.....	19	465,523
Miscellaneous Trades.....	Actors' Association.....	1	6,000
	Assurance and Insurance Workers.....	2	23,300
	Bakers.....	8	22,934
	Clerks.....	1	36,000
	Musicians.....	1	17,000
	Post Office Workers.....	4	103,958
	Pottery Workers.....	1	39,000
	Police and Prison Officers.....	1	3,000
	Shop Assistants.....	1	60,000
	School Teachers.....	1	10,000
	Theatrical Employees.....	1	18,000
	Vehicle Workers.....	3	139,000
	Variety Artists.....	1	5,000
	Butchers, Carters, Cigar Makers, Dairy-men's Assistants, Glass Blowers, Leather Workers, Saddlers, Wall Paper Workers, Watermen and Lightermen, etc., etc.....	33	139,907
	Women Workers and Secretaries.....	2	35,000
		238	6,505,482

FAIR WAGE CONTRACTS, NOVEMBER, 1921

DURING November the Department of Labour received for insertion in the LABOUR GAZETTE the following information relative to fifteen fair wage contracts, of which fourteen were awarded by the Department of Public Works, and one by the Department of Railways and Canals. All the contracts contained the usual fair wage clause which provides for the prompt payment of such wages as are current in the district in which the work is to be performed, and for observance on the various works under contract of the prevailing hours of labour, and which otherwise prevents abuses and secures the legitimate rights of the labour employed.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the regulations for the suppression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair wages, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Extension to western wharf, Notre Dame des Sept Douleurs, Que. Name of contractor, N. Letourneau and J. A. Fortier, Montmagny, Que. Date of contract, November 26, 1921. Amount of contract, schedule of prices.

Repairs to wharf, Providence Bay, Ont. Name of contractor, McNamara Bros. and Thornton, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Date of contract, November 16, 1921. Amount of contract, schedule of prices.

Repairs to wharf, Port Hood, N. S. Name of contractor, Thos. D. Morrison, D'Escoisse, N. S. Date of contract, October 31, 1921. Amount of contract, schedule of prices.

Pier Head at Public Wharf, Black's Harbour, N.B. Name of contractor, F. L. Boone and G. S. Macdonald, South Devon and St. John, N.B. Date of con-

tract, October 31, 1921. Amount of contract, schedule of prices.

Repairs to Guide Pier, Belœil, Que. Name of contractor, Costo Brothers, Montreal, Que. Date of contract, October 27, 1921. Amount of contract, schedule of prices.

Repairs to Wharf, Tofino, Comox-Alberni District, B. C. Name of contractor, Wm. Lowell Thompson, Uclulet, B.C. Date of contract, October 28, 1921. Amount of contract, schedule of prices.

Construction of Western Pier, Whitby, Ont. Name of contractor, V. T. Bartram, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, November 4, 1921. Amount of contract, \$2,206, and schedule of prices.

Extension to shore end of western wharf, Grosse Ile Quarantine Station, Que. Name of contractor, Jos. Gosselin, Ltd., Quebec, Que. Date of contract, November 17, 1921. Amount of contract, concrete, \$20 per cu. yd., and flooring, \$5.75 per sq. yd.

Reconstruction of Eastern Breakwater, Collingwood, Ont. Name of contractor, Wm. Birmingham, Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, November 16, 1921. Amount of contract, \$7,500, and schedule of prices.

Supply and installation of fittings in Post Office, Red Deer, Alta. Name of contractor, Baird & Stevenson, Ltd., Calgary, Alta. Date of contract, November 8, 1921. Amount of contract, \$2,775.

Grading, paving roads, etc., at Riding School, R.M.C., Kingston, Ont. Name of contractor, Richard J. McClelland, Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, November 17, 1921. Amount of contract, \$2,250.

Alterations to Post Office fittings, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, Art.

Bourque, Hull, Que. Date of contract, November 3, 1921. Amount of contract, \$3,900.

Dredging in deep water berths, St. John, N.B. Name of contractor, J. A. Gregory, St. John, N.B. Date of contract, November 18, 1921. Amount of contract, Class "B" p. c. yd. 40c. (scow meas.).

Grading, Paving, Gutters, Drains, etc., at Drill Hall, Amherst, N.S. Name of contractor, Nick and Mike Daskallino, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, November 24, 1921. Amount of contract, \$6,695.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Construction, erection and completion ready for occupation of a Station Building with raised machinery platform, at Barraute, Que. Name of contractor, J. A. Boulay. Date of contract, Novem-

ber 9, 1921. Amount of contract, \$6,390.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The following is a statement of payments made in November for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair wages and the performance of work under sanitary conditions:

Nature of Order	Amount of Order.
Making metal dating stamps and type and other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 1,719 68
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc....	413 69
Supplying mail bag fittings	9,173 98
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.	11,010 25
Repairing letter boxes, etc.	33 90
Making and supplying stamping ink, pads, etc.....	426 49
Satchels.....	837 30
Scales repaired.....	433 50

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Similar agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees, but verbal agreements are also included in the records, the latter being schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned and in effect though not signed. In the case of each agreement the rates of wages for principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing—Foods

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.—CERTAIN MASTER BAKERS, AND JOURNEYMEN BAKERS' UNION OF FORT WILLIAM AND PORT AR-

THUR. Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1921, to May 1, 1922.

Recognition of Union.

Hours per day, 9; per week, 54. Holiday week, time and one-half after 47 hours.

Wages: Per week—foremen, \$33; 2nd men, \$30; 3rd men, \$27; helpers, \$23. Sundays, doughing to be paid \$1 extra.

All family bread to be supplied.

A week's notice to be given by masters or men.

"If cost of living comes down to any great extent, a conference between employers and employees to be arranged."

Manufacturing—Iron

SASKATOON, SASK.—THREE LOCAL FIRMS, AND SHEET METAL WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE, No. 758. Agreement to be effective from August, 1921, to May 1, 1922.

Hours, per day: nine in summer; eight in winter. On Saturdays, before

noon, five in summer, four in winter, with afternoon work optional to men and employers of the different shops.

Minimum wage: Per hour—82½ cents.

Overtime, until midnight, time and one half; thereafter and all Saturday overtime, Sundays and holidays, double time.

Men working out of town to have their expenses paid. Travelling time to be paid straight time.

Only union men, or those eligible and willing to join union, to be employed.

Grievances to be referred to a committee of three from each party; committee to meet within 48 hours and have full power to settle dispute. Failing a settlement, a seventh member to be chosen, agreed upon by both sides.

Manufacturing Iron

VICTORIA, B.C.—CERTAIN SHEET METAL CONTRACTORS, AND AMALGAMATED SHEET METAL WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE, No. 434. Agreement to be in effect from November 1, 1921, to April 30, 1922.

Employers to employ under following conditions members of the above union or sheet metal workers willing to become members. Failing supply of workers from the union, other help may be employed temporarily until such is provided by the union.

Wages: Per hour—journeymen, 80 cents; junior members, 60 cents.

Pulp, Paper, Printing

IROQUOIS FALLS, ONT.—ABITIBI POWER AND PAPER COMPANY, AND INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS. Agreement extended on finding of Arbitration Board to May 11, 1922, with new schedule effective from October 13, 1921.

Text of agreement was published in the LABOUR GAZETTE for December, 1920, page 1646.

The new rates follow:

Pulp and Sulphite Works: Wages: Per hour—Wood room—foreman, 76

cents; drum operators, assistant foreman and knife changer, 56 cents; sawyers, oilers, 48 cents; knife grinder, 46 cents; eveners, 40 cents; wood handlers and conveyors, 41 cents; stackers, chippers, splitters, barkers, 45 cents; chiptank, chipscreen, 42 cents; all cleaners, 41 cents.

Grinder Room—Foreman, 76 cents; assistant foremen and jiggerman, 58 cents; crankman, floorman, oilers, wood-pickers, grinderman, 48 cents.

Sulphite Mill—cooks, 83 cents, acid-makers, 77 cents; stock runners, 65 cents; cooks' 1st helpers, 59 cents; riffler men, 54 cents; cooks' 2nd helpers, burnermen, 48 cents; lime rock handlers, blow pits, screenmen, sulphur wheeler, duckers, 45 cents; oiler and cleaner, 45 cents.

Wet Room—foreman, 76 cents; refinerman, oilers, 48 cents; screenman, wet machines, truckers, pressmen, loaders, 45 cents.

Mixing Room—mixers, broke beaters, broke hustlers, swipers, 45 cents.

Electrical—operators, 73 cents; motor-man, 65 cents; wheelman, 54 cents.

Finishing Room—foreman, head core-maker, 65 cents; finishers, weighers, coremakers, 48 cents; markers, 46 cents; car liners, truckers, wrapper cutters, loaders, cleaners in paper mills, 45 cents; electric trucker, 62 cents.

Steam Plant—head fireman, 76 cents; engineers, 2 and 3, 72 cents; engineers, 1 and 4, 65 cents; coal crusher, 64 cents; fireman, 59 cents; pumpmen, oilers, 57 cents; fire cleaners, coal trimmers, bunkermen, 48 cents; refuse conveyors, sweepers, 45 cents.

Sanitary department and miscellaneous—fire inspector, 76 cents; storemen, 59 cents; bull gang, 48 cents; loading crew, 46 cents; cleaners and swipers, store labour, sanitary crew, 45 cents.

Yard—locomotive engineer, crane engineer, conductor, 76 cents, yard foreman, 70 cents; locomotive fireman, locomotive brakeman, 64 cents; teamsters,

47 cents; labourers, team helpers 40 cents.

Electrical (new mill)—operators, 63 and 75 cents; No. 5 machine daymen, 70 cents; No. 5 machine shift men, 63 cents; motormen, 59 cents.

All mechanics and mechanics' helpers now in employ of the company to receive 10 per cent reduction on rates now being paid. Minimum rates for mechanics, per hour, 65 cents; helpers, 54 cents.

Saw mill rates to be adjusted by company and local union.

HAMILTON, ONT. — THREE DAILY NEWSPAPERS AND STEREOTYPERS' AND ELECTROTYPERS' UNION No. 113. Agreement effective from September 1, 1918, to August 31, 1922.

Union at all times to supply competent and skilled help upon demand of the employers.

Hours per day, eight; six days per week. Hours per night, seven and one half.

One apprentice to each office employing two men.

Wages: Per week—Stereotypers, from September 1, 1918, to August 31, 1920, \$25; from September 1, 1920, to August 31, 1922, \$26. Subsequently a war bonus of \$10 per week was added, and the scale is now \$36.

Foreman to receive same rate of increase as journeymen.

VERNON, B. C. In the LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1921, the agreement of Typographical Union No. 541 was stated as being between "Employing Printers and Vernon Typographical Union No. 541." This should be amended to read "Certain Employing Printers in the Okanagan Valley," as it was not intended to imply that all such employers had accepted the agreement.

Transportation—Water

MONTREAL, QUE. — HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS OF MONTREAL AND THE HARBOUR UNION OF MONTREAL. Agreement to be effective from May 1, 1921, to May 1, 1922, for employees of the grain elevator system, machine shop and ship yard and harbour yard shops. For other employees, until the close of navigation in 1921.

Wages: Per hour—between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. are as follows:

Construction Work:—crane engineers, carpenters, car repairers, construction locomotive engineers, concrete mix engineers, machinists—cranes, blacksmith, cement finishers, 60 cents; firemen, 42 cents; handymen, 40 cents; painters, 44 cents; diver, 65 cents; diver's helper, 45 cent; trackmen, 41 cents; crib workers and patchers, 50 cents; labourers, 35 cents; roofers, iron workers, 50 cents; pile driver engineer, air compressor engineer, 52 cents; sub-foreman, 45 cents. blacksmith's helper, concrete men, track paver, 40 cents; regular pavers, 55 cents; concrete mix handlers, 40 cents; small concrete mixer, 57 cents; bricklayers, 90 cents. Day wages: watchmen, \$3.25; watchmen when firing, \$3.75; carters, \$4.50; teamsters, \$7.

Grain Elevator System: Chief weighman, millwright, 62 cents; weighmen, 56 cents; feed tenders, 51 cents; assistant millwright, 56 cents; machinery men, 50 cents; marine leg men, 51 cents; assistant machinist, bin sweeper, oiler, 45 cents; distributors, 56 cents; auto scalemen, \$145 per month; machinist, 60 cents; assistant machinist, 55 cents; trippermen, 56 cents; firemen, oilers, 45 cents. Shovellers and baggers: foreman shoveller, 62 cents; foreman bagger, 56 cents; shovellers, 50 cents; sewers and scalemen, baggers, 45 cents. Conveyor system: assistant foreman, rope splicer, 56 cents; millwright, 62 cents; feed tenders, 51 cents; conveyormen 45 cents; main towermen, 51 cents.

Harbour Yard:—machinists, 60 cents; handymen, 40 cents; plumber, 65 cents;

assistant plumber, 47 cents; blacksmith, 60 cents; blacksmith's helper, 40 cents; carpenters, 60 cents; painters, 45 cents; labourers, 35 cents.

Machine Shop and Shipyard:—steam-fitters, machinists, 1st class, 60 cents; launch runner, machinists, 2nd class, 52 cents; riggers, 53 cents; planers, 50 cents; bolt cutter, 45 cents; night fireman and watchman, \$3.75 per day; engineers, 52 cents; painter, 47 cents; assistant rigger, engineer and fitter, 41 cents; handyman, 40 cents; apprentices, 27½ cents; rivet heater, 22 cents; blacksmith, 60 cents; flanger, 52 cents; boiler-maker, 60 cents; patternmaker, 65 cents; electrician (same as plumber), 55 cents. Shipyard: carpenters, 50 cents; winchmen, handymen, 40 cents.

Dredging Fleet:—Dredges: engineers, 70 cents and 52 cents; cranemen, 57 cents; firemen, 42 cents; deckhands, 37 cents. Derricks: engineers, 60 cents and 50 cents; firemen, 42 cents; deckhands, 37 cents. Tugs: wages per month—captains, \$105; engineers, \$115; firemen, \$55; deckhands, \$45; cooks, \$30 and \$18. Coal barge: captains, \$110 per month; handymen, 40 cents per hour. Floating crane: captain, \$150 per month; engineer, \$125 per month; firemen, handyman, oiler, 40 cents per hour.

Electrical Department: Per hour—hoist men, 45 cents; wireman, 40 cents; labourer, 35 cents; lineman, 50 cents; groundsman, 35 cents.

Roundhouse: Per hour—fitters, 65 cents; boilermakers, carpenter, machinist, 60 cents; ashpan man, 50 cents; helpers, 40 cents; apprentice helpers, 35 cents; painter, 45 cents.

In case of one shift, all labour over 10 hours per day to be paid for at rate of time and one-half, this rate applying also to Sundays and holidays.

Day and night watchmen paid by the shift not to be entitled to overtime for Sundays and holidays.

Construction

HAMILTON, ONT. — THREE LOCAL FIRMS, AND I. A. OF BRIDGE, STRUCTURAL AND ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKERS, No. 186. Agreement to be effective from May 1, 1921, to April 30, 1922.

No limitation to be placed as to amount of work a man shall perform during his working day.

Foreman to be selected by agent of the employer.

One apprentice to every seven men.

Workmen to be at liberty to work for whom they see fit. Employers to be at liberty to discharge whom they see fit.

Hours of labour, nine per day, five on Saturdays.

Double time for overtime, for Saturday afternoon and for holidays. No work on Labour Day except in case of dire necessity.

Minimum wage: per hour—80 cents. Apprentices, two-thirds of journeyman's wage, and straight time. Road scale, 85 cents per hour.

Employees to be protected by City, Provincial and Dominion Laws and not to be required to work until such protection is furnished.

Men going outside city to work to be paid travelling expenses and straight time for travelling time.

Members of local employed as foremen to receive not less than 20 per cent above journeymen's scale.

HAMILTON, ONT. — ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES, HAMILTON BRANCH, MASON AND GENERAL CONTRACTORS' SECTION, AND BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS' UNION No. 1. Agreement to be effective from November 1, 1921, to April 1, 1923.

Employees recognize employers as the only authoritative body in the district representing employers of masons, for

the purpose of making this or any agreement affecting the trade, or any changes to be made in same from time to time. No other agreement to be made in this district and no different rates or conditions to be permitted.

Wages until April 1, 1922, to be 90 cents per hour.

Hours per week, 44; per day, 8; 4 on Saturdays—except where train or car schedules interfere. Emergency work, time and one-half.

When working two or more shifts, no employee to work more than eight hours in the twenty-four. On three shifts, eight hours to be paid for seven hours' work.

Members of the first part to give employment only to members of the union which shall be composed only of journeymen..

No cessation of work pending disputes.

Where disputes arise, the Joint Arbitration Board of the local bodies to take up the matter and endeavour to adjust same. Board to consist of three men appointed by each of the parties. Where no settlement is arrived at, appeal to be made to the International Union and if still unsuccessful, to an independent umpire, decision to be binding.

Business agent to report first to the Superintendent on the works before interview or talking to the men.

Work from noon Saturdays to 8 a.m. on Mondays, also holidays, to be paid double time.

In firms of more than two members, no more than one member to work with the tools.

During January, 1922, negotiations to take place as to rate to be paid after April, 1922. If no settlement is reached, Arbitration Board to be appealed to; failing settlement, an umpire to be appointed to give decision.

OTTAWA, ONT.—THREE CUT STONE CONTRACTORS, AND CUT STONE CUTTERS' ASSOCIATION. Agreement to be in effect

from November 21, 1921, to April 30, 1922.

Agreement for the purpose of preventing strikes and lockouts and facilitating a peaceful adjustment of all grievances and disputes which may arise.

Only union members to be employed for pneumatic and hand cutting. Union to furnish required number of skilled men at all times. Failing this, employers may employ stone cutters as they see fit, and same shall make application at once to join the union, being permitted to do so.

Wages: Per hour—journeymen, 90 cents.

Hours of labour—eight per day; four on Saturdays. Overtime to be allowed only in cases of absolute necessity. Rate first two hours, time and one-half; thereafter, double time.

New Year's Day, Good Friday, Dominion Day, Labour Day and Christmas Day to be observed, other holidays optional.

Parties to this agreement to arbitrate all differences and grievances arising during the life of this agreement without any strike or lockout. Each party to elect an arbitration committee of three. Upon failure of these to agree upon a question, they shall select an umpire (not affiliated with the trade) whose decision shall be final and binding.

Foreman to be selected by and be the agent of the employer. This clause not to affect foreman working with the tools.

Employer may have one apprentice for five or less journeymen, and one additional apprentice for each five additional journeymen. No shop to have more than three apprentices. Apprentices to serve four years. Wages as mutually agreed on.

No person to have right to interfere with workmen during working hours. Workmen may work for whomsoever they see fit. Employers may discharge whomsoever they see fit.

All stone cutters who withdrew from the Ottawa local since May 1, 1921, to be

reinstated in good standing upon payment of back monthly dues; no fines, penalties or levies to be paid by these men—this to apply on condition that the men join the union within one month of date of agreement.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—MASTER PLASTERERS' SECTION OF WINNIPEG BUILDERS' EXCHANGE, AND OPERATIVE PLASTERERS AND CEMENT FINISHERS No. 334. Agreement to be effective from July 25, 1921, to August 30, 1922.

No stoppage of work to take place before any matter under dispute is brought before the Joint Arbitration Committee and a settlement is reached. Committee to be called within 48 hours, and to consist of three members of each party. No settlement to be final until submitted to the Union for ratification.

Hours of labour, eight per day, four hours on Saturdays.

Men working out of town to have transportation and board paid, also travelling time.

Overtime, until 9 p.m., time and one

half, thereafter and Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays (named), double time. No work on Labour Day.

Minimum wages: Per hour—\$1.07½. Foremen not less than 10 cents per hour over regular rate.

Nothing in agreement is to prevent both parties from getting together to discuss anything that may arise that shall be of advantage to the trade.

MONTREAL, QUE.—RECOGNIZED BOSS LATHERS, AND WOOD, WIRE AND METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, No. 315. Agreement to be in effect from May, 1921, to April, 1922, with three months' notice of change.

Only union members to be employed. Union members to work only for recognized bosses. Members may not contract without taking out a withdrawal card and signing up as bosses.

Hours of labour: per day, eight with four on Saturdays.

Wages: Per hour—90 cents; overtime, time and one-half; holidays, double time.

PRIVY COUNCIL DECISION AS TO THE BOARD OF COMMERCE OF CANADA

THE Board of Commerce Act and the Combines and Fair Prices Act were passed by the Dominion Parliament in July, 1919, following an investigation into the cost of necessities of life by a special Committee of the House of Commons.* The first of these Acts, the Board of Commerce Act, provided for the appointment of a Board to administer the Combines and Fair Prices. The latter Act was divided into two parts: Part I to restrain and prohibit combines, and Part II to prevent undue accumulation of necessities of life and the charging of unfair or excessive prices

therefor, and to regulate the holding and disposition of such necessities. The Act also provided for a reference of any question of law or of jurisdiction to the Supreme Court of Canada.

Early in 1920 the Board stated a case whereby a number of general questions affecting the constitutional powers of the Board were submitted for determination of the Supreme Court of Canada, the principal enquiry being as to whether or not Section 17 of the Combines and Fair Prices Act, 1919, was *intra vires* of the Parliament of Canada. It was found, however, that the questions submitted were too general, and it was subsequently arranged that

*See LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1919, and various subsequent issues.

this case should be superseded by a new case which should contain a statement of fact in some matter or matters pending before the Board and should formulate questions of law or jurisdiction which had actually arisen in their consideration, indicating how such questions arose. Such a case arose in regard to an order of the Board with respect to the profits certain retail dealers in clothing might lawfully take. The Board submitted the following questions.

1. Has the Board lawful authority to make the order?
2. Has the Board lawful authority to require the Registrar or other proper authority of the Supreme Court of Ontario at Toronto to cause the order when issued to be made a rule of said Court?

The Supreme Court divided equally on the questions, and they were referred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council whose judgment was delivered on November 11, 1921.

The judgment stated that the order in question was to the effect that certain retail dealers in clothing in the city of Ottawa were prohibited from charging as profits on sales more than a certain percentage on cost which was prescribed as being fair profit. The validity of this order depended on whether the Parliament of Canada had legislative capacity, under the British North America Act of 1867, to establish the Board and give it authority to make the order. It was held that the subjects of undue combination and holding might well be matters in which the Dominion had a great practical interest, and that in special circumstances, such as those of a great war, such an interest might become of paramount and overriding importance, but that under normal conditions it was quite another matter to say that a general Canadian policy could justify interference on such a scale as the statutes in controversy involved with the property and civil rights of the inhabitants of the provinces. It could be, therefore,

only under necessity in highly exceptional circumstances, such as could not be assumed to exist in the present case, that the liberty of the inhabitants of the provinces might be restricted by the Parliament of Canada and that the Dominion could intervene in the interests of Canada as a whole in questions such as the present one. The words, "the regulation of trade and commerce", if taken by themselves assisted the present Dominion policy, but, as had been held in previous decisions, the authority of the Dominion Parliament to legislate for the regulation of trade and commerce did not, by itself, enable interference with particular trades in which Canadians would, apart from any right of interference conferred by these words above, be free to engage in the provinces. Nor did these questions come under Dominion jurisdiction as criminal law, as it was quite another thing, first, to attempt to interfere with a class of subjects committed exclusively to the provincial legislatures, and then to justify this by enacting ancillary provisions designated as new phases of Dominion Criminal law. Nor did the British North America Act enable the Parliament of Canada to provide for the establishment of additional Courts (e.g. the Board of Commerce) for the better administration of the law of Canada to enable that parliament to encroach on provincial rights, such as the power of property and civil rights in the provinces exclusively conferred on their legislatures. The jurisdiction conferred on the Board of Commerce appeared to their Lordships to be *ultra vires*.

In regard to the policy adopted in the two Acts their Lordships stated that they did not find evidence that the attainment of the end sought was practicable without the co-operation of the provincial legislatures. It might well be that it was within the power of the Dominion to call for statistical and other information which might be valuable for guidance in questions affecting Canada as a whole. Such information might be required before any power to regulate

trade and commerce could be properly exercised, but even this construction afforded no justification for interpreting the British North America Act in a fashion which would make it confer on the Dominion Government capacity to regulate particular trades and busi-

nesses. Their Lordships therefore found that the Board had no lawful authority to make the order in question and consequently no lawful power to enforce such an order, both questions referred to it being therefore answered in the negative.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1921

RICES continued to decline, retail prices of foods as well as the index number of wholesale prices again showing slightly lower levels. The principal decreases were in foods and farm products, but there were appreciable declines in some textiles, in lumber, and in house furnishings. Dairy products and raw furs showed increases.

In wholesale prices, the index number was down to 227.3 for November as compared with 229.2 for October, 304.2 for November, 1920, 307.7 for November, 1919, 290.9 for November, 1918, and 137.5 for November, 1914. The chief changes for the month were declines in grain, livestock and meats, miscellaneous foods, textiles, metals and implements, building materials, and in house furnishings. The only increases of importance were in dairy products, and in raw furs.

In retail prices the average cost of the family budget of 29 staple foods in some sixty cities at the beginning of November was \$11.08 as compared with \$11.48 at the beginning of October, \$15.32 in November, 1920, \$14.27 in November, 1919, \$13.49 in November, 1918, and \$7.96 in November, 1914. The cost of food, fuel, and rentals averaged \$21.60 for November as compared with \$22.01 for October, \$26.13 for November, 1920, \$22.99 for November, 1919, \$21.45 for November, 1918, and \$14.25 for November, 1914. The chief changes for the month were decreases in meats, bread, flour, potatoes, and increases in eggs. Coal and wood averaged slightly lower.

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of November of over one hundred staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these have been published each month since the beginning of 1910, the figure being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers who do a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915, when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods

to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts exclusively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts, with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, those being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the difference in quality.

It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income. While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc.; so that the comparative expenditure would be little changed.

The index number of wholesale prices is based on the quotations for 271 commodities and is the simple average of the percentages of current prices of the several commodities in relation to the average prices for the base period, 1890-1899, these being therefore made equal to 100. The quotations for most farm products are obtained weekly and averaged for the month; the quotations for other commodities are taken for the middle of the month. The table of index numbers shows the changes by groups and sub-groups for the previous month and for the corresponding months back to 1913.

Retail Prices

Meats were lower, sirloin steak averaging 28.1c. per pound for the Dominion as compared with 30.4c. in October, and 35.1c. in July. Round steak and rib roast were also slightly lower. Mutton averaged 24.6c. per pound as compared with 26.3c. in October and 32c. in April. Fresh pork aver-

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	BEEF					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Lamb, leg. roast, per lb.	PORK			BACON	
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round Steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime per lb.	Shoulder roast, pr. lb.	Stewing, per lb.				Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Fresh chops, loin, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.
Dominion Average.....	28.1	23.7	21.4	15.6	12.1	18.9	24.6	28.7	28.1	30.9	26.6	43.4	48.0
Nova Scotia (Average).....	29.6	25.7	22.5	17.8	14.2	18.0	22.4	26.6	25.9	27.1	25.0	40.3	46.5
1-Sydney.....	31	25.4	24.6	19.8	16	20	23.6	28	26.1	29.3	27.9	44.3	46.6
2-New-Glasgow.....	26	23.6	19.8	15.4	12.8	12.3	20.5	23	23.6	25.7	25.6	46.6	47.5
3-Amherst.....	23.7	21.2	16.7	13.5	11	22	18	24	21	22.5	21.6	40	45
4-Halifax.....	34	28.4	26.6	20.2	15.8	16.5	25	29.6	29.4	27.7	24.3	46.4	44.3
5-Truro.....	33.3	30	25	20.3	15.3	19.3	25	28.3	29.3	30.3	25.6	46.6	51
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown....	24.8	24.8	23.3	15.1	12.2	15	13.3	19	23.3	22.3	21.5	36.5	39.2
New Brunswick (Average)...	30.5	26.4	22.5	17.6	14.1	14.8	23.0	27.0	27.3	27.9	25.0	42.5	47.2
7-Moncton.....	29.5	26	26	20	15.5	.....	27	31	33	33	27	38.6	43.3
8-St. John.....	37.4	29.4	26	17.8	14	15	23.3	27	28	28.6	23.6	39	43.7
9-Fredericton.....	30	25	20	18	15	16	25	30	25	25	26.2	50	51.6
10-Bathurst.....	25	25	18	14.6	12	13.5	16.6	20	23.3	25	23.3	42.5	50
Quebec (Average).....	25.4	24.5	22.0	15.5	11.5	14.7	20.6	24.4	21.9	22.3	21.9	41.2	44.5
11-Quebec.....	23	23.7	20.5	16.4	10.7	15.5	21.2	22.7	19.8	20.5	23.7	35.1	36.4
12-Three Rivers.....	28.2	25.1	25.7	15.9	12.9	18.2	20.8	25	21.9	22.4	21.8	.....	55
13-Sherbrooke.....	27.5	25.2	25	16.7	12	10.7	12.5	26.4	20	23	22.5	38	40
14-Sorel.....	25.7	23.1	22.4	16.2	11.6	17.5	21.2	23.9	18.8	18.9	22.7	43.7	50
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	18.5	19.5	16.2	11.6	8.6	14.4	16.6	19.8	17.4	17.1	18.5	45	.....
16-St. John's.....	26.2	28.7	26.2	16	13.2	16.2	23.7	31.2	23.5	24	21.5	40	.....
17-Thetford Mines.....	30	30	20	18	15	12	25	20	30	30	23.3	50	50
18-Montreal.....	26.7	23.7	25.5	13.3	9.8	11.7	23.5	26.3	23.4	23.1	21.6	42.6	45.5
19-Hull.....	22.5	21.1	19.5	15	9.9	16	21.2	24.2	22.2	21.7	21.9	35.5	34.3
Ontario (Average).....	28.8	24.2	22.0	16.2	12.3	21.1	25.0	29.3	26.8	31.2	26.3	38.1	42.6
20-Ottawa.....	26.9	23.3	23.1	16.8	11.3	19.3	25.5	28.9	26.9	29.3	23.2	40.4	44.8
21-Brockville.....	31.6	27.5	25.8	17.5	12.5	14	25	26.6	26.6	26.6	25	40	46.6
22-Kingston.....	25.7	20.5	20.7	14.6	10.5	15	20	25.2	26	27.5	21.2	38.7	46.6
23-Belleville.....	22.3	19.3	17	13.1	9.3	21.5	26	24	22.6	25	25	38	39.6
24-Peterborough.....	26.8	23.9	18.7	15.5	11.6	19.3	20	24.6	26.7	29	26.6	41.7	47
25-Orillia.....	27.5	22.1	19.2	14.6	11	20	21	23.5	24	24.5	24.3	33.2	40.7
26-Toronto.....	28.7	21	21.3	13.3	11.7	19.2	23.1	28.5	25.2	33.3	30.2	39.3	45.7
27-Niagara Falls.....	31.8	27.8	25.5	18.1	10.9	26.6	30	30	28.8	33.3	27.5	38.2	42.2
28-St. Catharines.....	25.2	22.2	20.2	13.1	9.5	18.3	25	28.2	28.3	35	27.5	35.4	39.1
29-Hamilton.....	28.3	23	21.4	16.1	12.4	23.6	23.2	29.1	25	34.9	25	36.7	43.6
30-Brantford.....	27.2	22.2	21.8	15.7	12.5	23	21.5	31.2	26.5	34.4	25	36.7	39.7
31-Galt.....	35	30	30	17.5	12.5	25	27.5	32.5	29	36.5	33.2	38.6	.....
32-Guelph.....	30	25	23	19	15.1	20.9	30	31.7	26.2	33.9	25	31	36.4
33-Kitchener.....	30.2	26.9	21.5	18.4	15.1	24.4	26.2	32	25.7	30.3	25	32.7	36.1
34-Woodstock.....	30.1	24.6	23	16.7	14.7	20.5	20	27.1	26	33.6	25	34.5	39.2
35-Stratford.....	29.5	25	20.6	16.9	14.6	22	22.5	28.3	25.1	29.4	22.5	35.1	35.2
36-London.....	32.4	27.2	23.8	18.2	13.2	22.7	29	31.4	27.6	35	28.8	37.2	40.6
37-St. Thomas.....	27	22.5	20.1	14.7	11.6	21.1	19.6	27.5	24.8	34.3	26.3	34	39.7
38-Chatham.....	26	24.6	20.9	16	12.1	21.5	22.6	26.6	27	31	24.6	39.8	44.2
39-Windsor.....	31.7	25.3	23.8	16.8	12.3	26	26	30.8	26	35.5	22.6	36	41.6
40-Owen Sound.....	25	20	19.2	15.7	11.7	18.9	25	26.5	25	25	21.8	37.5	38.4
41-Cobalt.....	30	27	25	20	13.9	23	30	31	29.2	29.2	25.4	41.8	44
42-Sault Ste. Marie.....	32.8	27.1	22	16.4	11.4	23.2	25	29.2	28.2	30.8	27.1	39.7	43.5
43-Port Arthur.....	30.8	25.3	21.9	16.2	13.3	20.8	31.7	35.7	32.5	40.6	38	51.4	60
44-Fort William.....	28.7	21.2	21.5	15.2	11.6	18.8	28.7	33.3	30.7	31.6	37	48	52.1
Manitoba (Average).....	24.0	17.8	18.3	13.0	9.3	16.7	25.7	28.1	27.9	32.4	28.4	46.9	52.0
45-Winnipeg.....	24.3	16.3	17.9	11.3	8.9	15.2	23.9	28	28.8	34.7	33.7	51.9	51.9
46-Brandon.....	23.7	19.2	18.7	14.7	9.7	18.2	27.5	28.2	27	30	23	41.9	52.1
Saskatchewan (Average).....	27.7	20.1	18.0	13.2	10.2	17.9	28.2	32.0	32.4	33.9	28.0	50.6	57.9
47-Regina.....	26.6	17.6	17.4	11	12.1	19.3	27	32.1	34.9	36.6	33.6	51.4	63.1
48-Prince Albert.....	27.5	20	16.5	13.1	8	15	30.5	31	29	31	25	50	60
49-Saskatoon.....	25.8	19.3	17.2	13.1	7.3	14.7	27	31	30.7	33	25	49.1	53.5
50-Moose Jaw.....	30.8	23.3	21	15.7	13.3	22.7	28.3	34	35	35	28.3	51.7	55
Alberta (Average).....	26.2	17.0	15.8	10.7	8.9	14.6	22.0	25.3	30.9	35.8	30.3	53.6	59.4
51-Medicine Hat.....	23	19	18	12.5	9.5	17	25	29	30	37.5	33.3	57.7	63.3
52-Edmonton.....	22.5	15.8	15.8	10	8	12	19.2	24	30.8	34.2	31.7	53	57
53-Calgary.....	21.4	15.7	14.2	9.8	7.3	13.7	22.6	24.8	30.1	36.5	28.3	51.1	57.1
54-Lethbridge.....	22.7	17.3	16.2	10.3	10.8	15.8	21	23.3	31.7	35	28	52.5	60
British Columbia (Average).....	31.1	25.5	22.7	16.0	13.1	22.5	31.1	34.9	38.4	40.5	32.3	53.8	58.9
55-Fernie.....	30	25	23.7	17.3	10.8	21.7	30	35	45	43.3	32.5	50	55
56-Nelson.....	29.5	23.7	23.3	15.2	10.7	20.7	30.7	36.5	36.2	33.2	30	59	65
57-Trail.....	30	25	18.7	15	12.5	20.3	28.7	30	36.7	36.7	30	80	65
58-New Westminster.....	35	30	25	22	16.5	25	30	30	40	40	31.7	48.3	55
59-Vancouver.....	30.8	23.1	20.7	13.3	13.4	20.6	29.1	34.8	35.1	42.2	32	53.1	58.4
60-Victoria.....	25.5	19.5	17.7	13.4	12.5	22.5	28.7	33.2	33.7	40.7	28	55.2	58
61-Nanaimo.....	33.3	27.7	26.3	17.7	18.2	29.5	31.7	37.5	39.3	40	40	55	60
62-Prince Rupert.....	35	30	26.5	13.7	10	20	40	42.5	41.5	47.5	34.2	50	55

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1921

Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.	Fish														Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.
	Cod steak, fresh, and frozen, per lb.	Haddock, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Herrings, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Other fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, sockeye, lb. tin.	Canned salmon, med., lb. tin.	Canned salmon pinks, lb. tin.		
cents. 66.2	cents. 16.3	cents. 14.4	cents. 29.4	cents. 14.6	cents. 18.6	cents. 22.0	cents. 13.4	cents. 62.8	cents. 21.9	cents. 20.5	cents. 51.6	cents. 34.1	cents. 23.3	cents. 23.0	
65.8 62.5 70 70 64 62.5	12.6 10 13 11 14 15	12.0 15 12 9 12	32.5 30 30 35 35 8	23.8 25 22.5	54.3 58.1 58.5 55 47.5 52.5	18.5 18.5 18 19 15 18.5	16.7 17 19 15 15 17.5	45.0 50 45 40	33.5 34 34.2 30 35 34.3	22.0 23.8 22.7 20 20.7 22.8	23.8 24.9 22.4 23 24.2 24.6	
50.4	11	12.5	35	61	14.8	15	40	33.6	22.8	
63.4 65 67.1 66.6 55	13.3 12 15 18 8	12.5 12 15 15 8	33.3 35 35 30	11.0 10 12 35 10	55.2 54.5 60 60 46.2	19.2 19.6 18.5 18.8 20	17.8 18 16 19.3 18	50.8 50 36.6 53.3 50	39.9 36.6 43 40	25.4 25 24 27.5 25	22.7 22 23.6 22 23	
66.9 65 72 75 65 50 70 71.1 58.9	14.3 10 10 10 20 10 15 16.5 15	11.8 10 15 15 15 10 9.8 11	33.9 35 40 35 28.5 30 12	19.9 25 15 25 17.5 17	18.3 15 20 20	9.0 7.5 10.2 10 8.3	63.0 45.8 75 75 62 60	19.0 16.2 10 26.7 30 10 23.4 16.7	23.1 19.4 30 21 25 22 21	52.6 47.7 50 49 52.5 60 51.3 50	32.4 31.3 32.2 35 25 35 31 35	24.6 22.8 25 23.6 23.3 22.5 35 23.7 22.2	22.7 23.3 25 21.3 23.6 20.9 21 23.3 21.6 23.9	
63.4 64.3 60 63.2 62.5 64.1 59 61.6 62.3 63.9 61.4 62.9 58.8 57.5 58.1 59.4 61.2 66.5 60.3 64.5 63.8 60 65.7 65.4 80 79.3	17.9 15 12.5 15 19 20 20 18 20 22.5 18 22.5 22.5 18 18 18 18	16.2 11 11.3 15 13 17.5 18 15 15 25 16.5 22.5 15 15 22.5	30.9 30 35 31 30 30 35 36.5 32.5 33 35 25 25 30 30 35 25 30												

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Eggs		Milk, per quart.	BUTTER			Oleomargarine, best, per lb.	CHEESE		Bread plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits (bulk), per lb.
	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cookin., fresh No. 1 and storage, per doz.		Dairy, solids, per lb.	Dairy, prints, per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.		Old, per lb.	New, per lb.		
Dominion Average....	59.4	52.0	13.4	41.0	42.7	46.8	30.0	34.2	29.8	7.3	19.2
Nova Scotia (Average)....	53.6	50.4	13.6	46.0	47.2	52.2	32.0	31.0	29.2	7.9	18.7
1-Sydney.....	53.8	53.5	17	50	45	54.6	31.2	31.5	30.7	8	19.1
2-New Glasgow.....	47.6	45	13	45	46	51	.....	30	23.3	8	19.7
3-Amherst.....	47.5	45	12	45	50	50	36	30	27.6	8.7	18
4-Halifax.....	63	55.8	14	50	45	50.4	28.1	32.5	31.3	7.3	18
5-Truro.....	55.9	52.5	12	40	50	55	32.6	.....	28.2	7.3	18.5
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown..	41	35	10-12	41	43.2	46	42	28	28.2	8	20.6
New Brunswick (Average)	52.2	52.2	13.0	42.1	46.4	50.3	33.7	32.8	30.7	8.2	19.5
7-Moncton.....	49	47.5	13-15	45	48.3	51	45	.....	35	8	18.4
8-St. John.....	59.1	56.6	14	43.5	47.4	50.7	28	32.5	29.4	8	21
9-Fredericton.....	60.6	52.5	14	45	50	52.8	31.7	33.3	28.2	8.7	20
10-Bathurst.....	40	.....	10	35	40	46.5	30	32.5	30	8	18.6
Quebec (Average).....	59.6	51.2	12.3	40.9	38.9	43.7	28.8	33.5	27.7	6.7	19.6
11-Quebec.....	58.2	45.8	12-14	37.9	33.3	42.7	26.2	32.8	29	7.5	19.9
12-Three Rivers.....	59.9	48.2	15	43	.....	44.3	27	35	28	7.3	22.5
13-Sherbrooke.....	59	52.5	all 1	.....	38.5	44.8	30	35.5	29.5	7	19.1
14-Sorel.....	51.2	47.5	12	.....	.....	42.3	25	27.5	25	6	19
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	65.2	62.5	9	.....	.....	42.1	25	25	25	6	20
16-St. John's.....	62.5	52.5	12	43	.....	45	35	40	28	6	18
17-Theftford Mines.....	62.5	55	13	41.4	.....	42.5	35	33.5	30	6.7	19
18-Montreal.....	61.8	47.1	15	41.4	42	45	28.5	36.9	28.8	6.7-7.3	20.2
19-Hull.....	56	50.1	11	40	.....	44.8	27.1	26.7	25.8	6.7	18.8
Ontario (Average).....	60.9	54.2	12.8	40.6	43.5	46.2	27.6	35.7	28.8	6.8	19.6
20-Ottawa.....	62.5	54.8	11	38.4	40	47.1	29.1	32.3	27.6	6.7	19.9
21-Brockville.....	53.3	50	9	40	.....	46.5	27.5	29	22.5	7.3	19.3
22-Kingston.....	64.3	55	12	33	43.2	44.9	27.6	35	28	6.7	18.6
23-Bellefille.....	57	52	9	40	45	45.3	27.2	31.7	20	5.9	19.3
24-Peterborough.....	59.7	52.3	11	42	43	45.5	27.4	38.3	28.6	6.7	20
25-Orillia.....	60	55	10a-13.3	40	42	44.5	26.3	35	28.7	6.7	20
26-Toronto.....	62.6	51.8	all 4.3	36	41.7	46.6	27.1	34.9	28.1	6	19.7
27-Niagara Falls.....	63.4	56.6	14	.....	45.7	47.9	27.7	37	30	6.7	19.2
28-St. Catharines.....	59.3	53.3	14	44.5	45.3	45.2	26.3	39.5	25.7	7.3	17
29-Hamilton.....	67.5	54	15	42	43.8	45.8	26.3	35.8	31.4	6.7	19.6
30-Brantford.....	62.7	54	12	45	45.6	47.5	24.4	38.5	30	6.7	19.4
31-Galt.....	62.3	56.6	all 2.5	43	43.1	44.7	27.2	34.6	28	7.3	19.1
32-Guelph.....	62.5	57.5	all 2.5	42	43	44.3	30	40	29	6.7	19.3
33-Kitchener.....	61.8	54.5	all 3.3	45	43.2	45.4	25	37.5	28.1	6.7	19.3
34-Woodstock.....	59	52.5	10	40	41.6	43.7	28	40	27.5	6.7	19.5
35-Stratford.....	61.6	53.5	12	43	43.3	45.6	29	36.7	29.7	6.7	20.4
36-London.....	60.8	55	11	45	45	45.4	26.6	42	28.1	6.7	19.6
37-St. Thomas.....	59.2	53.3	all 1.5	45	46.8	47.2	29.5	39.5	30.2	6.7	19.8
38-Chatham.....	56.6	56.4	14	45	44.5	45.8	27.4	37.5	31.2	7.3	20.7
39-Windsor.....	61	52.7	16-20	45	48	49.5	28.6	36.6	30.8	7.3	19.2
40-Owen Sound.....	53.5	.....	12	42.5	40.1	42	25.8	35	29.8	6	19.6
41-Cobalt.....	61	51.6	17	30	.....	49.5	29	32.2	33	7.4	20
42-Sault Ste. Marie.....	60.7	54.5	15	37.3	42.6	45.5	27.7	33.7	30	6.7	20.3
43-Port Arthur.....	65.9	58.3	14.3	40	45	49.7	30	28.3	32.5	6.7	20
44-Port William.....	63.1	55	14.3	30	40	49.4	29	31.6	31.4	6.7	20.2
Manitoba (Average).....	53.4	45.0	13.5	38.8	44.7	31.2	30.1	30.1	29.6	7.1	21.5
45-Winnipeg.....	58.2	47.4	12	37.6	45.7	30.3	35.8	29.6	7	20.5	.....
46-Brandon.....	48.6	42.5	15a	38.3	40	43.6	32	30.5	7.2	22.5	.....
Saskatchewan (Average).....	48.8	45.0	15.3	37.5	37.7	43.2	33.3	32.4	7.5	18.6	17.3
47-Regina.....	52.5	46.4	15	.....	35.1	43.9	40	28.3	30.7	6.6	17.3
48-Prince Albert.....	43.3	41.7	13	40	39	43.5	40	35	35	6.6	17
49-Saskatoon.....	47.5	45	17	35	39	44.3	35	35	34	10	20
50-Moose Jaw.....	51.7	47	16	37.5	.....	41.2	.....	35	30	6.7	20
Alberta (Average).....	54.7	49.2	13.2	36.3	38.0	45.2	29.0	32.4	31.9	7.6	18.7
51-Medicine Hat.....	51.4	48.7	all 4.3	35	38.3	47.5	25	31.7	33.3	7.3	17
52-Edmonton.....	53.3	43	all 2.5	37.5	38.7	44.5	31.7	31.2	30.8	7.2	17.5
53-Calgary.....	52.7	52	12	.....	38	44.2	29.2	35	33.6	8	22.5
54-Lethbridge.....	61.4	52.9	14	.....	36.9	44.4	30	31.7	30	8	17.6
British Columbia Average	73.4	55.7	15.7	42.5	41.5	50.5	31.7	34.1	34.0	8.8	17.8
55-Fernie.....	65	50	20	37.5	.....	50	37.5	.....	36.7	10	18
56-Nelson.....	66.2	55	all 9	.....	.....	49.2	33.3	35	35	10	17
57-Trail.....	76.7	50	15	.....	35	47.5	32.5	31.7	.....	8.3	15
58-New Westminster.....	72	53.3	11.1	.....	47.5	50	26.7	32.5	33.3	8.9	.....
59-Vancouver.....	75.2	59.2	all 1.1	.....	38.3	49.3	29.3	33	31.7	7.4	15.7
60-Victoria.....	78.3	35.4	all 2.5	45	.....	52.2	29.4	35.2	30.2	7.4	20.7
61-Nanaimo.....	77.1	61	16.5	.....	45	55.6	40	35	37	8	20
62-Prince Rupert.....	77	62	20	45	.....	50	25	36.2	.....	10	18

a Price per single quart higher.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1921—(Continued)

FLOUR		Rolled oats, per lb.	Cornmeal, per lb.	Barley, pearl, per lb.	RICE				Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	CANNED VEGETABLES		
Spring wheat, in 24-lb. bag, per lb.	Ordinary family in 24-lb. bag, per lb.				Rangoon "B", per lb.	Patina, per lb.	Japan, per lb.	Siam, per lb.		Tomatoes, 2½% ^a , per can.	Pas. standard, 2½% ^a , per can.	Corn, 2½% ^a , per can.
cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.
5.4	5.1	5.8	6.5	9.9	9.8	11.5	11.3	9.2	12.3	19.0	18.8	17.6
5.8	5.6	6.0	5.7	8.9	11.0	11.9	10.8	9.9	15.1	20.4	19.7	19.0
5.7	5.6	6.5	4.9	9.3	10	10	10.6	9.5	14.8	21.5	20.1	20
6	5	6	6	8.5	10	12.3	10	10	13.8	20.6	19.6	19.7
5.4	5.4	5	6	7	10	10	10	10	15	20	20	18.2
6.1	6	6.8	6.8	9.7	12	12.7	10.7	10	18.6	19.6	19.4	18.8
6	5.8	5.7	4.9	10	12	12.5	12	10	13.5	20.3	19.6	18.1
5.7	5.3	6	6.3	8.4	11	17.3	10	12	15.1	18.8	18.1	18.5
5.6	5.6	6.5	6.1	9.9	11.1	12.7	12.5	11.1	15.4	19.9	19.0	18.6
6.2	6.2	6.6	5.5	8	12	13	10	12	15	20.4	20	19.6
5.6	5.4	6.8	5.7	11.2	10	11.7	10	9	17	19.2	18.3	17
5.5	5.3	6.4	6.8	12.3	12.5	13.3	15	12.2	14.4	20	18.6	18.2
5.2	6.3	6.5	8	7	10	10	10	10	15	20	19	19.2
5.6	5.4	6.4	7.5	9.7	9.4	11.4	12.3	9.0	14.3	17.3	18.7	16.7
5	5	5.9	7.5	8.7	9.1	11.5	9.1	10	14.3	17.7	18	16.1
6.2	6	6	10	10	10	12.2	18	10	15.5	17.9	20.6	17.9
5.4	5.4	6.4	7.5	11.6	9	12.7	15	8.5	14.1	17.7	20	17.7
5.5	5.2	8	10	10	10	11	10	10	17.5	16.5	18.3	15
5.1	5.1	6	5.5	8.7	12.3	12.5	9	10	13	17.8	20.2	17
6.3	5.2	8	10	10	12.5	15	15	10	15	17	18	18
5.7	5.4	6.5	6	8	11	8.5	10.4	9	15.2	17.5	19.3	17.7
5.8	5.4	5.8	6	9.6	9.1	12	10	8.8	12.5	17.7	18.2	15.8
5.8	5.5	5.2	6.6	10	8	10.1	7	7.6	11.7	15.8	15.9	14.8
5.4	4.9	5.6	6.2	10.3	9.7	11.4	11.9	9.9	11.7	17.6	17.5	16.0
5.8	4.6	6.3	6.8	10	10	10.5	10	9.7	10	17.4	17.4	16.1
5.4	5.2	5	5	9	10	10	8	10	9.6	17	17	15.6
5.4	4.8	4.8	5.8	11.6	7	10.8	11	10.2	11.3	15	15	14.5
6.1	5	6	9.6	9	10	10	10	10	10.5	17.1	16.6	15.6
4.9	4.5	5	11.5	13	10	12.6	11.5	9	10	17.3	16.4	16.5
5.3	4.7	5.1	5.8	11.4	10	12.6	11.2	9.6	10.3	18	18.5	16.8
5.5	5.2	5.5	6.1	9.7	7.8	11	10.5	9.8	10.9	17	17.3	15.1
5.9	5.8	5.5	7.6	10.5	10	10	11.2	10	12.7	18.9	18.7	17.3
6	5.5	5.5	6.3	9.6	10.8	14.8	15	10	12.3	18.3	18.6	14.5
5.6	5.7	5.6	6.2	9.2	6.2	12.6	10.9	9.3	11.1	17	17.2	15.8
5.7	5	5.8	5.8	11.6	10	10	12.2	10	10.8	17.6	17.2	15.6
4.6	4.2	5.3	6.5	10.1	10.5	9.1	10	8.1	12	18.3	18.5	15.7
5.5	4.4	6.1	9.1	10	12.5	10.2	20	6.3	10	16.2	17.1	15.5
4.9	4.4	5.3	6.8	10	9.7	15	10.8	7.7	11.6	17.5	17.1	15
4.5	4.2	5.2	6.6	11	8.8	12.6	12.5	8.3	12	15.8	16.6	15.4
4.9	4.7	6.4	7.3	9.7	8	10	12	10	13.5	17.8	18.4	15.1
5.3	5.2	5.1	6.3	9.8	10	11.6	10.5	9.6	11	18.3	17.6	16.6
5.7	4.8	5	5.8	10.7	10.6	10	13.8	11.6	11.7	18.3	18.3	16.1
5.2	5.1	5.9	5.4	10	10	12.1	12.1	9.9	14.3	17.6	17.4	16.4
5.8	5.1	6	6.2	12.3	10	12.5	13.5	10	12	17.8	16.5	14.6
5.1	5	5.6	5.6	8.4	6	11.4	11.4	18	15.4	18.6	19.3	18.9
6.2	8	7	11.6	10	11.2	10.3	11.8	10	13.1	18.2	17.6	16
5.4	5.2	7.1	6.6	10	10	10.6	13.7	10	12.5	20	20	17.8
5.6	4.6	6.3	5.6	10.2	10.1	10.6	11.2	11.5	12.1	19.1	17.8	16.2
5	4.8	4.6	4.6	8.8	11.5	12	10	10	10	20.4	20.6	20.1
5.2	5.1	5.6	6.1	9.7	8.9	12.5	9.2	9.2	12.5	20.8	20.2	19.3
5.1	5	5.6	5.7	10.2	7.7	10	12	9.3	11.4	20.4	19.7	18.4
5.2	5	4.5	6.4	9.2	10	15	10	9.1	13.5	21.2	20.6	20.1
4.8	4.7	5.7	6.6	11.2	10	10.1	8.5	11.5	21.4	20.3	19.8	18.8
4.8	4.6	5.2	5.7	11	10	10.2	8	11.3	19.7	19.4	18.4	17.9
4.6	4.4	5	5	10	10	10	9.1	11.7	23.4	21.4	21	20
4.7	4.8	7.1	7.2	12.5	9	10	8.7	11.8	22	20.5	19.5	18.5
5.2	5	5.3	8.6	11.2	9	10	8.1	11.3	20.6	20	20	19
4.8	5.1	6.3	9.2	9.4	11.0	10.4	9.1	10.6	21.2	20.7	19.3	18.8
4.6	4.8	5.8	10.8	10	10	11	10	11.5	21.1	21.5	20.4	19.5
4.8	4.7	6.7	8.4	10	10	9.6	8	10.4	20.4	20.3	20.4	20.4
5	5.6	7	8.8	10.4	10.4	10.4	9	10.7	22.6	20.9	20.4	20.4
4.6	5.1	6	8.7	8.3	12	10.6	9.5	9.7	20.5	20	17.2	16.2
5.2	5.0	5.9	7.1	9.6	7.5	9.5	8.4	9.7	21.0	20.5	20.3	20.3
5.2	6	6	8	10	10	12.5	10	10	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5
5.2	6	6.2	11.2	10	10	10	13.7	10	21.2	21.2	20	20
5.2	4.8	4.7	9.1	10	10	9.1	10	10	20	20	20	20
5.5	5.2	6.3	8.7	9.5	10	9	6	8.5	20	19.5	19.5	19.5
5	5.1	6	6.6	9.2	10	5	8.3	8.3	21	20.2	20.2	20.2
5	4.6	5.6	8.2	9.4	10	8.4	8.7	8.4	21.1	20.6	20	20
5.2	4.9	6.3	6	9.7	10	9	10	8.9	20.6	20	21	21
5.3	6.1	8.3	8.7	8.7	10	10	10	10	21.2	20	20	20

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc per lb.	POTATOES		APPLES			Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins seeded, choice per packet (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.
			Per bag, 1½ bu. (90 lb.)	Per peck, (15 lbs.)	Fresh, best eating, per gal.	Fresh cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.			
Dominion Average	cents. 8.8	cents. 6.7	cents. 1.653	cents. 32.0	cents. 39.9	cents. 30.1	cents. 21.3	cents. 18.2	cents. 29.5	cents. 25.0
Nova Scotia (Average)	9.0	6.1	1.522	30.0	28.5	30.2	17.0	17.5	29.5	29.3
1-Sydney	11	6.2	1.86	34.0	26.6	33	17	19.3	31	32
2-New Glasgow	8.2	6.2	1.65	32.9	26.6	20	16.5	16.5	31.4	30
3-Amherst	8	5.6	1.17	22	25	50	15	15	25	30
4-Halifax	10	6.3	1.45	31.3	25	26.6	18.3	16.6	31.1	25
5-Truro	8	6.1	1.48	29.2	25	21.6	18	20.2	28.8	25.0
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown	8.7	6.7	.90	17	60	22.5	22.5	16	27.2	22
New Brunswick (Average)	9.7	7.0	1.560	30.6	36.8	28.8	19.2	18.6	28.7	27.0
7-Moncton	9.8	6.6	1.41	29.1	32.5	25	18.3	16.5	28	30
8-St. John	9.4	7.1	2.00	36.6	40	18.5	22.8	22.8	27.7	25
9-Fredericton	10.3	6.6	1.70	31.6	38	32.5	20	17.6	30	25
10-Bathurst	9.2	7.7	1.13	25	25	20	17.5	29.2	28	28
Quebec (Average)	8.6	7.4	1.652	30.3	47.4	32.8	22.4	20.4	28.8	27.3
11-Quebec	9.6	7.5	a1.339	23.7	40	25	17.5	20.4	29.2	28.7
12-Three Rivers	8.5	9.4	a1.80	31.2	45	30	30	19	27.9	25
13-Sherbrooke	7.7	7.7	1.52	32.6	53.2	30.7	19	16.8	28.3	28.7
14-Sorel	10	8	1.53	30	25	22.5	25	25	27.5	30
15-St. Hyacinthe	7.5	5.5	1.69	30	60	30	30	16	33.3	27.7
16-St. John's	8	6	2.00	35	60	40	30	25	25	25
17-Thetford Mines	8	7.7	1.29	19.3	50	40	19.3	25	29.3	26
18-Montreal	9	7.1	a1.913	32.4	46	34.6	20.2	18.6	30.4	26
19-Hull	9.1	7.4	1.79	38.7	37.8	32	21	17.7	28.1	28
Ontario (Average)	8.9	7.1	1.855	37.2	33.0	26.7	20.5	18.2	29.5	22.8
20-Ottawa	9.1	7.6	1.78	38.4	45.1	33.2	21.3	19	28.4	23.3
21-Brockville	8.5	7.5	1.75	30	41	26.5	17.5	17.5	29.3	20
22-Kingston	8.5	7.5	1.88	38.1	32	22.5	12.5	15	28.8	21
23-Bellefleur	8.3	7.1	2.16	46.6	23.3	20	15	31.2	23.7	23.7
24-Peterborough	9.4	7	1.78	38	30	28.3	18	20	27.5	20
25-Orillia	9.2	6.6	1.35	27.1	31.2	26.6	17.6	29.8	24.1	21.6
26-Toronto	8.9	6.9	1.84	35.6	37	31	22	17.9	27.7	21.6
27-Niagara Falls	10.4	8.1	2.08	39.8	26.2	25	20.8	31.5	24.6	21.2
28-St. Catharines	9.4	6.6	2.04	37.1	33	25	25	17.8	30.8	21.2
29-Hamilton	9.5	7.5	1.97	42.2	40	32.6	17.2	20.1	28.1	21.5
30-Bramford	7.9	6.4	2.10	41.8	22.5	22.5	18.2	29.1	20.8	20.8
31-Galt	8.4	6.6	1.75	35	36	31.2	28	19	29.8	22.6
32-Quebec	8.1	7.4	1.75	37.5	45	35	17	25	20	20
33-Kitchener	8.1	8.3	2.02	38.8	32.6	20	12.2	17.1	31	22.5
34-Woodstock	9.5	8.5	2.25	45.8	21.6	20	19.5	30	27	21
35-Stratford	8.5	6.9	2.12	39.6	26.2	24.5	17.5	31.3	22.5	22.5
36-London	8.6	6.9	2.00	37.1	23.7	18.3	18.1	27.7	22.3	22.3
37-St. Thomas	8.6	6.9	2.00	37.1	23.7	18.3	19.6	29.9	23.3	23.3
38-Chatham	8.3	5.5	2.06	41.1	29	22.5	25	21	30.5	23.1
39-Windsor	9.5	6.1	1.86	36.4	31.5	27.5	30	20.8	28.7	24.4
40-Owen Sound	8.5	6.5	1.64	32.8	25	18.3	15	15.8	26.3	20
41-Cobalt	8.7	9.1	1.65	35	45	30	20.5	16.9	31.6	22.5
42-Sault Ste. Marie	9.4	7.2	1.58	35	38.7	31	22.5	18.1	32.8	23.7
43-Port Arthur	10.6	6.4	1.53	31.4	45	35	20	17.5	28.5	25.5
44-Fort William	8.8	6	1.52	32.1	42.5	36.2	21.6	17	33.3	22.4
Manitoba (Average)	9.8	5.5	1.280	25.1	.....	.....	22.7	18.8	30.1	25.2
45-Winnipeg	9.4	5.2	1.23	25.2	.....	.....	20.4	17.3	28.5	26.3
46-Brandon	10.2	5.8	1.33	25	.....	.....	25	20.3	31.7	26
Saskatchewan (Average)	8.5	6.7	1.044	20.7	.....	.....	21.9	17.9	30.1	28.6
47-Regina	7.5	6.4	1.12	21	85	50	19.4	17.9	35	24.5
48-Prince Albert	8.5	7.1	.825	15	.....	.....	23.3	19	21.7	32.5
49-Saskatoon	9.3	6	1.00	25	.....	.....	20	15	30	30
50-Moose Jaw	8.8	7.2	1.23	21.7	.....	.....	25	19.5	33.7	27.5
Alberta (Average)	8.6	5.8	1.370	26.2	71.3	.....	24.4	17.3	31.7	25.7
51-Medicine Hat	9.5	5.9	1.44	26.2	85	.....	27.5	16.6	33.3	26
52-Edmonton	8.3	5.8	.979	17	57.5	40	21	18.3	31.2	27.1
53-Calgary	8.8	6.4	a1.527	36.7	.....	.....	24	17.2	33.2	27.6
54-Lethbridge	7.7	5.2	a1.233	25	.....	.....	25	16.9	29.1	26
British Columbia (Average)	7.8	5.6	1.782	31.5	.....	.....	23.3	16.6	29.1	25.5
55-Pernie	8.2	5	a2.142	.....	75	70	25	16.2	35	30
56-Nelson	9	4.5	a1.823	30	.....	.....	30	18.7	30	25
57-Trail	8.1	5	a1.856	35	.....	.....	25	17.5	29	25
58-New Westminster	6.7	6.2	a1.418	25	.....	.....	20	16.5	27.5	26.2
59-Vancouver	7.5	5.5	a1.395	25	.....	.....	19	16.9	27.3	22.7
60-Victoria	6.9	5.5	a1.573	37.5	.....	.....	25	14.1	25	23.3
61-Nanaimo	8.6	6	a1.733	30	.....	.....	22.5	18.1	31.2	25.4
62-Prince Rupert	7	6.2	a2.314	.....	.....	.....	20	14.8	27.5	26.7

(a) Price per 90 lb. bag calculated from price quoted.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1921—(Continued)

JAM		CANNED FRUITS			Marmalade, orange, per 4-lb. tin.	Corn syrup, per 5-lb. tin.	Honey, clover, strain- ed, per 5-lb. tin.	SUGAR		TEA			
Strawberry, pure, per 4-lb. tin.	Raspberry, pure, per 4-lb. tin.	Peaches, 2's, per can.	Pears, 2's, per can.	Plums, 2's, per can				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium (in bulk), per lb.	Black, medium (packages), per lb.	Green, medium (in bulk), per lb.	Green, medium (packages), p. lb.
\$ 1.083	\$ 1.073	cents. 37.1	cents. 35.5	cents. 28.2	\$.998	cents. 58.3	\$ 1.306	cents. 9.8	cents. 9.3	cents. 53.1	cents. 55.7	cents. 61.4	cents. 58.4
1.078	1.068	37.3	37.1	29.3	1.106	70.6	1.500	9.7	9.3	48.4	55.1	72.5	61.7
1.15	1.14	38.1	38.5	33.3	1.16	.....	1.25	10.4	10	51.8	57	.....	55
1.12	1.11	37	35.6	29.3	1.08	75	.....	10	9.7	47.4	53.6	.....	75
.90	.90	40	40	30	1.00	60	.....	9	8	50	55	.....	55
1.06	1.04	36.6	33.3	26.2	1.03	65	1.75	9.1	9.1	47	55	65	55
1.16	1.15	35	38.3	27.5	1.26	82.5	.....	10	9.5	46	55	80	.....
1.15	1.10	36	36	25	.983	75	1.75	9	8.3	42.3	53.7	.....	.....
1.090	1.075	36.2	38.1	31.0	1.035	55.4	.....	9.8	9.3	51.2	53.9	62.7	52.5
1.30	1.25	32.5	36.6	30	1.10	65	.....	9.2	9	52.5	53.3	55	50
1.01	1.00	33.6	32	30	.975	50	.....	9.8	9	52.1	51.2	66.6	55
1.05	1.05	40.4	45.4	31.6	1.03	51.7	.....	9.9	9.5	50	56	66.6	.....
1.00	1.00	38.3	38.3	32.5	.....	55	.....	10.2	9.6	50	55	.....	.....
1.185	1.168	36.7	37.0	27.3	1.083	57.7	1.241	9.5	9.0	55.3	54.2	57.4	53.6
1.05	1.0	35	40	28.3	.993	49	1.50	9	8.5	53.7	55.1	56.8	55.6
1.19	1.16	40	41.7	27.5	1.07	52.5	1.00	9.7	9.1	58.1	54.8	57.6	54.8
1.21	1.19	37.2	38.6	26.6	1.01	56.4	1.22	9.5	9.2	57.9	58.9	58.5	55
1.25	1.25	40	40	25	1.25	67.5	.....	10	9.2	55	.....	55	.....
1.25	1.25	38.3	37.3	25	1.50	57	1.25	9.7	9.2	60	53.4	62.5	52.2
1.25	1.25	30	25	25	1.00	70	1.25	9.5	9.2	55	50	55	50
1.30	1.23	38.3	38.3	35	.....	63.3	1.27	10	9.4	53.1	53.3	58.1	50
1.15	1.13	36.1	35.5	27.2	.901	53.6	1.16	9.1	8.7	57.2	55.8	61.7	57.8
1.02	1.02	35	36.2	26.2	.937	49.6	1.28	9.4	8.6	48.1	52.6	51.7	53.2
1.042	1.035	36.6	33.5	26.6	.976	53.4	1.063	9.6	9.4	53.2	55.0	57.3	55.4
1.03	1.03	35.9	34.5	25.9	.963	53.4	1.11	8.8	8.3	51.6	54	59.4	54.1
.983	.95	30	30	25	.925	50	1.00	10	9.5	48.3	52.5	57.4	54.1
1.00	.933	33.8	30.5	21.6	.95	51.6	.97	9.1	8.8	48.8	53.8	55.1	54
.983	.983	36.6	35	27.5	.975	55	1.16	9.6	9.5	49	56	60	57.3
1.05	1.07	50	32.5	26.5	1.00	53.3	.975	9.6	9.5	45	54	60	53.6
1.00	1.00	35	27.5	22.5	.96	53.3	1.00	9.5	9.6	54.1	55	59	57.5
.929	.924	31.5	27.7	21.5	.856	49.4	.996	9.3	8.7	50.6	55.3	56.8	54.1
1.09	1.09	37.1	34.2	27.5	1.02	50.8	1.17	10	9.5	58.7	56.1	61.2	56.1
1.00	.993	36.2	36.4	30.7	.904	49.6	1.13	9.7	9.6	57.7	55.3	61.4	54.3
1.03	1.03	31.1	28.9	23.3	.958	52.2	1.00	9.4	8.9	55.7	55.7	60.3	56
1.04	1.04	36.6	27.5	22.5	.88	47.5	.98	9.5	9.2	55.8	54.4	59.2	55.2
.983	.985	32	33	22.4	.90	50.4	1.05	9.7	9.3	53.3	55.1	60	55.3
.933	.933	40	40	25	.866	50	.983	9.2	9	52.5	55	55	55
.99	.99	41.6	32.5	30	1.14	55	1.21	9.7	9.7	54	55.5	55	55.5
1.10	1.10	36.6	37.5	32.5	1.05	50	1.08	10	9.8	53.7	55.2	55.2	54
1.22	1.23	38	37	25	1.07	54.1	1.00	9.8	9.7	54.1	55.8	58	56
1.01	1.01	36.2	36.5	25	.956	50.2	.994	9.5	9.5	53.1	55.1	58.5	54.6
1.08	1.06	32.5	31	25	.95	51.6	1.09	9.5	9.2	50	55.6	68.2	56.2
1.07	1.07	40	31.7	30	.97	55	1.09	9.7	9.5	50.7	54.5	57.4	54.5
1.25	1.25	43.7	45	40	1.07	67	1.12	9.5	9.1	61.6	55.8	60	54.4
.975	.90	35	26	20	.975	51.6	.925	9.8	9.1	53.3	52	56	55
1.13	1.12	36	34	28.7	1.01	65.8	1.15	10.1	9.8	43.3	55	60	58.3
1.08	1.07	36.6	35.7	30	1.04	54.1	1.05	10	9.5	48	55	54	55
1.05	1.05	35	36.6	30	1.06	58.3	1.20	10	10	55	60	55	60
1.04	1.02	38.6	37	26.2	.966	55.8	1.13	9.8	9.6	57.5	52.5	62.5	55
1.052	1.052	35.7	32.8	25.8	.912	52.6	1.390	10.4	10.0	52.4	58.2	63.5	64.4
1.05	1.05	35.3	32.5	26.6	.883	53.1	1.33	10	9.6	51.8	57.3	63	68.7
1.054	1.054	36	33	27	.94	52	1.45	10.8	10.4	53	59	64	60
1.088	1.065	37.3	31.4	27.8	.998	62.6	1.624	10.5	9.7	58.8	56.9	65.0	60.2
1.02	1.02	33.3	27.5	24.2	.992	56.6	1.57	9.2	8.8	58	56.2	60	59
1.10	1.10	40	26.7	28.3	.988	62.5	2.12	11	10.2	63.3	58.3	80	60
1.10	1.05	35	31.2	30	.99	56.2	1.28	10.7	9.7	55	60	50	61.7
1.13	1.09	41	40	28.7	1.02	75	1.525	11	10	59	53	70	60
1.038	1.038	37.2	38.6	28.7	.948	62.7	1.645	10.5	10.0	54.3	58.3	68.4	67.0
1.00	1.00	38.3	36.8	29.2	.921	63	1.77	10.9	10.1	50.8	57.9	60	66
1.05	1.03	38.1	37.9	29.3	.944	63.7	1.54	10.5	9.9	51	56.7	68.7	62
1.07	1.10	35	41	26.7	.983	63.8	1.80	10.3	9.7	58	59.7	70	69
1.03	1.02	37.5	38.7	29.6	.942	60.3	1.47	10.2	10.2	57.5	59	66.7	71
1.119	1.112	39.6	39.0	32.6	.948	65.0	1.803	9.7	9.3	52.5	58.3	70.4	65.9
1.27	1.25	50	40	45	1.05	65	.....	11.5	11	52.5	62.5	85	65
1.175	1.175	37.5	37.5	35	1.10	70	2.20	11	11	62.5	65	80	57
1.10	1.10	36.5	37.5	30	.925	62.5	1.50	9.8	9.7	47.5	56.2	67.5	67.5
1.05	1.025	46.7	46.7	35	.931	62.5	2.175	8.9	8.4	55	57.5	68.3	58
1.03	1.01	35.4	31.7	27.1	.863	56.8	1.27	8.8	8.1	50.6	55.2	60	65
1.05	1.06	36.7	36.7	22.5	.847	63	1.97	8.9	8.7	46.7	55	70	80
1.15	1.15	40	46.7	35	.89	75	.....	9.4	9	55	63.3	72.5	70
1.125	1.125	33.7	35	31.2	.975	65	1.70	9	8.2	50	51.7	60	50

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	COFFEE		Cocoa, pure, unsweet- ened, per ½-lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit, XXX per quart.	Salt, fine in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, stand- ard, per bar.
	Ground, medium, per lb.	Beans roasted, Rio, etc., per lb.							
	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	\$	cents.	cents.
Dominion Average.....	53.6	50.5	30.7	15.1	3.7	49.3	.813	12.8	8.4
Nova Scotia (Average).....	54.2	53.8	31.6	13.1	4.6	51.6	.543	14.0	8.9
1-Sydney.....	49.6	50	34.1	14	6.4	54.6	.55	14.4	9.1
2-New Glasgow.....	59.6	55	32.6	14.7	3.9	45	.54	13.8	9.3
3-Amherst.....	50	.....	30	10	5	60	.50	15	8
4-Hali'ax.....	50	50	30.7	15.2	4.5	49.5	.625	13.6	9
5-Truro.....	61.6	60	30.4	11.4	3.4	48.7	.50	13.2	8.9
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown...	58	59	30	15.5	3.1	49.3	.56	13.3	8.2
New Brunswick (Average)...	60.1	56.3	29.5	11.9	3.6	46.3	.586	12.8	8.7
7-Moncton.....	61.2	60	30	11.4	3.1	55	.633	12.6	9.2
8-St. John.....	62.5	.....	29.6	11.3	.....	45.3	.625	13.8	9
9-Fredericton.....	55	52.6	28.2	12.5	4.2	45	.534	13.2	8
10-Bathurst.....	61.6	.....	30	12.3	3.5	40	.55	11.6	8.5
Quebec (Average).....	55.2	51.0	30.0	14.2	3.7	50.1	.912	12.7	8.6
11-Quebec.....	52.2	48.7	30	17.3	3.7	45.2	.90	11.1	8.7
12-Three Rivers.....	55	50	31	15.9	4.3	51.2	1.00	12.2	8.5
13-Sherbrooke.....	55	53.3	29.6	12.9	3.7	44.3	.85	11.9	8.6
14-Sorel.....	53.7	60	30	15	5	60	1.32	14	10
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	53.7	40	31.7	11.9	3	48	.85	13.4	7.5
16-St. John's.....	55	60	25	14.2	2	60	.70	15	9.5
17-Thet'ord Mines.....	63.8	50	33.3	14	4	47.7	.833	13.5	8.3
18-Montreal.....	54.5	53.5	29.8	15.2	3.6	50.4	.893	12.1	8.4
19-Hull.....	53.9	43.3	30	11.4	4.4	43.7	.866	11.4	7.8
Ontario (Average).....	53.7	51.9	29.6	13.0	3.0	46.1	.765	11.6	8.7
20-Ottawa.....	49.1	47.3	30	11.6	3.3	45.1	.738	11.6	8.1
21-Brockville.....	55	.....	30	12.6	3.6	50	.716	10.8	9
22-Kingston.....	48.5	48.3	29	13.2	3.1	45	.73	11.7	8.5
23-Bellefille.....	53.3	50	28.7	12.2	2.8	46.2	.80	12	8.6
24-Peterborough.....	50	52.5	30	12.5	2.6	47.5	.825	11.5	8.2
25-Orillia.....	59	50	29	13.5	3.2	41	.683	13	9
26-Toronto.....	54	54.2	28.8	11.9	3.1	44.3	.629	10.5	8.1
27-Niagara Falls.....	57.1	53.3	30.7	13.9	2.6	47.5	.73	11.6	8.5
28-St. Catharines.....	53	56.3	30	13.7	3.3	38.5	.72	10.8	8.9
29-Hamilton.....	55.8	54.1	29.1	11.8	3	43.5	.85	11.2	8.4
30-Brantford.....	52.1	47	30.4	12.1	2.7	43.3	.85	11.4	8.2
31-Galt.....	55	55	30.1	13.5	3.4	52.7	.758	12	8.3
32-Guelph.....	58.3	50	26	12.5	.....	40	1.00	10.5	8.3
33-Kitchener.....	50	.....	30	12.4	2.7	47.1	.82	11.7	8.9
34-Woodstock.....	53.7	40	28.7	11.8	2.3	42.5	.687	12	9.1
35-Stratford.....	50.8	56	27.5	13.4	3	48	.691	12.1	9
36-London.....	52.7	53	28.3	13.1	3	48.5	.741	11.4	8.6
37-St. Thomas.....	59	56.6	29	13.4	2.8	49	.816	11.9	8.9
38-Chatham.....	49.6	49.6	29.6	12.5	3.2	44.2	.741	12.1	8.4
39-Windsor.....	55.3	52.8	30.4	13.5	3	51.1	.80	12.1	8.8
40-Owen Sound.....	53.3	57.5	28.7	11.5	3.3	39	.637	11.1	9.2
41-Cobalt.....	60	53.7	32.5	15	3.2	46.6	.85	15	8.8
42-Sault Ste. Marie.....	54.1	55	30.7	14.5	2.6	47	.775	11.6	9.5
43-Port Arthur.....	43.3	47.5	30	15	4	55	1.00	10	8.8
44-Fort William.....	60	55	33.3	12.9	2.7	50	.75	11.3	9.3
Manitoba (Average).....	49.6	46.4	32.6	13.3	3.4	45.5	.847	13.9	8.2
45-Winnipeg.....	49.2	47.7	32.5	12.9	3.5	48	.894	12.7	8.2
46-Brandon.....	50	45	32.6	13.6	3.2	43	.80	15	8.1
Saskatchewan (Average)...	52.0	50.0	34.4	20.9	4.7	53.6	1.058	14.0	8.7
47-Regina.....	55	51.6	32.5	17.5	4.2	52	.875	15.3	8.1
48-Prince Albert.....	44.9	43.3	35	23.3	4.6	50	1.25	15	7.5
49-Saskatoon.....	52	50	35	22	4.5	53.3	.....	8	9.5
50-Moose Jaw.....	56	55	35	20.7	5.3	59	1.05	17.5	9.6
Alberta (Average).....	51.8	45.8	33.5	19.6	4.4	49.5	.922	13.9	8.0
51-Medicine Hat.....	48.3	46.2	32.6	22.7	4.6	46.2	.962	14.2	8.1
52-Edmonton.....	51.2	42.5	33.6	16.6	4.2	47.1	.85	14.2	8.2
53-Calgary.....	57.5	54.4	33.8	16.5	4.7	46.7	.937	13.9	9.5
54-Lethbridge.....	50	40	33.8	22.5	3.9	58	.94	13.4	6.1
British Columbia (Average)	50.3	45.6	31.3	21.0	4.8	57.0	1.011	13.9	6.9
55-Fernie.....	57.5	40	25	15	3.5	60	1.20	15	5
56-Nelson.....	52.5	55	32.5	17.5	7.5	60	1.12	20	8.5
57-Trail.....	42.7	39	30	27.5	4.7	50	.85	15	6.2
58-New Westminster.....	50	48.7	33.7	22.5	5.2	57.5	1.03	13.3	6
59-Vancouver.....	47.7	48.4	31.8	20.7	3.7	51.1	.936	12	6.3
60-Victoria.....	51.4	48	29.6	19.8	3.8	56.7	.95	12.2	7
61-Nanaimo.....	53	48.7	34	21.3	4.8	58	1.00	12.3	8.5
62-Prince Rupert.....	47.9	37.2	33.7	23.3	5	62.5	1.00	11.2	7.5

a Including delivery. b Calculated price per cord from price quoted. c Natural gas used extensively. d Lignite. f Jackpine poplar, etc. g In bottles.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1921—(Concluded).

COAL		WOOD						RENT			
Anthracite, per ton.	Bituminous, per ton.	Hard (long), per cord.	Hard (stove length), per cord.	Soft, (long), per cord.	Soft (stove length), per cord.	Millwood cuttings, etc., per cord.	Coal oil, per gallon.	Matches, parlour (500) per box.	Six-roomed house with modern conveniences per month.	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences, or none per month.	
552	\$ 621	\$ 075	\$ 259	\$ 771	\$ 1797	\$ 302	cents. 31.6	cents. 14.7	\$ 27.635	\$ 19.912	
18.000	9.905	10.700	12.000	7.500	8.100	8.977	32.5	14.8	24.000	16.600	
.....	a8.00	6.00	7.00	5.00	6.00	.....	33-35	15	16.00-20.00	10.00-14.00	1
.....	a8.00	b12.00	b12.00	b8.00	b8.00	b11.43	31-32	14	25.00	18.00	2
19.00	8.90	9.00	10.00	7.50	8.50	5.00-6.00	28-30	15	12.00-20.00	7.00-12.00	3
17.00	11.00-12.25	17.50	19.00	12.00	12.00	10.00	35	15	40.00	25.00-35.00	4
.....	13.00	9.00	12.00	5.00	6.00	.....	33	15	16.00-26.00	12.00-15.00	5
16.50	10.75-11.75	10.00	12.00	8.00	9.00	b9.00	32	15	20.00-25.00	12.00-15.00	6
18.250	12.469	11.500	13.500	7.750	9.500	6.940	32.4	15.0	2.500	18.000	
18.50	11.25-13.50	10.00	12.00	8.00	9.00	.....	34	15	25.00-45.00	18.00-24.00	7
16.50	12.00-16.00	16.00	18.00	8.00	10.00	b8.42	30-45	15	20.00	18.00	8
18.00	11.50	12.00	14.00	8.00	10.00	b6.40	30-32	15	25.00	18.00	9
20.00	10	8.00	10.00	7.00	9.00	b6.00	32	15	20.00	15.00	10
16.542	11.000	14.381	16.204	9.972	11.541	11.464	28.6	14.6	21.333	14.188	
16.75	10.00	b16.00	b16.00	b13.33	b13.33	b12.75	30	15	22.00-27.00	.....	11
15.75	11.00	12.00	18.00	9.00	12.00	b10.00	30-35	15	20.00-25.00	12.00-15.00	12
17.00	12.00	13.00	15.00	.....	.....	.....	30	15	25.00	22.00	13
16.00	12.00	b14.67	b16.00	8.00	10.00	b10.00	35	15	14.00	7.00	14
15.00	.....	.....	b17.333	.....	b12.00	.....	24-26	.....	18.00	10.00	15
16.00	10.00	14.00	17.00	10.00	b11.00	b14.00	22-28	12	18.00-25.00	12.00-18.00	16
18.50	.....	.....	b12.00	.....	b10.50	b10.00	26	15	15.00-18.00	10.00-15.00	17
17.00	11.00	15.00-19.00	17.00-20.00	10.00-12.00	12.00-13.00	b15.00	25-35	15	20.00-35.00	14.00-20.00	18
16.75-17.00	.....	14.00	16.00	8.50	11.00	8.50	23-25	15	20.00-25.00	15.00-18.00	19
16.645	12.000	13.986	16.394	10.967	13.566	11.812	27.2	14.5	29.200	19.900	
16.75-17.00	14.00	16.00	18.00	8.50	11.00	8.50	30-35	15	27.10-35.00	20.00-26.00	20
16.50	.....	b20.308	16.00	.....	b18.461	b16.00	23-25	13-15	20.00	14.00	21
16.50	10.00	14.00	16.00	13.00	14.00	b14.00	23-25	14	20.00-30.00	18.00-23.00	22
16.50	11.00	12.75	13.75	10.00	11.00	10.00	22-25	10	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00	23
16.50	11.00	13.00	14.50	8.00	9.50	6.00	28-30	12.5-15	20.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	24
16.50	11.00	10.00	12.50	8.00	10.50	b7.724	25	15	15.00-20.00	13.00-15.00	25
15.50	.....	19.00	20.00	15.00	16.00	13.00	31	15	35.00-40.00	22.00-25.00	26
15.50	10.00	c	c	c	c	c	30	15	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00	27
15.50	.....	c16.00	c18.00	c15.00	c16.00	c20.00	27	15.5	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	28
15.75	11.50	15.00	15.50	13.00	13.50	.....	28-32	15	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	29
16.00	11.75	.....	18.00	16.00	16.00	b10.00	25	15	35.00-40.00	20.00	30
16.00	11.00	.....	18.00	12.00	12.00	b12.00	26	12.5-13	20.00	16.00	31
16.00	14.00	19.00	20.00	12.50	13.50	b14.50	25	15	24.00-30.00	16.00-20.00	32
16.00	14.00	16.00	18.00	12.00	14.00	.....	28-30	15	40.00	25.00	33
16.00	12.00	12.00	15.00	10.00	12.00	b13.33	25	15	20.00	15.00	34
16.50	11.00	.....	17.00	16.00	16.00	.....	30	.....	30.00-40.00	17.00-19.00	35
16.50	15.00	16.00	17.50	14.00	14.00	13.00	25	14	25.00-40.00	16.00-25.00	36
16.50	16.50	12.00-13.00	17.00	14.00	14.00	b16.00	30	15	20.00-30.00	15.00-25.00	37
17.00	14.00	.....	b20.00	.....	b20.00	b9.00-15.00	25	15	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	38
17.50	14.00	c	c	c	c	.....	25-28	15	32.00-50.00	20.00-25.00	39
16.00-17.50	12.00-13.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.00-10.00	23-25	15	18.00-20.00	12.00-15.00	40
16.50	10.00	15.00	16.00	12.00	13.50	.....	30	15	22.00	14.00	41
18.00	13.00	12.00	15.00	9.00	12.00	b6.75	30-35	15	35.00	20.00-25.00	42
18.50	12.50	12.00	15.00	9.00	11.00	.....	25	13.3	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00	43
18.75	9.50	12.00	13.50	9.00	11.00	.....	25	15	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00	44
18.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	9.50	10.50	.....	25	15	.....	.....	45
22.250	13.375	12.750	14.000	10.750	12.000	.....	32.5	15.0	35.000	24.500	
20.50	12.75	11.50	13.00	10.50	12.00	.....	30	15	35.00-50.00	25.00-35.00	46
24.00	14.00	14.00	15.00	11.00	12.00	.....	35	15	25.00-30.00	18.00-20.00	47
24.333	13.125	11.250	12.500	10.833	11.000	10.639	38.1	14.4	35.000	21.875	
25.00	13.50	f13.50	f15.00	11.50	12.00	12.00	35	15	35.00-50.00	30.00	48
23.00	d12.50	f9.00	f10.00	7.00	8.00	b6.918	35	15	25.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	49
25.00	13.00-15.00	.....	.....	14.00	12.00	13.00	40	15	30.00-40.00	20.00	50
.....	12.50	.....	.....	.....	12.00	.....	40-45	12.5	35.00	20.00	51
.....	8.750	.....	.....	.....	12.500	9.750	39.4	15.0	33.750	23.250	
c	c	c	c	c	c	c	40-45	15	30.00	20.00	52
.....	7.50	.....	.....	8.50	.....	6.50	35	15	35.00	25.00	53
.....	d9.25-11.25	.....	.....	.....	b16.00	b13.00	40	15	40.00	30.00	54
.....	8.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	15	30.00	18.00	55
17.250	11.676	.....	.....	9.167	10.791	6.039	40.6	15.0	25.500	20.357	
.....	7.50-7.75	.....	.....	.....	12.00	.....	50	.....	18.00	18.00	56
m16.00	10.00-14.25	.....	.....	9.50	12.00	.....	55	15	20.00-30.00	18.00-25.00	57
.....	9.50-13.00	.....	.....	10.00	12.00	.....	45	15	30.00	20.00	58
.....	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	b7.50	40	15	18.00-20.00	12.00-14.00	59
m18.00-19.00	12.87-13.55	.....	.....	.....	7.85	5.15	35-40	.....	29.00	25.00	60
.....	13.00-14.00	.....	.....	8.00	b10.105	b6.176	27	.....	18.00-22.00	18.00-22.00	61
.....	a8.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	b5.33	35	15	22.00-30.00	20.00-30.00	62
.....	14.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30.00-40.00	20.00-30.00	63

^a In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins, costing 5c. to 15c. more per gallon than in bulk. ^m Hard coal.

**COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE
AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA**

Commodities.	Quantity	1900*	1905*	1910	1911	1912	1913	Nov., 1914	Nov., 1915	Nov., 1916	Nov., 1917	Nov., 1918	Nov., 1919	Nov., 1920	Oct., 1921	Nov., 1921
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin, steak.....	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	43.8	47.4	52.2	62.6	75.2	69.2	75.6	60.8	56.2
Beef, shoulder roast.....	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	27.8	28.0	29.6	34.2	32.4	34.2	43.4	53.2	46.6	48.4	33.4	31.2
Veal, roast forequarters.	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	18.0	17.6	19.8	24.3	27.6	26.5	28.7	19.7	18.9
Mutton, roast, hindq'r..	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.1	20.9	29.9	24.3	29.7	35.2	33.0	35.2	26.3	24.6
Pork, fresh, roast ham..	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	17.8	17.5	19.5	20.0	19.8	23.4	32.5	37.3	36.6	41.7	31.5	28.1
Pork, salt, mess.....	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	33.0	33.2	35.2	37.6	36.2	42.6	59.8	70.0	70.6	73.4	57.2	53.2
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	26.4	26.2	30.6	44.1	51.4	53.7	58.5	46.1	43.4
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	36.8	36.4	45.0	64.8	74.2	79.2	73.8	48.2	46.0
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	25.7	30.0	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	40.3	42.6	50.1	58.1	67.1	74.7	81.7	50.7	59.4
Eggs, storage.....	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	27.9	31.2	28.1	32.5	34.6	41.3	50.7	58.5	65.0	70.3	46.6	52.0
Milk.....	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	43.0	49.2	49.8	51.6	52.8	51.6	56.4	69.6	81.0	87.0	93.0	80.4	80.4
Butter, dairy, solid.....	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	53.0	58.4	58.0	60.0	64.6	82.8	94.4	104.2	122.4	123.0	81.2	82.0
Butter, cream'y, prints..	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	34.5	36.8	45.6	51.4	57.2	67.3	66.5	46.8	46.8
Cheese, old.....	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	22.1	24.3	28.7	34.0	32.4	40.0	40.7	35.4	34.2
Cheese, new.....	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	20.2	21.3	26.9	30.1	32.3	37.0	38.4	32.0	29.8
Bread, plain, white.....	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	64.5	60.0	61.5	66.0	66.0	87.0	112.5	118.5	118.5	141.0	118.5	109.5
Flour, family.....	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	38.0	34.0	54.0	65.0	69.0	66.0	75.0	58.0	51.0
Rolled oats.....	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	24.5	23.5	27.0	33.0	41.0	38.5	40.0	30.5	29.0
Rice, good, medium.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.6	11.0	11.4	13.2	11.8	13.4	13.8	25.2	28.8	33.0	18.6	19.6
Beans, handpicked.....	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	13.6	15.8	22.4	32.6	33.0	22.4	23.2	17.4	17.6
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	12.8	12.1	13.6	16.8	23.5	26.7	28.5	21.6	21.3
Prunes, medium sized.....	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	12.2	12.9	11.9	13.1	12.8	13.3	16.5	19.2	24.4	26.6	18.2	18.2
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	24.0	26.0	23.6	32.4	30.4	37.6	42.8	49.2	51.2	64.0	41.2	39.2
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.3	11.0	12.0	11.0	14.8	14.0	17.6	19.8	22.6	23.8	30.8	19.6	18.6
Tea, black, medium.....	1/4 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.8	9.6	9.9	12.5	15.6	15.5	15.7	13.6	13.6
Tea, green, medium.....	1/4 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.8	10.0	9.8	11.9	15.0	16.2	16.5	15.1	15.0
Coffee, medium.....	1/4 "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.1	11.6	14.0	15.4	13.5	13.4
Potatoes.....	2 pks.	24.1	28.0	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.0	31.7	38.3	61.0	67.0	48.0	71.3	73.2	64.4	55.1
Vinegar, white wine.....	1/8 pt.	.7	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.7	.8	.9	.9	.9	1.0	1.0	.9
All Foods.....		\$5.48	\$5.96	\$6.95	\$7.14	\$7.34	\$7.34	\$7.96	\$8.02	\$9.81	\$12.10	\$13.49	\$14.27	\$15.32	\$11.48	\$11.08
Starch, laundry.....	1/3 lb.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
		2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.4	4.3
Coal, anthracite.....	1 1/2 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.0	54.0	52.8	62.4	69.7	78.4	82.9	127.2	110.1	109.7
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	37.4	36.3	44.2	54.9	63.6	63.3	93.8	73.5	72.6
Wood, hard.....	" cd.	32.5	35.3	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	42.6	41.3	48.5	59.6	79.0	78.5	87.0	83.6	81.7
Wood, soft.....	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.0	30.0	30.6	31.4	30.2	32.7	43.5	57.3	59.9	67.4	61.1	61.1
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.1	21.0	23.7	23.7	23.1	22.9	26.0	27.8	28.6	39.9	31.9	31.6
Fuel and lighting.....		\$1.50	\$1.63	\$1.76	\$1.78	\$1.82	\$1.91	\$1.89	\$1.84	\$2.14	\$2.54	\$3.06	\$3.13	\$4.15	\$3.60	\$3.57
Rent.....	1/4 mo.	\$2.37	\$2.89	\$4.05	\$4.05	\$4.60	\$4.75	\$4.38	\$3.97	\$4.10	\$4.51	\$4.85	\$5.54	\$6.62	\$6.89	\$6.91
Grand Totals.....		\$9.37	10.50	12.79	13.03	13.79	\$14.02	\$14.25	\$13.86	\$16.07	\$19.19	\$21.45	\$22.99	\$26.13	\$22.01	\$21.60

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

Nova Scotia.....	\$5.61	\$5.83	\$6.82	\$6.78	\$7.17	\$7.29	\$7.76	\$8.07	\$9.68	\$12.15	\$13.54	\$14.63	\$15.75	\$11.75	\$11.23
Prince Edward Island.....	4.81	5.26	5.81	5.80	6.11	6.34	6.73	7.02	8.20	10.66	12.02	12.67	13.17	10.46	9.86
New Brunswick.....	5.38	5.83	6.55	6.84	7.13	7.04	7.72	7.87	9.66	12.05	13.52	14.35	15.16	11.59	11.24
Quebec.....	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.46	6.97	6.87	7.44	7.58	9.38	11.68	13.16	13.66	14.45	10.81	10.59
Ontario.....	5.01	5.69	6.50	6.67	7.25	7.20	7.72	7.95	10.03	12.20	13.61	14.30	15.24	11.48	10.97
Manitoba.....	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.41	7.88	7.87	8.15	8.19	9.30	11.53	13.05	13.91	15.26	10.79	10.83
Saskatchewan.....	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.08	8.16	8.25	8.82	8.18	9.83	11.95	13.70	14.51	15.36	11.21	10.89
Alberta.....	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.08	8.15	8.33	8.41	8.18	9.75	12.06	13.51	14.65	15.43	11.09	10.81
British Columbia.....	6.90	7.74	8.32	8.79	9.03	9.13	9.32	8.62	10.27	12.63	14.19	15.40	16.58	12.50	12.28

*December only.

aged 3c. per pound lower and pork chops nearly 4c. lower. Salt pork averaged 2c. per pound lower and bacon 2½c. Boiled ham averaged 66.2c. per pound as compared with 72.5c. in October and 74.8c. in January. Fish showed little change. Lard averaged 23c. per pound as compared with 24.1c. in October and 33.9c. in January. Fresh eggs averaged 59.4c. per dozen as compared with 50.7c. in October and 85.2c. in January. Milk was higher in New Glasgow, Hamilton, Sault Ste. Marie and Brandon, but prices were lower in Chatham Winnipeg, and Medicine Hat. Butter showed little change, prices averaging almost the same in each province as in October. Cheese was down, new cheese showing a greater decrease than old cheese, averaging 29.8c as compared with 32c. in October and 38.7c. in April. There was a general decrease in bread, the price averaging over ½c. per pound lower. Flour, spring wheat patents, averaged 5.4c. per pound as compared with 6.1c. for October and 6.9c. for March. Rolled oats, corn meal, and pearl barley eased off. Rice and tapioca showed little change. Canned tomatoes, peas and corn were steady. Potatoes averaged \$1.65 per bag of 90 lb. as compared with \$1.93 in October, \$1.08 in July, and \$2.10 in February, there being decreases for the month throughout the Dominion. Beans, onions, and apples showed slight increases. Jam and canned fruits showed slight decreases. Honey fell to \$1.31 per five-pound pail as compared with \$1.39 in October and \$1.74 in March. Sugar was ½c. per pound lower, at 9.8c. per pound as compared with 10.3c. in October and 12.8c. in April. Cream of tartar and laundry starch were slightly lower. Anthracite coal averaged \$17.55

per ton of 2,000 lbs as compared with \$17.63 in October, \$17.45 in August, and \$19.71 in February. Bituminous coal averaged \$11.62 as compared with \$11.76 in October, and \$14.63 in February. Rent was higher at Charlottetown and Stratford, but was lower at Thetford Mines and Toronto.

Wholesale Prices

GRAINS AND FODDER. — Wheat No. 1 Manitoba Northern had fallen to \$1.06 per bushel at the end of October at Winnipeg, but rose gradually to \$1.19 at the end of November. Ontario winter wheat fell to 95c.-\$1.00 per bushel at Toronto, but later rose 5c. Barley at Winnipeg was practically unchanged at 57c. per bushel. Ontario barley fell to 54c. but advanced to 60c. Oats at Winnipeg fell to 40c. per bushel but rose to 45c. Corn was down to 57c. per bushel but rose to 66c. at Toronto. Flaxseed was down to \$1.70 per bushel at Winnipeg but rose to \$1.75. Rye fell to 70c. per bushel at Toronto but later advanced to 80c. Hay was steady at \$27-\$28 per ton at Montreal. Bran advanced at Toronto from \$21 per ton to \$22, and shorts from \$23 to \$24.

ANIMALS AND MEATS.—Best cattle at Winnipeg had fallen to \$4.50-\$5. per hundred pounds but gradually advanced to \$5-\$5.25. Butcher cattle at Toronto were down from \$5.75-\$6.50 to \$5.50-\$6.25. Beef was unchanged at the low prices reached in October. Hogs advanced from \$8.50 per hundred pounds to \$8.75 at Toronto. Breakfast bacon was easier at 28c. per pound and medium sized hams at 22c.-23c. Mess pork advanced from \$30 per barrel to \$33. Lard declined from 17c. per pound to

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR NOVEMBER, 1921, OCTOBER, 1921, NOVEMBER, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914 & 1913

(Average price 1890-1899 = 100)

		INDEX NUMBERS									
	Number of com- modities	*Nov., 1921	*Oct., 1921	*Nov., 1920	*Nov., 1919	*Nov., 1918	Nov., 1917	Nov., 1916	Nov., 1915	Nov., 1914	Nov., 1913
I.—GRAINS AND FODDER—											
Grains, Ontario.....	6	152.8	162.3	265.9	340.1	313.6	388.7	285.5	183.3	180.8	143.1
Grains, Western.....	4	158.6	158.1	252.1	369.0	309.3	301.9	262.9	161.6	167.1	115.8
Fodder.....	5	204.6	201.5	305.4	282.8	263.5	207.0	184.5	160.8	177.1	155.3
All.....	15	171.6	174.3	275.3	328.7	295.7	305.0	246.1	170.0	175.9	139.9
II.—ANIMALS AND MEATS—											
Cattle and Beef.....	6	180.8	182.4	308.3	322.3	343.6	290.5	211.0	204.1	215.5	202.1
Hogs and hog products.....	6	205.0	224.5	349.8	345.4	356.9	336.6	224.9	176.2	160.9	177.4
Sheep and mutton.....	3	141.0	141.5	225.6	211.2	256.9	266.1	204.0	153.5	148.1	137.4
Poultry.....	2	355.5	368.0	501.3	363.2	390.6	303.3	234.9	200.3	161.6	186.5
All.....	17	202.8	240.2	331.0	315.6	338.8	304.0	217.5	184.9	177.9	180.1
III.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.....											
	9	243.0	229.0	322.1	340.3	286.1	246.4	227.8	180.6	171.5	172.9
IV.—FISH—											
Prepared fish.....	6	183.5	180.5	225.5	211.1	264.9	241.6	167.7	151.8	155.4	143.6
Fresh fish.....	3	210.3	207.1	278.6	252.3	238.8	217.1	178.6	157.3	161.3	165.5
All.....	9	191.4	189.4	243.2	224.8	256.2	233.5	171.3	153.7	157.4	150.9
V.—OTHER FOODS—											
(a) Fruits and Vegetables—											
Fresh fruits, native.....	12	161.1	196.4	177.1	234.4	193.0	254.0	216.4	131.7	78.0	160.0
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	249.8	227.3	266.7	215.6	195.3	128.3	118.9	109.3	84.9	95.6
Dried fruits.....	4	194.4	195.6	227.7	278.2	275.6	264.6	183.5	167.2	115.9	115.9
Fresh vegetables.....	15	240.7	221.0	305.8	395.1	304.7	342.7	318.6	198.0	132.0	159.0
Canned Vegetables.....	3	172.5	170.7	176.1	204.9	225.7	205.6	176.0	105.4	101.2	95.9
All.....	17	210.0	204.8	242.5	286.5	255.1	263.0	214.2	152.2	111.3	126.5
(b) Miscellaneous Groceries—											
Breadstuffs.....	10	183.0	192.5	280.3	272.2	263.3	251.4	209.4	135.3	145.9	123.1
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	182.7	182.7	210.1	216.1	192.6	150.2	133.9	121.9	122.9	110.3
Sugar, etc.....	6	184.0	189.9	339.0	317.1	309.5	238.5	179.3	143.1	130.4	108.2
Condiments.....	5	175.6	175.4	221.1	227.9	253.2	196.0	151.8	136.5	118.3	97.6
All.....	25	181.7	186.9	271.3	265.2	261.4	221.0	178.5	135.3	133.0	112.4
VI.—TEXTILES—											
Woolens.....	5	190.6	192.6	318.7	395.8	429.4	368.1	237.6	200.7	148.2	136.6
Cottons.....	4	236.6	243.3	328.4	369.2	359.9	267.8	187.9	138.1	123.8	150.5
Silks.....	3	160.9	161.7	177.6	220.3	149.5	121.5	119.0	88.7	87.3	99.4
Jutes.....	2	294.5	334.1	462.3	639.2	609.5	574.3	330.1	252.1	197.5	243.7
Flax products.....	4	318.9	327.0	563.4	462.6	469.0	329.0	243.3	166.9	119.8	114.6
Oilcloths.....	2	217.6	217.6	266.0	277.8	238.7	171.4	139.8	118.7	104.6	104.7
All.....	20	234.1	241.6	357.5	390.0	380.4	304.2	210.5	161.6	129.0	136.9
VII.—HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES—											
Hides and tallow.....	4	114.6	114.6	182.7	562.0	373.5	295.3	337.4	207.4	196.9	187.7
Leather.....	4	175.4	175.4	280.3	318.5	265.0	265.1	251.2	174.3	155.7	151.4
Boots and Shoes.....	3	213.2	213.2	301.9	339.7	224.6	232.9	220.3	162.4	158.3	155.7
All.....	11	163.6	163.6	250.7	412.8	293.4	267.3	272.6	183.1	171.4	165.8
VIII.—METALS AND IMPLEMENTS—											
Iron and steel.....	11	191.1	197.0	282.1	204.0	281.0	287.3	166.9	115.1	99.8	101.4
Other metals.....	12	145.7	145.9	193.3	203.8	267.3	240.1	226.7	207.0	123.3	130.0
Implements.....	10	245.0	246.6	273.2	245.0	243.7	197.8	145.9	114.8	108.2	105.6
All.....	33	191.8	193.5	244.4	216.3	264.7	243.0	182.3	143.4	111.4	113.5
IX.—FUEL AND LIGHTING—											
Fuel.....	6	252.0	252.0	352.5	232.7	256.5	234.0	201.7	131.9	119.0	130.4
Lighting.....	4	245.4	244.0	269.5	245.3	236.8	114.2	89.6	94.7	92.6	92.2
All.....	10	249.3	248.8	319.3	237.7	248.6	186.1	156.9	116.7	108.5	115.1
X.—BUILDING MATERIALS—											
Lumber.....	14	326.9	344.3	480.5	352.6	279.1	231.8	184.1	174.1	178.4	184.0
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	225.4	227.0	271.5	226.8	237.7	210.4	171.9	122.4	108.1	113.4
Paints, oils and glass.....	14	291.3	291.1	395.4	409.7	348.1	264.6	215.1	164.4	139.5	142.0
All.....	48	274.2	279.9	368.5	316.8	282.0	232.4	187.9	149.7	137.8	142.5
XI.—HOUSE FURNISHINGS—											
Furniture.....	6	245.9	280.5	451.3	447.8	311.8	205.9	171.5	145.9	146.6	147.2
Crockery and glassware.....	4	503.2	503.2	512.0	404.9	367.7	280.0	208.4	170.3	147.7	130.9
Table cutlery.....	2	156.3	156.3	164.1	163.4	155.1	150.7	132.2	87.3	78.4	72.4
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	277.6	284.1	286.5	253.1	272.3	211.4	144.5	125.5	123.4	124.6
All.....	16	307.0	314.0	390.2	352.8	296.3	218.9	169.0	139.5	131.9	128.1
XII.—DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.....	16	187.5	191.5	232.5	205.3	276.8	275.7	239.2	227.7	135.5	111.6
XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS—											
Raw furs.....	4	635.6	590.4	459.4	1190.0	725.8	437.0	342.7	257.8	137.5	247.9
Liquors and tobaccos.....	6	267.4	267.4	303.7	300.1	218.3	198.7	148.2	134.3	138.7	134.6
Sundries.....	7	172.6	172.5	208.9	210.4	227.1	197.7	150.7	121.6	110.0	111.2
All.....	17	314.9	304.3	301.3	472.6	340.1	254.4	195.0	158.1	126.6	151.6
All commodities.....	263†	227.3	229.2	304.2	307.7	290.9	252.3	200.5	158.7	137.5	135.8

*Preliminary figures.

†Eight commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc.

One line of space was

‡Number of commodities varies from month to month.

14½c. Sheep advanced from \$4 per hundred pounds to \$4.25. Mutton eased off from 9c.-12c. per pound to 7c.-10c. Fowl declined from 17c.-24c. per pound to 15c.-24c. Turkeys advanced from 40c. per pound to 42c. but fell off to 41c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Creamery butter at Montreal fell off to 38c. per pound but later rose to 40c. Cheese had fallen to 16c. per pound but advanced to 19½c. Eggs advanced at Montreal from 65c. per dozen to 80c. Storage eggs at Toronto advanced from 46c. per dozen to 47c. Milk had risen to \$2.50 per eight gallon at Toronto in October, but in November fell to \$2.20-\$2.27.

FISH.—Halibut on the Atlantic Coast advanced from 12c. per pound to 14c. Salt mackerel advanced from 6c. to 7c. per pound. Salmon trout at Toronto was down from 13c. per pound to 11½c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—Winter apples were on the market at Toronto, Spies at \$7.50, Baldwins at \$6.25, and Greenings at \$5.60 per barrel. Oranges were up from \$7.50 per box to \$8. Currants were down from 17c. per pound to 15c. Prunes were up from 11¾c. per pound to 12½c. Potatoes at Toronto were down from \$1.85 per bag to \$1.50 per bag in small lots. Potatoes at Montreal in car lots were down to \$1.10-\$1.15 but later reached \$1.15-\$1.25. Onions advanced to \$4.50 per bag. Turnips were up to 85c per bag. Canned peas were firmer at \$1.40-\$1.50 per dozen.

MISCELLANEOUS FOODS.—Bread declined at Toronto from 6c. per pound to 4¾c. per pound. Flour, spring wheat patents, was down from \$8 per barrel to

\$7.40. Winter wheat flour was down from \$5.30 per barrel to \$4.60. Rolled oats fell from \$3.40 per bag to \$2.95. Sugar fell from \$8.64 per hundred pounds to \$8.14 at Toronto. Glucose was lower.

TEXTILES.—Wool was unchanged. A line of woollen underwear declined from \$15 per dozen to \$14.25. Raw cotton was down from 19.65c. per pound to 17.05c. at New York. Several lines of cotton goods advanced approximately 20 per cent as a result of the steep increase in raw cotton in September. Raw silk was higher, Japan filatures being up from \$6.10 per pound to \$6.70 and Italian classical from \$6.30 to \$6.85. Jute was down 20 per cent. Flax fibre was easier.

HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES.—No further changes were reported.

METALS AND IMPLEMENTS.—Pig iron, galvanized sheets, tin plates and steel bar were lower. Silver was down to 67½c. per ounce at New York. Soldering coppers fell from 41c. per pound to 38c.

FUEL AND LIGHTING.—Anthracite and bituminous coal and coke were steady. Coal oil rose from 20½c. per gallon to 21c.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—New Brunswick spruce deals were again higher, rising from \$26 per M to \$28. Pine, good sidings, shipping culls, and box boards at Ottawa were lower. Lath, hemlock, spruce, and birch declined. British Columbia fir at Winnipeg was down to \$29-\$30 per M. Building paper was down 10c. per roll. Linseed oil was down from 88c. per gallon to 83c. Tur-

pentine rose from \$1.15 per gallon to \$1.25.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.—Kitchen chairs, sideboards, and bedroom suites were lower. Glass tumblers declined 10 per cent. Silver plated knives and forks declined 15 per cent. Sad irons declined 10 per cent.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. — Alum, bleaching powder, brimstone, caustic soda, copperas, and soda ash declined.

MISCELLANEOUS.—In raw furs, muskrat skins, racoon, and skunk declined. In pulp and paper, sulphite pulp was lower.

PRICES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES

THE accompanying tables and the following notes give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in other countries as compared with Canada.

The index numbers of retail prices which are listed are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale price index numbers are named in all cases.

United Kingdom

The *Economist* index number of wholesale prices at the end of October showed a fall of almost 7 per cent from the previous month, and was only 208.5, the lowest point since September, 1916. All groups showed a decline as compared with the previous month, the fall being most pronounced in cereals and meat. In the textile group there was a reaction in cotton prices after September's sudden advance, but quotations were still above the level at the end of August. No change was shown in quotations for pig iron and iron bars, but the price of steel rails was cut.

The *Statist* (Sauberebeck's) index number of wholesale prices for the end of

November showed a decline of 1.2 per cent from the end of October. The sugar, coffee and tea group advanced a little less than 4 per cent, and the foodstuffs group showed a fractional gain, but these were offset by declines in all of the other groups except animal food, which remained stationary.

At November 1 the official index number of retail prices of foods comprised in the food budget was 100 per cent above the level of July, 1914. This indicated a fall of nearly five per cent during the month of October. There were substantial decreases in meats, bread, flour, butter, cheese, sugar, potatoes and margarine. The prices of eggs showed a large increase.

The increase in all items of cost of living since July, 1914, was placed at 103 per cent, as compared with 110 per cent at October 1.

Switzerland

The index number of retail prices of the Union of Swiss Co-operative Stores showed a fall of 3 per cent from the 1st September to the 1st October, the figure for the latter date being double that for

July, 1914. This index number comprises a number of foods, as well as a few other articles, such as coal, coal-oil and soap. The movement in the month of September was not so uniform as during a number of previous months, potatoes (semi-wholesale) oil, sugar, and beef showing marked reductions, while a number of other articles were reduced in a lesser degree, and a smaller number advanced somewhat in price. Sauerkraut shows a large increase.

Italy

The index number of cost of living for the month of August at Turin, compiled by the Bureau of Labour and Statistics at that place, showed an increase of 314 per cent as compared with the average for the first six months of 1914. This was an advance of about 2.3 per cent on the July figure, and a decrease of about 12½ per cent from the highest point reached, in March, 1921. The advance during the month was chiefly in food.

India

The index number of cost of living, including food, fuel and lighting, clothing and rent, issued by the Bombay Labour Office, showed a steady rise from April to September, when it reached a point 4 per cent below the peak of October, 1920. The figure for October, 1921, however, showed a slight recession, due chiefly to a fall in the price of most food-grains and decreases in other food articles, including refined sugar. Clothing advanced somewhat in price.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.

The index number of wholesale prices calculated by the Bureau of Labour

Statistics of the United States was 150 for the month of October, a slight decline from the figure of the preceding month. The changes in the individual groups were also slight. For the first time since June farm products showed a net decrease, due to the drop in corn, wheat and other grains. Food products, building materials, and house furnishing goods also averaged less than in September, but cloths and clothing, fuel and lighting and metals showed small net increases.

Gibson's average index number of food prices for November was 62.0, a decline of about 4 per cent from the previous month.

The *Annalist* index number of food prices for November 12, 1921, was 160.581, a decline of over 4½ per cent from October 15.

Bradstreet's general index number for December 1, was \$11.3127, a decline of less than ½ per cent from the previous month, and a rise of slightly more than 1 per cent as compared with the figure for October 1.

Dun's general index number for December 1, was \$164.531, an increase of about ½ per cent on the previous month, and of about 1½ per cent on the figure for October 1.

COST OF LIVING.

The table on page 1528, issued by the Bureau of Labour Statistics, shows the changes in the cost of living in the United States from 1913 to September, 1921. These figures are averages based on the prices secured in thirty-two cities. The decrease shown by the table from June, 1920, to September, 1921, is 18.1 per cent.

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC., IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

Country	CANADA		UNITED KINGDOM	FRANCE*		BELGIUM	HOLLAND	DENMARK	NORWAY	SWEDEN	FINLAND	GERMANY
	29 foods 60 cities		21 foods 600 towns	13 articles Chief cities	13 articles Paris	56 articles Brussels	29 articles 6 towns	Cost of living	Foods	21 articles 44 towns	Cost of living	Cost of living (g) 39 cities
Base period	(a)	July 1914	July 1914	1910	1910	April 1914	1893	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	(h)
1910.....	(b) 6.95	(b)	(c) 96.3 (d)	1000	1000	(f)	113		(c)			
1913.....	7.33	99	101.6 (d)				114					
1914-January.....	7.73	105					116					
1915-January.....	7.42	100	100	1004	1075			100	100	100	100	
1916-January.....	7.97	107	118	1105 (e)	1295		128					
1917-January.....	7.80	105	132.5	1235 (e)	1288		148	116				
1918-January.....	8.28	112	145	1235 (e)	1439		153		143			
1919-January.....	8.46	114	161	1420 (e)	1387		170	136	160			
1920-January.....	10.27	138	187	1547 (e)	1491		186			160		
1921-January.....	12.62	157	204	1845 (e)	2071		212	155	261	177		
1910-January.....	13.00	175	210	2146 (e)	2210					221		
1911-January.....	13.78	186	230	2794 (e)	2665	639		182	279	268		
1912-January.....	13.77	186	230	2794 (e)	2665	639		190	279	339		
1913-January.....	15.30	206	269	2897 (e)	2811	354			289	310		
1914-April.....	15.99	215	235	3204 (e)	3119	410	258	242	295	298	819.4	
1915-April.....	16.84	227	238	3802 (e)	3852	488	265		305	297	849.5	836
1916-October.....	16.83	213	270	3998 (e)	4006	479	275	262	319	297	911.0	842
1917-January.....	14.48	195	278	4519 (e)	4517	505	270		340	306	1063.0	827
1918-February.....	14.08	190	263	4303 (e)	4404	477	236	264	334	283	1065.4	924
1919-March.....	13.23	178	249		4109	457	214		308	262	1012.7	901
1920-April.....	12.68	171	238		3854	429	207		299	253	1027.1	901
1921-May.....	12.25	165	232	3642 (e)	3522	417	202		300	248	1007.5	894
1910-June.....	11.16	150	218		3411	404	196		292	237	1012.4	880
1911-July.....	10.98	148	220	3516 (e)	3292	393	192		290	234	1059.5	896
1912-August.....	11.41	154	226		3403	403	193	237	292	232	1139.0	963
1913-September.....	11.82	159	225		3537	406	199		297	234	1174.9	1045
1914-October.....	11.48	155	210		3558					228	1204.6	1062
1915-November.....	11.08	149	200		3504							1146

Country	SWITZERLAND (i)	ITALY (k)	SPAIN		SOUTH AFRICA	INDIA	AUSTRALIA*	NEW ZEALAND*	MEXICO	UNITED STATES	
	49 articles 23 towns	Cost of living Rome	12 articles Capitals	12 articles Towns	18 foods 9 towns	Cost of living Bombay	Food and groceries, 46 commodities 30 towns	59 foods 25 towns	Federal District	22 foods 51 cities (s)	Cost of living Massachusetts (t) (i)
Base period	June 1914	1st semester 1914	1909-14	1909-14	1910	July 1914	1911 (q)	1909-14 (r)	1910	1913	1913
1910.....					1000			991 (r)	100	(f) 93	
1913.....					1147			1037 (r)		100	100
1914-January.....					1131		1106			104	101.8
1915-January.....	100 (j)		106.9 (n)	108 (n)	1147	100	1099			102	102.1
1916-January.....	107 (j)		107.7 (o)	110.8 (o)	1214 (p)		1164	1070		103	102.9
1917-January.....	119 (j)		113.8 (n)	117.1 (n)			1240	1177		100	101.7
1918-January.....	126 (j)	108.63 (m)	117.6 (o)	118.4 (o)	1312 (p)		1522	1200		107	105.1
1919-January.....	140 (j)		120.3 (n)	123.4 (n)			1516	1236		111	109.9
1920-January.....	149 (j)	122.21 (m)	123.6 (o)	125.6 (o)	1446 (p)		1516	1276		128	119.6
1921-January.....	180 (j)		136.1 (n)	139.8 (n)			1453	1359		146	129.3
1910-February.....	180 (j)		136.1 (n)	139.8 (n)			1470	1357		146	144.6
1911-February.....	197 (j)	162.74 (m)	145.4 (o)	149.3 (o)	1511 (p)		1505	1426	169.14	160	155.1
1912-February.....	229 (j)		161.8 (n)	172.8 (n)			1523	1491	162.62	167	167.5
1913-February.....	252 (j)	238.15 (m)	167.7 (o)	178.5 (o)	1535			1553	170.73	180	171.5
1914-February.....	261 (j)		180 (n)	190.9 (n)	1574			1539	190.08	201	192.0
1915-February.....	244 (c)	245.67 (m)	102.3 (o)	208.1 (o)	2063 (e)			1688	215.85	211	198.3
1916-February.....	243 (c)				2134 (e)		2008	1738		201	198.3
1917-February.....	246 (c)		202.6 (n)	220.3 (n)	2204 (e)	189		1791	229.37	219	202.6
1918-February.....	262 (c)				2180 (e)	193		1899	227.76	198	194.9
1919-February.....	243 (c)	374.08	175.5 (o)	185.5 (o)	1904 (e)	169		1906	215.38	172	179.6
1920-February.....	237 (c)	379.05				162	2145	1873	193.77	158	175.6
1921-February.....	234 (c)	334.46				160	2103	1810	195.23	156	166.4
1910-March.....	231 (c)	410.94			1732 (e)	160		1804	193.72	152	164.5
1911-March.....	212 (c)	395.84				167	1957	1791	192.37	145	161.4
1912-March.....	210 (c)	389.96				173	1917	1772	191.70	144	159.4
1913-March.....	214 (c)	387.28			1556 (e)	177		1752	186.35	143	160.8
1914-March.....	209 (c)					180		1740		155	161.4
1915-March.....	206 (c)					185		1720		153	160.0
1916-March.....	200 (c)					183				153	159.7
1917-March.....	198 (c)										159.2

* For France, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand base is taken as 1000 instead of 100.
 (a) Cost of food budget. (b) 15th of month up to end of 1920; beginning of month thereafter. (c) Beginning of month.
 (d) Calculated from annual index number. (e) Quarter beginning in specified month. (f) 15th of month. (g) Foods, fuel and lighting, and rent. (h) Average of Oct., 1913, Jan., Apr. and July, 1914. (i) Issued by Union of Swiss Co-operative stores. (j) Beginning of previous month. (k) Municipal Labour office, Rome. (l) Food, clothing, rent, heating, lighting and sundries. (m) End of previous month. (n) Average for April-September. (o) Average for October-March. (p) Average for year. (q) Base is average for 6 capital towns. (r) Four chief cities. (s) U. S. Bureau of Labour Statistics. (t) Massachusetts Special Commission on Necessaries of Life.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Country	CANADA				UNITED KINGDOM				FRANCE	ITALY	HOLLAND
Authority	Labour Dept.	Michell	Bank of Commerce		Board of Trade (new)	Economist	Statist	Times	Statistique Générale	Bachi (d)	Central Bureau of Statistics
No. of commodities	271c	40	(c) 24 exports	(e) 24 imports	150	44	45	40	45	76	53
Base period.....	1890-1899	1900-1909	1909-1913	1909-1913	1913	1901-1905	1867-1877	1913	1901-1910	1913	1901-1910
1890.....	110.3					102.2	72				
1895.....	95.6					87.6	62				
1900.....	108.2					110.5	75				
1905.....	113.8					103.3	78		98.3		
1910.....	124.2		97.02	100.38		113.3	78		108.1		
1913.....	135.5		102.77	107.81	100	122.3	85	100	115.6	100	114
1914-January.....	136.5	120.9	103.96	99.05		119.0	83.5		115.4	102	
July.....	134.6	120.0	105.86	97.18		116.6	82.4			92	120a
1915-January.....	133.9		109.90	101.29		136.5	96.4		143.9	105	
July.....	150.2		115.41	114.77		149.1	106.4		163.7	131	165a
1916-January.....	172.1		123.75	128.07		174.5	123.6			193	
July.....	180.9		131.52	141.26		191.1	130.5		210.6	193	253a
1917-January.....	212.7		162.40	166.07		225.1	159.3		249.2	230	
July.....	248.7		187.26	210.52		254.4	176.9		309.8	304	326a
1918-January.....	258.1	225.7	199.13	202.98		262.9	186.2		361.6	363	
July.....	284.0	248.3	207.16	221.14		278.5	193.1		389.9	429	447a
1919-January.....	286.5	231.3	188.91	217.54		265.9	190.7		401.8	326	
July.....	294.0	250.8	222.14	221.08		293.2	206.4		456.6	362	339a
1920-January.....	338.4	280.8	239.98	233.23	303.0	353.1	245.3	330.4	562.7	504	327
July.....	346.8	292.9	270.12	271.96	323.8	358.0	254.6	332.8	572.9	613	337
October.....	317.6	242.1	230.92	240.61	308.5	326.0	239.9	305.5	581.5	662	321
December.....	290.5	221.6	204.89	213.43	269.4	269.3	207.2	251.2	502.6	635	266
1921-January.....	281.3	212.6	199.02	186.69	251.0	255.3	197.2	228.9	470.0	642	243
February.....	270.1	197.8	188.37	173.73	229.9	235.8	183.0	211.1	436.3	613	225
March.....	263.1	190.0	179.27	170.07	215.1	231.7	177.2	203.4	416.9	604	214
April.....	253.7	186.4	175.12	161.75	208.7	224.0	169.8	198.2	401.3	584	201
May.....	247.3	176.8	165.82	157.33	204.7	223.2	162.2	193.3	380.8	547	207
June.....	242.6	169.8	160.23	151.75	201.6	218.6	155.8	186.7	375.7	509	208
July.....	238.6	167.0	158.47	150.25	198.2	218.1	158.2	186.5	384.3	520	201
August.....	236.4	165.4	163.51	147.98	193.9	219.0	155.5	183.8	383.0	542	205
September.....	232.7	164.4	159.26	147.92	191.0	223.3	149.4	180.8	397.7	580	205
October.....	229.2	161.5	150.06	148.81	184.4	208.5	138.4	171.5	384.3		
November.....	227.3						136.7	167.5	385.8		

Country	SWEDEN	SOUTH AFRICA	EGYPT	NEW ZEALAND	AUSTRALIA	INDIA	JAPAN	UNITED STATES			
Authority	Statistical Office	Census & Statistics Office	Dept. Statistics	Government Statistician	Commonwealth Statistician	Dept. of Statistics	Bank of Japan	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Federal Reserve Board	Bradstreet	Dun
No. of commodities	47	188	24	.....	92	75	56	328	90	96	200
Base period.....	1913	1910	.....	1909-1913	1911	July, 1914	Oct., 1900	1913	1913	.....	.....
1890.....					1053			83.5			\$ 90.876
1895.....					760			69.2			\$ 81.251
1900.....					894			81.7			\$ 7.8839
1905.....					910			85.7			\$ 8.0987
1910.....				984	1003			97.3			\$ 9.2981
1913.....	100			1051	1088		132.2	100	100		\$ 9.0776
1914-January.....		1083a		10455	10855			100			\$ 8.8557
July.....	116.4			10736	11856	100	126.3a	100			\$ 8.6866
1915-January.....				13236	13876			99			\$ 9.1431
July.....	145a		102a	14036	18226		127.8a	101			\$ 9.8588
1916-January.....		1369a		14506	15026			110			\$ 10.9163
July.....	185a		124a	15936	15056		154.9a	120			\$ 11.5294
1917-January.....		1569a		16846	15256			151			\$ 13.7277
July.....	244a		168a	18946	17156		196.4a	187			\$ 16.0680
1918-January.....		1705a		1677	18876			185			\$ 17.9366
July.....	339a		207a	1808	19546		259.0	198			\$ 19.1849
1919-January.....	369	1834a		1888	1959		283.2	203	195		\$ 18.5348
July.....	320		225a	1788	2008		326.8	219	211		\$ 18.8964
1920-January.....	319		318	1999	2311	218	398.0	248	242		\$ 20.3638
July.....	363	2485a	283	2264	2671	209	316.6	262	250		\$ 19.3528
October.....	346		300	2291	2450	206	298.5	225	208		\$ 16.9094
December.....	299		238	2249	2245	180	271.9	189	173		\$ 13.6263
1921-January.....	267		214	2233	2233	178	265.8	178	163		\$ 12.6631
February.....	250		196	2163	2190	174	258.0	167	154		\$ 12.3689
March.....	237		182	2146	2008	175	252.5	162	150		\$ 11.8650
April.....	229	1842a	181	2108	1947	183	251.1	154	143		\$ 11.3749
May.....	218		179	2079	1898	184	252.4	151	142		\$ 10.8208
June.....	218		166	2065	1845	173	253.9	143	139		\$ 10.6199
July.....	211			2065	1813	152	259.8	148	141		\$ 10.7284
August.....				2029				152	143		\$ 11.0576
September.....								152			\$ 11.0868
October.....								150			\$ 11.1879
November.....										11.3514	\$ 163.665

a. Average for year. b. Quarter beginning in specified month. c. 230 commodities, 1890-1909; 272, 1910-1914; 271, 1915-1921
d. New index number for 1921 is joined to old for 1920 and preceding years. Old number had 38 commodities. (e) The commodities
compared in these two new index numbers are in the one case, articles chiefly exported, in the other case, articles chiefly imported.

CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES, 1913 TO SEPTEMBER, 1921.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of Increase from 1913 (average) to—										
	Dec., 1914	Dec., 1915	Dec., 1916	Dec., 1917	Dec., 1918	June, 1919	Dec., 1919	June, 1920	Dec., 1920	May, 1921	Sept., 1921
Food.....	5.0	5.0	26.0	57.0	87.0	84.0	97.0	119.0	78.0	44.7	53.1
Clothing.....	1.0	4.7	20.0	49.1	105.3	114.5	168.7	187.5	158.5	122.6	92.1
Housing.....	**	1.5	2.3	.1	9.2	14.2	25.3	34.9	51.1	59.0	60.0
Fuel and Light.....	1.0	1.0	8.4	24.1	47.9	45.6	56.8	71.9	94.9	81.6	80.7
Furniture and Furnishings.....	4.0	10.6	27.8	50.6	113.6	125.1	163.5	192.7	185.4	147.7	124.7
Miscellaneous.....	3.0	7.4	13.3	40.5	65.8	73.2	90.2	101.4	108.2	108.8	107.8
Total.....	3.0	5.1	18.3	42.4	74.4	77.3	99.3	116.5	100.4	80.4	77.3

** No change.

The Bureau's index number of retail food prices for October 15 stood at practically the same level as for the preceding month. The chief decreases during the month were in potatoes, 13 per cent; cabbage, 11 per cent; leg of lamb, 9 per cent; ham, 6 per cent; raisins, 6 per cent. The chief increases were in strictly fresh eggs, 17 per cent; onions, 14 per cent; oranges, 7 per cent; butter, 5 per cent.

The index number of cost of living in the United States issued by the National Industrial Conference Board stood at 164 for October, prices for July, 1914, the base period, being taken as 100. This was a decline of less than 1 per cent

from the previous month. The index numbers for the different groups, also expressed as percentages of price levels in July, 1914, were as follows: Food, 153; Shelter, 169; Clothing, 160; Fuel and Light, 179; Sundries, 180.

The cost of living index number for Massachusetts for the month of November was 159.2, expressed as a percentage of average retail prices in 1913. The group figures from which this combined number was obtained were as follows: Food, 137.2; Clothing, 187.6; Shelter, 161.0; Fuel, etc., 180.5 Sundries, 180.0. The combined number shows a fractional decrease from the figure for October.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

THE two legal decisions summarized below relate respectively to the payment of wages and to workmen's compensation in Quebec.

For the payment of wages a verbal promise is binding in Quebec

A firm which had a contract for cutting a quantity of timber in the province of Quebec let out the cutting at one of their lumber camps to a sub-contractor. The sub-contractor being a poor man at first

did the cooking for the camp as well as the supervision of the work. On one of the chief contractors insisting that he engage a cook and devote his whole time to the work of supervision, he employed

the wife of one of the men as cook. These circumstances caused the men in the camp to fear that the sub-contractor might not be able to pay their wages. The chief contractor intervened and promised to pay them in order to make sure that their work would continue. The firm of contractors carried out this engagement and paid the wages of all the men, but they refused to pay the cook because they said they had not agreed to do so. An action was brought against the contractors in the Superior Court of the District of Quebec, for recovery of the cook's wages amounting to \$238. The Court pronounced in favour of the cook, and the defendant contractors appealed to the Court of King's Bench. In the appeal Court the contractors based their plea on the ground that this case fell within the scope of Article 1235 of the Civil Code of Quebec which reads in part as follows:

"In commercial matters in which the sum of money or value in question exceeds fifty dollars no action or exception can be maintained against any party or

his representatives unless there is a writing signed by the former in the following cases. . . . (3). Upon any representation or assurance in favour of a person to enable him to obtain credit money or goods thereupon."

It was held by the Court that Article 1235 was one relating to special cases and as such ought to be interpreted strictly; "in fact a verbal proof is permitted in all commercial matters, but Article 1235 declares it illegal in certain well defined cases." While paragraph 3 of this Article requires a signed document to enable a person to obtain credit, money, or goods, the Court could not arrive at the conclusion that in binding themselves to pay the wages of the men in this camp, the defendant contractors were doing anything for the purpose of obtaining credit, money or goods. It was declared that Article 1235 did not apply to this case, but that it fell within the general rule. The judgment of the Superior Court was therefore sustained, and the appeal was dismissed. (*Quebec —Gravel vs. Gagnon.*)

Employer not responsible for accident to woodcutter when felling a tree

An experienced woodsman was employed with three others to fell certain trees, which the owner indicated. One of the trees was dead and rotten. The man objected to felling this tree on account of the danger to which he would be exposed, but he undertook the work. The tree fell suddenly and the woodsman was struck by the broken end, which caused two ribs to be broken, and serious injury to his shoulder. He was unable to work for 78 days and thereby lost the sum of \$234, in addition to which

he was obliged to spend \$19 for medical assistance and care. He brought an action in the Superior Court of Quebec for re-imbursement of these amounts. The trial judge awarded the plaintiff's claim in full on the grounds that the employer knew the work of felling this tree was dangerous but he persisted in ordering the plaintiff to go on with it; that the accident while not a wilful one, was one for which the defendant employer was liable because it could have been prevented by proper care and diligence on his part;

the fact that from the knowledge the plaintiff had the danger might have been avoided was no excuse for the defendant.

The employer appealed in the Court of King's Bench against this decision. It was held by this Court that the employer was not in law responsible for this accident. The evidence did not show how it could have been prevented, and the employer was entitled to have the tree

cut. Notwithstanding the tendency of the Quebec courts to find someone responsible for every accident, there are cases where no responsibility attaches to anyone and this was considered to be such a case. For these reasons it was held that there had been an error in the judgment of the Superior Court. The appeal was therefore maintained and the action dismissed with costs. (*Quebec—Marc-Aureli vs. Blanchard.*)

~~HD~~
~~8101~~
~~A3~~
~~v.21~~
~~cop.2~~

The Labour gazette

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
CARDS OR SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY

Government
Publications

3 1761 11467843 6

